

## Socialization Through Art Appreciation in Students

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Art allows children to express their feelings and thoughts in a most convenient way, and enhance their intellectual and physical skills. Art has been a significant phenomenon of the social and cultural environment where it grows and also an important instrument to go beyond itself. Art could provide people with unity and solidarity and further lead to the awareness at social issues, directly or indirectly. Art can explain the religious, political, economical and technological sides of culture.

Arts education makes an important contribution to this mission and the wider goal of developing creativity in our society. It is a part of common education and includes intra and extra school artistic education. In general sense, it includes the education given in educational institutions regarding all the fields of fine arts and art education out of institutions (painting, sculpture, architecture, visual communication, photography, cinema, music, dance, theatre, literature, designing etc.). In a narrow sense, it includes the courses related to the field given at schools (painting, three dimensional work, graphic, music, art education, designing). Individuals in modern communities have to be equipped with necessary and adequate knowledge in the fields of science, art and technique. In the absence or lack of one of these fields, it will not be so easy for the individual to live a healthy, balanced and satisfied life in line with the life conditions he is in. The Arts learning activities are an important part of the school & Colleges program and of the education of the student. The purpose of the arts activities is to give the student a background of our society.

Art education within education aims at putting child directly in artistic forming by experiencing the art and wants him to be active in it. The child is provided to reach the forms by making emotional and mental processes of him active.

Observation, research, discovery, practice, trial, supervision and finalizing which are all the processes of basic art education to prepare the child and the young for the scientific and technological world of our age since they are mostly the same as scientific researches. Taking children to exhibitions, museums, showing them slides, films and photographs, making them talk about pictures, introducing them painters, arranging field works such as visiting nearby bus stations, ports, markets, winter sports centers, Farms will help children attain new experience in these fields. Making children attain experience through artistic activities depends on the guidance of adults in their development and learning process.

**1. Foster Creative Domain** This may seem like a no-brainer, but the arts allow kids to express themselves better than math or science. As the [Washington Post](#) says: In an arts program, your child will be asked to recite a monologue in six different ways, create a painting that represents a memory, or compose a new rhythm to enhance a piece of music. If children have practice [thinking creatively](#), it will come spontaneous to them now and in their future career.

**2. Improved Academic Performance** The arts don't just develop a child's creativity—the skills they learn because of them spill over into academic achievement. [PBS](#) says, "A report by Americans for the Arts states that young people who participate regularly in the arts (three hours a day on three days each week through one full year) are four times more likely to be recognized for academic achievement, to participate in a math and science fair or to win an award for writing an essay or poem than children who do not participate."

**3. Develop Motor Skills** This applies mostly to younger kids who do art or play an instrument. Simple things like holding a paintbrush and

scribbling with a crayon are an important element to developing a child's fine motor skills. According to the [National Institutes of Health](#), developmental milestones around age three should include drawing a circle and beginning to use safety scissors. Around age four, children may be able to draw a square and begin cutting straight lines with scissors.

**4. Awakens Confidence** While mastering a subject certainly builds a student's confidence, there is something special about participating in the arts. Getting up on a stage and singing gives kids a chance to step outside their bright zone. As they improve and see their own progress, their self-confidence will continue to grow.

**5. Visual Learning** Especially for young kids, drawing, painting, and sculpting in art class help develop visual-spatial skills. Dr. Kerry Freedman, Head of Art and Design Education at Northern Illinois University says, Children need to know more about the world than just what they can learn through text and numbers. Art education teaches students how to interpret, criticize, and use visual information, and how to make choices based on it.

**6. Sound Decision** The arts strengthen problem solving and critical thinking skills. *How do I express this feeling through my dance? How should I play this character?* Learning how to make choices and decisions will certainly carry over into their education and other parts of life—as this is certainly a valuable skill in adulthood.

**7. Persistence & Perseverance** The mindset will certainly matter as they grow—especially during their career where they will likely be asked to continually develop new skills and work through difficult projects.

**8. Focus** As you persevere through painting or singing or learning a part in a play, focus is imperative. And certainly focus is vital for studying

and learning in class as well as doing a job later in life.

**9. Collaboration & Co-Operation** Many of the arts such as band, choir, and theater require kids to work together. They must share responsibility and compromise to achieve their common goal. Kids learn that their contribution to the group is integral to its success—even if they don't have the solo or lead role.

**10. Accountability** Just like collaboration, kids in the arts learn that they are accountable for their contributions to the group. If they drop the ball or mess up, they realize that it's important to take responsibility for what they did. Mistakes are a part of life, and learning to accept them, fix them, and move on will serve kids well as they grow older.

## References

1. Bigelow (1997) found that children who participated in a school-based performing arts course (involving instrumental and vocal music, drama and dance) made greater improvements in communication skills than the group that did not participate in such activities (SEE APPENDIX 5)
2. Burton, J.M., Horowitz, R., & Abeles, H. (2000). Learning in and through the arts: The question of transfer. *Studies in Arts Education*, 41(3), 228-257.
3. Merrell (2005) found that when children participated in arts activities, there were positive improvements to attitudes about bullying in schools, (SEE APPENDIX 7)
4. Schirmacher, R. (2002). *Art And Creative Development For Young Children*. Albany. Delmar.