ANALYSING INFORMATION CULTURE AND ITS DEVELOPMENT IN ISLAMIC COLLEGES IN NEW UZBEKISTAN

By

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzed information culture of specialized Islamic educational colleges in New Uzbekistan. The paper delved into the examination of specific features of information culture in the modern era of information and communication technology. Certain social factors influenced selection approach of information culture among students of specialized educational college. This is facilitated by the established training and teaching codes of such colleges. Therefore, developing the culture via a filtering process for selection and acquisition of information culture shapes the future religious actors, particularly the imams, towards prioritized Islamic values. Ensuring fast and high-quality circulation of information in the education system is one of the main criterion for development. To meet the basic criteria of information culture in the 21st century is a must for every student to develop. However, the use of the system in the educational process and, of course, improving the culture of using the Internet system is not free from a challenge. Certain studies were conducted on the culture of using the Internet and social networks among students studying in specialized secondary educational institutions in Uzbekistan and some Central Asian countries. However, this paper, analyzed information culture of students in specialized educational colleges via empirical analysis of qualitative and

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quantitative methods. This paper found that the effective way to combat undesirable external information influences is to entrench information culture. Therefore, it recommends increase in the knowledge of information culture among young people; and at the same time, improve their analytical abilities. <u>In addition, their ability to respond rationally to conflicting information in the interests of the society, the state accepted values should be improved.</u>

Keywords: Information culture, specialized Islamic educational colleges, New Uzbekistan,

1. Introduction

New Uzbekistan is built on values that prioritise friendship and dignity. It is based on the idea of "a society where human values are a priority; and a State friendly to people." Based on this, people of New Uzbekistan have values which culminated into a reform as a system. Therefore, the draft development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 is aimed at creating the necessary politico-legal, socio-economic and scientific-educational reforms for implementation in the next five years based on the principle "From the strategy of action to the development strategy". The draft was released to facilitate wide public discussion.[1]

Between 2017-2021, a new liberalized regulatory framework for religious and educational institutions were established in Uzbekistan. It defines a clear long-term strategy for the sectors. It emphasises promoting religious enlightenment and the activities of religious organisations. However, religious tolerance is key in ensuring security and inter-ethnic harmony for peace and economic development.[2]

In October 2017, for the first time in the history of independent Uzbekistan, the UN Special Reporter, Ahmad Shahid, facilitated

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[1] Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, https://yuz.uz/news/new-project-of-development-strategy-for-2022-2026-was-put-for-discussion
[2] Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 No. PF-4947 "On the strategy of action for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan." 2017,No. 6, Article 70

fundamental changes in religious tolerance and activities. The UN Special Reporter commended the reforms being implemented in religious and educational institutions[3].

So, information, language and culture are important components of the information in the society, particularly in the modern information and communication technology. The importance of information culture is acknowledged at the global level. It is considered as an integrative quality, which manifests itself in a person's diverse views, selection, use, critical analysis, evaluation, creation and transmission of texts in genres and forms. It also transcends one's willingness in analyzing complex information processes in the society. Therefore, developing the information culture of students is one of the urgent tasks of the sector and a requirement for technological development. The pedagogical direction in harnessing and developing the information culture must improve the quality of knowledge of students of specialised secondary (Islamic) educational institutions on digital information.

The specialised secondary education reform has added value in the sector. Students are exposed to the necessary skills of acquisition and utilization of information culture and competencies. Empirical studies have been carried out on the problem of developing media competence of students in secondary educational institutions.[4]

The problems of using modern information and communication technologies in education were studied by A. Abdukadirov, A. Pardaev, M. Mamarajabov, N. Taylakov, U. Begimkulov, U. Yuldashev, F. Zakirova and a number of other researchers. However, the issue of increasing the information culture of students in secondary specialised Islamic educational institutions as a pedagogical problem on the basis of scientific research has not yet been studied.

