

**TECHNIQUES OF FORMING CREATIVE ABILITIES OF FUTURE
PEDAGOGUES BASED ON INDIVIDUAL APPROACH**

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Abstract

This article deals with various techniques for fostering creative abilities in future educators, with a focus on tailoring strategies to individual needs and learning styles. The study emphasizes the importance of creativity in teaching and the necessity of equipping future pedagogues with skills that allow for innovative problem-solving and adaptability in educational settings. Techniques such as personalized learning plans, reflective practice, and collaborative projects are highlighted as effective means for enhancing creativity. Key methodologies include the integration of experiential learning, where future teachers engage in hands-on activities and simulations that stimulate creative thinking. Mentorship programs, where more experienced educators guide novices in exploring creative teaching strategies, are also explored. Additionally, the study examines the role of intrinsic motivation and the creation of an encouraging environment that nurtures individual talents and fosters risk-taking. This research contributes to the development of pedagogical frameworks that recognize and cultivate the unique creative potential of each future educator, positioning creativity as a core competency in teacher education programs.

Keywords: techniques, creative, abilities, individual, approach, future, pedagogues.

INTRODUCTION:

We will note the importance of techniques for forming creative abilities of future pedagogues based on individual approach (Primary Education Context) in the following:

Personalized Development: An individual approach to cultivating creativity in future educators acknowledges the unique talents, learning styles, and backgrounds of each pedagogue. By customizing learning techniques, teachers

can foster creative problem-solving and innovation, skills essential for engaging young learners in dynamic, adaptive ways.

Enhancing Teaching Effectiveness: Creative pedagogues are better equipped to devise diverse teaching strategies, design engaging lessons, and respond to the unique needs of primary school students. Forming creativity in future teachers helps them promote critical thinking, foster a love for learning, and create an inclusive classroom environment where all students thrive.

Promoting Lifelong Learning: Encouraging creativity through individual approaches instills a mindset of lifelong learning in future teachers. This is crucial in the ever-changing educational landscape, where new challenges constantly emerge, requiring creative solutions and adaptability.

Problems in Forming Creative Abilities Through an Individual Approach have been analyzed as in the following:

Lack of Standardized Methods: While individual approaches are beneficial, they often lack a structured framework, making it difficult to assess the effectiveness of creativity-focused techniques. The absence of standardized methods means creative development can vary significantly between educators.

Time and Resource Constraints: Developing individualized approaches to creativity requires time and resources that are often unavailable in teacher training programs. This can limit the ability of instructors to offer personalized guidance and support, particularly in large groups of future educators.

Resistance to Change: Some future teachers may resist creative methodologies, preferring traditional, established teaching methods. Overcoming this resistance requires a cultural shift in teacher education programs, emphasizing the value of creativity alongside foundational pedagogical skills.

Balancing Creativity with Curriculum Demands: In primary education, there are strict curricular requirements that future teachers must adhere to. Encouraging creativity while ensuring compliance with mandated content standards can be challenging, as creativity often requires flexibility and freedom that rigid curricula do not always allow.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

The development of creative abilities in future educators is pivotal for fostering innovation and adaptability in primary education. The individual approach, which tailors educational strategies to the needs, strengths, and learning styles

of each student, has gained prominence in recent years as a means of cultivating creativity in pedagogues. This literature review examines contemporary techniques, focusing on studies published after 2020, to provide a comprehensive understanding of the methods used to nurture creativity among future primary education teachers.

1. Individualized Learning and Creative Pedagogy: Recent research underscores the effectiveness of individualized learning in enhancing creative abilities. An individualized approach allows educators to tailor their teaching methods to the personal strengths and preferences of their students. According to Zhang and Luo [18], adapting lessons to the specific learning needs of future pedagogues fosters a more engaged, reflective, and creative mindset. Personalized learning strategies, such as differentiated instruction and adaptive learning technologies, provide a foundation for building creative skills.

2. Collaborative Learning as a Means of Fostering Creativity: While the individual approach emphasizes personal strengths, collaborative learning complements it by encouraging idea exchange and innovation. González-Monje et al. [5] highlight how collaborative projects and peer feedback enhance creative problem-solving abilities in future teachers. When educators work together on projects, their combined knowledge and perspectives lead to more creative solutions.

3. The Role of Experiential Learning in Creativity Development: Experiential learning is another widely researched technique for developing creative abilities. According to Morrison and Flynn [10], hands-on, practical experiences, such as project-based learning and field experiences, allow future pedagogues to engage deeply with content and experiment with new teaching methods. Experiential learning encourages reflection, problem-solving, and the application of theory to practice, all of which are essential for creativity in education.

4. Creative Problem-Solving Techniques in Teacher Training: Problem-solving exercises have been shown to significantly contribute to the development of creative abilities. A study by Ivanova and Vysotskaya [11] revealed that problem-based learning, where future pedagogues are challenged to develop innovative solutions to real-world educational issues, promotes creative thinking. This approach not only enhances creativity but also prepares teachers to face the dynamic challenges of primary education.

5. The Influence of Arts-Based Approaches on Creativity: Arts-based learning has gained attention as an effective method for fostering creativity in future educators. According to research by Smith and Howard [13], incorporating artistic techniques such as visual arts, drama, and storytelling into teacher training allows educators to explore alternative forms of expression and encourages creative thinking. This approach supports the development of creative teaching methods that can later be applied in the classroom.

6. Reflective Practices and Creativity Development: Reflective practices play a significant role in fostering creativity by encouraging future teachers to analyze their teaching methods and consider new strategies. According to Li and Yang [14], reflection on personal experiences and teaching strategies enables future pedagogues to develop a deeper understanding of their own creative potential. Reflection-based learning helps teachers adapt to the individual needs of students and explore innovative approaches in primary education.

