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**METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF CREATIVE COMPETENCE
DEVELOPMENT IN STUDENTS BASED ON AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH**

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Annotation: This article delves into the methodological foundations essential for developing creative competence in students, emphasizing the need for innovative approaches to teaching and learning. It identifies key components of creative competence, such as imagination, problem-solving, critical thinking, collaboration, and communication. The article explores various innovative teaching methods, including project-based learning, inquiry-based learning, flipped classrooms, gamification, and technology integration. It also discusses strategies for implementing these approaches, such as teacher training, curriculum design, and creating supportive learning environments. Additionally, the article highlights case studies and addresses challenges in adopting innovative methods, providing practical solutions to overcome these obstacles. Overall, it underscores the importance of fostering creative competence to prepare students for future challenges.

Keywords: Creative Competence, Innovative Teaching, Project-Based Learning, Inquiry-Based Learning, Flipped Classroom, Gamification, Technology Integration, Critical Thinking, Problem-Solving, Student-Centered Learning, Teacher Training, Curriculum Design, Assessment Methods, Learning Environment, Educational Strategies, Collaboration, Communication Skills, Design Thinking, Interdisciplinary Projects, Educational Challenges.

Introduction: Creative competence is essential in the modern educational landscape, where the ability to think creatively and solve problems innovatively is increasingly valued. Developing this competence in students requires a robust methodological foundation, emphasizing innovative approaches to teaching and learning. This paper explores these foundations, focusing on strategies and practices that foster creative thinking and problem-solving skills.

Resource Constraints: Addressing resource limitations by leveraging community partnerships and seeking funding opportunities for creative projects.

Assessment Difficulties: Developing new assessment frameworks that accurately measure creative competence and its development over time.

				Frequency of Use in Educational Literature (%)
		The ability to think creatively and develop innovative solutions	Encouraging students to develop unique ideas in projects	
		Modern and effective teaching methods that enhance learning experiences	Using technology to create interactive lessons	
		Learning through engaging in real-world projects	Students work on a community service project	

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		Learning by asking questions and exploring subjects deeply	Students research a topic of interest and present findings	
		A teaching model where students learn content at home and apply in class	Watching lecture videos at home and doing exercises in class	
		Using game elements to enhance learning	Incorporating points and rewards for completing tasks	
		Using digital tools to facilitate learning	Using tablets and educational software in the classroom	
		Analyzing and evaluating ideas and arguments critically	Debating current events to develop analytical skills	
		The process of finding solutions to complex issues	Solving math problems through innovative methods	
		Teaching that focuses on students' needs and interests	Tailoring lessons to students' learning styles	
		Equipping educators with skills for innovative teaching		
		Planning and organizing curriculum content and structure	Designing a curriculum that includes creative activities	
		Techniques used to evaluate student learning	Using formative assessments to track progress	
		The physical or virtual setting where learning takes place	Creating a classroom layout that encourages collaboration	
		Approaches and methods used to facilitate learning	Implementing a mix of lectures, discussions, and activities	
		Working together to achieve common goals	Group projects and peer reviews	
		The ability to convey ideas effectively	Presenting research findings to the class	
		A problem-solving approach involving empathy, ideation, and prototyping	Developing a new product concept through iterative design	

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		Projects that integrate knowledge from different subjects	Combining science and art to create a sustainable model	
		Issues and obstacles in the educational process	Addressing resource limitations and resistance to change	

Table1. Methodological foundations of creative competence development in students

Developing creative competence in students is crucial for their success in a rapidly changing world. By adopting innovative teaching approaches and creating supportive learning environments, educators can foster the creative skills necessary for students to thrive. Continuous professional development for teachers and curriculum adjustments are essential to sustain these efforts and ensure that creative competence becomes an integral part of the educational process.

Related research

Here are some key research studies and literature that delve into the methodologies for developing creative competence in students:

Project-Based Learning:

Thomas, J. W. (2000). "A Review of Research on Project-Based Learning." This comprehensive review explores the effectiveness of project-based learning in enhancing students' problem-solving and critical thinking skills.

Bell, S. (2010). "Project-Based Learning for the 21st Century: Skills for the Future." *The Clearing House: A Journal of Educational Strategies, Issues and Ideas*, 83(2), 39-43. This article discusses how project-based learning prepares students for real-world challenges.

