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## The Formation of Favorable Informaton Environment in Libraries

### Abstract

The main purpose of the article is to examine the issues related to the formation of a favorable information environment in libraries. Correctly orienting users in the flow of information and creating a comfortable information environment are among the main tasks facing libraries. An effective relationship between the librarian and the user can be established only in a dynamically developing and harmonious information environment. The article determines the role of the library information environment in the effective development of self-education and self-development qualities of individuals under modern socio-cultural conditions. The importance of implementation: The material can be used in lectures and seminars at higher education institutions.

**Keywords:** İnformation Educational Environment, Library İnformation Environment, Electronic Resources, Continuous (Sustainable) Education

## Kütüphanelerde Olumlu Bilgi Ortamının Oluşturulması

### Öz

Makalenin temel amacı kütüphanelerde olumlu bir bilgi ortamının oluşturulması konularını incelemektir. Bilgi akışında kullanıcıların doğru yönlendirilmesi, rahat bir bilgi ortamının oluşturulması kütüphanelerin önündeki temel görevlerden biridir. Kütüphaneci ile kullanıcı arasında etkili bir ilişki ancak dinamik olarak gelişen uyumlu bir bilgi ortamında oluşturulabilir. Makalede, modern sosyo-kültürel koşullarda kişiliğin kendi kendine eğitim ve kendini geliştirme niteliklerinin etkili bir şekilde geliştirilmesinde kütüphane bilgi ortamının

*rolü belirlenmektedir. Uygulamanın önemi, Materyal yükseköğretim kurumlarındaki ders ve seminerlerde kullanılabilir.*

*Anahtar kelimeler: Bilgi Eğitim Ortamı, Kütüphane Bilgi Ortamı, Elektronik Kaynaklar, Sürekli (Sürdürülebilir) Eğitim*

**Introduction**

In the information society, the implementation of new information and communication technologies to all areas of social activity is highly relevant and is considered one of the essential factors for social development. This implementation has manifested itself on a broad and global level, affecting societal institutions, economic and social fields, science and education, as well as people's cultural lifestyles.Based on the world experience, we can note that, as indicated in the Okinawa Charter of the global information society, information communication technologies have become an important stimulus in the development of the world economy and are considered one of the main factors that ensure the activity of science, capital, labor, and information in the world market, and are fundamentally different from previous societies (Vershinin, 2001). In order to implement the informatization of the society at a modern and high level, these processes should first of all be started from the libraries. As noted by Abuzar Khalafov, a prominent librarian scientist: "Since it is directly related to the establishment and improvement of the information society, communication systems, the process of receiving, processing, and providing information, it aims to spread all kinds of information among the members of the society in the modern society. Library systems, which preserve their resources and continuously transmit them to each generation, act as modern information carriers, have an important task (Xələfov,  2011, p. 239).

Developing libraries, being one of the important attributes of the information society and one of the most important tools of information institutions, cannot do without information technology. In the conditions of abundance of information, it is the library that presents the necessary information to the user in a systematic, analyzed and selected state. One of the main tasks is to continuously organize service work in libraries with the introduction of new innovations in accordance with the requirements of the society. When forming their information base, libraries that provide services to multi-million users should take into account the current needs of the readership and increase the production of information accordingly.

The implementation of information communication technologies in libraries leads to the change of its main function, structure, purpose in terms of the area of automation, which, in

turn, fundamentally affects the continuous educational process. This institution, renewed as a result of the implementation of communication technologies, which is the main demand criterion of the modern era, contains both the function of a library, an information center, a cultural center, and an educational (educational) center and significantly improves its social importance. Due to this reason, the implementation of modern information technologies and their efficient use is considered an important issue in the process of informatization of libraries (Xələfov, 2011).

The analysis of the activities of libraries shows that in the modern information society there are a number of common factors that affect the involvement of libraries in the continuous educational process. Among them, informational, social-legal (including teaching), technological, etc. we can mention the factors. The provision of information resources to libraries related to information factors directly helps the continuous education of the personality. The socio-legal factors include the normative-legal basis of continuous education, the diversity of the market of information and educational services, methodical and pedagogical support of continuous education, training and the development of pedagogical and librarian personnel. These technological factors play an important role at the level of informatization of society.