The originality of this research work lies in the fact that this area has not been explored not only in the new Uzbekistan, but also in

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[3] Higher Islamic educational institution https://oliymahad.uz

[4] S. Beknazarova, Y. Mamatova, S. Sulaymanova and a number of other scientists have made empirical research on it, developed its scientific and methodological foundations. From the Commonwealth independent states, the following scholars have conducted a similar research on media education; A. Gendina, A. Fedorov, A. Milyutina, A. Veryaev, V. Protopopova, E. Nikitina, I. Fateeva, G. Onkovich, L. Zaznobina, N. Zmanovskaya.

the Arab world and developed countries of Central Asia. It is so important that students of a specialized Islamic educational institution and, of course, the future leaders (imams) of *masājid* (pl. mosque) develop an information culture. Lectures or sermons by graduates of these specialized institutions at daily prayers and Friday sermons often reaches large audience that can number up to 2000-3000 people. People in the cities, neighborhoods and even on the streets will listen to these lectures and learn from them, their moral and information culture improves. For this reason, the issue of adequate formation and improvement of the information culture of students of specialized Islamic educational institution is considered very vital. Since the majority of Muslims in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, listen to Friday sermons in *masjid* and receive spiritual benefits, their horizons expand, and an information culture spread through these sermons reaches all sectors of the society.

2. Literature Analysis and Methods

Today, the following circumstances forced us to address this very pressing issue. The first circumstance was that in 2022, 289 pornographic sites were identified in the National Domain of Uzbekistan. This year, on January 31, 2022, a meeting of the Senate Committee on Information Policy and Issues of Ensuring Openness in Government Bodies was held[5].

Islamic sciences as a special culture have influenced the world in recent centuries and has had an incomparable influence on the development of human culture. Sigrid Seppala Hanks writes in the book "The Sun of Islam, Born of Europe": "I want to say that if the Koran did not appear, Islamic culture would not have arisen. Without Islamic culture, today's culture will not be formed. Humanity will still be living in time and obscurity." This is an axiom, that is, a truth that does not require proof.[6]

Against the backdrop of the ongoing global spiritual and cultural crisis in the world, an information attack is becoming a major

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[5] https://kun.uz/news/2022/02/01/ 289 pornographic sites were found in the national domain
[6] http://tohirmalik.uz/books/ Book "Humanity_property", page 180

factor and covers all spheres of society, making social and political processes even tenser. After all, information becomes a field of historical competition on the world stage, a form of active struggle arises, which shows that this struggle can be overcome not only in the future generation, but also through the formation of an information culture among students of secondary specialized educational institutions[7].

From this point of view, issues related to the development of modern trends in increasing information culture among students, determining methods for ensuring information culture and their improvement are of current importance.

Information culture is the ability of society to effectively use information resources and means of information communication, as well as to use advanced leading results and achievements in the development of information means for these purposes. The above term has been defined differently by other scholars:

Information culture (literacy) is "the process of preparing a socially informational person with developed abilities to perceive, create, analyze, evaluate texts, understand the socio-cultural and political context of the functions of the media in the modern world, coded and representative systems used in the media; the life of such a person in society will be associated with civic responsibility"[8].

Personal information culture is one of the components of a person's general culture; a unit of an information system of worldview, knowledge and skills that ensures independent activity to optimally satisfy individual information needs using traditional and new information technologies. This is one of the important factors for successful professional and non-professional activities, as well as social protection of a person in the information society.[9]

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[7] Kadyrova. N, "Problems of the globalization of information culture in the current time" monograph, published in Riga, Latvia, pp. 25-26. Available in 9 languages and source: www.morebooks.shop

[8] Muratova. N, Media and information literacy in journalism: [Text] / N. Muratova, E. Grizzle, - Tashkent: Bactria Press, 2019. - 112 p

[9] Gendina N.I, UNESCO curriculum on media and information literacy for teachers as an object of analysis and adaptation in Russia and Uzbekistan. // Media education. Media Education. 2017. No. 3 - pp. 27–44

