

Design and Development of the CRE-FATD Module to Enhance Young Children's Creative Thinking

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Abstract: This study combines creative dance and folk animal totem elements in the form of educational content,through games and other teaching activities in the infiltration of children's daily life and other ways to sum up.It aims to be different from the dance teaching carried out by children's dance training institutions with the educational objectives of grade examination and performance competition,which are currently popular in the society.

Keywords: Creative thinking;Creative dance;Preschool teacher;Folk-dance anima

1. Introduction

Kindergarten dance teaching is not only an important part of kindergarten art education, but also an important way to comprehensively develop children's quality education. In 1981, the Outline of Kindergarten Education formulated by the Ministry of Education China clearly included dance in the tasks and contents of kindergarten education. The Ministry of Education China issued the Learning and Development Guide for Children aged 3-6 in 2012 that clearly stated the goals of art are feeling and appreciation, expression and creation.

Based on this, it is clear that creativity is very important among children's particularly, dance teaching. From the perspective of creative dance, this study explores how to develop creative dance classes for Chinese kindergarten student. The Chinese folk-dance animal totem symbols will be combined with children's creative dance that provide opportunities for children to experience the fun of creative dance in animal totem games, explore the dance movements of totem symbols thus develop young children's creativity.

2. CRE-FATD Module Design and Development

Following the first phase which identified the needs for the module, this chapter presents the findings for the second phase that concerned the process of designing and developing the CRE-FATD module. This phase Solve this research questions. The Delphi technique is employed to address the first research question: "What is the appropriate CRE-FATD module design according to experts' consensus?"

2.1 Data Analysis for the Delphi Technique

In order to answer the first research question for Phase 2, a three-round Delphi is conducted to obtain consensus on the appropriate design of the CRE-FATD module among the expert panel which consisted of 10 experts from multidisciplinary backgrounds. Three rounds of Delphi led to the finalisation of the items regarding the appropriate CRE-FATD module design and production of the initial module.

2.1.1 Expert's Positive Coefficient

The expert's positive coefficient represents the level of interest that experts have in the study, expressed by the actual response rate of the questionnaire. The higher the questionnaire response rate, the more enthusiastic and concerned the experts are about the study. This study constructed two expert consultation indicator systems and conducted two rounds of expert consultation. In the first round of expert consultation, 10 questionnaires are distributed and 10 valid questionnaires are collected, with a 100% effective questionnaire response rate; In the second round of expert consultation, the experts who gave positive feedback in the first round of expert consultation are included in the consultation objects. A total of 10 consultation questionnaires are distributed, and 10 valid

questionnaires are collected with a questionnaire recovery rate of 100%. In the third round of expert consultation, the experts who gave positive feedback in the second round of expert consultation are included in the consultation objects, and a total of 10 consultation questionnaires are distributed, and 10 valid questionnaires are collected with a questionnaire recovery rate of 100%.

2.1.2 Kendall coordination degree significance test

The results of calculating the coordination degree of the importance and feasibility of the three rounds of expert consultation indicators show that the coordination coefficients of the three rounds of expert consultation are all above 0.6, indicating that the coordination degree of expert consultation is good and the credibility is high. The P-values of the coordination coefficients for three rounds of expert consultation are all less than 0.05, indicating that the results of expert consultation are statistically significant.

Table 2-1 Coordination coefficients for the first round of expert consultation

item	importance		
	W	X2	P
second level indicators	0.673	37.51	<0.001
third level indicators	0.725	133.23	<0.001

Table 2-2 Coordination coefficients for the second round of expert consultation

item	importance		
	W	X2	P
second level indicators	0.698	77.54	<0.001
third level indicators	0.776	195.63	<0.001

Table 2-3 Coordination coefficients for the third round of expert consultation

item	importance		
	W	X2	P
second level indicators	0.753	87.53	<0.001
third level indicators	0.848	196.25	<0.001

