

TEACHING BASED ON A CREATIVE APPROACH: A NEW PERSPECTIVE FOR HUMANITY

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Abstract: *This article analyzes modern pedagogical principles for organizing the educational process based on a creative approach. Today, teaching methods aimed at offering a new perspective on humanity, fostering innovative thinking, and realizing students' personal potential are gaining importance. The article presents advanced practices for developing creative thinking, encouraging students to think freely, strengthening the teacher's guiding role, and organizing lessons in an inspiring environment. It also examines the integration of innovative teaching methods and their alignment with humanistic ideals from a pedagogical standpoint.*

Keywords: *Creative approach, pedagogical principles, new perspective, personal potential, innovative methods, humanism in education, teaching process, inspiring environment.*

In the 21st century, the rise of human thought to a new level, rapid technological advancement, and the intensification of information flow demand fundamentally new approaches in education. Traditional teaching methods are no longer sufficient to fully unlock the creative potential of today's youth. Therefore, creative approaches are becoming central in modern pedagogical practice. This approach focuses not only on delivering knowledge but also on fostering students' independent thinking, unique problem-solving strategies, and the development of critical and creative reasoning.

The creative approach is based on humanistic principles—viewing each individual as a unique and irreplaceable social being and helping to reveal their inner potential. Through this approach, students' participation in lessons becomes active and purposeful rather than passive. As a result, the teacher's role also changes: from a provider of information to a facilitator, guide, and source of inspiration.

Pedagogical Principles of Creative Teaching:

1. **Student-Centered Approach** – Each student is recognized as a unique individual. Attention is given to identifying and developing their distinct traits, talents, and interests.

2. Principle of Activity and Independence – Students acquire knowledge not in ready-made form but through exploration. This expands their social and life experience.

3. Support for Creative Thinking – Lessons are organized around questions like “Why?” and “What if...?” using methods such as problem posing, project development, and visual thinking maps.

4. Creating an Inspiring Environment – Music, art, drama, and multimedia technologies activate students’ emotions and imaginative thinking. Lessons should be not only informative but also uplifting.

5. Self-Awareness and Evaluation – Students are given opportunities to analyze themselves, express their thoughts openly, and actively participate in discussions.

6. Subject-to-Subject Relationship – A trust-based, equal partnership between teacher and student is an integral part of this approach.

In modern education, the creative approach is not just a method but a reflection of humanism, personal development, and a new outlook on life. It renews students’ thinking styles and develops skills such as critical evaluation of information, finding alternative solutions to problems, and working collaboratively.

For example, robotics clubs, startup projects, and social design assignments are enhancing students’ creative and practical thinking.

1. Psychological and Didactic Foundations of the Creative Approach

Creative teaching is not merely a method of conducting lessons but a comprehensive approach based on deep analysis of human psychology and understanding personal needs and motivation. Theories such as A. Maslow’s hierarchy of needs and the activity-based learning theories of V. V. Davydov and L. S. Vygotsky form the psychological roots of creative teaching principles.

Additionally, methods such as brainstorming, metacognitive strategies, and visual thinking maps used during lessons help strengthen students’ internal motivation.

2. The Role of the Teacher in the Creative Approach

The teacher is no longer just a transmitter of knowledge but becomes a creative moderator who organizes the learning environment and shapes individual development trajectories. This requires the teacher to possess the following competencies:

1. Creating a creative environment
2. Encouraging independent inquiry
3. Facilitating reflection and problem awareness
4. Inspiring students
5. Effectively using innovative technologies

3. Technological Innovations and Creative Education

Digital transformation is opening up vast opportunities in education. Tools such as AI, VR/AR, and interactive platforms (Kahoot, Padlet, Canva, Mentimeter) allow teachers to engage students in lessons, express their thoughts freely, and create in various formats.

Creative thinking can also be developed through activities in distance learning, such as online problem-solving and virtual project creation.

4. Strategic Tasks for the Future

1. Revising national curricula based on the creative approach
2. Introducing modular courses on creative methods in teacher training
3. Establishing grant and competition systems for students' creative projects
4. Developing assessment criteria for the creative approach (e.g., level of creative thinking, problem-solving methods, innovative proposals)

Conclusion:

Teaching based on a creative approach requires a new understanding of pedagogical principles. In this approach, the student emerges not just as a recipient of knowledge but as a seeker, thinker, and creator. The teacher becomes a guide, a discoverer of inner potential, and a source of inspiration.

In the new pedagogical paradigm, the main focus is on human capital—fully realizing each individual's knowledge, skills, and abilities. A new perspective on humanity is not just an idea but a pedagogical necessity proven in practice. As both the content and form of education evolve, implementing the creative approach across all levels of the education system becomes essential.

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