

Creativity Education effect on Knowledge Economy

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Abstract:

Recently, there is an expression has appeared known as “Knowledge Economy” during the Third

Millennium, refers to knowledge usage to get economic benefits, where is knowledge is the main essential core for the growth of the economy which based on Information Technology, Telecommunication, creation and the digitization. Knowledge Management Technical became the routs in the contemporary economy consisting of Technical Knowledge, Creation and Education in addition to Artificial Intelligence, Software Programs through wide range of the products which is more important from capital, Materials and workers. Production Development in the Eastern and western world comes from the application of Knowledge Economy Concept. So, for contributing in getting benefits from Knowledge Economy, modern researches should present a suggestion for how to develop Education to match with the contemporary requirements which invests Knowledge and teaching the students the Ideation and how to secure it which will be a part of Knowledge Economy System in the future. In-depth critical analysis in discussions of modern knowledge economies. In the face of global marketplaces and the fluidity of intellectual capital, the idea of the role of primary, secondary and tertiary education will necessarily be refashioned in developing nations. This Research concentrates on how the Education role can be a base of Knowledge Economy by focusing on creative skills and Innovation developments for the students in all education stages, starting from primary stage, high school, University up to post graduation and proving its efficiency. So, study Plan based on Inductive Approach Method to solve this problem by presenting some ideas for how Education can affect developing the concept of knowledge economy, its parameters and tools to give the students the demanded experiences of Innovation and Creation skills which will widely improve his/her professionalism in the future. The knowledge economy is based on an educated workforce whereby learning is viewed as a lifelong process. This represents a shift in education from systems that encourage memorization and conformity to education based on discovery, problem solving and design.

Introduction:

The knowledge economy is a global trend, targeted by countries and international organizations such as UNESCO and the European Union for information processing, resulting in the need to develop various sectors, particularly education, to prepare students to be active in today's knowledge-based contemporary economy. Changes are needed in the field of education to suit the requirements of the knowledge economy to produce, disseminate, employ and use knowledge in order to improve life cycles by taking advantage of the information network, technological applications, and the use of the human mind as the most important capital on which the most powerful developed countries are based. There are international and local indicators that measure the outcomes of education, so it is necessary to work to achieve its requirements by identifying its criteria in academic programs, working on its evaluation, and

developing curricula according to the knowledge economy so that it proceeds from a contemporary educational vision that corresponds to the developments and scientific developments, and is adopted in a functional way that includes a variety of experiences taking into account the applied aspect, the nature of the subject, the characteristics of the learner, according to the central curriculum, and focuses on developing skills and trends that help the learner to adapt to the requirements of the times through various strategies and teaching to learn as a student to prepare a design and innovation skills. An innovative or conscious user who values and supports ideas, as well as critical skills, problem solving and decision-making, ICT recruitment, teamwork, dealing with different knowledge in interactive way, and mastery of scientific research skills, in order to enhance the learner's ability to follow lifelong learning, and to prepare a learner who contributes to the building and development of society, capable of positive interaction with other cultures and the changes of the times.

Summary:

Knowledge is the main driver of competitiveness and economic success in the economies of knowledge-based countries, adding value to economic production through the application of technologies and innovations, whether in the form of new inventions and new applications of existing knowledge to bring about revolutionary change in all markets and sectors (Morck & Yeung, 1998), and the development of indicators and methodologies to analyze the impact of knowledge and technology on production and economic growth, human capital indicators, especially related to education and employment, as well as innovation indicators, are the key to knowledge economy (BĂTĂT , 2007). It can therefore be said that the important assets of the contemporary economy are technical knowledge, creativity, and information. In other cases, the government has not been able to take any action to address the issues of the current political and economic system. the impact of the transition from the 2nd to 20th millennium on market trends and education, due to the spread of globalization, which provided networks and systems for the flow of information and facilitated the world's communication with each other, which transformed the centers of interest of institutions from just direct development of products to attention to education, innovation and knowledge enrichment, which are the characteristics of the knowledge economy that nurtures knowledge, education and creativity, i.e. investing the idea, after the shift of attention to it after the second millennium was based on the industrial economy, i.e. the transition of activity and concentration of the economy, from goods and production to knowledge service industry.

