Global Conference on Contemporary Issues in Education, GLOBE-EDU 2014, 12-14 July 2014, Las Vegas, USA

Theoretical and Experimental Study of The Concept of The Students Creative Thinking Development

Massyrova R.ª*, Ismagulova Nurgul.ª, Balabek Saktaganov.ª, Issayeva Zh.ª, Udarzeva S.ª

ªKazNPU, Akbulak district, Chulanova st. 129 house 18 flat, 020000. Kazakhstan, Almaty

Abstract

It is known that in the political, socio-economic, technical and cultural development a role of education system is really very high. Only the power of knowledge determines the features of the state and its place in the world community, as well as the status of each individual in the society and of the people in the whole world, and the higher education is the basis of the being intellectual of the scientific and professional force. If we consider the system of education at the global level, we can say that it is being directed to the environmental changes, adapting to emerging needs, actively makes an influence on its condition, and defining beforehand its necessity is in the process of development. At present, the great attention is paid to the development of higher education, to the increase of the value and role of universities and to the profitable usage of possibilities of the human development. Therefore, in the last 30 years in the whole world the large changing in the structure of the content and in the types of higher education has been entered.

© 2015 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/). Peer-review under responsibility of the Scientific Committee of GLOBE-EDU 2014.

Keywords: creativity, thinking, development, education, professionalism, experiment, intellectuality

* Bissenbayeva Zhanat. Tel:+7-707-385-18-78,
E-mail address: zhanat_2006@mail.ru
1. Introduction

It is known that in political, social and economic, technical and cultural development the role of an education system is very high. Only power of knowledge defines shape of the country and a place in the world community, the status of each person in society and the people around the world, the higher schools are basis of intellectuality of scientific and professional strength.

If we will try to consider an education system at world level, it is possible to tell that it is directed on changing of environment, adapting for arising needs, actively influencing on its condition, and in advance defining its necessity to be in process of development.

Today, much attention is paid on development of the system of higher education, increase of value and a role of HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS and favorable use of opportunities of development of humanity. Therefore in the last 30 years most part of changes was made in structure of the contents and types of system of the higher education around the world.

2. Method

If to consider works of modern domestic researchers, we can see that Nagymzhanova holds poles of creative thinking at a certain level and adds opposite units. Watching students, we find that they generally give only those answers of which they are sure. However, all new creativity isn't defined, the student who having status "Clever and resourceful" avoids creativity, being afraid to lose the reputation. And such situation leads to mechanical thinking. This monotony engenders a boring feeling. Mechanical thinking is the biggest threat of creativity because it destroys interests of opening new. The preliminary criticism can become the following threat. In many cases, the correct communication is a basis of creative thinking and gives the conclusion that the preliminary criticism suppresses new development.

Ospanova in the conclusions writes that in formation of creativity of future expert, his personal activity is a basis of creation of values of the personality. Thus, holds the opinion that activity analyzes the relation of action and characteristic strategy of the personality.

Berdybayev in development of creativity of the person allocates a special role on "Aytys". But we in the researches have to pay attention on creative thinking of students of Military institute which based on strict military discipline.

In Turkey the researcher of creativity in the sphere of psychology is Malik Duyuar. He is the honorable president of Academies, he also made experiments such as "Rational use of a brain" and "Creative methods of thinking" on the staff of World Bank.

Sanal is the quantum trainer of technical thinking in the modern direction sphere. He is the founder of quantum thinking. In practice for the first time he used Quantum technics of thinking in Turkey.

He has the theory about formation of the person by using of quantum thinking, namely by means of enrichment of an interior to reach the correct direction to the vital purposes.

Sungur (1995) is the scientist made big contribution to development of creative thinking of pupils. He showed possibility of creative solutions of problem tasks of lesson. In 1995 in the work "Creativity and Education" completely explained creative thinking concept in an education system.

Aytash, Ataman , Ozdemir and Koray researchers made a huge contribution to development of creative thinking in an education system. Today their conclusions about development of creative thinking are used in education system of Turkey.

Smailov expresses the opinion as follows: "Rapidly development will be only in that case if the education system exceeds base». Because it is a guarantee of formation of economic obligations in the person.

