### XALQARO NORDIK UNIVERSITETI

# «O'ZBEKISTON — 2030" STRATEGIYASINI AMALGA OSHIRISH YO'NALISHLARI VA ISTIQBOLLARI YOSHLAR NIGOHIDA» MAVZUSIDAGI RESPUBLIKA ILMIY-AMALIY KONFERENSIYA

| <b>Dilshodova D.D.</b> O'quvchilarning aqliy faoliyatini rivojlantirish va bilimlarni o'zlashtirishda interfaol o'qitish usullarning o'rni                                |
|---|
| <b>Rustamov Sh.Sh.</b> Talabalar innovatsion kompetenligini rivojlantirishning ijtimoiy - psixologik asoslari   |
| Sherqo'ziyeva D.A., Umarova Z.A. Logopedik mashg'ulotlar uchun foydali onlayn platformalar  |
| Rustamova M.I., Umarova Z.A. Maxsus pedagogika va inklyuziv ta'limda innovatsion ta'lim texnalogiyalarining oʻrni va ahamiyati  |
| Umarova Z.A. Oʻzbekiston — 2030 strategiyasini amalga oshirishda talabalar mustaqil tayyorgarligini rivojlantirish masalasi   |
| Abdugafforova N.F. Exploring the role of motivation in english language learning  |
| Safarova Z. Case method in teaching pedagogical approach  |
| <b>Валиева Н.З.</b> Роль женщин в науке как фактор повышения научного потенциала в новом Узбекистане  |
| Usmonov M.T. Technology using robotrack IDE Software  |
| Marasulova D. N., Tilonboyeva D.Q. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarga chet tillarini o'rgatishning lingvopsixologik xususiyatlari   |
| Maxmudaliyeva M. M., Shodmonov R.G'. Xalqaro grantlar yutish va ularning ahamiyati  |
| Rahmatullayeva M., Shodmonov R.G'. BMT tashkiloti va uning dunyo hamjiyatidagi ro'li  |
| Nasrillayeva M.A., Shodmonov R.G'. Topik haqida tushuncha   |
| Asqarova F., Shodmonov R.G'. Ko'p tillarni o'rganish haqida   |
| <b>Iskandarova N.Q., Shodmonov R.G'.</b> Bilingualismning afzalliklari: ikki yoki undan ko'p tillarni bilishning insonning kognitiv va kulturologik ko'nikmalari bo'yicha |
| Erkinova R. E., Shodmonov R.G'. Yangi tilni o'rganish metodikasi  |
| Shukurova M.Z., Shodmonov R.G'. Yunesko:tashkil topishi va istiqboli 148  |
| Omondullayeva D., Shodmonov R.G'. Til o'rganish va turizm   |
| Norimbatov D.Q., Shodmonov R.G'. IELTS_and TOEFL: similarities and differences sides  |
| Xoliqberdiyeva M.A., Shodmonov R.G'. Nega yoshlarimiz ielts va cefr olishga intilmoqdalar?  |
| <b>G'anijonova D. G'., Shodmonov R.G'.</b> Hozirgi vaqtda yoshlar nega sat imtihonini topshirib, xorijda o'qishni xohlayabdi?   |

- 1. Dörnyei, Z. (2009). The Psychology of Second Language Acquisition. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- 2. Gardner, R. C., & Lambert, W. E. (1972). Attitudes and Motivation in Second-Language Learning. Rowley, MA: Newbury House Publishers.
- 3. Deci, E. L., & Ryan, R. M. (2002). Handbook of Self-Determination Research. Rochester, NY: University of Rochester Press.
- 4. Ushioda, E. (2011). Language Learning Motivation, Self and Identity: Current Theoretical Perspectives. Bristol: Multilingual Matters.

