

The Level of Formation of The Information Culture of Islamic Students

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Abstrak

Artikel ini menjelaskan bagaimana budaya informasi dan ciri-ciri spesifiknya di era budaya informasi modern. Peredaran informasi yang cepat dan berkualitas tinggi sangat dibutuhkan dalam sistem pendidikan serta merupakan faktor atau aspek penting bagi kemajuan dan perkembangan suatu negara. Oleh karena itu penting bagi siswa dan generasi muda untuk mengimplementasikan kriteria dasar budaya informasi penggunaan internet yang tepat dalam pendidikan. Permasalahan penelitian faktor-faktor sosial yang mengakibatkan kurangnya pendekatan kritis terhadap pemilihan informasi yang diperlukan siswa di lembaga pendidikan Islam. Penelitian ini penting dilakukan karena budaya informasi merupakan kebutuhan vital bagi para penceramah atau pendakwah di masa depan. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan tinjauan literatur. Fokus penelitian adalah menganalisis pola penggunaan budaya informasi di internet dan media sosial. Hasil penelitian menyajikan penjelasan tentang pola penggunaan informasi di masyarakat, khususnya di lembaga pendidikan Islam. Hasil penelitian mendeskripsikan 13 faktor kunci tentang tingkat pembentukan budaya informasi siswa dalam pendidikan Islam di abad ke-21.

Kata Kunci: Budaya Informasi, Lembaga Pendidikan Islam

Abstract

This article explains what information culture is and its specific features in the era of modern information culture. Fast and high-quality circulation of information is needed in the educational system and is an important factor or aspect for the progress and development of a country. Therefore, it is important for students and the younger generation to implement the basic criteria of information culture in the proper use of the Internet in education. The research problem is to determine the social factors that lead to the lack of a critical approach to the selection of necessary information among students in Islamic educational institutions. This research is important because information culture is a vital need for future preachers or preachers. The research method uses a literature review approach. The focus of the research is to analyze the patterns of using information culture on the Internet and social media. The results of the study provide an explanation of the patterns of information use in society, especially in Islamic educational institutions. The results describe 13 key factors on the level of formation of students' information culture in Islamic education in the 21st century.

Keywords: Information Culture, Islamic Education Institutions

Introduction

Today, New Uzbekistan is being built based on the important idea of “a society where human values are a priority, and a state friendly to people.” Motivated by this noble goal set by the Head of the State, people have become the real authors of new reforms. In this regard, the draft development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 is aimed at creating the necessary political, 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, 2022-2026.strategy.uz and 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 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 Reporter on freedom of religion or belief, Ahmad Shahid, became the reason for fundamental changes in the field of religion in our country. The Special Reporter 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 several 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. Veryaev, 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 several other scientists. However, the issue of increasing the information culture of students in secondary specialized Islamic educational institutions as a pedagogical problem based on scientific research has not yet been studied.

Research Method

The novelty of this work lies in the fact that this topic has not been previously studied in Uzbekistan, as well as in the Arab world and developed countries of Central Asia. The research methodology involves a literature review. The research problem is of foremost importance, as evidenced by the fact that students of secondary specialized

Islamic educational institutions are encouraged to develop an information culture in order to be able to give lectures in mosques after graduation. 2000-3000 people attends the daily prayers and Friday lectures of the graduates. Their lectures are heard by people in the city, neighborhood, and on the streets, improving their morale and information culture. Therefore, the formation and improvement of an adequate information culture for students of specialized Islamic educational institutions at the secondary level is considered highly relevant. Since most believers in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, listen to Friday sermons in mosques and receive spiritual benefits, their horizons expand, and they develop an information culture in all aspects of life.

Research Finding and Discussion

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 and discussed. According to statistics, in the country there are 4.7 million users 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.

Number of social network users (mostly young people)

