

**FORMATION OF INFORMATION CONSUMPTION CULTURE IN THE  
INFORMATION SOCIETY**

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**Annotation:** This article reveals the issue of formation of information consumption culture in today's information society. Also, what young people should pay serious attention to in today's information age, and the issues of forming ideological immunity are highlighted.

**Key words:** Information consumption culture, Information culture, information literacy, Pedagogical cybernetics, Resource, National information resources.

With the increase in the role of knowledge and information, reflected in the informatization of education, the role of education in the life of modern society has been defined mainly in the concepts of information society and information civilization. Innovative changes taking place in society as a result of the widespread introduction of computer technologies in Russia and abroad one of the most urgent tasks of modern education development is the implementation of global trends in information and education development in the information society.

People anywhere in the world have access to various information, exchange information, communicate in real time, because of the rapid development of computer technology. A modern specialist of any profile should receive, process and use information using computers, telecommunications and other means of communication in order to navigate freely in information flows. A modern specialist of any profile should receive, process and use information using computers, telecommunications and other means of communication in order to navigate freely in information flows.

Global va mahalliy darajadagi barcha The culture of information consumption is a new type of communication that creates a free access to the information life of a person: all the global and local levels freedom of entry and exit to information life at levels, because the national, intra-state type of information life is not as stable as national science: freeing a person from routine information and intellectual work a new type of thinking formed as a result, among the features

that define it, the direction of the latter to self-development and self-education has been clearly demonstrated today.

The leading word in the concept of "information culture" is "culture", which contains the largest semantic load. The researches of the most famous Russian cultural scientists allow us to define culture as a complex concept that means the result, process, method, attitude, norm, system of activity, the only subject and main object of which is a person.

A new type of communication that creates the possibility of free access to human information:

Freedom of information life at the global and local levels, because the national, intra-state type of information life is not as stable as national science:

The direction of self-development and self-education is already clearly manifested, freeing a person from routine information and intellectual work. A new type of thinking formed as a result of doing, we can see this from the environment of the characteristics that define it. Information consumption culture of a person is the main culture of personality as a systematic characteristic of a person. Effective participation in all types of working with information is an integral part of it. It provides an opportunity, among other things, to receive, collect, encode and process information, to create qualitatively new information on this basis, to transfer it, to use it in practice, and so on. Knowledge of new information technologies and the ability to use them both to automate routine operations and in unusual situations that require a creative approach to information is an integral part of information culture.

Information literacy is a process that includes literacy and skills in understanding the nature of information processes and relationships. Humanistically oriented information-semantic field (aspirations, interests, worldview, value orientations): developed information reflection, as well as information behavior and ijtimoiy va axborot faoliyatidagi ijodkorliklarda namoyon bo'ladi.

Knowledge of information resources is one of the important elements of human information culture. Libraries, statistical centers, information services, mass media, many organizations in our country are engaged in collecting, processing, storing and distributing information. The concept of "information literacy" was first introduced in the United States in 1977, and the reform of higher education was a national used in the program. E.A. Medvedeva American Library Association called an information literate a person who can identify, organize, evaluate and use

information most effectively. A. P. Ershov defines computer literacy as "having the understanding of solving problems with the help of a computer ability to know in advance, to understand the main ideas of computer science, to understand the role of information technologies in the life of society.

Information competence is a special type of organization of subject-specific knowledge that allows making effective decisions in the relevant field of activity.

Competence can be not only a component of professional culture, but also general, pre-professional. The difference between professional information competence and general competence is the range of tasks and problems to be solved, as well as the level of their solution. In the work of N. Kh. Nasyrova, information competence is given the following definition.

Need and interest in developing information, technical and software knowledge, skills and competencies:

Knowledge that forms the informational basis of the cognitive activity of search:

Methods and actions that determine the operational basis of the cognitive activity of search:

Search experience in the field of software and technical resources: expressed such opinions. The most important indicator of the professional skills of a higher education teacher and compliance with world standards in the field of higher education, information-pedagogical competence is a component of its general pedagogical culture. World experience shows that the United States, Germany, Japan, and France prioritize the training of their intellectual personnel, they are the first countries to achieve the greatest achievements in defense, economic, social and political, legal and cultural fields. A modern teacher has professional, methodological and general cultural knowledge and practical skills, regardless of the content of the taught subject based on a complex set of various methods of receiving and transmitting information, implies the ownership of modern information technologies in education information-pedagogical competence should become a mandatory component of a broader concept. Information pedagogy creates a theoretical and methodological basis. So, most information culture, such as G. Vokhryshev, V. A. Fokeev, K. Lobodenko focused on education.L. According to K. Lobodenko, information culture. , should include a number of additional components:

- Information consumption culture.

- Information selection culture.
- Search culture.
- Information processing culture.

Culture of assimilation and use of information Culture of creation of bibliographic information:

- Culture of using computers and office equipment:
- Culture of communication

Information dissemination culture.

