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Development of Creative Activity Through Application Works in Crafts Lessons

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Annotation: This article is about development of creative activity through application works in crafts lessons. By being actively involved, you can develop your student's skills and understanding. Being creative and playing with your student is also good for your relationship. When you're doing a creative activity with your student, it's good to show your atudent how there's more than one way to do something.

Keywords: Creative, though, application, crafts, develop, skills, how, one way.

Introduction. Preparing students for work, citizenship and life in the twenty-first century is daunting. Globalization, new technologies, migration, international competition, changing markets, and transnational environmental and political challenges all drive the acquisition of skills and knowledge needed by students to survive and succeed in the twenty-first century.[1]Young children need an environment where there is novelty, new experiences and continuous active learning. Scientists already know that growing up in a home or environment where children listen to more than one spoken language can also improve their problem solving skills and memory. School-age children learn and develop through creative activities like drama, craft, music and dance. Crafts as a hands-on activity nurtures the makers' creativity and problem-solving skills and offers them an opportunity to test their ideas and see them realized [2].Give school-age children time and space for creativity, encourage them to think creatively and praise them. At this age, children have a solid understanding of colour, shapes, patterns and details. Where your child used to draw scribbles and squiggles for trees and flowers, now you can see leaves, branches, trunks and petals. Conley emphasizes the importance of learners developing 'habits of mind' including analysis, interpretation, precision and accuracy, problem-solving, and reasoning to support thinking and reflection.[3] Levy and Murnane favour building skills in 'expert thinking' and the use of detailed knowledge and metacognition to support decision-making [4].School-age children are also figuring out different ways to make things – they don't need parts pre-made for them. For example, they might draw and cut out wings for a craft butterfly, or they might make wings from scrap paper and leaves. Younger school-age children might still need your help to get started. From an early age, students should be educated to be interested in and love Mother Nature, to see its beauty. Working with natural materials forces them to observe nature. Young children are explorers of their worlds—worlds filled with unfamiliar things, first experiences, and tentative explanations.By doing something creative, you

[1] EDUCATION RESEARCH AND FORESIGHT • WORKING PAPER
[2] Rönkkö, M.-L. & Aerila, J.-A. (2015) Children designing a soft toy: An LCE model as an application of the experiential learning during the holistic craft process. Techne Series: Research in Sloyd Education and Craft Science A, 22(1), 44–58.
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allow for self-expression and this lets students express (and cope with) their feelings. It also fosters mental growth in children by providing opportunities for trying out new ideas, new ways of thinking and problem-solving. A child's creative activity can help teachers to learn more about what the child may be thinking or feeling. Creativity also fosters mental growth in children by providing opportunities for trying out new ideas, and new ways of thinking and problem-solving.

Discussion. Crafting helps develop fine motor skills. The act of grabbing a crayon or paint brush develops the muscles that will later help preschoolers button their coat, tie their shoes, write, and more. Working with materials teaches them about colours, shapes and textures. How things work and how they fit together. Craft encourages children to play and experiment in a fun and relaxed environment. Hands-on activities support the development of the students' comprehension skills and creativity as well as giving them an opportunity to experience the world and make conscious decisions based on that experience. Observations awaken artistic creative abilities, constructive ideas, clarity of concepts. Parten stated in children more than 5 years old start to know teamwork attitudes.[5] Working with different natural materials requires different processing, use of different tools, and their use gives knowledge, skills, and qualifications. Collecting different natural materials depends on the goal set by the teacher. Students collect material for an image that is considered and discussed in detail or they come up with. Conversely, they must first collect some material and then decide what to do. Students first collect natural materials during a walk under the guidance of the teacher. In the process of collecting natural materials, students get acquainted with the world of plants and insects around them, learn the varieties, names, and forms of trees and flowers, when and how to collect and store natural materials. The task of a teacher is to encourage students to develop their creative potential, to provide the necessary conditions for each student to realize himself, his individual abilities, his inclinations and interests.[6] It is the duty of every student to protect nature and treat it carefully, to pay special attention to its preservation. In labor lessons, natural materials are used: dried leaves, flowers, fruits - melons, watermelons, pumpkin seeds, fruits - cherries, apricots, peach seeds, etc. cotton husks, walnut husks and the like are widely used. Every student who collects natural materials should know that it is necessary to collect and prepare natural materials in an orderly manner, and remember that in the process of collecting leaves, breaking the branches of trees and bushes, and collecting flowers and the like indiscriminately is a barbarism to nature. Flowers should not be broken by hand, otherwise the stem may be damaged. When collecting plants, you should have newspaper, a herbarium folder, scissors, and cotton. The newspaper is folded like a notebook, and the materials are placed in between. Plants intended for drying must be free of any moisture, otherwise, when the plant is dried, there will be traces of spots on it. The most important condition for preserving the natural color of the dried plants is to quickly dry them in a place where there is no wind, in the wind, in the sunlight. Drying of plants should not exceed 3 days. Drying in herbarium frames. Most of the plants dried in herbarium frames retain their natural color. In this case, the plant is placed between soft paper or newspaper. Between each sheet of paper and the plant, several more layers of paper or newspaper are placed, because the plant that is being dried will release moisture from itself. After that, the folder is placed in the middle of two round frames and placed in the open air. If the air temperature drops too much in the evening and at night, the plant being dried is moved to a warm and dry place. Press drying. Instead of a herbarium folder, papers with plants between them are placed between two plywood sheets, and a heavy object is pressed down.

