FORMING THE COMPETENCE OF WORKING WITH INFORMATION OF ACADEMIC LYCEUM STUDENTS

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Abstract: humanization and democratization of education, integration of educational information, individualization, differentiation and profiling of education, technologicalization and informatization of the educational process, management of pedagogical systems, etc. are aimed at improving the quality of education. related to information processing and digitization of education. In this article, suggestions are given on forming the competence of working with information of academic lyceum students.

Keywords: information integration, information culture, information competence, information competence, information digitalization.

The role of education in the life of modern society is largely determined by the growing role of knowledge and information, which is reflected in the concepts of information society, formation of information civilization, informatization of education. In the conditions of innovative changes taking place as a result of the widespread introduction of computer technologies in society, one of the most urgent tasks of the development of modern education abroad is the introduction of global trends in the development of information and education.

Thanks to the rapid development of computer technologies, people can have various information, exchange information and communicate in real time anywhere in the world. To navigate freely in information flows, a modern specialist of any profile must be able to receive, process and use information using computers, telecommunications and other means of communication. But for this, it is necessary to know the rules of movement through a large amount of available information and to have a certain information culture.

The concept of information culture: information culture is a new type of communication that allows a person to freely access available information;

freedom of access and use of information at all levels, from global to local, because the national, intrastate type of information is as groundless as national science;

a new type of thinking formed as a result of a person's freedom from regular information and intellectual work, among the features that define it, the orientation of the latter to self-development and self-study is already clearly manifested today.

The leading word of the concept of "information culture" is "culture", which contains the greatest semantic load. The researches of the most prominent local cultural scientists make it possible to define culture as a complex concept that means a result, process, method, attitude, norm, system of activity, the only subject and main object of which is the person.

Information culture is:

a new type of communication that allows a person to freely access the availability of information;

freedom of access and use of information exists at all levels, from global to local, because the national, intrastate type of information is as groundless as national science;

it was shown that it is a new type of thinking that is formed as a result of a person's freedom from regular information and intellectual work, the environment of characteristics that define him, and the latter's orientation to self-development and self-study.

The information culture of a person as a systematic feature of a person is an integral part of the basic culture of a person, which allows him to effectively participate in all types of information processing: receiving, collecting, coding and processing. On this basis, it creates qualitatively new information, transfers it, and implements its practical use.

An integral part of information culture is the ability to know new information technologies and use them both to automate simple operations and in emergency situations that require an unconventional creative approach.

Therefore, information culture is a new type of communication that allows a person to have free access to the availability of information. Freedom of access and use of information at all levels, from global to local, national, intra-state type of information is as groundless as national science. A new type of thinking formed as a result of the liberation of a person from regular information and intellectual work, among the features that define it, the orientation of the latter to self-development and self-study is already clearly manifested today.

Components of information culture. Information culture includes literacy and skills to understand the nature of information processes and relationships. Informational value-semantic field (aspirations, interests, worldview, value orientations) focused on humanitarianism; creativity plays an important role in advanced information reflection, as well as information behavior and social information activities.

One of the most important elements of a person's information culture is knowledge of information resources (if possible, having the opportunity to use them freely). Many organizations are engaged in collecting, processing, storing and distributing information in our country: libraries, statistical centers, information services, mass media.

The competence of working with information of an academic lyceum student is a component of his general culture, the most important indicator of the compliance of his knowledge, skills, skills and scientific potential with world standards in the educational process.

A student of an academic lyceum should actively know various methods of receiving and transmitting information, and be able to use them independently in practice. For this, it is necessary to develop his competence of working with information on a systematic basis.

Competence to work with information is a component of the concept, regardless of the content of the taught subject, the general culture of the modern student. In our opinion, this is the first link in the chain of attachment to trainees in the public sector - teachers, engineers, managers, doctors and others - in improving information literacy.

To students:

culture of information consumption (consciously chosen information lifestyle, information leadership);

culture of information selection (systematic view of society's information environment; ability to analyze information environment);

search culture (knowledge of the range of information services provided by libraries and ONTI, ability to use SBA and other search resources; knowledge of optimal individual search algorithms);

information processing culture (analytical and synthetic activity);

culture of information development and use (publishing activity, participation in scientific events, practical use of scientific and technical achievements);

the culture of creating bibliographic information;

culture of using computer and office equipment;

culture of information transmission (information-communication activity);

the task is to familiarize with the culture of information distribution (knowledge of IP, methods and means of bibliographic provision of information users) and prepare for life.

Problems of formation of information culture among academic lyceum students. The formation of the student's information culture should have its own characteristics:

initiative, the ability to find solutions to one's own problems;

the ability to perform all tasks in any field of library work after minimal adaptation to the educational process;

intellectual, technological, economic, ecological, ethical, political, social-psychological, aesthetic-thematic, organized study, organizational qualities;

the ability to independently analyze the information situation;

orientation in the flow of information, the ability to optimally store documents and organize their use;

operator skills, ability to model processes, psychological adjustment;

ability to solve problems, leadership ability, tendency to work on additional tasks;

such as initiative, creativity, intellectual potential, high psychomotor qualities, morality, knowledge, creative perception, not being afraid of serious analysis.

Must have psychological adjustment, stress tolerance, self-awareness, self-organization, self-management and self-correction skills.

The leading place in this process belongs to the education system, as the most important factor in improving the information culture of the student and the largest network of the entire knowledge industry, both globally and regionally, i.e. to highlight the regional aspect of the specialist's information culture.

Summary. It is necessary to take into account the opinions of researchers about information processes in science when forming the competence of academic lyceum students to work with information, considering the essence of information culture.

Thus, when considering the science of pedagogy as a system of collecting, processing and storing information in the information paradigm, information models are becoming more and more important:

the ability to work with an information source (having different reading methods, as well as synopsis, thesis, abstract presentation of material, etc.);

working with different types of literature (reference, educational, methodological, scientific, scientific-popular, fiction, books, periodicals);

use of technical means (in particular, computers) for educational, scientific and practical purposes;

analysis and synthesis of received information;

the ability to distinguish the main thing from a large number of small things;

information processing (understanding);

memorization of information units;

subsequent recovery of memory;

turning received information into one's own knowledge;

the process of creating new information and new knowledge (heuristics) and others.

Information culture includes knowledge from disciplines that contribute to its development and adaptation to a specific type of activity (cybernetics, computer science, information theory, mathematics, database design theory, and a number of other sciences).

Based on the diversity of views on some aspects of the teacher's information culture, we can conclude that two positions seem the most obvious from many points of view:

1) as a subject of information culture analysis, all authors study knowledge;

2) information culture is defined as a qualitative characteristic of a person.

The development of information culture in all countries forms groups of people who are spiritually united with a common understanding of the problems they are involved in. Information culture organically penetrates the real structure of social life, giving it a new quality. It leads to the change of many existing socio-economic, political and spiritual ideas, introduces qualitatively new features into the way of life of a person.

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