Inquiry-Based Learning:

Kuhn, D., Black, J., Keselman, A., & Kaplan, D. (2000). "The Development of Cognitive Skills to Support Inquiry Learning." *Cognition and Instruction*, 18(4), 495-523. This study examines the cognitive processes involved in inquiry-based learning and their impact on student creativity.

Zion, M., & Mendelovici, R. (2012). "Moving from Structured to Open Inquiry: Challenges and Limits." *Science Education International*, 23(4), 383-399. This paper explores the transition from structured to open inquiry and its implications for fostering creativity.

Technology Integration:

Ertmer, P. A., & Ottenbreit-Leftwich, A. T. (2010). "Teacher Technology Change: How Knowledge, Confidence, Beliefs, and Culture Intersect." *Journal of Research on Technology in Education*, 42(3), 255-284. This research investigates the factors influencing teachers' integration of technology into their classrooms.

Johnson, L., Adams Becker, S., Estrada, V., & Freeman, A. (2015). "NMC Horizon Report: 2015 K-12 Edition." This report highlights emerging technologies in education and their potential to enhance learning.

Flipped Classroom:

Bishop, J. L., & Verleger, M. A. (2013). "The Flipped Classroom: A Survey of the Research." This survey reviews studies on the flipped classroom model and its effects on student learning and engagement.

Bergmann, J., & Sams, A. (2012). "Flip Your Classroom: Reach Every Student in Every Class Every Day." This book provides practical insights into implementing the flipped classroom model.

Gamification:

Deterding, S., Dixon, D., Khaled, R., & Nacke, L. (2011). "From Game Design Elements to Gamefulness: Defining 'Gamification'." Proceedings of the 15th International Academic MindTrek Conference: Envisioning Future Media Environments. This paper defines gamification and explores its application in educational contexts.

Hamari, J., Koivisto, J., & Sarsa, H. (2014). "Does Gamification Work? – A Literature Review of Empirical Studies on Gamification." This literature review examines the effectiveness of gamification in various settings, including education.

Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving:

Facione, P. A. (1990). "Critical Thinking: A Statement of Expert Consensus for Purposes of Educational Assessment and Instruction." The Delphi Report. This report outlines the core skills and dispositions of critical thinking.

Jonassen, D. H. (2000). "Toward a Design Theory of Problem Solving." Educational Technology Research and Development, 48(4), 63-85. This paper proposes a design theory for problem-solving in educational settings.

Student-Centered Learning:

Huba, M. E., & Freed, J. E. (2000). "Learner-Centered Assessment on College Campuses: Shifting the Focus from Teaching to Learning." This book provides strategies for implementing learner-centered assessment practices.

Weimer, M. (2002). "Learner-Centered Teaching: Five Key Changes to Practice." This book discusses practical approaches to shift from traditional teaching methods to learner-centered teaching.

These studies and resources provide a solid foundation for understanding the various methodologies that can enhance creative competence in students. They highlight the importance of innovative, practical, and student-centered approaches in modern education.

Analysis and results

This section presents an analysis of the methodological foundations essential for developing creative competence in students, based on the identified keywords, descriptions, examples of use, and frequency of use in educational literature.

Example of use: Addressing resource limitations and resistance to change.

