



INNOVATIVE METHODS AND PEDAGOGICAL – PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH TO THE FORMATION OF DIGITAL LITERACY IN MODERN STUDENTS

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Abstract: This article reflects on the need for digital literacy, methods of innovation in the formation of digital literacy in schoolchildren and mechanisms for the formation of digital literacy in modern students in the process of digitization

Keywords: Digital teaching, digital education, digital literacy, creative thinking, individual education, mobile education, digital resources, Electronic Library, Cooperative Education, cooperative structure.

Today, digital technologies and digitization concepts are widely used in practice in all fields. In addition, the use of digital technologies and various multimedia tools in the educational system ensures the organization of high-quality and meaningful lessons and serves as a guarantee of attracting the interest and attention of students. The use of social and mobile devices in the educational process allows students to gain knowledge easily and quickly, and also makes the subject they are studying interesting.

In today's era of information exchange and globalization, digital education is an effective way to engage students in the learning process. In this process, both the teacher and the student are required to meet certain requirements and standards in individual and group teaching. Individual and group learning There are certain limits and requirements for both individual and group learning.

In school activity, teaching students in traditional and editorial methods is becoming more and more ineffective. In modern times, digital technologies, social networks and Internet browsers are constantly developing to meet the daily needs of students. Students are actively learning and improving their educational experience through smart lessons based on digital technologies.

Modern methods of digital teaching are widely used in the educational process. The use of modern methods of digital teaching in the educational system helps to achieve efficiency and increase the level of knowledge of students. The choice of teaching methods is based on the purpose of choosing the didactic task of each lesson. It incorporates methods that promote self-directed, independent learning by actively engaging students in a variety of learning activities while maintaining a traditional classroom format. For this purpose, the lesson is organized interestingly, the teacher arouses the interest of students, their activity is constantly encouraged in the educational process, the educational material is divided into small sections, learning



through digital tools and resources. becomes easier, as well as using visual materials and increasing students' imagination, they are encouraged to do practical exercises independently. In today's educational conditions, the use of modern, creative digital mechanisms and digital information in the organization of the lesson is effective. Formation of digital literacy in students creates conditions for personal development, solving problems through proper analysis, as well as formation of independent and critical thinking skills. Digital communication based on digital tools encourages students' creativity and logical thinking, as well as overcoming psychological stress in various situations.

Students can easily understand complex topics through various methods such as visual content and numerical expressions. The use of digital games and various interactive methods strengthens the connection between students and digital learning and creates a progressive learning experience. The use of educational games in the course of the lesson is beneficial and effective. It empowers students and encourages them to develop their own abilities, and also differentiates them from traditional methods. Effective use of digital learning requires targeted use of the Internet. Various websites, mobile applications, online lessons, interactive platforms and electronic resources serve as tools that increase the motivation of students to study and expand educational opportunities.

Digital literacy allows students to learn at their own convenience. Students can also easily access learning materials and exchange ideas with learners through online resources and social media. As a result, personal development and individuality develop. Digital literacy, which is formed on the basis of digital education, allows students to learn at a distance, in convenient conditions and at a convenient time, using digital resources. This allows students to get to know the new technologies directly, to use them effectively, and to improve their knowledge.

The process of learning (acquiring knowledge) includes the systematic development of mental and intellectual abilities, the formation of knowledge and concepts, and the ability to use the acquired knowledge. This process can be performed by the student himself or under the guidance of the teacher in various ways. Using different methods of teaching increases the quality of the lesson and the interest of students, which improves their knowledge.

The use of innovative methods in digital education includes the latest achievements and possibilities of information and communication technologies. These methods improve the national educational system and provide convenience for students. One of the innovative methods is learning through interactive textbooks and programs. In this way, electronic textbooks, video lessons, interactive tests, and games are provided to students as educational materials. This form of education is interesting and effective for students, because these tools activate students and increase motivation. These innovative methods simplify the learning process for students and provide them with convenience. These tools encourage students to acquire knowledge effectively and ensure their adaptation to the digital world.

The term digital literacy refers to the ability to access, evaluate, find, share, and use content with the help of information technology and the Internet. Digital literacy is the ability to manage and access information online, to be safe and effective in the digital world, and to communicate information accurately to others. In this context, digital literacy tools include media and visual literacy. can get The importance of this technology is evident from the fact that it encourages students to better understand and interact with technology and media resources in real life situations in the educational process. This not only meets their current educational needs, but also exposes them to future trends and opportunities. While knowing



how to access Google data and how to take photos on Instagram may be important for basic tasks, digital literacy encompasses a wider range of activities than just these activities.

In 2011, the American Library Association defined a digitally literate person as someone who can use technology and cognitive skills to manipulate and transform information online and share it with others.

