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## Research Article

# Experimental Work Of Development Of Information Culture Of Secondary Special Islamic Colleges

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**Abstract.** This article explains how information culture and its specific features in the modern era of information culture. The social factors that determine the lack of a critical approach to the selection of necessary information among students of a special Islamic educational college have been studied. Also, based on the fact that the acquisition of information culture is a vital necessity for future imams, the author made a number of proposals and recommendations in this regard. In the article in the information society, ensuring fast and high-quality circulation of information in the education system becomes the main criterion for the progress and development of the country, and also analyzes in detail the need for the effective use of information in the field of education. The main factors determining the level of formation of the information culture of students of secondary specialized Islamic education are explained. In the XXI century, every student, every teenager must meet the basic criteria of information culture; the problems of its use in the educational process and, of course, improving the culture of using the Internet are highlighted. The scientific article presents an analysis of studies conducted on the culture of using the Internet and social networks among students studying

in secondary specialized educational institutions. This is a scientific study not only in Uzbekistan, but also in all countries of Central Asia; the formation of the information culture of students in secondary specialized Islamic educational colleges has not been studied at all. Formation criteria have been developed and explained in detail information culture of students studying in secondary specialized Islamic educational colleges.

**Keywords:** information, Internet, social networks, means of information communication, world information resources, digital technologies, and information and communication technologies, society.

## INTRODUCTION

Today, New Uzbekistan is being built on the basis of the important idea of “a society where human values are a priority, and a state friendly to people.” Based on this noble goal set by the Head of our state, our people become the real author of new reforms. In this regard, the draft development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 is aimed at creating the necessary political-legal, socio-economic and scientific-educational basis for reforms to be implemented in our country in the next five years based on the principle “From the strategy of action to the development strategy” has been posted for wide public discussion on the Internet portals [regulation.gov.uz](http://regulation.gov.uz), [2022-2026.strategy.uz](http://2022-2026.strategy.uz) and [public.uz](http://public.uz) since December [1, p. 1–2].

During 2017-2021, a new mood in the religious and educational sphere was formed in Uzbekistan. A clear long-term strategy has been defined in this area. During this period, the process of liberalization began in the development of normative legal documents regulating the religious sphere.

In particular, the state paid great attention to such issues as promoting enlightened Islam, promoting the activities of religious organizations, and supporting religious tolerance. In particular, the sphere of ensuring security, religious tolerance and interethnic harmony in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 “On the strategy of action for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan” No. PF-4947 designated as a special priority [2, p. 2–3].

Also in October 2017, for the first time in the history of independent Uzbekistan, the UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Ahmad Shahid, became the reason for fundamental changes in the field of religion in our country. The Special Rapporteur gave a positive assessment and recommendations to the reforms being implemented in the industry [3, p. 4–5].

So, information, language and culture are important components of the information society, based on the environment of the latest modern information technologies. Information, language and culture are important components of the information society, based on the environment of the latest modern information technologies.

The importance of information culture in the world was emphasized in the recommendations of various international organizations, including scientists, and the development of information culture of students was supported. In general,

information culture 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, and willingness to analyze complex information processes in society. Therefore, the issue of developing the information culture of students is one of the urgent tasks facing science. Therefore, the issue of developing the information culture of students is one of the urgent tasks facing science. In this regard, in accordance with the requirements of modern scientific and technological development, the pedagogical direction is to create criteria for the development of information culture by improving the knowledge of students of secondary Islamic educational institutions about digital information.

In our new Uzbekistan, the system of secondary specialized education has been reformed and serious changes have been made. Today's students depend not only on knowledge, but also on the level of acquisition of information culture skills and competencies. Research has shown that a number of scientific studies have been carried out on the problem of developing media competence of students in pedagogical secondary educational institutions.

Consequently, the problems of media education in the new Uzbekistan S.Beknazarova, Y. Mamatova, S. Sulaymanova and a number of other scientists studied it, developed its scientific and methodological foundations.

