



Achieving Case-Based Learning Effectiveness in Primary Education

**Tashkhodjaeva Nigora
Miryusupovna**

Primary school teacher of school 279 of Mirzo-Ulugbek district of Tashkent

ABSTRACT

The article describes the ways to achieve the effectiveness of teaching using the "Keys" technology in primary school, the forms and methods of achieving the effectiveness of teaching based on the "Keys" technology in the primary school, the use of the "Keys" technology. in reading lessons.

Keywords:

Case, technology, education, teacher, beginner, process, forecast.

Taking into account the rapid development of society, the expansion of needs and development opportunities, the acceleration of the flows of various information, the science of pedagogical technologies should take up the creation of a mechanism for using new forms, tools and methods of pedagogical forecasting. Research aimed at determining the place and level of education in modern types of educational institutions requires extensive use of pedagogical forecasts. Only then can the results of the educational process contribute to the development of science, production, culture, economy and all spheres of society. Only theories based on pedagogical forecast can be the basis for predicting the content, form and means of stages and components of the continuous educational process, the level of impact of learning outcomes on society. This is the only way to restructure the educational process on the basis of new principles and new ideologies, to carry out reforms in the field of education.

In addition, pedagogical technologies should form a methodological basis, specific mechanisms, methods and means of diagnosing the educational process and the practical implementation of the developed theories and

teaching materials on an experimental basis. The mechanism for diagnosing the educational process is the achievements and disadvantages of this process, the quality of educational results, pedagogical theories applied to the educational process, the ability of modern technologies to develop educational practice or hinder the development of education. to determine the level. Pedagogical experimentation is especially important in determining the level of effectiveness of research results. Depending on the nature of the experiment, curricula, textbooks and lesson plans, teaching aids, and didactic developments should be developed and presented in the experimental process. If the curriculum is piloted. it is necessary to provide an observable educational process, i.e. textbooks or lesson plans, technical aids, visual aids, teaching aids. The emphasis is not on what method or pedagogical technology the teacher uses, but on the effectiveness of the teaching materials presented in the curriculum. In particular, the theories involved in the experimental process and the results of experimental studies require statistical processing. Authoritative scientific and pedagogical teams and leading specialists should be involved in the examination of the

experimental process and its results. The process of conducting large-scale experiments and studying the results should be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the regulations previously approved by the scientific and pedagogical community.

In the development of our society today, pedagogical forecast manifests itself as an important section of pedagogical science, which has its own clearly defined goals and objectives, object and subject, the logical basis of the problems being studied, patterns of development, and its main methodology. The pedagogical forecast is aimed at improving the quality of education based on equipping the continuous education system, which serves the development of the state and society as a priority area of science, with educational models and technologies based on new pedagogical theories.

The pedagogical forecast chooses educational technologies taking into account the age characteristics and dynamics of the student's development. Provides ways, forms and tools to provide students with different levels of understanding and integrated knowledge within the specific educational technologies chosen. With the theoretical substantiation of a particular pedagogical technology, the pedagogical forecast should include the organization of the educational process aimed at ensuring the life of the student and teacher, the development of his free thinking, creative abilities.

Any pedagogical technology used in the educational process, regardless of its components, be it the content of education, curriculum or textbook, or teacher's activities, allows the student to live freely and creatively, to achieve its rapid development. At the same time, pedagogical technologies, first of all, allow each student to freely communicate and exchange ideas with other students, teaching materials and a teacher. Pedagogical technologies should be a form of pedagogical practice, introducing the student to the body of laws, natural and social phenomena, human culture and ethics, the foundations of certain sciences. In this area, it is recommended to

rely on theoretically based, tested and well-established laws.

The essence of pedagogical technology lies in the formation and development of positive qualities and qualities in each person, based on his needs, interests, abilities and capabilities.

In this case, the content of education is the environment for the formation and development of a personality. Consequently, the content of education should include humanistic ideas and norms aimed at humanity.

Pedagogical technology based on humanization and democratization of pedagogical relations is radically opposite to the technology of individual management, cooperation and care in the pedagogical process. respect for the personality of students. Respect creates an environment conducive to personal development and creativity. In traditional education, the teacher (teacher) is the subject of the content of education, the student is the object of the pedagogical process, in joint pedagogy, the student is the subject of his educational activity. Consequently, in joint pedagogy, two subjects of a single educational process work together to solve educational problems.