G. G. Vorobiev et al. The concept of "pedagogical cybernetics" education process, teaching based on the use of cybernetic approach and computer technologies as a science of optimal management of pedagogical systems considers the development of information culture as a science of technology as the most important tasks.

The concept of information culture describes one aspect of culture related to the information aspects of people's lives. People use information technologies to solve their problems in accordance with information culture The formation of the teacher's information culture has its own characteristics: P. Osintsova calls it initiative, the ability to find solutions to one's own problems, A. Ya . Ya. Chernyak, after minimal adaptation to production, any library work considered the ability to perform all tasks in the field, intellectual, technological, economic, ecological, moral, political, socio-psychological, aesthetic, organized study, organizational qualities G. S. Aliullina, the ability to independently analyze the information situation, M.G. Vokhrysheva was described as the ability to solve problems, leadership skills, and a tendency to research. In my opinion, a person realizes the culture of information consumption based on his spirituality, education and environment. Initiative means a creative approach, intellectual potential, high psychomotor qualities, moral principle, knowledge, wealth of creative ideas.

Psychological flexibility, resistance to stress, self-awareness, self-organization, self-management and self-correction skills.

A number of researchers have said that, taking into account the contradictory characteristics of the development of information culture, there is a risk of the possibility that a person will be completely dependent on the "monster" of information created by himself.N.I. According to Vitiska et al., it is of particular importance to build intelligent information systems

based on fuzzy data processing. they allow qualitatively sufficient modeling of judgments of experts related to management decision-making. In researching the problem of information culture, a number of general issues were identified: ethical and legal aspects of information Pedagogical and psychological problems in the formation of information culture in a person, it is the main one types and concepts, the role of information technology, its promotion in the pedagogical process, psychological types, international information in the development of culture the role of networks, the role of information resources in the international arena in the field of education, art and culture. Thus, Yu. S. Zubov and A number of authors, such as N. A. Slyadneva, consider the position that the role of the material that changes human activity in consciousness is still dominant. The activity of transforming information is usually considered as the history of spiritual culture and is subordinated to technological and social history. However, in our opinion, the method of information production is based on human activity and mainly determines the types of culture. Therefore, it is very important to develop modern information education and teaching technologies.

Researchers Z. E. Vorobyova and A. I. Mukhachev propose the formation of a single science devoted to the study of energy-information interactions occurring in all systems in the near future.

There is a need to define and clarify the concepts and categories of interdisciplinary research, which in turn requires a serious revision of the quality components of the educational structure and the culture of specialists.

The leading place in this process is given to the educational system as the most important factor of increasing the information culture of the individual and at the global and regional level, that is, it is included as the largest branch of the entire knowledge industry, that is, to illuminate the regional aspect of the information culture of the specialist.

Among the researchers are G. Vokhrysheva, V.M. Petrov, A.S. Chachko and others came as a result of the division of people into different ways of obtaining information are showing a great interest in the ethical aspects of the information culture of a person: with the separation of paid and free information, social with the emergence of a special hierarchy of relations and the difference in the information contribution of different social groups, original and copyright rights

can be preserved.

The problems of information culture bordering on pedagogy are the principles of communication in information activities, the typology of information culture of a person, its development forecasts in the 21st century, specific features of self-identification of a person in virtual reality, information development of society and it is necessary to ensure the necessary level of training of specialists in the field of personal information behavior. N. L. Nikitina, E. L. Kudrina, N. I. Gendina and others the block-module principle of building educational programs is proposed, which allows to make the course variable depending on the category of students, while providing the main essence of education.

A resource is a reserve or source of some means. Every state, society, individual and firm is considered important for life activity has known sources. Traditional resources include raw materials, labor resources, energy resources, and financial resources. In addition, the most important type of resource in modern society, over time, the role of information resources is increasing. As an example, at the current stage of a developed country, it is possible to prove that the value of information resources is a commodity that is not inferior to material resources. According to information, the term Information resources has been given different definitions, and the definition given in the Law on Information, Information Security and Informatization information resources - consists of document arrays and document arrays in information systems. Information resources are of strategic importance, like other material resources of society. An information resource disappears after using a different resource, an information resource does not decrease, but rather increases, information resources and this is the difference between other types of resources. Long-term use of this resource is unlimited copying.

No matter how hard we try to divide information resources into types, this classification will not be complete. The classification can be divided into the following types: type of information carrier based on industry, science, social sphere, etc. according to the form of interpretation according to the principle of networks, additional annotation, degree of formalization and other characteristics. Additional inline typing is also possible. For example, according to the form of presentation, the function of Internet resources is divided into such types as bibliographic information, software, service information, materials of teleconferences, video.

National information resources is the largest category in the field of information resources. Information transfer, information in developing countries mass and the stage of development of processing tools is measured by this indicator, this concept was created in the 80s of the XX century.

The development of information culture in all countries forms morally united groups of people who are united by a common understanding of the problems being solved. Organically, information culture enters the real content of social life and gives it a new quality. This brings qualitatively new features to many people's way of life, changes in socio-economic, political and spiritual ideas.

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