

FORMATION OF STUDY CULTURE AND PERSONAL INFORMATION CULTURE

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Annotation: in this article, the distribution of the need for information to relatively independent, diverse needs led to the emergence of an information culture, there were opinions that this means that there are certain skills in satisfying information needs. Some researchers consider information culture to be the level of efficiency achieved in the creation, collection, storage and processing of information.

Keywords: reading, Mutola Culture, Information Culture, library, computer literacy.

Аннотация: В данной статье высказывались мнения о том, что распределение информационных потребностей на относительно самостоятельные, разноплановые потребности привело к возникновению информационной культуры, что означает наличие определенных навыков удовлетворения информационных потребностей. Некоторые исследователи рассматривают информационную культуру как уровень эффективности, достигаемый при создании, сборе, хранении и обработке информации.

Ключевые слова: чтение, культура чтения, информационная культура, библиотека, компьютерная грамотность.

Introduction: Reading activity is a form of cognitive activity characterized by specific methods of obtaining new knowledge from existing knowledge. The development of analysis and synthesis skills in the formation of reading culture includes the ability to acquire knowledge independently, and thus allows the development of the student's logical culture. The effectiveness of perceiving information from the text is also determined by the level of logical culture - the

ability to observe the logical connections of concepts and thinking; the further processing of information is related to the student's ability to work with abstract, generalized concepts. Currently, there are three approaches to solving the problem of the relationship between reading culture and information culture of a person. Let's take a closer look at these concepts.

I. independent existence of concepts.

The division of the need for information into relatively independent, diverse needs has led to the emergence of information culture, that is, there are certain skills in meeting information needs. Some researchers consider information culture as the level of efficiency achieved in the creation, collection, storage and processing of information. At the same time, information culture refers to activities aimed at optimizing all types of information communications. According to experts, the optimal level of information culture should include the following. Organization of the most reasonable information exchange;

create necessary and sufficient conditions for collecting, storing and processing information; introduce all people equally to the values of World culture; quickly provide necessary information and knowledge to users of all information-library resources;

On a personal level, this means:

to know the motives for accessing information;

acquisition of skills and competences in information search and perception;

the ability to communicate information; Information activity as the main part of

information culture is determined by the nature and level of development of society. This activity is manifested, on the one hand, as the use of collected and produced information, and on the other hand, as its creation and consolidation in various media. The activity of the subscriber of information systems in this regard finds the following expression: searching for the necessary information channel, receiving a certain set of information, analyzing the received information, using the selected information and forming an attitude towards

it. From the point of view of information specialists, the mass distribution of electronic information sources and audiovisual media indicates a change in the type of culture and the emergence of a new, non-biblical algorithm of cultural activity.

II. Information culture person can be associated with the following qualities: intellectual-logical and intellectual-heuristic.

In fact, without taking into account information processes, it is impossible to imagine and explain the characteristic features of the psyche, such as goal setting, memory mobilization, and prediction of situations that will arise in the way of problem solving. It should be noted that the information culture of a person implies a set of special intellectual characteristics and abilities, in particular, the ability to abstract and generalize, change the direction of the thinking process, highlight important features, and store them in memory. At the same time, the skills and habits of information consumption are considered as a real reading culture, and therefore reading culture is considered as one of the components of the information culture of a person. If the culture of reading is limited only to the consumption of information, then such an approach will be legitimate. But we must not forget that reading culture includes not only the sum of knowledge, skills and abilities that contribute to the reading process, including the ability to rationally search for the desired document, but also the value attitude of the individual to access. takes

III. A third approach to the relationship between reading culture and the information culture of the individual is that the reading culture is based on the information culture of the individual. In this case, the researchers appear to have come from the periodization of the types of information culture. In fact, book culture often predates electronic culture, which is often distinguished from information culture. But information itself existed long before the "information society" and its culture. A person receives information from the environment in one way or another and evaluates it, corrects its useful part using the method of

recording it in a certain representational form. Since the improvement of information carriers is a manifestation of society's information culture, and computer literacy is a form of its implementation by an individual, it can be assumed that reading culture is a form of implementation of society's information culture. When determining the relationship between a person's information culture and reading culture, it should be taken into account that reading culture is the culture of working with traditional information - information recorded in the traditional media provided in the bibliographic apparatus and the library fund. nothing else; the form of its manifestation is the behavior of a possible learner. If the phenomenon of reading (as well as information) behavior has not been studied enough, then the level of information culture and reading culture of a person have been studied more deeply, as the level of reading culture has been studied. this is a necessary condition for its formation. Researchers, in particular, M. Ya. Dworkin name the following among the reasons for the low information culture of a person:

- insufficient assessment of the social importance of information culture;
- lack of a single methodology for teaching the basics of information culture of a person;
- disparity in educational activities of libraries and educational institutions.

There is reason to say that these reasons also determine the low reading culture.

In conclusion, we can emphasize that reading culture is a form of manifestation of personal culture, helps to solve the problem of regulating the cultural environment of the person, creates its own problem-oriented information systems. The development of reading culture helps to improve intellectual activity, it helps to form personal characteristics such as the desire to complete basic knowledge, to create one's own information based on it, to evaluate it, and to develop a motivational system. We can see that the culture of reading is manifested in the awareness of the information potential of libraries consisting of information-bibliographic apparatuses and fund possibilities, because the

information culture of a person (in the general sense) is manifested in awareness.

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