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Forms, Methods, And Technologies For Developing Creative Abilities Of Future Teachers Of Pre-Conscription Initial Training

Nazarov Jamshid Xoliyorovich

Independent researcher of Termez state university, Uzbekistan

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Abstract: The development of creative abilities of future teachers is one of the key priorities of modern higher education. This task is especially relevant for future teachers of Pre-Conscription Initial Training (PCIT), whose professional activity requires not only military and pedagogical competence but also creativity, flexibility, and innovation. This article analyzes the forms, methods, and educational technologies used to develop creative abilities of future PCIT teachers. The pedagogical essence of creativity development is revealed, and effective organizational forms, teaching methods, and modern educational technologies are systematized. The study substantiates the role of active, interactive, and innovative pedagogical tools in enhancing creative potential. The results of the article can be used in higher education institutions to improve the professional training of future PCIT teachers.

Keywords: Creative abilities, teaching forms, teaching methods, educational technologies, higher education, pre-conscription initial training.

Introduction: The rapid development of modern society and the transformation of educational systems place new demands on teacher training. Higher education institutions are expected to prepare teachers who are capable of creative thinking, independent decision-making, and innovative professional activity. Creativity has become a key indicator of a teacher's professional competence and competitiveness.

For future teachers of Pre-Conscription Initial Training

(PCIT), creativity is particularly important due to the specific nature of their professional activity. PCIT teachers are responsible for preparing students for military service, fostering patriotism, and organizing physical, tactical, and psychological training. These tasks require the ability to apply non-standard pedagogical solutions, adapt teaching methods to diverse learning situations, and motivate students effectively.

Despite the recognized importance of creativity, traditional teacher training often focuses on reproductive learning and standard instructional methods. Therefore, there is a need to identify and implement effective forms, methods, and technologies aimed at developing creative abilities of future PCIT teachers.

The purpose of this article is to analyze and systematize the forms, methods, and technologies that contribute to the development of creative abilities of future PCIT teachers in higher education institutions.

Theoretical Background of Creativity Development

In pedagogical and psychological sciences, creativity is defined as the ability to generate original ideas, find non-standard solutions, and implement innovative approaches in professional activity. Creative abilities are considered an integrative personal quality that includes cognitive, motivational, emotional, and activity-related components.

According to J. Guilford, creativity is associated with divergent thinking, which allows individuals to explore multiple solutions to a problem. E. Torrance emphasized the importance of fluency, flexibility, originality, and elaboration in creative thinking. From a pedagogical perspective, creativity manifests in a teacher's ability to design engaging lessons, apply active teaching methods, and solve pedagogical problems creatively.

In the context of PCIT teacher training, creativity is closely linked to professional specificity. Future teachers must creatively integrate military knowledge, pedagogical skills, and educational objectives into a holistic teaching process.

Forms of Developing Creative Abilities

Organizational forms of the educational process play a significant role in creativity development. The choice of forms determines the level of students' activity, independence, and involvement in creative tasks.

Classroom Forms

Traditional classroom forms such as lectures and seminars can contribute to creativity development if they are organized interactively. Problem-based lectures, interactive discussions, and seminar debates stimulate critical and creative thinking.

Practical and Laboratory Classes

Practical classes provide opportunities for applying theoretical knowledge creatively. In PCIT training, practical sessions may include tactical exercises, drill simulations, and scenario-based tasks that require creative decision-making.

Extracurricular Forms

Extracurricular activities such as creative clubs, military-patriotic events, competitions, and trainings create favorable conditions for creativity development. These forms encourage self-expression and initiative among students.

Independent Learning

Independent work, including research projects, lesson planning, and reflective assignments, allows students to explore their creative potential and develop self-directed learning skills.

Methods for Developing Creative Abilities

Teaching methods are central to the process of creativity development. Active and interactive methods are particularly effective in stimulating creative thinking.

Problem-Based Learning

Problem-based learning involves presenting students with problem situations that require analysis, hypothesis generation, and creative solutions. This method develops critical thinking and professional creativity.

Project-Based Learning

Project-based learning enables students to work on complex tasks over an extended period. Designing training programs, creating lesson scenarios, and developing educational materials enhance creativity and professional competence.

Case Study Method

The case study method involves analyzing real or simulated pedagogical situations. This method helps future PCIT teachers develop creative problem-solving skills and professional reflection.

Role-Playing and Simulations

Role-playing games and military simulations allow students to model professional situations and test creative strategies in a safe learning environment.

Brainstorming and Creative Workshops

Brainstorming sessions and creative workshops encourage idea generation and collaborative creativity. These methods promote flexibility and originality of thinking.

Educational Technologies for Creativity Development

Modern educational technologies significantly enhance the effectiveness of creativity development in higher education.

Interactive Learning Technologies

Interactive technologies such as collaborative learning platforms, digital simulations, and multimedia resources support active student participation and creative engagement.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)

ICT tools enable the creation of virtual training environments, digital lesson plans, and multimedia presentations. These technologies expand opportunities for creative teaching and learning.

Modular and Competency-Based Technologies

Modular learning technologies allow flexibility in content organization and encourage independent learning. Competency-based technologies focus on developing practical and creative skills relevant to professional activity.

Training Technologies

Training sessions aimed at developing communication, leadership, and creative thinking skills are effective tools for enhancing creativity among future PCIT teachers.

Integration of Forms, Methods, and Technologies

The effectiveness of creativity development depends on the integrated use of various forms, methods, and technologies. Their combination ensures the unity of theoretical knowledge and practical application.

For example, project-based learning can be combined with ICT tools and group work, while simulations can be supported by reflective discussions and feedback sessions. Such integration creates a holistic educational process that fosters creativity.

Pedagogical Conditions for Effective Implementation

The successful implementation of forms, methods, and technologies requires specific pedagogical conditions:

- creation of a creative and supportive educational environment;
- encouragement of initiative and experimentation;
- positive psychological climate and constructive feedback;
- readiness of instructors to apply innovative teaching methods;
- alignment of assessment systems with creativity development goals.

These conditions ensure sustained and effective creativity development.

DISCUSSION

The analysis of forms, methods, and technologies demonstrates that creativity development is a purposeful and systematic process. Traditional instructional approaches should be complemented with active and innovative pedagogical tools.

For future PCIT teachers, creative abilities are essential for effective professional activity, adaptability, and continuous self-improvement. Therefore, higher education institutions should prioritize the use of diverse pedagogical tools aimed at creativity development.

CONCLUSION

The development of creative abilities of future teachers of Pre-Conscription Initial Training is a key task of modern higher education. This article has analyzed the main forms, methods, and educational technologies that contribute to creativity development.

The integrated use of interactive forms, active teaching methods, and modern educational technologies creates favorable conditions for enhancing creative potential. Implementing these pedagogical tools in higher education institutions will improve the quality of professional training of future PCIT teachers and ensure their readiness for innovative pedagogical activity.

Further research may focus on experimental verification of the effectiveness of specific forms, methods, and technologies and on developing assessment tools for measuring creative abilities.

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