# CASE METHOD IN TEACHING PEDAGOGICAL APPROACH

Safarova Zarnigor<sup>1</sup>

Student of UzSWLU

safarova.zarnigor@list.ru

Annotation: In the context of the case method involves providing insightful commentary, indicating key themes, posing relevant questions, and highlighting critical elements within the case study. This process helps to guide student understanding, stimulate thoughtful discussions, and encourage focused analysis of the presented material. This article aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the case method in teaching, exploring its foundational principles, application across diverse academic domains, and its pedagogical impact on fostering critical thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making skills.

**Keywords:** Engagement, problem-solving, critical thinking, decision-making, comprehension, discussion, analysis, theoretical knowledge, strategic solutions

#### INTRODUCTION

The case method represents a powerful instructional technique that has found its place in various educational disciplines and professional training.

The case method in education is a dynamic and interactive approach to learning that encourages students to engage deeply with real-life scenarios, promoting critical thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making skills. It also serves as a valuable tool for assessing students' comprehension, analytical abilities, and application of theoretical knowledge to practical situations.

What is the Case Method?

In the case method, students examine real-life situations, often business scenarios or legal dilemmas, which are presented as "cases". These cases can be based on actual events or be fictional but realistic. The goal is to stimulate discussion, analysis, and problem-solving.

How It Works

1. Case Presentation: The instructor presents a case study, providing background information, and detailing the key issues or problems.

- 2. Class Discussion: Students analyze the case, often working in groups, to identify the central problems, evaluate available information, and propose solutions.
- 3. Debate and Analysis: Class time is spent discussing various viewpoints, debating potential solutions, and considering the implications of different courses of action.

Benefits of the Case Method

- Real-world Application: It allows students to apply theoretical knowledge to practical situations.
- Critical Thinking: Encourages students to think critically and consider multiple perspectives.
- Engagement: Promotes active participation and engagement through discussion and debate.

The case study method was pioneered by Harvard Business School in the early 20th century and has since been widely adopted in business education.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Beyond its historical association with business schools and legal education, the case method has expanded to various academic domains, including medicine, engineering, social sciences, and humanities. For instance, in medical education, the case method allows students to address clinical problems, consider differential diagnoses, and develop patient management strategies. Similarly, in the social sciences and humanities, cases may revolve around ethical dilemmas, historical events, or sociocultural issues, provoking critical analysis and multidisciplinary discourse.

Pedagogical Impact:

The case method fosters active learning, collaborative problem-solving, and critical thinking. It prompts students to engage in evidence-based reasoning and decision-making, honing their ability to analyze complex situations and develop viable solutions. By simulating real-world challenges, the case method equips learners with the skills necessary for effective professional practice and prepares them to navigate complex, multifaceted scenarios in their respective fields.

Examples of Case Method Usage:

- In a business school, students analyze case studies of real companies facing operational challenges, strategic decisions, or ethical dilemmas. By examining these cases, students develop a deeper understanding of business concepts and realistic problem-solving approaches.
- In a medical school, case-based learning provides students with clinical scenarios, requiring them to integrate knowledge from various disciplines to diagnose and address patient issues effectively. This approach enhances their clinical reasoning and patient management skills.

Interactive Class Sessions: The case method often involves facilitated discussions and debates, allowing students to apply theoretical concepts to practical challenges, while the instructor guides the exploration of diverse viewpoints and potential solutions.

Individual and Group Analysis: Students may be tasked with conducting individual analysis or working collaboratively in groups to delve into the

complexities of the case, encouraging teamwork and diverse problem-solving approaches.

Integration of Multi-disciplinary Perspectives: The case method enables the integration of multiple disciplinary perspectives, promoting holistic understanding and encouraging students to consider various angles when addressing complex issues.

#### **RESULTS**

- 1. Enhanced Understanding: By engaging with real-world scenarios, students develop a deeper understanding of the subject matter, making connections between theory and practical application.
- 2. Improved Analytical Skills: The case method hones students' analytical and problem-solving skills, preparing them to approach real-world challenges with a structured and critical mindset.
- 3. Effective Preparation for Professional Contexts: Students are better prepared for the complexities of professional environments, as they learn to navigate real-life scenarios and make informed decisions.