From scientists of the Commonwealth of Independent States, significant research on the organization of media education was carried out by A. Gendina, A. Fedorov, A. Milyutina, A. Vveryaev, V. Protopopova, E. Nikitina, I. Fateeva, G. Onkovich, L. Zaznobina, N. Zmanovskaya.

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 scientists. However, the issue of increasing the information culture of students in secondary specialized 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 topic has not been studied and disclosed not only in the new Uzbekistan, but also in the countries of the Arab world and developed countries of Central Asia. It is so important that students of a secondary specialized Islamic educational institution and, of course, the future leaders of Islamic organizations of the mosque develop an information culture that after graduation they all give lectures in mosques. Lectures by graduates at daily prayers and Friday lectures are listened to by 2000-3000 people. People in the city, neighborhood and on the streets listen to their 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 a secondary specialized Islamic educational institution is considered very relevant. Since the majority of believers in Central Asia, including in Uzbekistan, listen to Friday sermons in mosques and receive spiritual benefits, their horizons expand, and an information culture is formed in all layers of society. In addition, separate considered parameters and factors that measure the information culture of students have not yet been developed.

## LITERARY ANALYSIS AND METHODS

Today, the following circumstances forced us to address this very pressing issue. The first reason for this is 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 [4,p.1].

Islamic science, a special culture, has influenced the world in recent centuries and has had an incomparable influence on the development of human culture. So to speak, when Europe woke up, what modern teachings recognize. One of them, Sigrid 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 was not formed. Humanity still lived in time and obscurity." All this is an axiom, that is, a truth that does not require proof [5, p. 180].

Against the backdrop of the ongoing global spiritual and cultural crisis in the world, an information attack is becoming a major 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 [6, p. 25–26].

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 functioning 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" [7, p. 50–51].

Personal information culture (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 [8, p. 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, since 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; 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” [9, p. 55-56] and it was brought to science in articles in E. L. Shapiro “On ways to reduce the uncertainty of information requests” [10, p. 75-78].

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 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 of student youth, the way was opened to the “hippie subculture”, distinguished by clothing, philosophical views and appearance [11, p. 1]. Their most dangerous idea is to lift the ban on recreational drugs and call for a sexual revolution. Some people, blindly following the symbols of the same movement in their dress and behavior, blindly informed by information culture, do not even pay attention to their philosophical views. For example, from time to time we see the phrase “My life... My rules” [12, p. 1], 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 1970, these words were the slogan of one of the first gay demonstrations in the United States. In these and similar writings they put forward a demand to lift the ban on homosexuality. So 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” [13, p. 2].

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 [14, p. 3]. 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 secondary 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 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 and education, socio-economic life [15, p. 11-12].

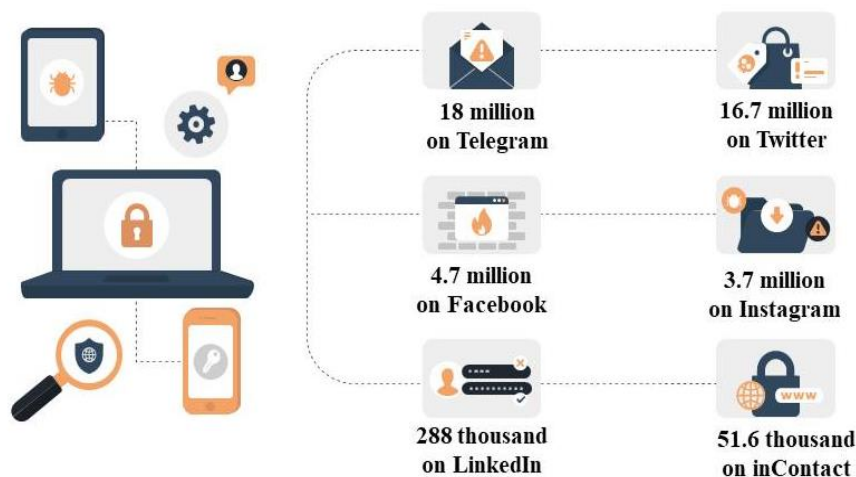
## RESULTS

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. discussed.