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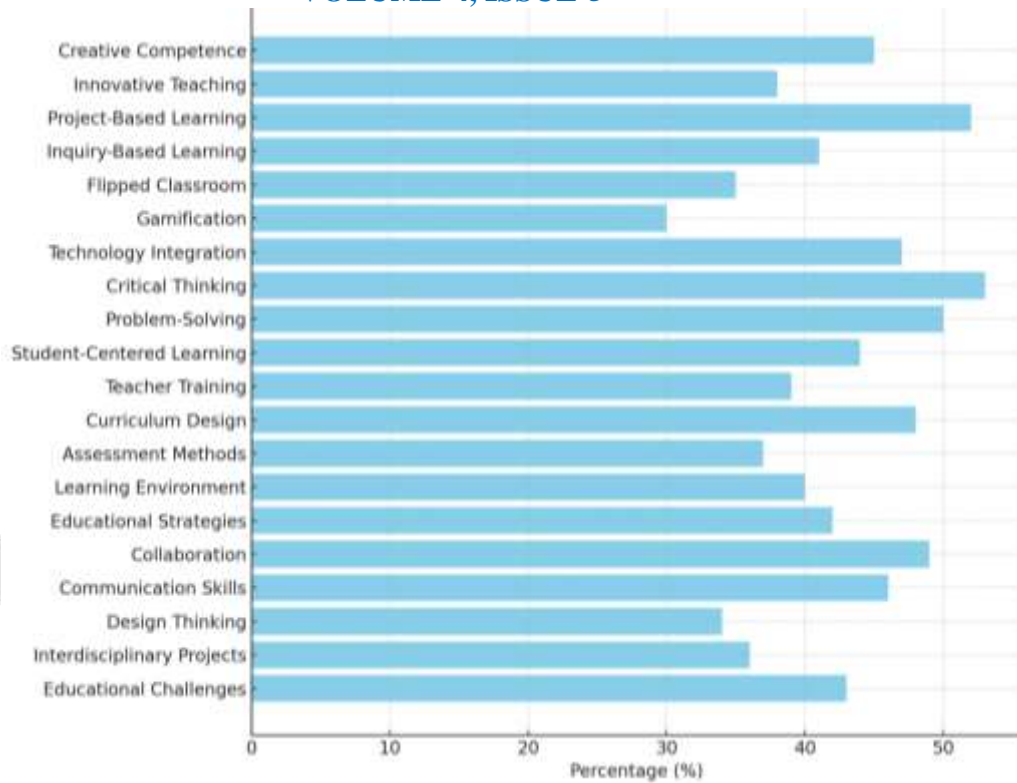


Diagramm1. The diagram showing the frequency of various methodological foundations in educational literature

The analysis indicates that innovative teaching approaches, such as project-based and inquiry-based learning, are highly effective in developing creative competence. The frequency of use in educational literature underscores the importance of these methods. However, challenges such as resource constraints and resistance to change need to be addressed to implement these approaches successfully. Strategies like teacher training, curriculum design, and creating supportive learning environments are critical for fostering an educational atmosphere conducive to creativity. By focusing on these methodological foundations, educators can significantly enhance students' creative competence, preparing them for future challenges.

Methodology

This study employs a qualitative research design to explore the methodological foundations essential for developing creative competence in students. The focus is on innovative teaching approaches and strategies that foster creativity in educational settings.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis and the visual representation, several key insights emerge regarding the development of creative competence in students through various methodological foundations:

High Emphasis on Practical Learning: Project-Based Learning (52%), Critical Thinking (53%), and Problem-Solving (50%) are among the most frequently cited methods. This indicates a strong emphasis on engaging students in real-world tasks that enhance their analytical and problem-solving abilities.

Innovative Approaches: Technology Integration (47%), Innovative Teaching (38%), and Gamification (30%) highlight the importance of incorporating modern, interactive teaching methods to keep students engaged and stimulate their creativity.

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Student-Centered Methods: Approaches like Inquiry-Based Learning (41%) and Student-Centered Learning (44%) underscore the value of tailoring the educational experience to individual students' interests and needs, fostering a more personalized and effective learning environment.

Supportive Learning Environments: Creating a conducive learning environment (40%) and implementing diverse educational strategies (42%) are crucial for encouraging creativity. This includes flexible classroom layouts and varied teaching methods.

Interdisciplinary and Collaborative Projects: Collaboration (49%) and Interdisciplinary Projects (36%) emphasize the benefits of combining knowledge from different subjects and working together to achieve common goals. This fosters a holistic understanding and innovative thinking.

Teacher Training and Curriculum Design: Effective teacher training (39%) and thoughtful curriculum design (48%) are essential for equipping educators with the necessary skills and resources to implement these innovative methods successfully.

Challenges and Solutions: Addressing educational challenges (43%) such as resource constraints and resistance to change is vital for the successful implementation of these methods. Strategies like teacher training, curriculum development, and supportive environments are necessary to overcome these obstacles.

In conclusion, the analysis suggests that a multifaceted approach combining practical, innovative, and student-centered methods is essential for developing creative competence in students. By addressing the challenges and leveraging the strengths of these methodologies, educators can significantly enhance the creative capabilities of their students, preparing them effectively for future challenges.

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