Information culture is one of the important features of reading culture. This plays an important role in developing an independent personality. A person who constantly reads is a person who knows how to think and has his own independent opinion. Today, it is more difficult to correctly sort information as the flow of information is developing rapidly. In the age of technology, the development of technological tools has reduced the demand for education across the world. The term "obtaining information" first appeared in the 70s of the 20th century; and librarians have taken the lead in developing and popularizing the concept. This term was first used by bibliographers K.M. Voygansky and B.A. Smirnova "Librarians and readers about information culture"[10] and it was brought to science in articles in E. L. Shapiro "On ways to reduce the uncertainty of information requests"[11].

Mastering information culture helps a person to truly understand his place, himself and his role in this world. Experts argue that education should be given special importance to create a good information culture. This should help create a new information society specialist with the following skills: identifying important information, distinguishing information, developing criteria for evaluating information and skillfully using it.

The concept of "information culture" is based on two fundamental concepts: information and culture. Based on this, there are differences in the "cultural" and "informational" approaches to the interpretation of this concept. Within the framework of the culture of logical approach, information culture is considered as a way of life of a person in the information society, as an organizer of the process of formation of human culture. Within the framework of the information approach, it is considered as a body of knowledge about all information activities aimed at satisfying information demand.

As a result of the low level of information culture among youth students, the way was opened to the "hippie subculture", distinguished by clothing, philosophical views and appearance.[12] Their most dangerous idea is to lift the ban on recreational drugs and call for a

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[10] Voygansky K.M, "Library and Information", Tashkent, G. Publishing house "G. Gulyama", 1974 pp. 55-56

[11] Shapiro E. L, On ways to reduce the uncertainty of information requests, Journal "Scientific and Technical Libraries", Tashkent, "FAN", 1975, pp. 75-78.

[12] https://uz.wikipedia.org › wiki › Subculture

sexual revolution. People who blindly follow the symbols of these movements in their dressings and behavior influenced by their information culture do not pay proper attention to the philosophical views underlining these movements. For example, from time to time this phrase "My life... My rules"[13] is written on machines in a quiet font. In fact, the words "students and young people" are beautiful in some ways, but they should understand their true meaning and who used them.

In 1970s, these words were the slogan of one of the first gay demonstrations in the United States. They were used to put forward a demand to lift the ban on homosexuality. Thus, an informationally cultured it would be wise to think about this a little.

Obscenity is one of the essential parts of uncivilization. In particular, the distribution of obscene videos and photographs is freely tolerated by supporters of this "culture." This means that they do not respect universal human values at all. The reason for this is people with a healthy psyche consider promiscuity to be a disease of "porn addiction"[14].

Journalists, sociologists and psychologists have conducted several large-scale studies of this disease, which is spreading among the youth of our time. The following conclusions can be drawn from them:

Addiction to pornography, which arose due to low information culture, is considered a mental illness. The World Health Organization (WHO) has included involuntary sexual dysfunction among the recognized mental disorders.[15] Private hospitals in the UK say they admit thousands of young patients every year. Some psychologists compare this to drug addiction.

Therefore, radical improvement of the education system, determination of target areas for training specialists in specialized educational institutions, especially the constant improvement of their professional skills and level of information culture, are among the most pressing issues. In the Message of the President of the Republic of

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[13] https://dzen.ru/a/XKMu/ My life... My rules
[14] https://www.ziyouz.com/library/National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan
[15] https://www.bbc.com //uzbek/topics//World Health Organization (WHO)

Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis on the most important priorities for 2021 among the current issues, special emphasis was placed on the relationship between science, education and socio-economic life.[16]

Information has become a consumer product; every student of specialized Islamic colleges needs to cultivate an information culture. Young people need to have the knowledge and skills of individual information immunity, and be able to protect themselves from the negative information they use. Information culture in the most general sense is understood as a system of knowledge, skills and abilities that serve to obtain, sort, understand and interpret information that serves human interests, maturity and development of society.

