

PEDAGOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF DEVELOPING CREATIVE THINKING IN FUTURE TEACHERS

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Annotation: This article comprehensively covers the pedagogical foundations of the educational process, modern approaches, person-oriented educational technologies, tools for developing critical and divergent thinking, as well as the role of the teacher as a role model in the formation of creative thinking skills in future teachers. Creative thinking is one of the important competencies of a modern teacher and is a key factor for improving the quality of education and pedagogical innovations.

Keywords: creative thinking, innovative pedagogy, pedagogical technologies, person-oriented education, critical thinking, creativity, future teacher.

Introduction

Global competition, knowledge-based economy and sustainable development of society require a new approach from the education system. In particular, changes are taking place in the system of training pedagogical personnel. A future teacher should be not only knowledgeable, but also creative, enterprising, and an independent thinker. Because a modern school needs a teacher who is not just a “provider of knowledge,” but one who can develop students, teach them to think, and approach problems in a new way. Therefore, one of the main tasks for higher pedagogical educational institutions is to form and develop the creative thinking of future teachers. The 21st century is an era of competitive knowledge, rapid innovations, and creative approaches. The education system has also adapted to these global changes and has set as one of its main tasks the training of innovative, problem-solving, creative, and enterprising teachers. In particular, the development of the creative thinking skills of future teachers studying in pedagogical educational institutions is of urgent importance as a current requirement.

Main part

1. The concept of creative thinking and its pedagogical essence

Creative thinking is the ability to solve problems through new approaches, look at them from different points of view, put forward new ideas and apply them to real activities. This quality is especially important in pedagogical activity, since the teacher relies on a creative approach to work with each student individually, increase their learning motivation and organize the lesson process in an interesting way. Creative thinking is the ability to create innovations, process existing knowledge, solve problems through unusual solutions. This is not only intellectual activity, but also a complex process that includes emotional, motivational and social aspects.

A creatively thinking teacher:

uses new methods;

takes into account the individual uniqueness of each student;

creates opportunities for creative activity in the lesson;

knows how to analyze the problem and effectively solve it.

Therefore, creative thinking is one of the central components of pedagogical competence, which ensures effective educational results.

2. Conditions for the formation of creative thinking in the pedagogical process

When forming future teachers as creative thinkers, the following conditions should be taken into account:

Creating a creative environment - an educational environment focused on open thinking, communication and cooperation.

Problem-based learning - stimulating students to think independently, activating thinking through unconventional questions and tasks.

Interactive methods - "Brainstorming", "Sinquain", "Debate", "Work in small groups", etc.

Favorable pedagogical conditions for the formation of creative thinking are important:

2.1. Creating a creative educational environment

Open, trusting relationship between teacher and student.

Platforms for free exchange of ideas (seminars, debates).

Positive attitude to diversity of opinions.

2.2. Problem-based and interactive teaching methods

Problem-solving methodology (case-study, problem-based learning).

Methods that support the diversity of ideas: "Thought card", "Brainstorming", "Synectics".

Teaching collegial creative thinking through group work.

2.3. Reflective teaching

Student self-assessment and reflection after each assignment.

Analytical skills are formed through the questions "How do I learn?", "Why did this method work?"

3. The role of innovative educational technologies

The importance of modern educational technologies in the development of creative thinking is incomparable. For example:

Information and communication technologies - developing visual and imaginative thinking through presentations, video lessons, interactive platforms.

Project-based learning – developing creative thinking and practical skills by finding solutions to real-life problems.

Game methods – encouraging active participation and creative approaches through educational games, role-playing, simulations.

3.1. Information and communication technologies

Lessons are perceived visually and aurally through multimedia presentations, interactive whiteboards.

Virtual laboratories, simulations, online projects support creative activity.

3.2. Project-based learning

Students are given practical problems, which they independently search for and find solutions to.

For example: "Develop a project to develop STEAM education in rural schools."

3.3. Constructivist approach

Knowledge is not ready-made, but created by students.

The teacher is a guide, the student is an active participant.

Critical and divergent thinking are also important for the development of creative thinking:

Critical thinking - analyzing information, drawing conclusions based on evidence, identifying misconceptions.

Divergent thinking - putting forward several solutions to a problem, developing unusual views.

Exercises:

Open questions like "Why doesn't this method work?", "What if it doesn't?"

Tasks like "Analyze historical events in the present."

4. The role of the teacher as a role model

For a student, a teacher is always not only a source of knowledge, but also a life guide. Therefore, a teacher must be creative himself, dare to try new methods, and be able to form these qualities in students. The view that "a creative personality is formed only under the influence of a creative personality" serves as the basis for the pedagogical process. In pedagogical psychology, learning through a personal example is one of the most effective methods. The influence that a future teacher receives from his mentor, his teaching style, his approach to the problem - all this affects the student's pedagogical outlook. A creative mentor becomes a real role model for a future teacher with his:

openness to innovation,

not being afraid of challenges,

and his desire for self-development.

Conclusion

Developing the creative thinking skills of future teachers is not just about teaching, but also about forming them as individuals who are eager for innovation, free-thinking and have an innovative approach. For this, interactive methods, problem situations, person-oriented approaches, a creative environment and the personal example of the teacher should be taken into account as important factors in the educational process.

Teaching future teachers to think creatively is the most important strategic task of modern education. In this process:

the learning environment should be creative;

interactive and problem-based teaching methods should be used;

effective use of technologies;

the personal example of the teacher should play a leading role.

Educators with creative thinking create innovations in school, inspire students and can cultivate innovative thinking in society.

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