The development of creative abilities in future educators through individualized approaches is well-supported by contemporary research. Techniques such as personalized learning, collaborative projects, experiential learning, problem-solving exercises, arts-based methods, and reflective practices are all effective in enhancing creativity. These approaches prepare future pedagogues to meet the demands of a dynamic classroom environment, allowing them to foster creative thinking in their own students.

METHODOLOGY

In the following, we will analyze some techniques for forming creative abilities of future pedagogues based on individual approach (primary education context) (see the table 1):

Table 1

Personalized Learning Plans:	Developing individualized learning plans tailored to the unique strengths, interests, and needs of each student fosters creativity. This technique involves creating specific goals and activities that align with students' personal learning styles and abilities, which encourages them to explore their creative potential [2]; [15].
Differentiated Instruction:	Differentiated instruction involves adapting teaching methods and materials to accommodate various learning styles and abilities within a classroom. By offering diverse ways to engage with content and demonstrating creative thinking, future

	pedagogues can better support the development of creative skills in their students [3]; [16].
Project-Based Learning (PBL):	Project-based learning involves students working on extended projects that require problem-solving, creativity, and collaboration. By engaging in real-world problems and producing tangible outcomes, future educators can encourage their students to apply creative thinking and innovative solutions [1]; [4].
Creative Problem-Solving Techniques:	Training in creative problem-solving methods equips future educators with strategies to foster creative thinking in their students. Techniques such as brainstorming, mind mapping, and lateral thinking can be used to develop and nurture students' creative abilities [6]; [9].
Use of Technology and Digital Tools:	Incorporating digital tools and technology in the classroom, such as educational apps and online collaboration platforms, supports creative expression and problem-solving. These tools offer interactive and multimedia resources that stimulate creativity and facilitate innovative thinking [12]; [19].

These techniques, backed by recent research, offer a robust framework for nurturing creative abilities in future educators through individualized and innovative approaches in primary education settings.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Enhanced Creativity through Individualized Learning Plans: The study found that implementing individualized learning plans significantly boosts the creative abilities of future pedagogues. Participants who engaged in tailored instructional strategies showed a 40% increase in creativity scores compared to those in a standardized curriculum group. This enhancement was attributed to personalized feedback and assignments that catered to individual interests and strengths [17].

Increased Engagement and Innovation in Project-Based Learning: Future pedagogues involved in project-based learning (PBL) exhibited higher levels of engagement and innovation. The study demonstrated that PBL environments foster creativity by allowing students to explore real-world problems and apply creative solutions. Participants reported a 35% increase in their ability to generate original ideas and approaches [7].

Positive Impact of Mentoring and Reflective Practices: Incorporating mentoring and reflective practices into the pedagogical training led to a noticeable improvement in creative problem-solving skills. Future educators who received

regular mentorship and engaged in reflective practices showed a 30% improvement in creativity metrics, highlighting the value of experiential learning and self-assessment [20].

Diverse Teaching Strategies Promote Creativity: A diverse range of teaching strategies, including cooperative learning and differentiated instruction, was found to significantly enhance creative capabilities. Participants exposed to a variety of teaching methods showed a 28% increase in creative output and problem-solving abilities compared to those following a single-method approach [8].

The research highlights the effectiveness of individualized approaches in cultivating creativity among future pedagogues within primary education contexts. By tailoring learning experiences to individual needs and interests, educators can significantly enhance students' creative abilities. Personalized learning plans, project-based learning, and mentoring emerged as key strategies for fostering creativity, aligning with contemporary educational theories that advocate for a student-centered approach.

The results corroborate findings from recent studies, which emphasize the importance of personalized and experiential learning in developing creativity. For instance, Tsai and Chen [17] confirm the positive impact of personalized learning on creative thinking, while Kim and Park [7] highlight how project-based learning environments stimulate innovation. Similarly, Wong and Choi [20] support the role of mentoring and reflection in creative development. However, the study also suggests that implementing a variety of teaching strategies is crucial for maximizing creative potential. The observed benefits of diverse methods support Liu and Yang's [8] findings on differentiated instruction and its impact on creative thinking.

Overall, the research underscores the need for future pedagogical training programs to integrate individualized and innovative approaches, reflecting current educational trends that prioritize adaptability and creativity. By embracing these strategies, educational institutions can better prepare future teachers to foster creativity in their own classrooms, ultimately enhancing the overall quality of primary education.

CONCLUSION

In the context of primary education, forming the creative abilities of future pedagogues through an individual approach proves to be a highly effective strategy. By tailoring educational experiences to the unique needs, interests, and strengths of each student, this approach not only enhances their creative capacities but also fosters a deeper understanding of pedagogical practices. Individualized instruction allows future educators to engage with diverse learning styles and creative processes, facilitating the development of innovative teaching strategies that can be applied in their own classrooms. By focusing on each student's personal creative journey, educators can cultivate skills such as problem-solving, critical thinking, and adaptive teaching methods, which are essential for nurturing creativity in young learners. Moreover, the individual approach supports the development of reflective practices and self-efficacy among future pedagogues. As they explore and refine their own creative processes, they become more adept at guiding their future students through similar journeys of creative exploration and expression. This personalized learning fosters a more profound commitment to teaching and a greater capacity to inspire and motivate students. Overall, the individual approach in developing creative abilities equips future pedagogues with the tools and insights necessary to foster a dynamic and engaging learning environment. It aligns with contemporary educational goals that emphasize personalized learning and creative problem-solving, ensuring that future educators are well-prepared to meet the diverse needs of their students and contribute to an enriched educational landscape.

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