This paper, analyses information culture of students in specialised educational colleges in Uzbekistan. However, the use of specialised educational colleges may be adopted unless where its full citation is reproduced as specialised Islamic secondary educational colleges. This paper uses empirical analysis of both qualitative and quantitative methods in analyzing its contents.

3. Information Culture in Uzbekistan

At the meeting, at the initiative of the committee, the issue of sending a parliamentary request to the Cabinet of Ministers regarding the development of national content for youth and minors on the Internet, their culture of using social networks and protection from harmful information was considered.

According to statistics, Uzbekistan has 4.7 million uses on Facebook, 3.7 million on Instagram, 288 thousand on LinkedIn, 18 million on Telegram, 16.7 million on "Odnoclassniki", 16.7 million on Twitter, 51.6 thousand on "VKontakte"; and most of them are young people.

Recently, the Internet and social networks have provided insufficient propaganda materials aimed at educating young people in the spirit of patriotism.

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[16] President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. On the priority tasks identified by Mirziyoyev in the address of the Supreme Assembly, 2023, pp. 11-12

The second reason is that insufficient work is being done to create illustrated manuals in electronic form aimed at protecting young students from various information attacks on the Internet.

The third reason is the lack of information about Uzbekistan on the Wikipedia platform and the lack of high-quality historical and feature films about it on popular online platforms, as well as student interest in various foreign content that contradicts spirituality is increasing.

As a result, through ideological threats, attempts are being made to change the views of certain sections of the population, especially young people, in the direction they need and instill destructive ideas and immorality.

The danger of unhindered and unfiltered access to information in the global information world is increasing, and this process gives rise to a number of negative consequences. According to the analysis, more than 3 billion people around the world, or 42% of the planet's population, are actively using social media networks this year. Research shows that people spend an average of 2 hours a day on social media. In our new Uzbekistan, the level of use of social networks has increased sharply in recent years.

It is noted that as of October 2023 alone, the presence of pornography was detected on 289 websites of the national domain of Uzbekistan, 91 websites can serve as propaganda of obscenity and moral depravity, and 2097 cases of violations were recorded.

The senators said that the priority task is to combat content that promotes immorality and incites religious hatred, risky online games, betting and web resources that deny family values and propagate destructive ideas in society that can harm consciousness of young students.

The information culture of a student at specialised Islamic educational institution is manifested through the following 7 signs:

i. the ability to adequately express your need for specific information;
ii. Ability to process received information and creates new information;

    iii.   Effective search for necessary information;
    iv.   The ability to transfer individual search information systems;
    v.   Ability to adequately evaluate information;
    vi.   Ability to correctly select the necessary information;
    vii.   Computer literacy and information communication skills.

Information culture is manifested in sorting messages, determining their important aspects, dividing them into areas, carefully responding to their purity, determining the ideological basis and finding the source of the message[17].

There are 7 functions of information culture. They are:

    i.   the task of cognition (transmits knowledge that preserve historical continuity to ensure the activity of information consumers);
    ii.   regulatory task (provides practical expression of social, political, legal norms with the help of realistic ideals);
    iii.   help to assimilate political and legal norms and values, arouse interest, create certain guidelines (landmarks for activity);
    iv.   ideological function (transmits information about the political, economic and political life of the world based on the interests of any idea);
    v.   reporting function (informs subjects about events and social, economic, political processes taking place in the world);
    vi.   diagnostic task (assesses current economic, political and cultural realities);
    vii.   predictive function (predetermining the direction of social, economic and political processes, providing probable information about the stages of their occurrence and transition)

4. Functions of Information Culture.

The acquisition of information culture depends on various factors and can often be expressed in terms of professional intention. This is because a specialist who is rapidly growing in the professional ranks

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[17] Samarov. R, Information culture and the theoretical and practical significance of its formation, modern education, 2014, pp. 22-23

can consider information culture as a product of professional culture. Information culture can have a great impact on human development due to the importance of human production activities in society.