According to statistics, in the country there are 4.7 million 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", most of them are young people.

**Figure 1.** Number of social network users.

### Number of social network users ( mostly young people )



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

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 our country

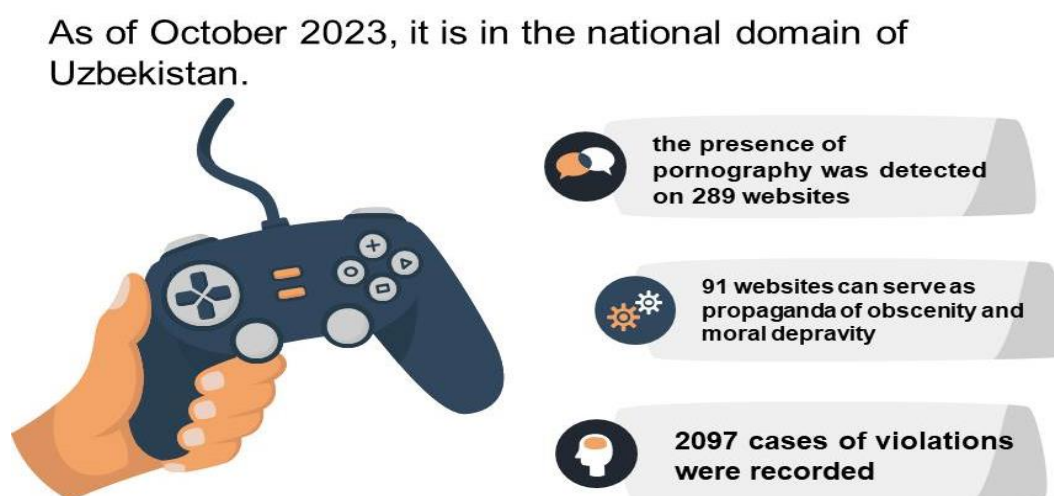
on popular online platforms, as well as student interest in various foreign content that contradicts spirituality is increasing.

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, such as 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 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.

**Figure. 2.** As of October 2023, the status of violations of the national domain of Uzbekistan



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 a secondary specialized Islamic educational institution is manifested through the following 7 signs:

- \* the ability to adequately express your need for specific information;
- \* Ability to process received information and creates new information;
- \* Effective search for necessary information;
- \* The ability to transfer individual search information systems;
- \* Ability to adequately evaluate information;



- \* Ability to correctly select the necessary information;
- \* Computer literacy and information communication skills.

**Figure. 3.** 7 signs representing the information culture of a student at a secondary Islamic educational college.



(This info graphic is being presented by the author for the first time.)

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 [16, pp. 22-23].

There are 5 functions of information culture. They are:

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



## 5 functions of information culture.

**Figure 4. 5 functions of Information culture**



(This info graphic is also presented by the author for the first time.)

The acquisition of information culture depends on various factors and can often be expressed in terms of professional intention. Because of specialist who is rapidly growing in the professional ranks 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. (This info graphic is also presented by the author for the first time.)

"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 [17, pp. 39-40].

In some sources, the concept of "information culture" is equated to 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.

