



ISSN NO. 2320-5407

Journal homepage: <http://www.journalijar.com>

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF ADVANCED RESEARCH

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Importance of Art Education in the Curriculum.

Huidrom Rakesh Singh

Manuscript Info

Abstract

Manuscript History:

Received: 17 August 2015

Final Accepted: 26 September 2015

Published Online: October 2015

Key words:

*Corresponding Author

Huidrom Rakesh Singh

Copy Right, IJAR, 2015., All rights reserved

INTRODUCTION

The National Curriculum Framework (NCFs) recommended that “Art education programme should concentrate on exposing the learner to folk arts, local specific art and other cultural components, leading to an awareness and appreciation of our national heritage. Activities and programmes and theme should also be chosen and designed so as to promote values related to core components like India’s common cultural heritage, history of freedom movement and protection of environment”. Learning by doing and a wide exposure to art forms is a must for self – expression and widening of the learner’s own experience. Art education should not be fragmented. It should adopt an integrative approach at all stages such as school, college and university level.

The national Curriculum Framework (NCFs) Recommended that “Art education programme should concentrate on exposing the learner to folk arts, local specific art and other cultural components, leading to an awareness and appreciation of our national heritage. Activities and programmes and theme should also be chosen and designed so as to promote values related to core components like India’s common cultural heritage, history of freedom movement and protection of environment”. Learning by doing and a wide exposure to art forms is a must for self – expression and widening of the learner’s own experience. In NCF (National Curriculum Framework) 2005, it is written that we need to integrate art education in our school system if we have to retain our nation’s cultural diversity. The Importance of art education in curriculum can be studied in various phases. Art education should not be fragmented. It should adopt an integrative approach at all stages such as school, college and university level. The aims of arts education are

- ❖ to enable the child to explore, clarify and express ideas, feelings and experiences through a range of arts activities
- ❖ to provide for aesthetic experiences and to develop aesthetic awareness in the visual arts, in music, in drama, in dance and in literature
- ❖ to develop the child’s awareness of, sensitivity to and enjoyment of visual, aural, tactile and spatial qualities in the environment

- ❖ to enable the child to develop natural abilities and potential, to acquire techniques, and to practise the skills necessary for creative expression and for joyful participation in different art forms
- ❖ to enable the child to see and to solve problems creatively through imaginative thinking and so encourage individuality and enterprise
- ❖ to value the child's confidence and self-esteem through valuing self expression
- ❖ to foster a sense of excellence in and appreciation of the arts in local, regional, national and global contexts, both past and present
- ❖ to foster a critical appreciation of the arts for personal fulfilment and enjoyment.

Pre –Primary

1. Experiencing joy and entertainment.
 2. It should develop elementary sensitivities of the environment.
 3. Help students in developing by playing through natural things like mud, sand, flower, leaves etc.
 4. Help students in developing by music and movement like singing and dancing in Class.
- ❖ Both visual Art and Performing Art must be introduced here.

Upper primary stage and Primary stage

1. Experience joy and entertainment.
 2. Develop consciousness of the good and beautiful environment surrounding.
 3. Enable the child express his feelings ideas in various art forms.
 4. Develop and instinct for aesthetic values.
 5. Integrate art with day to day life: Drawing my school, my class etc.
 6. Develop the creative side of the child.
- ❖ Subjects must be taught using art via drawings, illustrating. A sense of art as a skill must be developed.

Secondary stages

1. Experience joy and entertainment.
2. Introduce new tools and techniques and its application in expressing in art.
3. Develop awareness of local specific art forms, folk songs, folk dance and appreciation for it.
4. Village arts and its various forms in day to day life.
5. Study life history, works of local artists.
6. Develop the awareness of the beauty of art forms.

Senior Secondary stage

1. The students must practice professional career in arts.
2. Students must study the various artists and their contribution: local, regional and international.
3. The student must develop his own style of expression after experiences various media.

Hence inclusion of art education in the National curriculum with help the children to grow and develop fully. The policy like- the National policy on education , 1968, 1992, the national curriculum framework (NCF) 2000 gives equal importance in the inclusion of art education in school system.

Art education is interred- related with other subjects. The difficult problems of the other subjects can be solved by means of art education. The two dimensional or three dimensional models of art work may be used as important teaching aids for other subjects. Dramatics and role play and direct play bare direct methods of

teaching a student by his self-involvement in the teaching learning process. Art education is also one of the effective verbal and non-verbal means of communications. The communication which cannot be performed by other means of art education. According to “Leo Tolstoy” said that art is an indirect form of communication from one person to another.

Art is indispensable to human life so as art education is essential in the education system.

Importance of art education in National Curriculum.

Even though India has a rich cultural heritage and home for various art forms, no much importance is given to art as means or as a subject of study in the National Policy of education during the early days of formal education. Later on, the Indian educationist policy makers and intellectuals come to know the importance of art in education. So, National Policy on education 1986 has reflected some significance of art education in its policy paper. As a result, the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 has brought out the need of art education and curriculum of art education. Now, art education became a main subject of academic study like other subjects and it has been put into the syllabus of teacher’s training college as an important paper for its overall academic and pedagogic importance.

As India has rich cultural diversity, every citizen of India must know the basic knowledge of all the art forms and culture to maintain the unity in diversity. Some of the art and culture are given below:-

- ❖ **Indian Classical Dance.**
- ❖ **Indian Folk Dance.**
- ❖ **Indian Classical Music.**
- ❖ **Indian National Song.**
- ❖ **Indian National Anthem.**
- ❖ **Indian National Flag.**
- ❖ **Indian Cultural Heritages etc.**

❖ Indian Classical Dance:-

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. Kathak | – | Lucknow. |
| 2. Bharatnatyam | - | Tamilnadu. |
| 3. Kathakali | - | Kerala. |
| 4. Manipuri | - | Manipur. |
| 5. Odissi | - | Orissa. |
| 6. Kuchipudi | - | Andhra Pradesh. |
| 7. Mohiniattam | - | Kerala. |
| 8. Satriya | - | Assam |

❖ Some Indian Folk Dance are:-

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| 1. Garba Dance | - | Gujarat performed by women. |
| 2. Bhangra Dance | - | Punjab performed by male and female. |
| 3. Bihu Dance | - | Assam performed by male and female. |
| 4. Chhau Dance | - | Purulia (west Bengal) performed by male. |
| 5. Lai Haraoba Dance | - | Manipur performed by male and female. |

❖ Indian Classical Music.

1. Hindustani Classical Music.
2. Karnatic Music.

- ❖ Indian National Song - Vande Mataram.
- ❖ Indian National Anthem - Jana –gana- mana.
- ❖ Indian National Flag - Tiranga.
- ❖ Indian Cultural Heritages -Khajuraho, Konark, Agra Fort, Jantra
mantra, Kuttu Milar, Lotus temple, etc.

- ❖ Indian National River - Ganga River.
- ❖ Indian National Tree - Banyan Tree.
- ❖ National Poet - Rabindranath Tagore &
Bakim Chandra Chattapodhay.

So, Art Education in the National Curriculum is very important to know the above cultural diversity and significant events or items of national importance which maintains emotional integrity of the country amidst various forms of diversity such as of language, race, region, caste creed etc. Art education in National curriculum is must for maintaining unity in diversity of Indian Nationalism. Art Education is important to enhance the all round development of personality and support other subjects as a tool during the teaching – learning process. Art education helps in vocational educations and crafts. It is also important for maintaining National Museum, Art gallery, Archaeological departments and private and public sector. Art Education is important for the above all round educational developments in national Curriculum.