Ocheret is of the view that "it is impossible to imagine any development of society without information culture. In addition, the role and place of information culture in all spheres of life has increased with the expansion of technical support for the media[18].

In some sources, the concept of "information culture" is equated with the concept of "information literacy". However, the concept of "information culture" is quite broad and varies in scope. The concept of "information literacy" was adopted in the United States in the 1970s and was used in the national higher education reform program. "Information literacy" is the ability of a specialist to understand, search for and apply the necessary information in professional activities. Firstly, the concept of "information literacy" covers the technological side of working with information, and secondly, its formation was purposefully carried out on the basis of an educational program. Therefore, the concept of "information literacy" partially includes computer literacy.

Formation of Information Culture

Formation of information culture among Uzbek students in specialized educational institutions is determined by the following 13 criteria:[19]

1. Basic ideas about information culture, four things are taken into account; information; data store; transformation of information into information bank.
2. Level of development of data processing skills; students must know how to collect data and classify it according to the purpose of the problem. The first step is taken towards educational management.
3. Introducing students to the "Systems Approach" educational research method. This is determined by the fact that the

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[18] Ocheret. Yu, Formation of personal information culture in the conditions of information and library institutions. // Information culture in the context of a new paradigm: – Kemerovo: Regional Institute of Ural Sciences, 2019. –P. 59

[19] Anvarov. A.A, Higher Attestation Commission of Uzbekistan. scientific and methodological journal "Problems of Education" No. 1, Tashkent, 2010, pp. 20-23.

educational process for students is a unique complex dynamic process, which is an interdependent process of elements and subsystems.

4. Introducing students to data processing tools. This is done by testing students' knowledge of modern computing methods and their capabilities.

5. Introducing students to the factors and tools that ensure information culture. This is determined by the new Information Technologies, new Pedagogical Technologies, innovative types of student learning and the computers involved represent a universal didactic device.

6. Formation of knowledge about the information and educational environment among students. At the same time, the necessary conclusions are drawn about student computer literacy, education, implementation of Information Technologies in practice and their impact on improving professional activities.

Information culture of university students of special Islamic Education and the degree of laziness is determined by the following 7-13 criteria:

7. The student's ability to assess the influence of the information and educational environment on professional activity. It is solved by determining whether a student of a specialised educational institution meets the requirements of the level of academic performance for training a modern competitive specialist.[20]

8. Student knowledge of the requirements for an active participant in the information society. This is addressed by determining that they have grasped the basic principles of moving towards an informed society and that they are aware of government laws and regulations in this regard, and especially that they are consciously aware of the impact of educational technology.

9. According to the decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 12, 2019 the Ministry of Justice published a list of dangerous pages, channels and names recognized as extremist and terrorist, and a student at a

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[20] Turakulov. H.A, Information systems and technologies in pedagogical research. - Tashkent: Science, 2007. - 248 p

specialised Islamic educational institution is obliged to familiarise himself with this list. The use of pages and channels with an extremist and terrorist orientation is prohibited. In accordance with Article 14 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the fight against extremism" dated July 30, 2018, declaring an organization as extremist in the Republic of Uzbekistan is duty of the court.[21]

The Courts have also held that the websites, "najot.info" and "hizb-uzbekiston.info" and information resources contained on "Facebook", "YouTube" and "Telegram", as well as profiles, channels and the following names' social media pages have been designated as extremist and terrorist. For example, name of profile, channel and pages:

i. "Abu Saloh darsliklari" (. "Textbooks of Abu Salah")
ii. "Zhannat oshiklari" ("Lovers of Paradise")
iii. "Shom Ovozi" ("Voice of the Evening of Syria")
iv. "Tavhid va jihad" ("Tawhid and Jihad")
v. "Islam Abu Khalil", "Turkiston" (Turkistan), "Hurriyat info", "Nazhot"("Salvation"), "al-Vayy", "Usulul fiqh" ("Usulul fiqh"), "Mustalahul hadis" ("Mustalahul Hadith"), "Darslardan qisqa lavhalar" ("Short excerpts from lessons"), "Fiqh ahkomlari" ("Religious jurisprudence[22]").