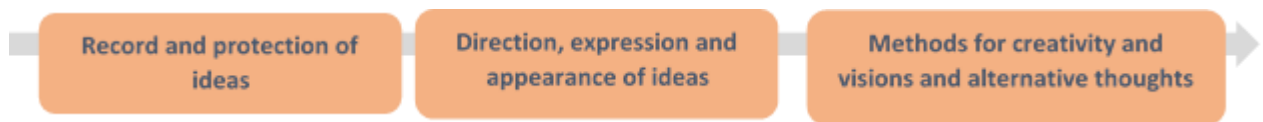
and the development of indicators and methodologies to analyze the impact of knowledge and technology on production and economic growth, human capital indicators, especially related to education and employment, as well as innovation indicators, is key to the knowledge economy.

Proposals to develop the educational process in line with the concept of knowledge economy:

Most of the requirements of the knowledge economy are focused on education, and the economic start-up begins with the possibility of investing in human capital represented by education, scientific research and technical development. Given the state of education, it is clear that it needs creativity and innovation as two key skills that enable the student to meet the challenges of the future and the increasing demands of the labor market rapidly, in which

competition between those with different skills and abilities will determine their eligibility for leadership positions, based on precise details in which the course of study plays the most important role in all the complexities that permeate it, determined by the quality of the educational system. The current educational systems are in dire need of a reform revolution at the level of curricula and teaching methods to keep pace with the world's economic and technological revolution in a way that gives teachers more and more freedom to innovate in their profession and choose what suits their aspirations to equip the future generation.

Here is a proposed vision for the development of this educational system: Include approaches to innovation and design, especially the basic education stage. So that the student is trained in the experience of solving the problem and thinking outside the fund, innovation and how to develop alternative concepts and ideas for the project that his/her teacher asks of him/her. This requires the inclusion of the curriculum of design education, innovation, output and how to present ideas and know how to record and protect these ideas, especially the news of innovators and the history of inventors and the impact of their ideas on the economic conditions of their country in order to stimulate their future roles, as a result the student will graduate either a conscious user who appreciates the value of ideas, or an innovator, an entrepreneur and an effective member in building the knowledge economy. It is suggested that the curriculum should be divided into three sections described in the following figure.



The research proposes for curricula to develop innovation among students at the basic stages of their education.

Results:

Expected outcomes from the development of the education system in accordance with the requirements of the knowledge economy:

- 1) A generation of innovators and entrepreneurs.
- 2) Generation of informed users.
- 3) Various innovations and inventions.
- 4) Miscellaneous products that fill the market need.
- 5) Intelligence and awareness of the challenges of the future.
- 6) Promoting the country's economy.
- 7) The advancement of society, the advancement of its cultures and the increase in the acceptance rates of the other.
- 8) Different effective experiences.
- 9) Greater productivity at work.
- 10) Better performance efficiency.
- 11) Participating in building the future and conceptualizing its inventions.

Recommendations:

1. The government's work in drawing up its economic, educational, social and development policy in light of the development of a knowledge-based economy.
2. To highlight the role of universities in developing a knowledge-based economy through awareness and training, stimulating innovation, providing solutions to the constraints of transition to a knowledge-based economy, protecting the rights of innovators, and improving scientific research outcomes.
3. Holding seminars and conferences on knowledge-based economy and sustainable development with an exchange of local and international experiences and key issues related to the transition to a knowledge economy.
4. Education programs that give the learner the opportunity to develop his abilities, competencies and personality in order to contribute to progress.
5. Give students a wider choice that suits their competencies and abilities. When they are able to choose what and how to teach, they will be able to better utilize and employ their energy and provide them with the expertise they need in the future.
6. Creating a flexible educational system that helps every child discover their talents and employ their full potential, and to grow up confident in themselves and abilities.
7. Reclassifying public schools by establishing several smart schools that help students develop their skills and absorb new technology such as smart manufacturing systems, communication networks, non-polluting energy use systems and smart transportation systems.
8. Implementation of the teaching and education process according to the needs of students, abilities and levels of study.
9. Teachers adopt the teaching of curricula and courses that meet the needs of students and the requirements of different stages.
10. The school principal is selected from outstanding educational leaders and a team of professors with excellent professional abilities.
11. Creating the right climate for knowledge, knowledge today has become the most important element of production.
12. Providing an opportunity for investments with the ability to work in the information sector and with expertise and advanced management, which is a great opportunity for the new generation of investors.
13. Work to create and develop human capital by training and development to build the information society on the one hand and the development of the economic institution and its growth and success on the other.
14. Establish high-quality research and development systems to enhance individuals' research capabilities, build detection and problem-solving skills, decision-making, understanding, analysis, inference and linkage.
15. English translation.
16. Cooperation and coordination between educational institutions and private and public companies so that they interact to serve society and the economy.
17. Provide ICT and enable individuals to access it at any time and place easily and allocate part of its investments to scientific research and innovation.

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