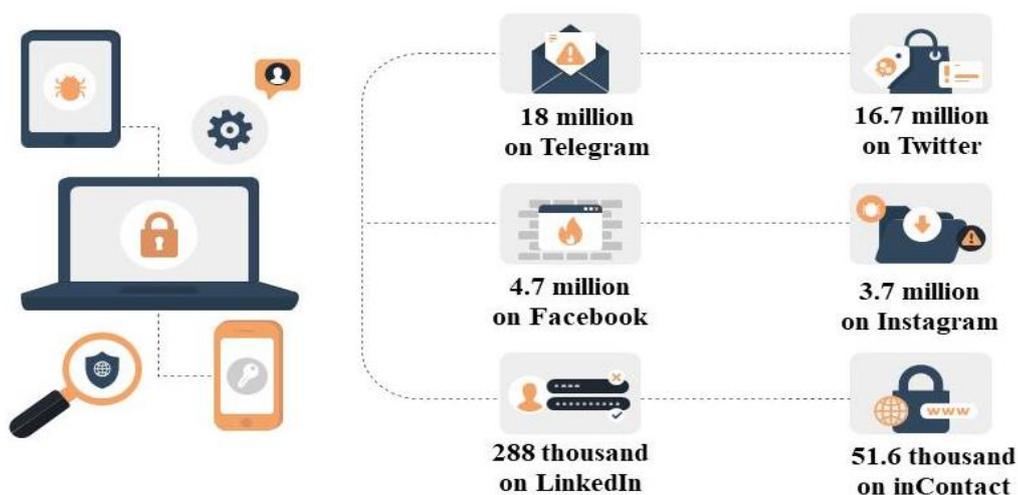


Figure 1. Number of social network users on different platforms.

Recently, the Internet and social networks have provided insufficient propaganda materials aimed at educating young people in the spirit of patriotism. The first 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 next 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. Additionally, students are more interested in various foreign contents that contradict spirituality. As a result, 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 several 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.

As of October 2023, it is in the national domain of Uzbekistan.

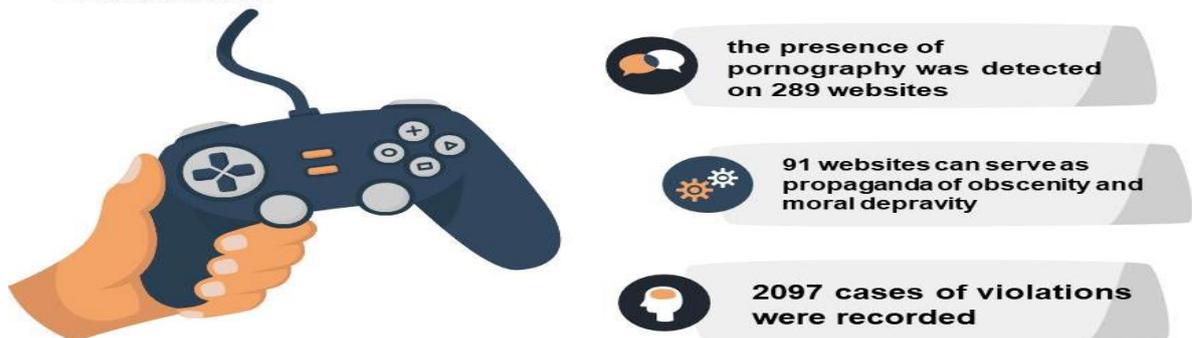


Figure. 2. As of October 2023, the status of violations of the national domain of Uzbekistan.

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: 1) the ability to

adequately express your need for specific information; 2) ability to process received information and creates new information; 3) effective search for necessary information; 4) the ability to transfer individual search information systems. 5) ability to adequately evaluate information; 6) ability to correctly select the necessary information; 7) computer literacy and information communication skills.

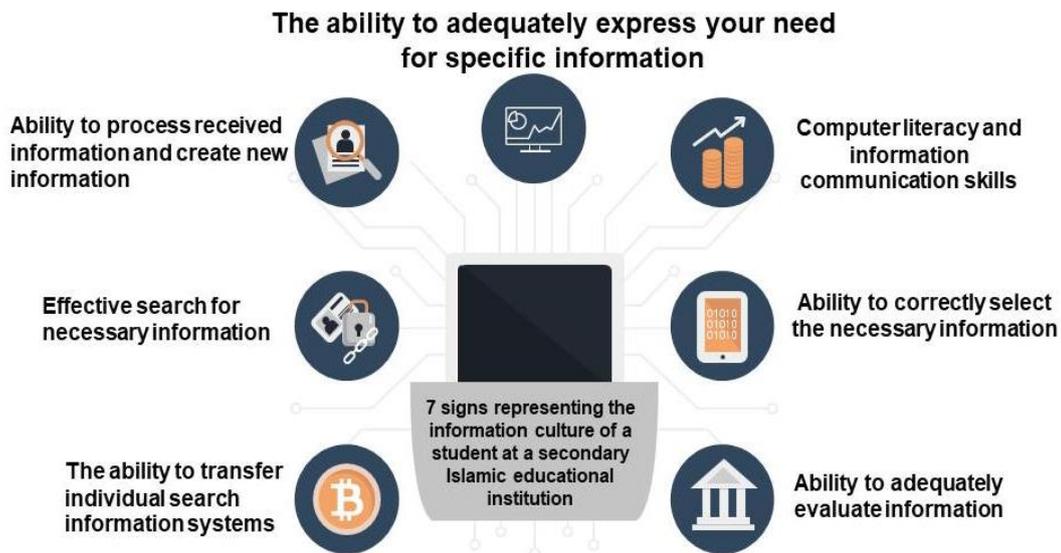


Figure. 3. 7 signs representing the information culture of a student at a secondary Islamic educational college. **(This info graphic is being presented by the author for the first time.)**

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]. The acquisition of information culture depends on various factors and can often be expressed in terms of professional intention. Because specialists 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 could 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 based on 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 considered. 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.