10. In accordance with Article 11 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Extremism" dated July 30, 2018, the import, production, storage, distribution and display of extremist materials, paraphernalia and symbols of extremist organizations is prohibited on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Extremism" dated 30 July 2018 as well as in the media or distribution and display in

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[21] Turakulov. H.A, Information systems and technologies in pedagogical research. - Tashkent: Science, 2007. - 248 p
[22] https://adliya.uz/posts/din-ishlari-bo%CA%BByicha-qo%CA%BBmita-o%CA%BBzbekistonda-taqiqla

telecommunications networks, including the global information network Internet, is prohibited.[23]

Also, according to the Article 11, materials that are imported, prepared, stored, distributed and displayed on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as distributed and displayed in the media or telecommunication networks, including on the Internet, are considered extremist materials as established by law.

11. Criteria for distinguishing biased or false news. Today's disinformation has much in common with tabloid press and political propaganda. But it is necessary to distinguish false information from various fictitious statements. Rumours in the yellow press are spread mainly with the aim of taking up the public's time, drawing attention to a particular person, and the social damage from them is not so great. Fake information, as well as serious social, economic or political views of society, sometimes financial aspects. The financial benefit is that owners of fake information often try to increase their mass audience and increase traffics to their sites. From a political perspective, creating fake content on public platforms and posting panic-inducing information is an attempt to channel the majority and reveal the sentiments of the leadership. Phishing is a way to catch a user by sending spam messages with interesting headers.

12. Criteria for identifying fake images sent by scammers. To find the original location of an image you need to check, over the image and click "Find Any with Google Lens" and several online sources will appear. If there are notes on a magazine page or image, they will be highlighted in a separate language. The user can also see the translation.

13. The criterion for identifying fake video materials posted by extortionists is that in the case of posting the video material through YouTube, Data viewer on the platform will detect the time the video was uploaded to the Internet and show you a

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[23] https://lex.uz/ru/docs/3841963//Article 11. Prohibition of the import, production, storage, distribution and display of extremist materials, Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Extremism", No. ZRU-489, Tashkent , July 30, 2018, from 2

series of screenshots from the screen. Using these screenshots, you can search for similar videos.

5. Analyzing Information Culture in Specialized Colleges of Uzbekistan

Pedagogical examination to improve information culture among students is organised with the aim of determining comparative effectiveness based on studying the cause-and-effect relationships of the new meaning, methodology, organizational form, methods and means of teaching used in the educational process of secondary Islamic education colleges.

For the identification and research stage, groups of secondary Islamic educational colleges selected and divided into two groups. One of them was assigned to the experimental group, the other to the control group. In it, on a scientific basis, methodological guidelines and methods for diagnosing and correcting the formation of information culture among future religious leaders (imams) has been developed. Educational work was carried out on the basis of a methodological system based on pedagogical technologies and using teaching aids. In the control group, training was carried out based on the experience of the college's teachers using traditional textbooks and manuals.

The purpose of the teaching experience is to organize teaching and disseminate media knowledge based on the results presented in the research experience of number of highly potential teachers, such as - candidate of historical sciences of the secondary Islamic educational college "Khidoya" Associate Professor Zafarjon Yusupov, Associate Professor Zafar Najmiddinov, Senior Teachers Obidkhan Ikramov, Anvarov Alisher, Yusufkhan Shodiev, Azamkhan Saminov, Akramkhon Ismoilov, Abdusamad Usmonov and Ismoilkhon Ishanov participated in these experiments.

The created content was determined based on the results of exercises conducted in the controlled groups, the effect of practical skills and the level of knowledge of students who are future religious leaders (imam-khatibs) using computer science and information technology, as well as the results of exercises conducted for control. The level of knowledge of students in the groups was taken into account. To determine the effectiveness of the proposed

methodological system, the results of control training and summative training received from students were analysed qualitatively and quantitatively.

