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## INFORMATION CULTURE IS THE BASIS FOR THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF SPECIALISTS

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of the research of this article is to study publications and analyze scientific works on issues related to IC in order to determine the level of professionalism of the future engineer. This is necessary to provide the education sector with the methodology, practice of development and optimal use of modern IT, which is aimed at solving the psychological and pedagogical goals of training and education.

### KEYWORDS

Methodology, professionalism, technology, intellectuality and culture.

### INTRODUCTION

Teaching is an activity aimed at developing a person's ability to learn and improve his activities. Improving the qualifications of specialists of any profile requires the use of modern technologies in training and education. The informatization of education is understood as the process of providing the education sector with the methodology, practice of development and optimal use of modern information technologies, which are

aimed at solving the psychological and pedagogical problems of training and education.[1]

The term “information culture” first appeared in scientific publications in the 70s and 80s and was spread across many disciplines. In scientific works entitled "Informatics and Culture" this term was first systematized and subjected to detailed analysis as an important scientific direction, where the main trends in

the informatization of modern society and the ways of forming information technology were studied, and issues related to intelligent systems in various spheres of human life were examined. activities.

Vocational education is based on different approaches. At the initial stage, the following types of activities are used: operational-activity, functional-subject and subject-operational. The basis of professional culture is the desire for strict compliance with all standards of professional excellence. Professional habits are the basis of professional culture. The modern information culture of a specialist includes the ability to freely use modern technologies, as well as software and hardware that are used in the relevant subject area.[2]

We believe that the following formula may be valid:  
PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE = PROFESSIONAL  
CULTURE + INFORMATION CULTURE OF THE  
SPECIALIST.

Information technology (IT) is a set of methods and techniques that are used in various types of human activities, using modern means of communication, processing information on a computer and other means of communication.[3]

According to researcher V.A. Kaymin, information culture should be understood as the ability to receive, accumulate, search and collect information that can be obtained using a computer, as well as the use of databases and various information systems to transmit information. According to him, these technical skills will be increasingly necessary for people in the future as the development of an information-based society takes place. There are many factors that influence the formation of a complete information culture. These include technical skills and the ability to express

oneself through various means: literary, artistic, graphic and computer. In addition, you should improve your communication and collaboration skills with other people who fit into your culture.[4]

We share the opinion of the author, who expresses doubt that the development of culture in people is possible solely through the development of their ability to think algorithmically, that is, through mastering the skills of reading, understanding and executing algorithms (instructions for performers).[5]

In the work of Andreeva I.M. and Zubova Yu.S. “Information society and personality - as a problem of culture” examines a new direction of research aimed at studying the relationship between information technologies of society and personality, as well as their possibility of unification and harmonization. In the process of defining the concept of “information culture,” the authors analyze such components as “thesaurus” and “information activity.” They note that the framework is not clearly defined and remains indefinite.[6]

As practice has shown, there is no unambiguous definition of information culture. This can be understood from the article by L.I. Aleshina “The relationship between culture and information: some aspects and problems.” The term “information culture” can be used as a definition, but only if we understand by it the information culture of the individual, society, etc. According to the author, IC is “one of the most significant factors in the current and future state of the social community of people living on Earth,” and it is also “the main factor for the restoration of the spiritual values of society.”

The author, in turn, swaps words and uses the phrase “culture of information”, understanding it as a set of ways of presenting information, covering types, forms, content and methods of its presentation. He believes that this can mean: “samples of information presentation, including types, forms, methods and means of expressing information, as well as appropriate methods, methods and means of protecting information and others.”[7] A clearly expressed informationological approach to this problem can be seen in this case. We believe that this is just the result of the activity of a specialist who has the necessary level of IC.