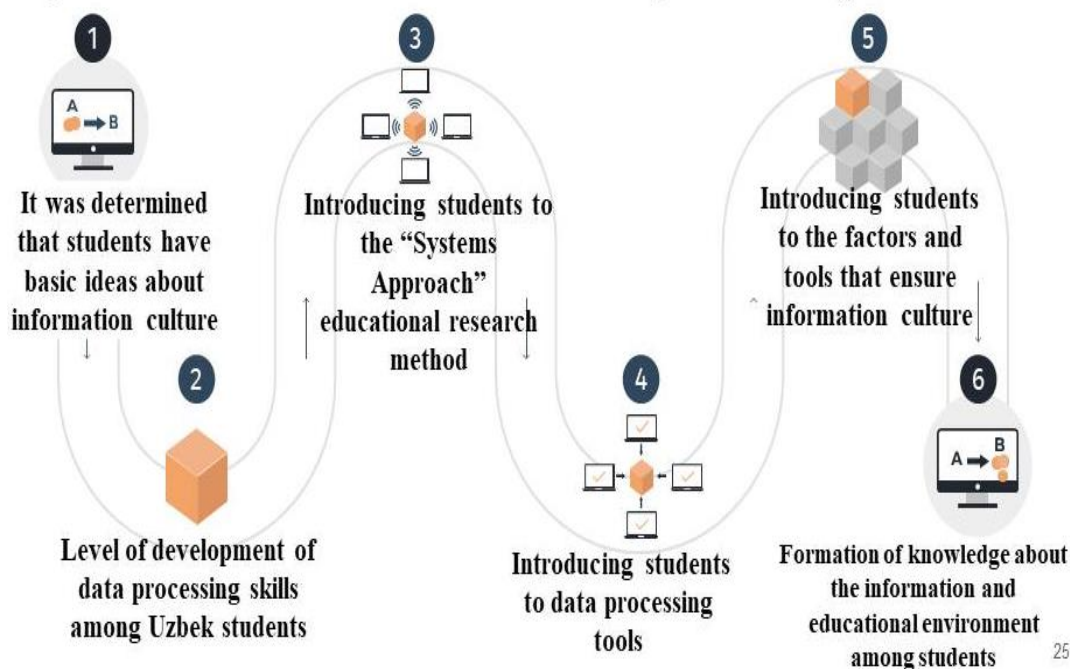
"Information literacy" means that a specialist has the ability to understand, search for and apply the necessary information in professional activities. Firstly, the concept of "information literacy" covers the technological side of working with information, and secondly, its formation was purposefully carried out on the basis of an educational program. Therefore, the concept of "information literacy" partially includes computer literacy.

**The level of formation of the information culture of students in secondary special educational institutions is determined by the following 13 criteria [18, pp. 20-23]:**

1. It was determined that students have basic ideas about information culture. 4 indicators are taken into account. These are: information; data store; transformation of information into information and information bank. Thanks to this, students begin to develop the initial stage of information culture.
2. Level of development of data processing skills among Uzbek students. In this case, students must know how to collect data and classify it according to the purpose of the problem. Then the first step towards educational management is taken.
3. Introducing students to the “Systems Approach” educational research method. This is determined by the fact that the 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. This is useful when algorithming the management of the educational process
5. Introducing students to the factors and tools that ensure information culture. This is determined by the fact that new Information Technologies, new Pedagogical Technologies, innovative types of student learning and the computers involved in them 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 computer literacy, student computer literacy, information of education, implementation of Information Technologies in practice and their impact on improving professional activities.

**Figure 5.** Level of formation of information culture of students of secondary specialized Islamic educational institutions, criteria 1-6.

**The level of formation of the information culture of students in secondary special educational institutions is determined by the following 13 criteria**



(This info graphic is also presented by the author for the first time.)

Information culture of university students of special Islamic education 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 secondary specialized educational institution meets the requirements of the level of academic performance for training a modern competitive specialist [19, pp. 71-72].
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 secondary specialized Islamic educational institution is obliged to familiarize 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, recognition of an organization as extremist in the Republic of Uzbekistan is carried out in court [20, pp. 4-16].

Accordingly, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 12, 2019, the websites of the world information network “najot.info” and “hizb-uzbekiston.info” and information resources “Facebook”, “YouTube” and “Telegram”, as well as profiles, channels and the following names' social media pages have been designated as extremist and terrorist. Name of profile, channel and pages:

