

Issues such as the development of creative abilities of young informatics teachers are always one of the urgent problems in higher education institutions [1].

In order to solve these issues, first of all, it is necessary to develop new approaches to the development of creative abilities of students by analyzing the researches of researchers in the field. In this regard, in the researches of researchers such as D.B.Bogovavlenskava, S.L.Rubinshtein, A.N.Leontyev, L.S.Vygotsky, B.Teplov, N.Leit. A.Matyushkin, the methodology of formation of the ability of readers and students, and in the researches of scientists such L.S.Vygotsky, as D.B.Bogoyavlenskaya, L.A.Ponomarev, O.K.Tikhomirov researches were conducted on issues of creative ability development.

It was also researched by scientists such as T.N.Chepurina, A.I.Bochkin, Z.Yu.Gordeeva, S.M.Ovcharov, O.I.Pashenko, T.G.Zueva on the development of the creative abilities of students and students of computer sciences in general secondary schools and higher education institutions.

According to the results of the analysis of the scientific-methodological works of the mentioned researchers, insufficient attention has been paid to the researches related to the development of the creative ability of young

informatics teachers in higher educational institutions. Therefore, the development of creative abilities of young informatics teachers in professional subjects is one of the urgent problems.

Managing the process of developing students' creative abilities, forming their motivation for future professional activities is one of the important tasks of professors and teachers of higher education institutions. Therefore, our study was defined as a research task of analyzing and summarizing the typology of existing problems in the development of creative abilities of junior informatics teachers in higher educational institutions.

A question arose here. How should the educational process be organized in order to develop the creative abilities of young informatics teachers?

In this regard, according to A. Maslow [2], the main conditions for the development of creative thinking are the following: 1) control of the independent performance of specified tasks; 2) improving the creation of educational tools; 3) increasing responsibility for independent learning.

According to I. P. Ivanova, he emphasized that pedagogical and psychological conditions affecting the formation of creative thinking of pupils and students can be divided into two groups: subjective and objective [3].

Subjective conditions are a set of personal characteristics that influence the formation of creative thinking of young teachers. This includes the following [1]: 1) personal qualities of pupils and students: independent thinking, developed imagination and self-confidence and the desire for selfdevelopment. constant etc: 2) positive motivation for creative activity, the need to achieve success and self-awareness; 3) attitude to creativity that affects the system of the emotional state of a person: mood; satisfaction with future professional and pedagogical activity; motivation arising from emotional passion for the learning material; 4) necessary and sufficient level of general, special theoretical training as a meaningful basis for successfully solving professional problems in the future; 5) professional direction of the person - formation of attitude towards creative approach solving professional in and pedagogical problems.

Objective conditions are conditions that provide the possibility of pedagogical action and direct it in accordance with the set goals. This includes: 1) personality and behavior of the teacher (it is known from practice that if the teacher shows his creativity, the creative activity of pupils and students increases significantly); 2) in order to create a creative to environment, ensure the spirit of competition in the audience and emphasize its creative ideas in creating a moral and psychological environment in the team aimed at eliminating the factors that prevent future teachers from striving for creativity; 3) the state of the material and technical base, first of all, the literature base of university libraries, computer pedagogical software tools. permanent access to the Internet, etc: 4) effective organization of the educational process.

• In our opinion, the development of creative abilities of young computer science teachers is ensured in the following cases:

• increase the share of independently completed creative educational assignments;

 teaching methods of independent solving of problematic issues;

formation of a culture of finding a solution to assigned tasks;

the use of heuristic methods that allow the development of creative qualities at each level of computer science education.

In short, it is appropriate to use Internet information networks and cloud technologies to develop the creative abilities of young informatics teachers by performing the abovementioned tasks.

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