In addition, libraries solve a number of important problems by being an equal participant in the continuous education process. They could be briefly characterized as follows (Əliyeva, 2017):

1. The organization of modern concepts of library activity on the development of the information educational environment based on the basis of new communicative technologies that help the integration of the knowledge base. These concepts determine the purpose of libraries in the continuous education process. How can different types of libraries join the continuous learning process? This issue requires not only the activation of the use of information and technological resources of libraries, but also efforts to develop and shape the information culture of librarians and users.

2. The organization of the leading pedagogical principle, which ensures that the participants have equal rights in the information and communication processes carried out in the libraries, based on an approach focused on work and personality with readers. This means, on the one hand, the formation of pedagogical methods, rules and technologies from the library service with different categories of users and the creation of a comfortable library environment (real and virtual), on the other hand, the orientation of library staff to values and

multicultural professionalism in an open information environment. requires its acquisition, democratization, humanization, psychological-pedagogical preparation of librarians for working with different categories of users and information technologies.

It should be emphasized that the library is not only a knowledge base, but also one of the possible channels that provide the opportunity to receive additional and distance education. The problem of creation of a unified information environment aimed at the regional social order should be solved by taking into account all the requirements given to the continuous education system. In other words, the library tools must be taken into account in the information support of the educational process. Creating a favorable information environment, ensuring the accessibility of information and developing the information culture of users is the most important task of library and information institutions.

The modern library information environment consists of logically complementary traditional sources (printed documents) and web resources. The printed works occupy an important place in the center of traditional library service, physical carriers of information. In the virtual world, the multimedia tools include full-text information bases, electronic library systems, communication channels, archives of photo and video materials purchased by libraries for customer needs, etc. was created analogously to printed works.

Correctly orienting users in the rich flow of information and creating a comfortable information environment are among the main tasks facing libraries.The effective implementation of this process depends on the professionalism of librarians. Thus, the formation of the digital information environment and the comprehensive satisfaction of user requests depend on the level of information culture of librarians.

Information culture - the ability to use modern information and communication technologies at a high level in order to find, receive, store, process, analyze and present the necessary information by determining the need for information, at the same time, ensuring its completeness, availability, and confidentiality when working with information. The compliance with legal and ethical norms and Information culture include the followings:

- the ability to determine information needs;

- searching and finding information from various sources;

- selecting the primary and secondary information from among the information;

- the ability to create new information by structuring, systematizing, summarizing and processing collected information;

- when working with information, protection of its confidentiality, completeness, accessibility, compliance with legal and ethical norms;

- the ability to use the obtained information in one's activity;

- the ability to present information clearly;

- to have knowledge of the possibilities of modern information technologies and use them to work purposefully with information (Əliquliyev and Mahmudova, 2008, s.137).

The formation of information culture among users and librarians to the library's information environment concept; self-education and self-development of user and librarian personality; the development of relations and relations between the field-subject, psycho-didactic and social components of the library-information environment (briefly the library environment) is referred to. The formation of the information culture of librarians and users in the library environment is intended not only for an individual to master information technologies for solving current issues, but also to acquire them, that is, to use them for making prospective decisions personally and socially.

In general, the concept of the formation of the information culture of the personality in the information environment shows itself as a continuous educational process. Here, the cognitive, motive, emotional, and practical components are a set of principles that interact; socio-pedagogical conditions; the forms and methods of the mutual activity of subjects and objects of the library service, the humanistic characters of the personnel participating in the mutual activity of the libraries are agreed on the basis of mutually related principles. There are conditions necessary for the effectiveness of the development of the information culture of the personality, which directly show their positive effect on the conditions of the information environment of the library:

- To direct the personality of librarians and users to the values of information culture and use these values in the library service process;

- A complex impact on the field of intellectual, emotional volitional activity of the personality;

- A uniform formation of evaluation of information knowledge, skills, principles, personal thoughts in the field of creation of information resources and implementation of information activities (Əliyeva, 2017, p. 21).

Self-education and self-development of the personality in the information environment of the library implies the formation of its qualities, and these qualities allow effective

functioning in modern socio-cultural conditions. These qualities include psychological flexibility, the ability to process and absorb new information, the ability to adapt to changing economic, social and psychological conditions in society, the state and personal life. It is accepted to distinguish intellectual, reflex and communicative components in the structure of personality development. In the conditions of the informational educational environment, the reflexive component of the personality implies evaluation (evaluation) activity. In other words, it consists of the evaluation of the personal information activity of the user and the librarian, the self-evaluation of the quality and professionalism (competence) of the offered library service.