#### **DISCUSSIONS**

- 1. Promotion of Active Learning: The case method promotes active learning, shifting the focus from passive reception of information to active engagement and thoughtful analysis.
- 2. Incorporation of Real-world Scenarios: It allows students to connect theoretical concepts with real-world challenges, fostering a practical understanding of complex issues and preparing them for professional environments.
- 3. Assessment of Application and Analytical Skills: Through the case method, educators can effectively assess students' abilities to apply knowledge, critically analyze situations, and devise strategic solutions, offering valuable insights into students' practical abilities and areas for growth.

#### **CONCLUSION**

The case method in teaching remains a cornerstone of experiential and transformative education. By immersing students in real or realistic scenarios, this pedagogical approach nurtures deep understanding, critical thinking, and problem-solving. As an active and adaptable instructional tool, the case method cultivates competencies essential for professional practice and equips learners with a versatile understanding of complex challenges across diverse academic and professional domains. By using real-world scenarios, the case method immerses students in decision-making processes, allowing them to develop problem-solving skills and gain a deeper understanding of the complexities involved in various industries. In summary, the case method in teaching and assessing offers a robust framework for immersive learning, encouraging a deep understanding of subject matter, improving critical thinking and problem-solving skills, and preparing students for effective application of knowledge in real-world scenarios.

#### References

1. William C. Wheeler, Colby College New Directions for Teaching and Learning 2015

- 2. Teaching speaking:
- Aholisticapproachhttpswww.cambridge.org/elt/cataloguesubject/project/item70874 30/?site locale=en US
- 3. The role of authentic materials in ESP teaching https://doi.org/10.1093/elt/52.4.1
- 4. Herreid, C. F., & Schiller, N. A. (2013). Case studies and the flipped classroom. Journal of College Science Teaching, 42(5), 62-66.
- 5. Christensen, C. R., Garvin, D. A., & Sweet, A. (1991). Education for judgment: The artistry of discussion leadership. Harvard Business Press.
- 6. Bonk, C. J., & Graham, C. R. (2012). The handbook of blended learning: Global perspectives, local designs. John Wiley & Sons.

# РОЛЬ ЖЕНЩИН В НАУКЕ КАК ФАКТОР ПОВЫШЕНИЯ НАУЧНОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА В НОВОМ УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

## Валиева Наргизахон Замир кизи<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Магистрант 1-курса Узбекский государственный университет мировых языков rakhmankulonargizakhon@gmail.com

**Аннотация.** В данной статье отмечается внимание государства и главы государства к отраслям науки, образования и инноваций. Называются основные принципы, направления сферы науки и научной деятельности, отмечается важность привлечения талантливой молодежи к науке и научной деятельности, пути привлечения. Автор статьи описывает условия, созданные для женщин-ученых, и статистику научно-исследовательской деятельности женщин-ученых.

**Ключевые слова:** женщина, наука, научная деятельность, научный потенциал, образование, инновации, Новый Узбекистан.

Введение. Особое внимание уделяется развитию науки и образования со стороны главы государства — в своем Послании к Олий Мажлису и народу Узбекистана, состоявшемся 20 декабря 2022 года, Шавкат Миромонович объявил 2023 год «Годом заботливого для людей и качественного образования». В ходе своего выступления президент подчеркнул, что необходимо продолжать реформы в сфере образования, «ходить в образовательные учреждения, встречаться с учителями, больше, вместе решать существующие проблемы и способствовать реализации своих идей по улучшению качества образования».

На основании вышеизложенной информации можно сделать вывод, что развитие системы подготовки научных кадров стало важным фактором поступательного развития нашей страны.

Основная часть. Известно, что отдельные министерства были объединены в Министерство высшего образования, науки и инноваций, что