Research Base: A total of 167 college students and 12 teachers were selected from a special group of Secondary Specialised Colleges of Uzbekistan took part in the study. 149 students in second, third, and fourth grades took part in the experimental research process. The study was from 2019 to 2023. It was carried out in three stages: The first stage (2019-2020) - study of various scientific resources on improving the information culture of students. The main stage (2021-2022) is conducting a testing experiment with students. The last stage (2023) is the clarification of the experiment, theoretical apparatus and methodological basis for the analysis of this study. The results of the main analysis of the motivational sphere of students of a secondary specialised college are summed up. A modified method of F. Zakirova and K.S. Babajanov[24] were used in obtaining the results. The results show that the majority of young college students in the research process (40%) and 39% of the experimental group are characterised by a low level of improvement in information activities (which mainly involves organizing the relaxation of their free time). 48% of the special control group and 51% of the experimental group of students have an average level, and only 9% of the controlled and 13% of the experimental group have a high level (Uzbek students strive to acquire new religious and precise knowledge and practical skills).

The results of the study indicate that 76% of the controlled group and 71% of the experimental group showed a low level of theoretical knowledge in the field of information and communication technologies, and only 23% of the control group and 31% of the experimental group showed a low level of theoretical knowledge in the field of information and communication technologies in average level. The skills and abilities of almost all students of secondary specialized colleges in the control (68%) and experimental (76%) groups are at a low level, 29% of the control and 22% of the experimental groups are at an average level, and only 3% of the control and 5% of the experimental groups students are at a high level. Based on the results of observing the activities of Uzbek students of secondary specialized

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[24] Zakirova. F, Babajanov. S., Development of media competence of the future teacher. Tashkent, "Alokachi", 2020. 204 p. 135-139

colleges during testing, our researcher can state that they most often experienced difficulties in completing tasks. As a rule, answers were chosen at random.

The results of the study using the method of A.V. Karpov is noted,[25] that only 5% of the control and 8% of the experimental group of schoolchildren are able to correctly plan future information activities or analyze those already carried out, that is, they have a high level of reflection. In 32% of the controlled group and 36% of the experimental group, reflection was formed at an average level. The majority of subjects - 63% of the controlled group and 56% of the experimental group - had a low level. In the last stage of the training-lesson, the researchers conducted many sessions as part of the project. During these classes, students of the Uzbek College, using the acquired knowledge and skills of working on a hardware computer, developed their projects on a personal computer on the proposed topic. The results of the experimental activity give reason to assert that it turned out to be very effective in shaping the information culture of Uzbek students. This is also evidenced by observational data, which made it possible to state its sufficient effectiveness in development. In general, the experimental activity we carried out also allows us to assert that its idea, organization and implementation methodology made it possible to cope with the practical tasks outlined in this training. As a result of the study, the following results were obtained:

a) Standards for the development of information culture of students of secondary specialised educational colleges in educational and extracurricular activities established and substantiated.

b) The research has identified the possibilities of educational and extracurricular activities for the development of the information culture of Uzbek students. It has reflected these opportunities in three areas - "technological", "motivational-need" and "information-value".

c) Theoretical justifications are given and methods for developing the information culture of Uzbek students in educational and extracurricular activities are tested (with the help of elective classes, educational multimedia innovative software, modern teaching

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[25] Karpov A.V, Reflexivity as a mental property and methods of its diagnosis, Psychological Journal. 2003. T. 24. No. 5. P. 45-57

technologies, interesting high-level presentations, mixed integrated classes).

d) The content of training lessons on the development of Information Culture and the implementation of the Interactive methods we created and improved.

e) The research has formed and provided a theoretical and practical justification for the evaluation of table-apparatus for determining the degree of development of information culture.

f) Positive dynamics for each criterion is received, indicating the development of the information culture of Uzbek students.

