ABSTRACT

Arts in education are an instrumental piece of the learning process. By having arts and education in schools students are more well-rounded, it’s a good stress reliever, independent thinking, problem solving, communication skills, creative expression, relate better to the outside world, and gives them a hobby that makes them feel filled with self-worth. If children were provided with arts in education then test scores would be higher, while money is tight in the country right now we need to start thinking about investing in arts in education because the benefits out way the costs when we compare ourselves to other countries who have students who are much more intelligent than the students here. In order for us to remain competitive we have to start with the next generation of decision makers and make sure that they have the capacity and ability to make decisions to ensure our stature in the world. In recent years, school curricula in the United States have shifted heavily toward common core subjects, but what about the arts? Although some may regard art education as a luxury, simple creative activities are some of the building blocks of child development. Learning to create and appreciate visual aesthetics may be more important than ever to the development of the next generation of children as they grow up. In the paper discourse to study of art and art education, Classification of art, Impact of art on child Developmental and Arts Can Help Struggling Learners.

Keywords: Art; Classification; Child Developmental; Struggling Learners

INTRODUCTION

Art is a diverse range of human activities and the products of those activities, usually involving imaginative or technical skill. In their most general form these activities include the production of works of art, the criticism of art, the study of the history of art, and the aesthetic dissemination of art. Derived from the Latin word “ars” (meaning "skill" or "craft") - is a useful starting point. This broad approach leads to art being defined as: ”the product of a body of knowledge, most often using a set of skills.” Thus Renaissance painters and sculptors were viewed merely as highly skilled artisans. Art includes paintings, photographs, sculpture, movies, plays, music, dance, fashion, books, poetry and design.

Arts education gives children a hobby. For instance when going into a dance or music class the child may thoroughly enjoy the art and may want to continue in their spare time. This gives them something
to do other than get into trouble. If more arts education programs were in schools then our incarceration rates would diminish especially among delinquents. Arts education can refer to either being educated in the arts or using art as a way to teach general education. Drama, music, visual art, and dance are the most general types of art that are integrated into schools.

Art can be beautiful.
Art can be frightening.
Art can be provocative.
Art can tell a story.
Art can make us think.
Art can change our lives.

OBJECTIVE

1. To Study of Art and Arts education.
2. To Discuss Art Classification.
3. To know Impact of art on child Developmental.
4. To know how Art education can Help for Struggling Learners.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The researchers have adopted descriptive methodology for this study Research has been placed on secondary data sources such as books, journals, newspapers and online database.

Art Classification

Fine Arts: - This category includes those artworks that are created primarily for aesthetic reasons (‘art for art’s sake’) rather than for commercial or functional use. Designed for its uplifting, life-enhancing qualities, fine art typically denotes the traditional, Western European ‘high arts’, such as:-

1. Drawing-Using charcoal, chalk, crayon, pastel or with pencil or pen and ink. Two major applications include: illuminated manuscripts and book illustration.
2. Painting-Using oils, watercolor, gouache, acrylics, ink and wash, or the more old fashioned tempera or encaustic paints. For an explanation of colorants,
3. Printmaking-Using simple methods like woodcuts or stencils, the more demanding techniques of engraving, etching and lithography, or the more modern forms like screen-printing, foil imaging or giclee prints.
4. Sculpture-In bronze, stone, marble, wood, or clay.

Visual Arts:-- Visual art includes all the fine arts as well as new media and contemporary forms of expression such as Assemblage, Collage, Conceptual, Installation and Performance art, as well as Photography, and film-based forms like Video Art and Animation, or any combination thereof. Another type, often created on a monumental scale is the new environmental land art.

Plastic Arts:-- The term plastic art typically denotes three-dimensional works employing materials that can be molded, shaped or manipulated (plasticized) in some way: such as, clay, plaster, stone, metals, wood (sculpture), paper (origami).

Decorative Arts: - This category traditionally denotes functional but ornamental art forms, such as works in glass, clay, wood, metal, or textile fabric. This includes all forms of jewelers and mosaic art, as well as ceramics.
Performance Arts: This type refers to public performance events. Traditional varieties include theatre, opera, music, and ballet. Contemporary performance art also includes any activity in which the artist's physical presence acts as the medium. Thus it encompasses, mime, face or body painting, and the like. A hyper-modern type of performance art is known as Happenings.

Applied Arts: This category encompasses all activities involving the application of aesthetic designs to everyday functional objects. While fine art provides intellectual stimulation to the viewer, applied art creates utilitarian items (a cup, a couch or sofa, a clock, a chair or table) using aesthetic principles in their design.