This pedagogical technology is based on the idea of humanity, aimed at the formation and development of a harmoniously developed human personality. The degree of implementation of this idea is determined by an assessment of the quality of the work of the teaching staff, which is the main result of the educational process.

In the humanization and democratization of pedagogical relations, an important factor that determines the main result of the educational process is the attitude towards the individual.

Man differs from other creatures in that he has a goal. and then moving towards it. The process of a person's pursuit of a goal, that is, overcoming certain natural and artificial obstacles in the process of activity. He uses a number of measures and measures to overcome these obstacles. The set of measures and measures used to overcome a certain

obstacle on the way to the goal is called a method.

To reach the goal, you need to overcome several, and sometimes dozens of obstacles. The specific system uses appropriate methods to overcome these obstacles. The system of methods used to achieve a goal is called a method.

In the process of applying the methods in a certain way, the status of each action depends on certain indicators of the goal. In addition, in the process of achieving a goal, a person follows a number of laws as a principle.

A learning style is a pedagogical activity that involves the interaction of a teacher (educator) and students in order to transfer and acquire knowledge. Teaching methods are an integral part of the educational process. Without proper methods, it is impossible to carry out pedagogical activities.

Methods are divided into verbal, visual and practical, depending on the nature of the transfer and receipt of knowledge. To assimilate the content of training, the following methods are used in accordance with the educational activities of students: explanatory-illustrative, reproductive, problematic, private search or heuristic and semi-research methods.

Oral teaching methods include: storytelling, lectures, conversations, and more. Using these methods, the teacher (teacher) tells and explains the educational material in words, and the students actively accept it, listening and remembering.

The storytelling style involves presenting the content of the lesson verbally to the students. This method uses certain pedagogical techniques. For example, such logical measures as activation of attention, narration, comparison, highlighting the main ones, conclusion. Conditions for the effectiveness of the story: careful planning, ensuring consistent coverage of the topic, successful selection of exhibitions, achieving the necessary emotionality in the story.

A lecture is one of the ways of verbal expression of knowledge, which is characterized by the size of its volume, logical structure, figurative evidence and the complexity of generalization.

The lectures use pedagogical methods such as oral presentation of knowledge, long-term student attention and activation, proof, description, systematization, generalization of their ideas.

Conversational style involves a conversation between the teacher (teacher) and students using well-thought-out questions, which leads to the development of students' thinking systems, new concepts and laws.

The interview method uses questions such as asking questions (basic, complementary, advisory, etc.), Discussing student responses and comments, drawing conclusions from interviews and correcting answers.

Demonstration teaching methods can be divided into two main groups: demonstrative and demonstrative.

Demonstration style involves demonstrating teaching aids to students, including maps, posters, drawings and chalkboard pictures, drawings, and more. Demonstration style is usually a technique. instruments. experiments with demonstration of different types of drugs.

The peculiarity of visual teaching methods is that they are more or less in harmony with the style of verbal expression. The close connection between words and visuals is that the laws of objective existence must be applied together in practice. So, there are different forms of verbatim communication. Depending on the nature of the study assignment, the content of the topic, the nature of the available visual aids, the level of preparedness of students in one case or another, they are rationally combined.

Practical methods cover a wide range of different educational activities. In practice, the following methods are used: setting a task (goal), planning a method for its implementation, managing the implementation process, analyzing, identifying the causes of deficiencies, making adjustments to the educational process to achieve the goal.

One of the specific types of practice exercises is the interpretation of the exercises. At the same time, the student actively observes future behavior, talks to himself and comments

on future events. Movement commentary helps the student understand their common mistakes and correct them.

Literature.

1. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education". A harmoniously developed generation is the basis for the development of Uzbekistan. - T.: 1998.
2. National training program. A harmoniously developed generation is the basis for the development of Uzbekistan. - T.: Shark, 1998.
3. Azizkhodzhaeva N.N. Pedagogical technology and pedagogical excellence. - T.: 2003.
4. The dream of a harmoniously advanced generation. - T.: Uzbekistan. 2000 year
5. Beruniy. Monuments of ancient peoples. Selected works. Volume 1 - Tashkent: 1968.
6. Bospalko V.P. Components of pedagogical technology. - Moscow: Pedagogy, 1989.