In world practice the organization of process of education is carried out by modeling of an education system directed on the best results. In Kazakhstan need of mastering by this system is learned by this system in the cardinal, organized, ideological context, and the period of social and economic, political development in the Republic of Kazakhstan directed on toughening of quality requirements of training of specialists matching to the global integration phenomena. The problem of formation of the intellectual and creative person of our country, increase of competitiveness of the nations is one of the main tasks of modern Kazakhstan. It has to will be carried out according
to the program of strategic development. Therefore the changes in system of relationship in society influence on education process and require adaptation to the new historical period and existence of the correct look demands. The education system which is inappropriate with market economy and requirements of open civil society demands careful organization in updating of the maintenance of an education system and improvement of preparation of modern experts.

The education of society allows to take a place among leading ranks countries on the world scene, gives the chance to enter into number of the advanced states.

Some foreign researchers share categories of people having creative abilities. For example, Rogers in 1962 divided all continuums into 5 categories:

1. Innovators
2. Early performers
3. Early public men
4. Late public men
5. Fluctuating

It is possible to carry to Innovators group, pupils who having the strong spirit, capable of risk; ready to accept any new; trying from any communication to take the new. They can be decisive factors of the future of HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS. Such students, who are working with creative projects, show the most available solutions of an objective.

Early performers are leaders of the new directions and new thinking, to them many address for advice. Representatives of this group act after careful consideration therefore they appreciate as conscious performers.

Characterizing Early public men, it is possible to notice that this group freely communicates with the first group, but very seldom proves as leaders. They long make the decision and an average place in the company of them satisfies, but in the course of creative works supervises others.

On character in the structure of Late public men includes pupils-skeptics. They will be ready to accept new only in case society approved this opinion.

The fluctuating are allocated with the conservatism, they often approve old and don't accept new, doubt making decision.

3. Tables

In the solution of research tasks it is more convenient to us to define creative actions above the called types of students. However, in the course of studying of psychological-pedagogical disciplines they should pass from one area of knowledge to another. Such skill needs to be taken into account at division of students on groups. In the conclusion of the aforesaid we divide development of opportunities of creative thinking of students of the institute into the following levels:

1. Low
2. Average
3. Satisfactory
4. High

To Low level of students, it is possible to carry poorly developed on creative thinking. Such students have very low level of self-assessment, weak abilities and lag behind on progress.

To the Average level we carry students who it is inappropriate appreciate themself. They have abilities of communication during important circumstances.

To Satisfactory levels it is possible to carry those students whom ability of creative thinking developed on acceptable level, who are able to appreciate itself is developed and have low level of excitement. Such students easily are successful in difficult tasks, easily adapt to a new situation, but the abilities show only on offsets, and examinations. During academic year lightly treat typical tasks, but diligent carry out problem tasks, actively take part in performance of design tasks.
High level is characterized by development of creative thinking, low level of excitement, skill of the knowledge, the developed ability of intelligence. The students having such abilities of creative thinking carry out at any time creative tasks very much even successfully.

Together with it much attention is paid on determination of creative abilities of students. The scale of “D” test of Zigvert, intended for determination of creative abilities, gives the chance to define an independent way of thinking.

The students who were taking part in experiment, showed low level – 28% (17), the average level – 49% (29), satisfactory level – 20% (12), high level – 3% (2) independent ways of thinking.

The average arithmetic result of students group makes about 2,7, and the average square deviation shows 9,7.

Indicators of an independent way of thinking of students of control group on a scale D make: low level of 25% (15), the average level – 50% (30), satisfactory level of 18% (11), and high level of 7% (4).

Average arithmetic result of student groups about 24,3, and an arithmetic average a deviation – 9,5%

Between arithmetic averages results of two groups on «t» independent way of thinking – the indicator is equal in difference definition to-0,14, that is $t (-0,14) < t_{0.05} = 1.972$), therefore a difference between arithmetic averages results of two groups statically slightly. So, the result of the mathematic-statistical analysis which has been carried out in a pilot study showed that indicators of the motivational substantial direction of the components which have been closely connected with statistical signs (signs). It is possible to claim about advantage of a technique and the program of the experimental work got as a result of research.

4. Conclusion

Therefore the result of the carried-out experimental work showed us advantage of a methodical complex in development of creative thinking of students of military institute.

So, experimental work indicates on need of implementation of association in the unified whole comprehensive program of individual, group and pedagogical influence on development of creative thinking of students of the institute. The main contents of such program are a pedagogical condition of formation of students creativity during the organization of scientific projects, carrying out the regional and republican Olympiad, preparations of electronic educational and methodical complexes.

Acknowledgements


References