2.1.3 Expert authority coefficient

The first round of consultation questionnaire in this consultation includes two parts: expert judgment on consultation indicators, familiarity with primary, secondary, and tertiary indicators, and the basis for making judgments. Experts judge indicators based on their importance, dividing them into five levels and assigning values of 1-5 in sequence. The larger the value, the better the representativeness of the indicator; The authority level (CR) of experts is determined by the judgment basis (Ca) and familiarity level (Cs). Familiarity level (Cs) is divided into five levels, from "less familiar" to "very familiar", and assigned values of 0.1-9 in sequence. The larger the value, the higher the expert's familiarity with the indicator system. The judgment basis (Ca) is determined by four parts: theoretical analysis, practical experience, domestic and foreign peer understanding, and intuitive perception. The familiarity level is assigned values of 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 0.9, and the judgment is based on practical experience assigned values of 0.3, 0.4 and 0.5. Theoretical analysis, peer understanding, and intuitive perception are all assigned values of 0.1-0.3, and the numerical value represents the degree of influence of this part on the expert's judgment.

Table 2-4 Quantitative Table of Expert Judgment Basis Assignments

judgment basis	Impact level		
	Significant impact	Appropriate degree of impact	Small impact
Practical experience	0.5	0.4	0.3
theoretical analysis	0.3	0.2	0.1
Peer understanding	0.1	0.1	0.1
Intuitive perception	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 2-5 Quantitative Table of Expert Familiarity Assignment

Familiarity level	score
Very familiar	0.9
be familiar with	0.7
More familiar	0.5
commonly	0.3
Less familiar	0.1

As shown in Tables 2-4, the familiarity and judgment criteria of the experts in this study are both greater than 0.7, and the authority coefficient of the experts is relatively high, indicating that the objects consulted by the experts in this study have a certain degree of authority and credibility.

2.1.4 First round calculation results

Table 2-6 Mean, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation of tertiary indicators

item	importance			result
	Mean	standard deviation	coefficient of variation of tertiary	
B5 Leaf Dance	2.600	0.699	0.269	delete
B6 Centipede Dance	2.800	1.135	0.405	delete

By calculating the average comprehensive score, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation of the third level indicators, the indicators are selected for selection. Indicators with a score of 3.75 or below are removed, while indicators with a coefficient of variation greater than 0.25 are directly deleted. Detailed data selection is shown in Table 2-6. According to the importance evaluation results, the B5 leaf dance and B6 centipede dance are removed from the third level indicators.

2.1.5 Second round calculation results

By calculating the average comprehensive score, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation of the third level indicators, the indicators are selected for selection. Indicators with a score of 3.75 or below are removed, while indicators with a coefficient of variation greater than 0.25 are directly deleted. Detailed data selection is shown in Table 2-09. According to the importance evaluation results, D5 professional books, D6 remote teaching, E6 building blocks, and E7 toys are deleted from the three-level indicators.

2.1.6 Third round calculation results

By calculating the average comprehensive score, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation of the third level indicators for indicator selection, the indicator scores are all above 3.75, while the coefficient of variation is also less than 0.25. This indicates that the indicator system obtained after three rounds of data questionnaires meets the requirements.

2.2 Design of the CRE-FATD Module

Based on the items agreed upon by the experts from the Delphi technique, an initial module is designed. The items acted as guidelines for the design of the initial module. This section presents snapshots of the initial module and how it is initially designed to achieve its intended outcome for the development of preschoolers' creativity.

The project aims to explore how to stimulate children's interest in and identification with traditional Chinese culture through creative dance teaching, while developing their physical, socio-emotional, cognitive and psychomotor abilities. In the design stage, according to literature review and expert opinions, the goal, content, structure and evaluation index of the creative dance learning module are determined. In the development stage, teaching materials, teaching AIDS, teaching videos and teacher manuals for creative dance learning modules are produced according to instructional design principles and theories.

3. Conclusion

Based on the items agreed upon by the experts from the Delphi technique, an initial module is designed. The items acted as guidelines for the design of the initial module. This section presents snapshots of the initial module and how it is initially designed to achieve its intended outcome for the development of preschoolers' creativity.

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