



Ways Of Developing Digital Literacy In Primary School Students

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“Boshlang‘ichi ta‘lim” yo‘nalishi 2-bosqich talabasi

ABSTRACT

This article highlights the importance and methodological foundations of developing digital literacy among primary school students in the modern educational process.

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KEY WORDS: digital literacy, primary education, information security, interactive methods, modern education, media education, game-based learning.

Аннотация: В данной статье освещаются значение и методические основы формирования цифровой грамотности у учащихся начальных классов в условиях современного образовательного процесса.

Ключевые слова: цифровая грамотность, начальное образование, информационная безопасность, интерактивные методы, современное образование, медиаобразование, игровое обучение.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy ta‘lim jarayonida boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarining raqamli savodxonligini shakllantirishning ahamiyati va metodik asoslari yoritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: raqamli savodxonlik, boshlang‘ich ta‘lim, axborot xavfsizligi, interaktiv metodlar, zamonaviy ta‘lim, mediata‘lim, o‘yinli o‘qitish.

“If every sector is not aligned with digital technologies, the country will not develop.”— Shavkat Mirziyoyev

The **“Digital Uzbekistan — 2030”** Strategy, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 5, 2020, serves as the legal and strategic foundation for the comprehensive reform of the national education system. This document aims not only at developing the economy but also at enhancing the intellectual capacity of society. From the perspective of developing digital literacy among primary school students, the significance of this strategy is clearly manifested in the following areas:

1. Digital Transformation of Education:

According to the Strategy, the development of digital skills in children starting from preschool and primary education is defined as a priority direction of state policy. This is not merely about equipping schools with computers, but about adapting curricula to the requirements of the digital age. For example, the creation of interactive textbooks, mobile applications, and game-based learning platforms for primary school students is a direct implementation of this Strategy.

2. Educating the “Digital Generation”:

The main goal of the Strategy is to maximize the level of digital literacy of the population by 2030. In this regard, primary education represents the most crucial stage. By teaching children from an early age how to search for information, use electronic resources, and behave safely on the internet, the Strategy shapes the profile of a “digital citizen.”

The 21st century we live in is an era of rapid information flow and digital technologies. In the digital age, developing digital skills among primary school students is essential for their academic success and readiness for the future. As all spheres of society undergo digitalization, the education system faces the task of nurturing individuals who can meet the demands of the new era and possess technological competencies. Especially considering that primary school students are growing up within a “digital world” as digital natives, the formation of digital literacy among them has become an urgent necessity.

Today, digital literacy is not limited to simply turning a computer on and off or playing games; rather, it encompasses the ability to search for information, analyze it, use it safely, and apply creative approaches in a digital environment. The primary school period is when a child’s worldview and fundamental skills are formed; therefore, teaching the foundations of digital culture correctly at this stage plays a decisive role in shaping their future intellectual potential.

The purpose of developing digital literacy among primary school students is to study the pedagogical conditions necessary for this process and to improve methodologies for the effective use of digital tools (interactive whiteboards, educational platforms, mobile applications) during lessons.

Introducing digital skills at the primary level creates a solid foundation for acquiring more advanced technological competencies in later stages of life. Just as primary education lays the groundwork for literacy and numeracy, it should also establish the basis for digital literacy. Early exposure to technology helps children become comfortable and familiar with digital tools, reducing the learning curve they may encounter in higher grades. Digital tools can significantly enhance traditional learning outcomes by making lessons more engaging and interactive. Educational programs, multimedia resources, and online platforms bring learning topics to life by accommodating different learning styles and needs. For instance, interactive simulations in science or mathematics games make abstract concepts more concrete and easier to understand. Such interactive approaches contribute to better retention and deeper comprehension of learning materials.

Digital literacy develops primary school students’ ability to perceive information, analyze it, and use it effectively. Therefore, the issue of developing digital literacy requires special attention in the educational process. The concept of digital literacy encompasses students’ knowledge, skills, and competencies in using computers and other digital devices, searching for information, processing it, and storing it. For primary school students, digital literacy is primarily manifested through familiarization with technologies, understanding their basic functions, and performing simple practical tasks. Digital literacy includes not only technical skills but also information culture, critical thinking, and knowledge of information security. This, in turn, helps students act consciously and responsibly in the digital environment.

The pedagogical significance of developing digital literacy in primary school students.

Developing digital literacy at the primary school level contributes to enhancing students’ intellectual and creative potential. With the help of digital tools, students’ level of knowledge acquisition increases, and the teaching–learning process becomes more engaging and effective. Moreover, digital literacy fosters students’ skills in independent learning, problem solving, and communication, which positively influences their success in subsequent stages of education.

The development of digital literacy among primary school students is carried out through the following key directions:

1. Systematic use of digital technologies in the educational process.

The use of computers, tablets, interactive whiteboards, electronic textbooks, and multimedia materials during lessons helps students master learning content quickly and easily. Visual and audio materials play an important role in maintaining children’s attention.

2. Use of educational software and electronic resources.

Educational applications, online platforms, and electronic exercises designed for primary school students are

effective tools for developing digital literacy. Through these resources, students consolidate their knowledge and acquire practical skills.

3. Use of game-based learning methods.

Digital games and interactive activities increase students' interest in lessons. Game-based learning technologies develop children's logical thinking, quick decision-making, and problem-solving abilities.

4. Formation of information security and internet culture.

Primary school students should be provided with basic knowledge on proper internet use, protection from harmful information, and safeguarding personal data. These skills ensure students' safe activity in the digital environment.

5. Development of teachers' professional competence.

Primary school teachers should have a strong command of modern digital technologies and be able to apply them effectively in the teaching process. Teachers' digital competence is a key factor in shaping students' digital literacy.

6. Strengthening cooperation with parents.

Parents also play an important role in developing digital literacy. By monitoring and guiding their children's use of technologies, parents contribute to the effectiveness of this process.

Developing digital literacy among primary school students is an integral component of the educational process. Through the effective use of modern pedagogical technologies and digital tools, students acquire skills in working with information. Cooperation among teachers, students, and parents ensures the success of digital literacy development.

Establishing a solid foundation of digital literacy in primary education is a key guarantee for raising a competitive generation capable of finding its place in the era of the digital economy and advanced technologies. This, in turn, requires teachers to continuously improve their digital competence and integrate the most modern pedagogical technologies into the educational process. Developing digital literacy among primary school students is not merely a contemporary requirement but a strategic task aimed at strengthening the intellectual foundation of society. This process forms not only skills in using computers or tablets but also algorithmic thinking, analytical information processing, and media culture.

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