FORMING A CREATIVE APPROACH TO TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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A B S T R A C T	K E Y W O R D S
This article provides information on the formation of a creative approach to technological education of students of primary education, and the education of creativity in technological education for primary grades.	Worldview, Innovative and creative, platforms, practical strategies, Students, Elementary class.

Introduction

In today's fast-paced world, it is very important to build creativity and technological literacy among elementary school students. By incorporating innovative and creative approaches into technology education, we can prepare young minds for the ever-evolving landscape of the digital age. This article discusses the importance of developing a creative approach to technology education for elementary students and researching practical strategies to facilitate their acquisition.

1. Search for a stimulating hand. In order to develop creativity, it is necessary to provide opportunities for hands-on exploration of technologies to elementary school students. Platforms like coding kits, robotics, and educational apps spark curiosity and develop problem-solving skills. Allowing students to try out these tools and learn about their functionality helps them develop a deeper understanding of the technology and inspires creative thinking.

2. Integrating the Arts into STEM: Integrating Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) with the Arts (STEAM) encourages cross-disciplinary banning. By incorporating concepts such as design, visual arts, and music into technological education, students are encouraged to approach technological challenges from different perspectives. This integration builds creativity by allowing students to imagine technology as a means of self-expression, not just as a function.

3. Project-Based Learning: Engaging elementary students in project-based learning experiences brings technology education to life. By assigning hands-on projects that involve solving real-world problems or creating innovative solutions, students can apply their knowledge and creativity. Encouraging collaboration and providing opportunities for students to showcase their projects helps build confidence and demonstrates the practicality of technology skills.

4. Providing open tasks. A creative approach to technology education encourages open-ended tasks that allow students to explore and find unique solutions. Instead of rigidly structured assignments, educators can offer challenges where students have the freedom to design, develop, and present their own ideas. This approach builds creativity by promoting critical thinking, problem solving, and out-of-the-box solutions.

5. Foster a safe and supportive environment: Creating a classroom environment that values creativity and technological exploration is essential. Teachers must provide a safe space where students are encouraged to take risks, experiment, and learn from both success and failure. Celebrating diversity and building a growth mindset instills confidence in students and empowers them to embrace their unique creative potential.

Cultivating creativity in technology education for primary grades

Technology education plays a critical role in preparing elementary school students for the rapidly evolving digital world. To ensure their success, it is necessary to develop a creative approach that encourages innovation, problem solving and critical thinking. By supporting creativity in technology education, educators can engage students and empower them to be active creators, not just consumers. The main strategies for forming a creative approach to technological education in primary grades are as follows:

1. Mastering arts and technologies:

Blending art and technology can ignite creativity and provide a multidisciplinary learning experience. Encourage students to explore how technology can enhance creative expression through activities such as digital art, software-assisted music composition, or creating multimedia presentations. By combining artistic elements with technology, students can develop a holistic understanding of both domains.

2. Project-based training:

Implement project-based courses where students actively participate in real-world tasks and solve problems using technology. Ask students to develop innovative solutions with their peers designing projects that require cooperation, mastering technological tools. Engaging in hands-on, hands-on tasks builds creativity and critical thinking as students develop unique approaches to problem solving.

3. Manufacturer Education Support:

Emphasizing the importance of inquiry, experimentation and creation among students. Facilitate maker education by providing access to tools such as 3D printers, coding platforms, and electronics kits. Helping students design, prototype, and build their ideas, using trial and error to learn and innovate. This method fosters imaginative thinking and problem-solving skills.

4. Cultivating Interest and Exploitation:

Creating an environment that sparks curiosity and encourages exploration of technology. Provide opportunities for students to explore emerging technologies such as virtual reality, robotics, or augmented reality. Let them engage in guided discovery and exploration, allowing their natural interests to guide their education. Encourage students to ask questions, seek answers, and think critically about the possibilities offered by technology.

5. Providing open challenges:

Design open-ended challenges that allow students to explore technology flexibly and creatively. Present them with problems that require technological solutions but leave room for divergent thinking.

By challenging students to create multiple solutions, they learn the value of creative problem solving and develop a mindset that supports innovation.

In order to fully understand the general essence of the process of developing creative potential in primary school teachers, it is necessary to first understand the meaning of the concepts of "creativity" and "creative approach". According to Ken Robinson, "creativity is a set of original ideas with their own value" [6, p. 74]. And Gardner explains this concept in his research as follows: "creativity is a practical action performed by a person, which should reflect a certain novelty and have a certain practical value" [7, 110 p.]. Expressed in terms of Emebayle's approach, creativity means "the possession of highly unusual skills along with thorough knowledge of a specific field" [5]. Creativity (lat., ing. "create" - to create, "creative" creator) - describes the readiness of a person to develop new ideas and expresses the meaning of creative ability that is part of talent as an independent factor. A person's creativity is manifested in his thinking, communication, feelings, and certain types of activities. Creativity describes a person as a whole or his specific features, mental sharpness. Also, creativity is reflected as an important factor of talent. According to the American psychologist P. Torrens, "creativity is a problem or putting forward scientific hypotheses; hypothesis testing and modification; identifying the problem based on the formation of decision results; it expresses sensitivity to the mutual opposition of knowledge and practical actions in finding a solution to a problem" [3, p. 86]. Having creative qualities of teachers directs their personal abilities, natural and social energy to quality and effective organization of professional activities. Also, it helps to create new ideas different from the traditional approach to the organization of educational and educational processes, not to think in a single mold, originality, initiative, intolerance to uncertainty. Therefore, a pedagogue with creative qualities should take a creative approach to organizing his professional activities, be active in creating new, advanced ideas that serve to develop students' educational activities and personal qualities, and independently study advanced pedagogical achievements and experiences. 'learning also focuses on having the experience of continuous, consistent exchange of ideas with colleagues about pedagogical achievements.

Summary:

Incorporating creativity into technology education in the elementary grades is critical to preparing students to thrive in the digital age. Educators inspire students to think creatively, collaborate effectively, and become skilled problem solvers through embedded art, project-based learning, maker learning, interest-based inquiry, and open-ended challenges. possible By nurturing these skills, we can empower the next generation to confidently support technology and shape a brighter future.

Nurturing elementary school students with a creative approach to technology education is essential in preparing them for the future. By encouraging hands-on inquiry, integrating the arts, using project-based learning, offering open-ended tasks, and creating a supportive environment, educators help young learners feel confident in an ever-evolving digital world. can provide opportunities to be innovative and flexible. By providing these opportunities, we can cultivate the next generation of creative thinkers, problem solvers and technology leaders.

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