In the work of Vokhryshev M.G. “Information Cultural Studies” presents an interesting approach to the study of IC. As the author writes, in the study of the concept of “information culture” an “aspectological approach” predominates, that is, it is studied from the “positions of various scientific disciplines”, resulting in “an extensive, but not very complete picture, which... In fact, the object is “blurred”, making it impossible to preserve its integrity and qualitative certainty, “in order to achieve “significant scientific rigor, terminological certainty, consistency and, ultimately, the creation of general theoretical schemes of the reality under study.” As a new scientific discipline that will study the general foundations of information technology, she proposes to introduce a new discipline - information cultural studies. Further, the author proposes a definition of IC as “an area of culture associated with the functioning of information in society and the formation of information qualities of an individual” and defines “information culturology” or “infoculturology” as “a scientific discipline that studies information culture in the totality of practical and cognitive spheres”, considering “range of theoretical

problems” and studying information culture “in all its depth and complexity.” From the author’s point of view, the introduction of a new discipline will contribute: “to promote the necessary integration and interconnection of various levels of IC research, thereby uniting around a large number of individual disciplines.” It seems to us that it is not always possible to introduce new subjects into the university educational process. the author does not indicate the exact number of hours that can be used for this.

Leonchikov V.E. made a number of comments regarding the definition of IC M.Ya. Dvorkin. information approach as a set of “knowledge, norms, rules and values” that are the result of activities in the information space and reflect a certain level of its development. In his vision, he says that IC is “an essential aspect that is a distinctive feature for all ethno-territorial, social and global types of culture.” We completely agree with the statement of V.E. Leonchikov that IC can be considered as a combination of three components: the information culture of the individual, individual groups of society and society as a whole.[9]

As researcher Yuri Sergeevich Zubov notes, in the article “Information Culture” you can find many definitions that are combined into a single universal thesaurus, relevant for society as a whole and for each person as a specialist or as an individual.[10] We share his position that the key factor determining the progress of infrastructure is the level of information awareness of the individual, especially the professional.

In the scientific work of Kh .A. Kalinovskaya, dedicated to the study of information culture of the individual and society, analyzes two main approaches to

understanding this concept. Using the first approach, which can be called “informationological”, it can be defined as a set of skills for collecting, analyzing and retrieving information. This is part of information activities that are aimed at satisfying information needs. In this second section - “cultural” - IC is considered as a way of human existence in the information society, as well as its integral part of the process of forming the culture of mankind. In conclusion, the author stated with full confidence that “at the moment there is no single and precise definition of information culture.”[11]

In our opinion, despite the fact that the author correctly indicated the importance of information culture in the future for engineers, he did not clearly express its significance and the fact that the IC of future engineers directly depends on the formation of professional competence. In line with this statement, we tried to show the importance of the information culture of society and its influence on the development of information abilities of specialists.

Researcher at the Institute of Informatics Problems Z.A. Safiullina in her article “Theoretical aspects of diagnosing the information culture of society” identifies the most important groups of the population for conducting ICO research and analyzes their impact on other groups, as well as on the development of ICO.[12] The dynamism of a technological society is not taken into account in this work, which can lead to a one-sided approach to the formation of an individual's information culture. N.I. Gendina in her work “Information Culture and Information Education” writes that with the advent of the new information age, “the cycle of improvement of not only industrial, but also social technologies is rapidly decreasing throughout the next decade and in the future will be

six to eight years, thereby outstripping the pace of generational change.”

It is worth noting that Gendina N.I. stated the absence of a unified state concept for the development of the information society and the formation of information culture. In our understanding, changes in the life of society have led to the fact that the existing concept has already become a reality for society and the education system. At the same time, it is difficult to agree with the author's statement that IC is associated “mainly with the technical aspects of informatization, while acquiring skills in working with a personal computer” and that in the issue of the formation of information technology, a “monodisciplinary approach” prevails, implying either the elimination of computer illiteracy or training in the basics of library and bibliographic knowledge that allows the use of rational techniques for using a book. However, this is not enough to develop the professional competence of a specialist.

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