The weight depends on how many plants are placed in the press. Small, delicate plants require less weight and less time to dry. After 2-3 hours, the paper is changed. Drying is continued in this way. Dry with a hot iron. Leaves, stems, and grass are usually dried with a hot iron. The plant is

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placed between layers of newspaper or soft paper and ironed over it. Then the newspaper on the upper layer is removed, the drying plant is ventilated and pushed to a dry place, then the newspaper is covered and ironed again. The plant dries in 2-3 minutes and does not lose its natural color. If the dried plant holds its body when lifted, it is considered well dried. If it breaks and crumbles, it is overdried.

Clay is the main material for making things because it is available everywhere, cheap and flexible. There should be no stones, sand, etc. in the clay used for making things. Because the work is done manually. Therefore, it is necessary to check the clay before starting work. Clay can be juicy and non-juicy. Aqueous clay contains a lot of sand and has poor adhesion properties. Clean the mud from impurities, put water on it and keep it for 5-6 hours. Then drain the water and work well until it becomes a thicker dough that does not stick to the hand. Plasticine is a material used in making things. It is an artificial plastic mass that differs from clay in that it never dries and is always ready to use. There are different types of plasticine - simple and complex, and there are several ways to make it. The first option is to add glycerine to pure dark clay and mix it until a homogeneous mass is formed. Glycerin is added until the prepared mass does not stick to the hand. The second option is to make the dried clean clay fine and add vaseline to it and mix until a thick mass that does not stick to the hand is formed. You can paint the plasticine by adding the dry paint mass of the desired color and mixing it thoroughly. The third option is to mix 1/5 part of wax with 1 part of soil and glycerin until the plasticine reaches the level where it does not stick to the hand. Leaves. Leaves are an interesting and necessary additional material for making toys. They can be of different shapes and colors. Large leaves of oak trees are used by children as sails for ships. The leaves can be used to make butterfly charms, fish mouthpieces (these toys are made from a tuber and a leaf). It is best to pick the leaves in autumn, when they are beautiful. Natural materials used in the lesson are collected during the excursion under the guidance of the teacher. Before organizing the excursion, children will be shown a sample of future work. Children look at it carefully and determine the natural materials used in the training process, i.e. the shape of the leaf, tree varieties. After that, a planned excursion will be made. The direction of the excursion, the places intended for collecting natural materials will be determined. A list of questions will be created that will direct students' attention and mental activity to separate the main important signs, elements and features necessary to perform work in labor classes, to correctly evaluate the collected material. Children's mood rises when they come to the arboretum, they look at everything with interest, the leaves, their colors and shapes surprise children. They see all the beauty of nature, its colors, the smell of fallen leaves, and that they have lost their elasticity, become hard and brittle. As children's enjoyment of nature decreases, their attention is drawn to the shape of leaves and tree varieties. It is at this time that the internal processes taking place in plants are given a short and understandable description: they get acquainted with the fact that the plant is adapting to new conditions and preparing for the winter season. Children's attention is drawn to birds, butterflies, and dragonflies flying around, their main signs. There is a discussion about how flying birds will use the collected leaves material to prepare bird appliqués. As students collect leaves, they learn to compare their colors and shapes, which helps develop their observation and attention skills. Collected leaves are placed between previously prepared notebook sheets. After that, it is explained to the children how to process the leaves so that they do not lose their color or twist before the training. Children's attention should be drawn to the creative work of a person in every excursion. At the end of the excursion, the conversation is concluded, the knowledge acquired during the excursion is summarized. In addition, children are asked to look at pictures and photos of birds at home, pay special attention to the shape and color of their bodies and wings. In the activity after such an organized excursion, children make a bird appliqué from dried leaves with great enthusiasm.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it can be said that the education of students as a well-rounded person is an important stage in the formation of creative abilities, skills and personality traits, based on a creative approach to academic subjects and extracurricular activities, and the integration of the educational process. will be the ground for organization. Such a lesson, training will have the

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following scheme: Determining the order of work.1. Graphically depicting the location of the parts of the subject. 2. Finding leaves of the same shape and size for parts of the object. 3. Placing them on paper. 4. To explain the technology of work execution. 5. Practical performance of work. Independent work on application 1. Choosing the right shape, size and colors; 2. Orderly execution of gluing works; 3. Correct description of the location of details; 4. Write the names of the trees or plants whose leaves were used on the back of the completed paper. Analysis and evaluation of the completed work 1. Identifying errors and shortcomings in the execution of the work; 2. Timely correction of errors and deficiencies; 3. Encouraging exemplary, high-quality and beautifully executed works. Collecting different leaves depends on the goal set by the teacher. Students collect leaves for an image that has been examined and analyzed in detail or created by them. Or, on the contrary, they can first collect different leaves and then determine the order of doing the work. The properties and shapes of the leaves are so diverse that they can be used both as the main material and as a decoration material for the made things. Doing these things will increase students' aesthetic taste, imagination, and help them to develop creative search and creative thinking skills.

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