1. “Abu Saloh darsliklari” (. “Textbooks of Abu Salah”)
2. “Zhannat oshiklari” (“Lovers of Paradise”)
3. “Shom Ovozi” (“Voice of the Evening of Syria”)
4. “Tavhid va jihad” (“Tawhid and Jihad”)
5. “Islam Abu Khalil”
6. “Polvon Novkatlik” (Strongman from Novkat Kyrgyzstan)
7. “Sohib Makhmudov”
8. “Farrukhbek Abdullaev”
9. “Mamarakhimov Abdurakhim Mirkomilovich”
10. “Mukhozhir Polvon” (Emigrant Strongman)
11. “Abu Aisha”
12. “Turkiston” (Turkistan)
13. “Hurriyat info”
14. “Nazhot” (“Salvation”)
15. “al-Vayy”
16. “Roya”
17. “Usulul fiqh” (“Usulul fiqh”)
18. “Mustalahul hadis” (“Mustalahul Hadith”)
19. “Darslardan qisqa lavhalar” (“Short excerpts from lessons”)
20. “Fiqh ahkomlari” (“Religious jurisprudence”)
21. “Tavhid darsi” (lessons of Tavhid)
22. “Qiyomatdan avvalgi fitnalar” (“Conspiracies before the Day of Judgment”)
23. “Savol va javoblar” (“Questions and answers”)
24. “Foida Mp3” (“Profit Mp3”)
25. “Foida va qoidalar” (“Advantages and rules”)
26. “Tafsir darslari” (Tafsir lessons)
27. “Talbisu iblis darslari” (“Lessons of the devil to Talbis”)
28. “Islomni buzuvchi amallar darslari” (“Lessons of practices that violate Islam”)
29. “Nomoz va benomozga taluqli masalalar” (“Issues related to prayer and a person who does not pray”)
30. “Ayollar darslari silsilasi” (“Women’s Activities Series”)
31. “Aqiya darslari” (“Lessons of aqida”)
32. “Silsilaviy darslar va ma’ruzalar” (“Series of lessons and lectures”)
33. “Muhim darslar” (“Important lessons”)
34. “Aqidat ul vositiya” (“Akidatul Vasitiya”)
35. “HIDOYAT TV” (“HIDOYAT TV”)

36. "Alfatx"

37. "Talabalar uchun darslar" ("Lessons for students")

38. "AL-FATH TV" ("AL-FATH TV")

39. "DA'VAT UZ"

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. Of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as in the media or distribution and display in telecommunications networks, including the global information network Internet, is prohibited [21, pp. 1-2].

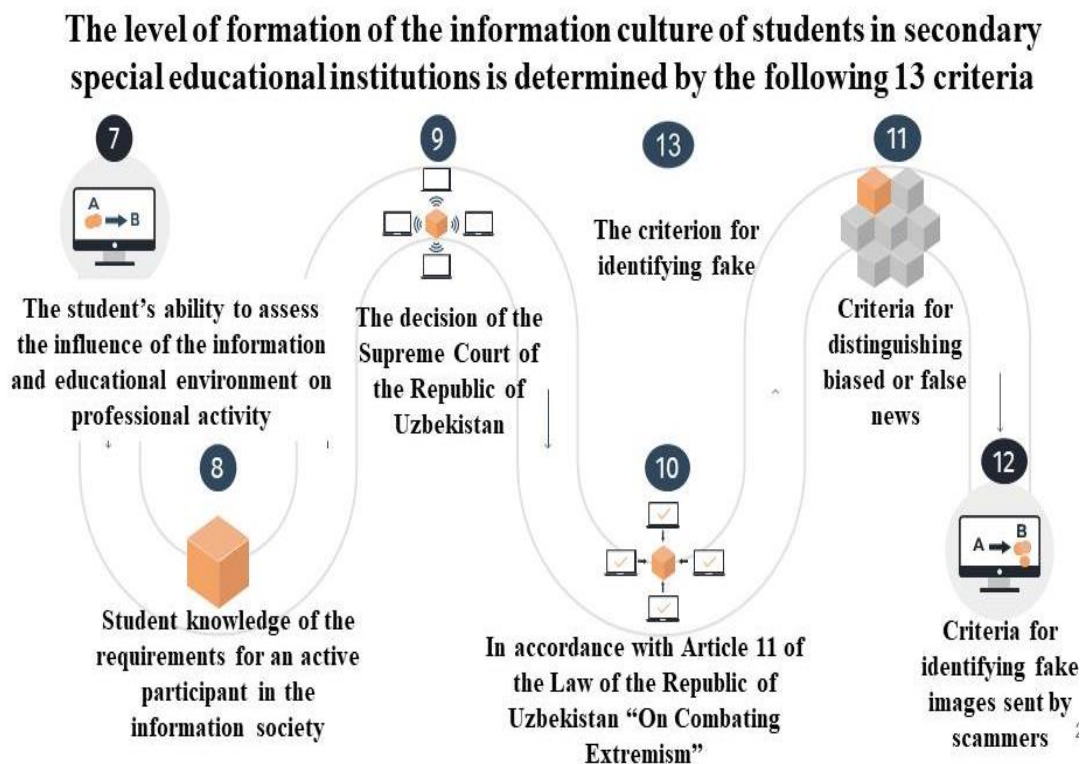
Also, according to this article 11, materials that are imported, prepared, stored, distributed and displayed on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as distributed and displayed in the media or telecommunication networks, including on the Internet, are considered extremist materials as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