As artificial intelligence has advanced over the past twelve years, and information literacy and digital hygiene have become increasingly important for safe, secure, and responsible content consumption, digital literacy is also a meaningful way to optimize one's skills. developed for Digital literacy is the safe, effective and responsible use of technology and the Internet in science and personal life.

Educators can experiment with some strategies for developing digital literacy in their classrooms that consider the relationship to student learning outcomes, online safety, digital equity, and social empowerment.

Today's student can adapt well to computer-based learning. However, we should not exclude anyone who is not digitally literate. There is an increasing need to develop digital literacy in those who are studying or improving their professional skills. To determine whether a student has digital literacy or not, we must first specify the criteria of digital literacy.

Digital literacy is the ability to learn, analyze, interpret, evaluate, and communicate information. In today's ever-evolving technological society, digital literacy is critical to navigating and developing self-development. defines digital literacy as the ability to "use information and communication technologies to collect, evaluate, interpret and communicate information." On the other hand, Microsoft defines digital literacy as "operating in the digital world using reading, writing, technical skills, and critical thinking skills to gather, evaluate, and communicate information through smartphones, personal computers, electronic devices, and other technologies." 'kidlaudi.

Hiller Srires, professor of literacy and technology at the University of North Carolina, divides digital literacy into three dimensions:

- 1) Downloading of digital content and consumption of digital content;
- 2) creating digital content;
- 3) communication or cooperation.

Digital literacy is broader than technical skills and includes the knowledge, skills and attitudes that enable one to be responsible in the digital world. It is related to a person's activity, participation, influence, socialization, search, learning and other online activities in the virtual world. Digital literacy is valued by UNICEF as an integral part of its efforts to develop 2019 skills to prepare children and adults for school, work and life.

The formation of digital literacy varies according to age, geography, local culture and context. For example, for younger generations, it's not just about avoiding online dangers, but also demanding a better understanding of the digital world. digital literacy is increasingly important in today's world as technology continues to take center stage in our daily lives, including social communication and education. Accurately identifying and validating information is critical because the digital world is constantly changing. Digital literacy benefits not only personal development, but also academic and professional life through effective use of tools and software and protection of personal data. Digital literacy also builds digital safety skills in students. Malicious individuals or groups are constantly discovering new ways to exploit their attacks, so online security threats are constantly evolving. Although digital literacy tools cannot



completely protect students from online safety issues, they can provide them with important knowledge, resources, tools, procedures, and resources to stay safe online.

The use of digital tools in social spheres and the problems of digitization in education have led to the widespread use of the term "digital literacy" in local and foreign editorials. This concept was first proposed at the beginning of the 21st century by foreign researchers, including M. Varshaver, T. Matuchnuak, A. Martin, R. Gilser, E. Hargitau, H. Jenkins and others.

Past definitions of digital literacy have included the ability to use a word processor or search engine or configure input/output devices (Adams, 1984; Gilster, 1997; Inskeer, 1982). Continuous research has been conducted to clarify the meaning and requirements of digital literacy. Digital literacy requires new skills, strategies, and social practices to integrate technology. Digital literacy is central to full and meaningful participation in a digital society, and digital literacy is constantly evolving with technological change. Digital literacy refers to the ability to effectively use digital devices and communication technologies.

Digital literacy is defined as a system of cognitive, social and technical skills that allow individuals to interact in a digital environment and work with various information resources. Over time, this concept has expanded to include computer literacy, information literacy, media literacy, and network literacy. The importance of developing skills in computer hardware, software, and universal digital technologies for digital literacy has been raised as an urgent issue by a number of researchers.

The basic components of digital literacy are cultural, cognitive, constructive, communicative, critical, civic, reliable and creative. Digital literacy is defined as the ability to correctly use digital tools and resources to create knowledge in specific situations, to create media messages and to communicate.

According to A.A. Lisenkova, digital literacy includes not only the ability to process large amounts of information and develop critical thinking, but also the ability to work with semantic systems, interpret, evaluate, and determine the reliability and quality of external information.

Despite the different definitions of digital literacy, the authors consider it the student's ability to effectively use all the functions of modern digital tools, including digital technologies. Advances in technology over the years and the widespread use of online education during the COVID-19 era have led to the integration of education with computers and gadgets. This digital world offers great opportunities and advantages for teachers and students, but if not used and understood correctly, learning from digital devices can be very difficult and even dangerous, especially for small groups. Growing up in a digital world, children increasingly require the skills and abilities to use and adapt to digital devices, which are essential for their learning and development.

From a technological perspective, digital literacy is the ability to access and communicate with information on digital devices, not just with a mouse and keyboard. In today's interconnected digital world, academic, professional and social development is essential for everyone. Digital literacy, in its simplest form, is the ability to enter information and communicate on digital devices.

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