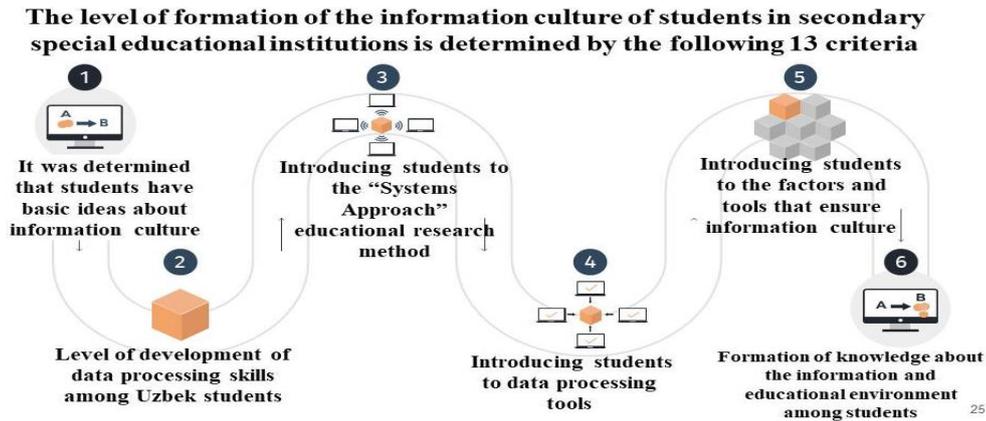


Figure 4. Level of formation of information culture of students of secondary specialized Islamic educational institutions, criteria 1-6. (This info graphic is also presented by the author for the first time.)

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.
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

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.
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.

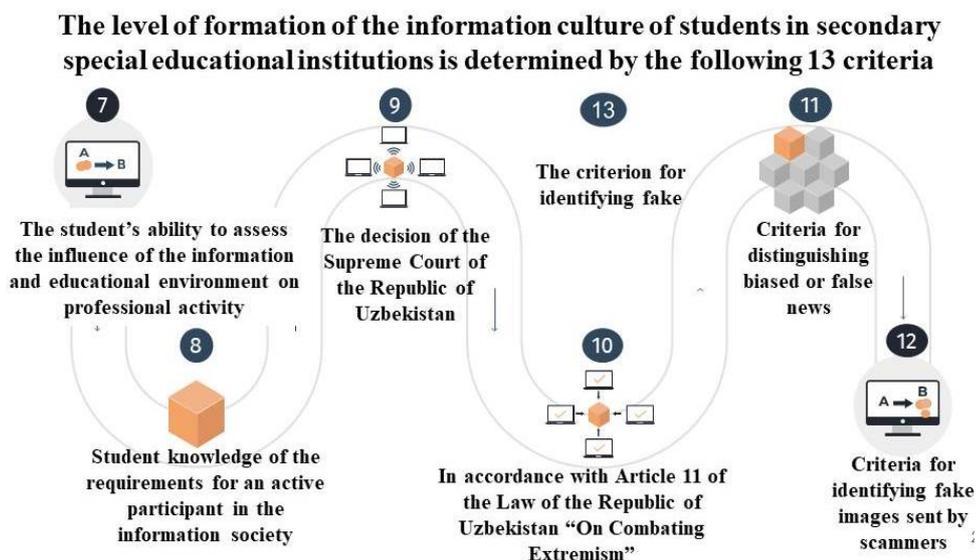


Figure 5. Level of formation of information culture of students of secondary specialized Islamic educational institutions, criteria 7-13. (This info graphic is also presented by the author for the first time.)

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 Salah darsliklari (Textbooks of Abu Salah), 2) Zhannat oshiklari (Lovers of Paradise), 3) Shom Ovozi (Voice of the Evening of Syria), 4) Tawhid 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) ahkomlari (Religious jurisprudence). 21) Tawhid darsi (lessons of Tawhid), 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) darslari (Lessons of aqida), 32) Silsilaviy darslar va ma’ruzalar (Series of lessons and lectures), 33) Muhim darslar (Important lessons), 34) 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

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.

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.

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 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 at 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 can 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 at 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 at 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). 1) methodological foundations (theoretical and methodological part). 2) ways forms and methods of organizing training (procedural part); 3) 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: 1) creation of an information software environment taking into account the age and individual characteristics of students of secondary specialized Islamic colleges; 2) introduction of information and communication technologies in teaching all professional subject areas of a secondary specialized Islamic college; 3) 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 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 at 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. 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 at secondary specialized educational colleges - and it serves to develop a curriculum for this subject.

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