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. Rumors 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 their links. 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, hover 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. You can also see the translation.
13. The criterion for identifying fake, fake video materials posted by extortionists is that in the case of posting the video material through YouTube. YouTube Data viewer will detect the time the video was uploaded to the Internet and show you a series of screenshots from the screen. Using these screenshots, you can search for similar videos.

**Figure 6.** Level of formation of information culture of students of secondary specialized Islamic educational institutions, criteria 7-13.



This info graphic is also presented by the author for the first time.

## DISCUSSION

Pedagogical experimental work to improve information culture among students is organized 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 Azimkhan Abdullayev, Safvatullahon Kayumov, Obidkhan Ikramov, Anvarov Alisher, Yusufkhan Shodiev, Akramkhan Ismailov, 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 control 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 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 analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively.

Research base: special groups of secondary specialized colleges in Uzbekistan. A total of 167 college students and 12 teachers took part in the study. 149 students in second, third, and fourth grades took part in the experimental research process. We carried out experimental activities from 2019 to 2023. It was carried out in three stages: The first stage (2019-2020) - study of various scientific resources for a given study. 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 practical, 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 specialized college are summed up, in the study of which the modified method of F. Zakirova and K.S. Babajanov obtained the results [22, p. 135-139], that the majority of young college students in the research process (40%) and 39% of the experimental group are characterized 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 control 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 control 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 colleges during testing, our researchers 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 [23, p. 45–57], 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 control group and 36% of the experimental group, reflection was formed at an average level. The majority of subjects - 63% of the control 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) Scientists have established and substantiated standards for the development of information culture of students of secondary specialized educational colleges in educational and extracurricular activities.
- b) Our researchers have identified the possibilities of educational and extracurricular activities for the development of the information culture of Uzbek students. We 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 technologies, interesting high-level presentations, mixed integrated classes).
- d) Scientists have improved the content of training lessons on the development of Information Culture and the implementation of the Interactive methods we created.
- e) The researchers formed and provided a theoretical and practical justification for the evaluation table-apparatus for determining the degree of development of information culture.
- f) Scientists received positive dynamics for each criterion, 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 younger Uzbek students are determined and the theoretical contours of the scientific substantiation of the development of the components of the information culture of student youth that we have identified are outlined: value-motivational, reflective-activity, cognitive-procedural and personal development. The model we developed for the formation of the information culture

of Uzbek students reflects: the goals and objectives of the relevant activities (target part);

- methodological foundations (theoretical and methodological part);
- ways forms and methods of organizing training (procedural part);
- 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:

- creation of an information software environment taking into account the age and individual characteristics of students of secondary specialized Islamic colleges;
- introduction of information and communication technologies in teaching all professional subject areas of a secondary specialized Islamic college;
- the readiness of professional 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 organization and organization 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 specialized secondary educational colleges.