The methodological foundations for designing a pedagogical system for the formation of the information culture of young Uzbek students are established and the theoretical contours of the scientific substantiation of the development of the components of the information culture of student youth that have been identified are outlined: value-motivational, reflective-activity, cognitive-procedural and personal development. The model developed for the formation of the information culture of Uzbek students reflects the goals and objectives of the relevant activities (target part) include:

i. methodological foundations (theoretical and methodological part);
ii. ways, forms and methods of organizing training (procedural part);
iii. assessment of the level of formation of the components of digital culture as a whole (evaluative-effective part). The pedagogical conditions for the implementation of the model for the formation of information culture of Uzbek students are determined. These include:
   a. creation of an information software environment taking into account the age and individual characteristics of students of secondary specialized Islamic colleges;
   b. introduction of information and communication technologies in teaching all professional subject areas of a secondary specialised Islamic colleges;
   c. the readiness of specialists to use information technologies in their professional activities. Therefore, determining the

effectiveness of education in accordance with the goal guarantees the selection of optimal options for the organisation of the educational process.

The function of acquired knowledge in the field of religious sciences and methods of assimilation had to be introduced into the information educational environment. Recommendations developed on the basis of the "Fundamentals of Information Culture" were used to determine the formation of the information culture of future specialists in the field of specialised secondary educational colleges.

The indicators noted show that students who have mastered knowledge at certain levels of information culture criteria can transfer their knowledge to new sources, create new, unique directions in solving problems related to analysis and generalisation, i.e., they can form new directions of mental activity. This activity is explained by the fact that students have intellectual potential; have developed cognitive activity that supports the creative process; are interested in their religious activities; and are satisfied with the level of professional training.

Therefore, with the effective use of the information educational environment in the educational process, and the mutual cooperation of the teacher and students, new knowledge is acquired not only for the student, but also the student finds himself in a world of research and discovery. It has special personal value for the student, and the innovation process further increases the student's enthusiasm for professional activities.

6. Conclusion

In this era of information technology, it is difficult to verify the accuracy of disseminated information at the time it is disseminated. Therefore, the effective way to combat undesirable external information influences is to entrench information culture. To do this, it is necessary to increase the knowledge level of young people and their analytical abilities, as well as improve the culture of rational response to various information in the interests of the society, the state and its values. Consequent to this, the paper finds the following:

1. It is found that the development of technology for accumulative information culture of students of a special Islamic educational college is based on the characteristics and influence of the information society, as well as the information culture of future personnel of prospective religious leaders *(imam-khatib)* of the respective religious fields. However, it further requires knowledge of computer science, information knowledge and orientation, information technology and its skills, as well as improved approach of information worldview, analytical skills and creativity. This is necessary in order to link the content of student competence with professional religious activity for effective implementation of the policy.

2. It is also found that the content of information technology has been improved and shaped for information culture of students via the use of the creative teaching aid, interactive methods and multimedia tools which are ensured for high efficiency of students' full mastery of information and culturally oriented educational programs and their implementation.

3. Based on the experiment the result is the information culture of students in the experimental group is 15% higher than that of students in the experimental group.

Based on the above findings, the paper made the following recommendations;

1. There is urgent need for the introduction of information culture concepts into educational curriculum and programs; use of advanced technologies in the educational process; improvement on the curriculum within the desired intervals based on the development trends of modern information and communication technologies.

2. To maximise the benefit of the program, it is recommended that optional subjects, such as "Fundamentals of Information Culture" be introduced into the Religious Studies curriculum for the 3rd and 4th years. This is to improve the information culture of students in specialised Islamic educational colleges.

3. To create an information environment which suites the age and individual characteristics of students in specialized colleges in addition to practical courses during extracurricular hours and the utilization of other multimedia learning facilities;

4. Introduction of information and communication technologies in teaching the basic disciplinary subjects of specialised colleges.
5. It is desirable to include control questions in "Fundamentals of Information Culture" in the final examination certificate for specialized Islamic educational colleges.