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PREPARATION OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGY TEACHERS FOR PROFESSIONAL AND CREATIVE ACTIVITY

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Creativity, technical skills, technical creativity, technology and design, personal qualities, content integration, career orientation, technological approach.

Abstract: The article discusses the essence of the content of the preparation of future teachers of technology for professional and creative activities, as well as current problems and prospects.

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INTRODUCTION

Creativity is a key factor in today's globalized society in the development of the individual, the discovery of the abilities and talents that a person has.

D. Gilford, founder of Creativity Research, has proven that effective problem solving depends not on the knowledge and skills measured by existing intellectual tests, but on an individual's ability to quickly apply the information provided to solve a task in a variety of ways. Such originality was called creativity.

D.Gilford and E.Torrans highlighted 16 intellectual abilities that characterize the peculiarities of creative thinking. Among them, speed, resourcefulness, curiosity and logical thinking are of particular importance.

The formation of creativity in a person is associated with the ability to think, to react consciously to the events taking place around him.

Indeed, no matter how creativity is manifested, it is seen in the way a person innovates, in the formation of new relationships. This means that even if a person's abilities are manifested on the basis of creativity, it is the result of his or her actions related to innovation.

High creative abilities are the product of some single and, even, not a few factors, but a large complex of pedagogical-psychological conditions. However, acknowledging this refutation, which is difficult to

deny, does not mean, firstly, that it is impossible to artificially generate a number of factors that develop creativity, and secondly, under the compensation law of mental development, it is unlikely that the deficient effect of a particular factor In particular, a number of studies have shown that with the help of specially organized classes it is possible to achieve a positive dynamics in the development of individual creative abilities.

Improving the professional and methodological training of students in the field of technology education in higher education: humanization of vocational training; systematic and technological approach to personal development in the context of informatization of society; equipping with evidence-based methodological knowledge; expanding and deepening the structure and content of the system of methodical training.

In modern conditions, there are requirements for a teacher of technology.

The following are important in preparing a future technology teacher for professional activity: personal qualities and orientation (needs, interests, values, motivation); level of education (aspiration and skill to constantly enrich their knowledge, skills and abilities); level of education (spiritual, aesthetic, physical, professional, cultural); socialization (readiness to organize professional and social activities, continuing education, understanding of social rules and values); civility (ability to perceive socio-cultural values, intellectual, economic and environmental culture, mental, physical and labor culture, the content and behavior of relationships).

The requirements for the professional formation of a modern teacher are divided into two groups: the content and level of fundamental knowledge that ensures the formation of social, professional and personal invariant intellectual skills and variable individual qualities, as well as readiness to solve problems at different levels; requirements.

The requirements of the second group, in turn, are divided into the following three groups: modern knowledge of man, the integrity of the being that surrounds him; modules based on science; study of special scientific disciplines that are part of modern fundamental knowledge.

The training of a future technology teacher in his specialty includes knowledge of national and universal cultural features, spiritual and moral foundations of human life, cultural foundations of family and social traditions, the role of science and religion in human life, their impact on human consciousness, life and leisure, e.g. requires knowledge of effective time management methods. The content of this block is determined on the basis of the level of training of bachelors in the block "Humanities and Natural Sciences" approved by the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education and the requirements for the content of the necessary knowledge. The range of subjects taught in the field of technological education is very wide. The main focus is on the creative approach and preparation of students, economic literacy. The scientific outlook of future specialists is formed mainly in the process of teaching fundamental sciences in the field of physics and mathematics. In addition to the above-mentioned disciplines, the general vocational training subjects provided for in the curricula also play an important role in shaping their professional training. The subject of their study is the theoretical foundations of techniques and devices. Theoretical knowledge acquired in the process of mastering mathematics and physics courses serves as a basis for their study. In other words, the transition from general abstract

concepts learned in mathematics and physics courses to the study of various real technical devices and systems. The teaching of general vocational subjects mentioned above has its own complexity, which is determined by the following factors:

- Many students are not familiar with real technical devices and systems at the beginning of the study of general vocational training. They should be introduced to students later, that is, during the study of special subjects;
- the high complexity of the idealized technical objects, the variety and complexity of the mode of operation of real technical systems and devices;
- The multiplicity of theoretical concepts used, the logical interconnectedness and diversity of the hierarchical structure.

Since the idealized technical object is more complex than the idealized physical object, the direct application of the laws of physics to the solution of technical problems is an exception. An idealized physical object is a simple structural unit of an idealized technical object. Expressing the process of operation of any technical object requires the simultaneous consideration of several physical phenomena. In many cases, the information provided to the learner is so complex that it is not possible to comprehend (assimilate) it at the required time. Therefore, it is important to introduce a favorable didactic principle of teaching in the study of general vocational training. In the study of general preparation subjects, students need to master many interrelated theoretical concepts. The difference between the system of concepts of general vocational training sciences and the system of concepts of other sciences is that its level of hierarchy is very high and its components are logically interrelated. In general education, each new concept in the sciences is studied in relation to previously learned, that is, concepts familiar to the student. Therefore, the study of new teaching materials in general vocational training is carried out only in the conditions of solid mastering of the previous ones.

Today, there are different views on the use of modern innovative technologies in the teaching of general vocational training.

Students' interest in technology, invention, industry, agriculture, modeling, construction, electrical engineering, participation in field work, etc. are one of the main ways in the formation and development of creative thinking. Today, the maximum activation of students' cognitive activity, the development of their active, independent creative thinking is becoming one of the most important tasks of school education. Thus, the basis of education should be the active participation of students in the process of obtaining a wealth of information that the teacher provides to students, their gradual formation of independent thinking, the ability to learn independently, the ability to improve their knowledge.

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