The indicators noted in the table indicate 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 generalization, that is, they can form new directions of mental activity. This activity is explained by the fact that students have intellectual potential, they have developed cognitive activity that supports the creative process, they 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, with the mutual cooperation of the teacher and students, new knowledge is acquired not only for himself, but also the student finds himself in a world of research and discovery. They have special personal value for the student, and the innovation process further increases the student's enthusiasm for professional activities.

## CONCLUSION

In the 21st century, it is almost impossible to verify the accuracy of disseminated information during the period of real time when this information is disseminated. Therefore, the most effective way to combat external information influences is the formation of an information culture. To do this, it is necessary to increase the knowledge and level of young people, citizens, analytical abilities, to improve the culture of the ability to respond rationally to various information, what is in the interests of society and the state, and what is not.

Summarizing the scientific analysis carried out, the presented methodology, developments and recommendations and assessing their effectiveness, the following conclusions were made:

1. The study showed that the development of technology for increasing the information culture of students of a special Islamic educational college is based on the characteristics of the information society, and the information culture of future personnel of the future religious leaders (imam-khatib) of the religious field does not take into account the characteristics of the information society. consist only of knowledge of computer science and information technology and skills to work with them, but it involves not only an improved approach, a formed information worldview, an orientation towards the necessary information, the acquisition of information knowledge and analytical skills, but also creativity. This is necessary in order to link the content of student competence with professional religious activity and implement the policy; introduction of information culture concepts into educational programs; use of advanced technologies in the educational process; creates the basis for improvement, based on the development trends of modern information and communication technologies.
2. The stages and levels of development of information culture of students of a secondary specialized Islamic educational college are determined, and the level of knowledge and its application, analysis, and levels of information culture criteria are scientifically and methodologically substantiated.
3. In secondary specialized Islamic educational colleges, the content of information technology and information technology has been improved, and the effectiveness of the proposed methods and teaching aids has been confirmed in the testing process.
4. An educational and methodological complex has been developed aimed at improving the information culture of students at a secondary specialized Islamic educational college. In the process of using the created teaching aid, the organization of classes using interactive methods and multimedia tools ensured high efficiency of students' full mastery of informational culturally oriented educational programs and their implementation.
5. Based on processing the results of the experimental work using mathematical and statistical methods, it was proven that the ideas put forward in the study are appropriate, and the information culture of students in the experimental group is 15% higher than that of students in the experimental group. Control group students.
6. Based on proposals aimed at improving the information culture of students in secondary specialized Islamic educational institutions, it was found necessary to include the optional subject "Fundamentals of Information Culture" in the curricula of teachers of secondary specialized educational colleges - and it serves to develop a curriculum for this subject.

Based on the research, the following methodological recommendations were developed to improve the information culture of students in secondary specialized Islamic educational colleges:

1. It is advisable to introduce the subject “Fundamentals of Information Culture” into the Religious Studies curriculum for the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> years, aimed at improving the information culture of students in special Islamic educational colleges.
2. In order to assess the professional competence of students in secondary specialized educational colleges and improve information culture, it is necessary to include information related to information culture in the content of educational standards for students of secondary specialized Islamic educational colleges.

Today, information has become a consumer product, so every student of secondary specialized colleges of Islamic education must 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. Therefore, it is advisable to include control questions on the subject “Fundamentals of Information Culture” in the final state certification exams for graduates of secondary specialized Islamic educational colleges.

Summarizing and structuring the results of the pilot study, we can put forward a number of pedagogical conditions for the development of the fundamentals of information culture among students of secondary specialized educational colleges in the learning process using multimedia learning factors:

- creation of an information environment taking into account the age and individual characteristics of students in secondary specialized colleges (introduction of the practical course “Fundamentals of Information Culture” during extracurricular hours);
- introduction of information and communication technologies in teaching the basic disciplinary subjects of a secondary specialized college. To summarize, we note that the theoretical conclusions drawn during the study and the empirical results reflected in it prove that the hypothesis we initially put forward was confirmed.

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