The development of the communicative component of the personality in the creation of effective mutual assistance with the electronic information-search system, formation and improvement of knowledge for the creation of optimal relations, choosing a common language and the right tone (attitude) with different people, expressing one's ideas clearly, logically, convincingly, expressively and appropriately one of the factors that play an important role is to convey one's emotional tolerance to conflict situations. The convenience of the information-educational environment consists of a set of conditions that create more positive and effective opportunities for users to work and relax with the information carrier. This includes, first of all, the convenience of using all sources, regardless of the type of information carriers.

They are:

- library fund organized convenient for readers;

- a system of book exhibitions, especially organized according to the reader's request, reflecting interesting books and printed materials;

- system of stand information, elements and concepts;

- catalogs and card files that provide general information about the book, with their help, the necessary information can be obtained freely;

- posters of signs and symbols for the correct selection of bibliographic direction, one of the forms of organization of the visual environment in the library;

- organization of the best book index for recitation purposes;

- technical means that focus the reader's attention directly on the work with the book.

Secondly, the favorable conditions include the creation of special physical conditions (temperature regime and good lighting), convenient equipment and furniture, and the organization of a favorable psychological atmosphere for working in the library (attitude of

librarians, calm conditions, etc.).

In general, we can note that an effective relationship between a librarian and a user can be created only in a dynamically developing harmonious information environment.

The maximum consideration of the user's interest and demand, psychological characteristics, and emotional state for such parameters that determine the effectiveness of the library service; to increase the level of relevance and renewal of the library fund; providing the user with a wide range of search possibilities and information resources; to apply active forms and methods of library service; educational games, network projects, information, computer banks along with traditional library funds to inculcate habits of using information technologies; create personal electronic publications; organize information and library-bibliography literacy, as well as distance education and various forms of teaching computer programs, etc. components included. It is clear that the supply of library funds with information resources is carried out at a high level, but there are also a number of organizational obstacles to creating a favorable information environment (although effective work is being done in this direction). These problems can be divided into two groups. Firstly, library users prefer to use digital media rather than traditional ones when meeting their information needs. A modern user wants to receive information electronically on his computer (tablet, phone) at the moment he needs it. The idea of coming to the library and using an inquiry machine or buying a set of texts in printed form, as well as reading large volumes of printed information, writing or photocopying something important, makes users search for information through the Internet. It would not be right to think that this problem will be completely solved by digitalization of library funds, creation of electronic libraries, remote service platform. So, not all libraries (especially public libraries) with a wide network in our republic are equipped with new technology. Libraries equipped with new technology do not have access to all information carriers. During the effective organization of information exchange, the organization of equal use of information to the optimal level of the development of the information environment of the library, prompt provision of the necessary library-information resources to different categories of users, etc. processes are included. The informatization of libraries has a positive effect on the implementation of all these mentioned processes and on the effective provision of the continuous educational needs of the population.

The library is necessary to organize the information environment as informative as possible:

• to use the possibilities of new information technologies;

• various forms of information and documentary support for general education;

• support for self-education, cognitive activity, basic information skills, independent and efficient information behavior;

• gradual and continuous inclusion of users in the cultural, informational and educational space of the library;

• formation of information culture;

• organization of the harmonious influence of society's information macroenvironment (radio, television, press, computer and internet) on children and young people, which allows to be formed as an information literate person who can freely realize himself in the future.

Automated library system is an indispensable tool in cataloging modern libraries. The configuration of this system is quite difficult, so the technical capabilities of the libraries must be taken into account when choosing the system. The creation of CSIs in a certain library or library network acts as one of the global directions of informatization of libraries (İsmayılova, 2010, p. 10).

It should be noted that the website of the library is the main element of the information environment of the modern library, its constantly updated information resource. The library's website displays the library's current status and history, business hours, electronic catalog, literature reviews, book ratings, library databases and other information products, reader reviews on forums, library news and events, staff, contact information, and other information. The library website can usually be accessed through a browser from a desktop computer, laptop, tablet, or smartphone. The first step in creating any website, including a library website, is to conduct a detailed analysis of the information needs of its potential visitors. When developing the overall structure and strategy for creating a web server, user interests should be taken into account first.

**Conclusion**

Although the mentioned elements are important in the formation of the information environment, the digital information environment of a number of libraries has not yet been formed in our republic mainly due to financing problems and insufficient penetration of modern technologies into the library environment. The formation of a progressive environment implies, on the one hand, the updating of the material and technical base, and on the other hand, systematic work in the direction of updating the content of the resources used by the library.

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