Child Developmental

Child development refers to the biological, psychological and emotional changes that occur in human beings between birth and the end of adolescence, as the individual progresses from dependency to increasing autonomy. It is a continuous process with a predictable sequence yet having a unique course for every child.

It does not progress at the same rate and each stage is affected by the preceding types of development. Because these developmental changes may be strongly influenced by genetic factors and events during prenatal life, genetics and prenatal development are usually included as part of the study of child development.

Impact of art on child Developmental

- Motor Skills: Many of the motions involved in making art, such as holding a paintbrush or scribbling with a crayon, are essential to the growth of fine motor skills in young children. 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. Many preschool programs emphasize the use of scissors because it develops the dexterity children will need for writing.

- Language Development: For very young children, making art or just talking about it provides opportunities to learn words for colors, shapes and actions. When toddlers are as young as a year old, parents can do simple activities such as crumpling up paper and calling it a “ball.” By elementary school, students can use descriptive words to discuss their own creations or to talk about what feelings are elicited when they see different styles of artwork.

- Decision Making: According to a report by Americans for the Arts, art education strengthens problem-solving and critical-thinking skills. The experience of making decisions and choices in the course of creating art carries over into other parts of life. “If they are exploring and thinking and experimenting and trying new ideas, then creativity has a chance to blossom,” says MaryAnn Kohl, an arts educator and author of numerous books about children’s art education.

- Visual Learning: Drawing, sculpting with clay and threading beads on a string all develop visual-spatial skills, which are more important than ever. Even toddlers know how to operate a smart phone or tablet, which means that even before they can read, kids are taking in visual information. This information consists of cues that we get from pictures or three-dimensional objects from digital media, books and television.

- Inventiveness: When kids are encouraged to express themselves and take risks in creating art, they develop a sense of innovation that will be important in their adult lives. “The kind of people society needs to make it move forward are thinking, inventive people who seek new ways and improvements, not people who can only follow directions,” says Kohl. “Art is a way to encourage the process and the experience of thinking and making things better!”
Cultural Awareness: As we live in an increasingly diverse society, the images of different groups in the media may also present mixed messages. “If a child is playing with a toy that suggests a racist or sexist meaning, part of that meaning develops because of the aesthetics of the toy—the color, shape, texture of the hair,” says Freedman. Teaching children to recognize the choices an artist or designer makes in portraying a subject helps kids understand the concept that what they see may be someone’s interpretation of reality.

Improved Academic Performance: Studies show that there is a correlation between art and other achievement. 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.

The Arts Can Help Struggling Learners

If you notice that your child is struggling to learn or is becoming disengaged in school, here are a few strategies for how to lean on the arts as your ally and advocate

- Reluctance writing: If your child shows anxiety facing a blank page, give him the chance to build something, dance, make music, create a collage or draw a picture before ever putting a pen to paper. Engaging in concrete, visually and kinesthetically rich experiences will stimulate language development and support his ability to express his ideas with words.

- Communicating with teachers: You might need to be your child’s advocate if her teacher does not yet understand the relationship between the arts and learning. Explain to the teacher that artistic projects can help make your child’s thinking more visible to others, assist her memory and lead to more success in school.

- Talk to your child about his or her strengths: Too often, children whose abilities lie in the visual, spatial and kinesthetic realms believe themselves to be less intelligent than their peers, especially in a school culture with so much standardized testing.

CONCLUSION

Child development refers to the biological, psychological and emotional changes that occur in human beings between birth and the end of adolescence. So very much Impact of art on child Developmental like that Motor Skills, Language Development, Decision Making, Decision Making, Visual Learning, Inventiveness, Cultural Awareness and Improved Academic Performance. It helps Struggling Learners as Reluctance writing, Communicating with teachers and Talk to your child about his or her strengths. So Arts education gives children a hobby. For instance when going into a dance or music class the child may thoroughly enjoy the art and may want to continue in their spare time. This gives them something to do other than get into trouble. If more arts education programs were in schools then our incarceration rates would diminish especially among delinquents.

REFERENCES

4. www.katyisd.org/.../finearts/.../The-Importance-of-Fine-Arts-Education-....
5. www.washingtonpost.com/.../top-10-skills-children-learn-from-the-arts/
6. www.kinderart.com › KinderArt 101 › Art Speak (Articles)
7. www.pbs.org/.../education/.../arts/the-importance-of-art-in-child-develop...
8. www.cedu.us/
9. www.uidaho.edu/degree.../childhood-development-and-education/bs-ece...
10. jillrobbins.com/calla/references/What_is_a_struggling_learner.pdf
11. www.education.com