

Drawing and Painting--Why Is It Important for a Child?

Art is a process of fulfilment running through every aspect of life and it goes on in a creative, productive and joyful manner. **Art education** helps to explore various **means** of communication (verbal and non- verbal).

"As the repression builds, art comes to be regarded as 'time off for good behaviour' or as 'therapy'" and how the ease and care freeness of the arts are supposed to bring joy and a sense of calmness. It is used to destroy the monotony of a regular school day, put a dent in the relentlessness of arithmetic and reading. Art should be seen as means of therapy, never something made to cause unrelenting stress and difficulty. If a student becomes less tense and wired up from stress in their learning environments, then they will raise up their grades in other classes, such as math, English, or science. To give off a relaxed vibe, putting art on the wall tends to provide a calming environment that produces a sense of peace and serenity.

Studies show that students with art programs are three times more likely to graduate than those who don't. Art programs give kids somewhere to express themselves if they don't have the support to do that at home, it also gets kid to think creatively and inventively, expanding a kids way of thinking in general. Kids that had access to art programs or afterschool programs had better grades, it allowed them to improve their overall skills in school. All of these things are ways that kids keep from getting "bored" in school and getting in with the wrong crowd. Keeping art programs in schools is an important way to keep our kids safe and smart. Art programs within education has its importance in not only expanding the mind but keeping kids off the streets and out of the correctional system.

- Drawing plays a big role in our [cognitive development](#). It can help us [learn to write](#) and think creatively, develop hand-eye co-ordination, hone analytic skills, and conceptualise ideas.
- But drawing is rarely used as a tool for learning in schools. Generally, most high school teachers aren't trained in [visual education](#).
- Drawing is not something that should be confined to art lessons – it's a skill that can play a role in many different subject areas in school education, and later on in the workplace.

- For high school students, drawing can be incorporated into learning in many ways, including [visual mapping](#), reflective thinking, [organising and presenting information](#), and a way of [communication](#) that can transcend language barriers.
- But the transition from primary to high school often brings out [insecurities](#) in one's drawing ability. This means students can be reluctant to use drawing as a way of organising their [thoughts](#) .
- help learners to consolidate past experiences and knowledge;
- • introduce learners to different media and techniques and their use for creative and productive expression for common use;
- • provide opportunities for development of awareness about folk arts, local specific arts and other cultural components leading to an appreciation of national heritage;
- • assist learners to use artistic and aesthetic sensibility in day-to-day life situation;
- • enable learners to achieve a balanced growth as a social being in tune with our culture through project work.
- • get acquainted with the life and work of the local artists/artistes;
- • use resourcefully locally available material to make different products (objects) with the help of the community;
- • refine the sense of appreciation of the beauty of nature through the basic elements of art forms.

Drawing is a form of [visual art](#) in which a person uses various drawing instruments to mark [paper](#) or another [two-dimensional](#) medium. Instruments include [graphite pencils](#), [pen and ink](#), [inked brushes](#), [wax color pencils](#), [crayons](#), [charcoal](#), [chalk](#), [pastels](#), various kinds of [erasers](#), [markers](#), [styluses](#), various metals (such as [silverpoint](#)), and electronic drawing.

An artist who practices or works in technical drawing may be called a *[drafter](#)*, *[draftsman](#)*, or *[draughtsman](#)*.

A drawing instrument releases small amount of material onto a surface, leaving a visible mark. The most common support for drawing is [paper](#), although other materials, such as [cardboard](#), plastic, [leather](#), [canvas](#), and [board](#), may be used. Temporary drawings may be made on a [blackboard](#) or [whiteboard](#) or indeed almost anything. The medium has been a popular and fundamental means of public expression throughout human history. It is one of the simplest and most efficient means of communicating visual ideas.⁴The wide availability of drawing instruments makes drawing one of the most common artistic activities.

A quick, unrefined drawing may be called a *sketch*. and tracing (drawing on a translucent paper, such as *tracing paper*, around the outline of preexisting shapes that show through the paper.

History

Drawing as a Form of Communication Drawing is one of the oldest forms of human expression, with evidence for its existence preceding that of written communication.

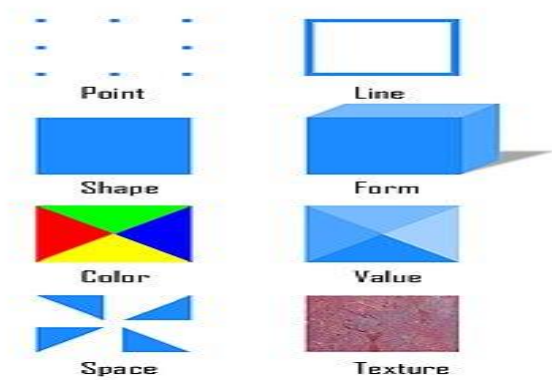
Painting is the practice of applying paint, pigment, color or other medium^[1] to a surface (support base). The medium is commonly applied to the base with a brush, but other implements, such as knives, sponges, and airbrushes, can be used.

Painting is a mode of creative expression, and the forms are numerous. Drawing, gesture (as in gestural painting), composition, narration (as in narrative art), or abstraction (as in abstract art), among other aesthetic modes, may serve to manifest the expressive and conceptual intention of the practitioner.^[2] Paintings can be naturalistic and representational (as in a still life or landscape painting), photographic, abstract, narrative, symbolistic (as in Symbolist art), emotive (as in Expressionism), or political in nature (as in Artivism).

A portion of the history of painting in both Eastern and Western art is dominated by spiritual motifs and ideas. Examples of this kind of painting range from artwork depicting mythological figures on pottery, to Biblical scenes rendered on the interior walls and ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, to scenes from the life of Buddha or other images of Eastern religious origin.

In art, the term *painting* describes both the act and the result of the action. The support for paintings includes such surfaces as walls, paper, canvas, wood, glass, lacquer, clay, leaf, copper and concrete, and the painting may incorporate multiple other materials including sand, clay, paper, plaster, gold leaf, as well as objects. The term *painting* is also used outside of art as a common trade among craftsmen and builders.

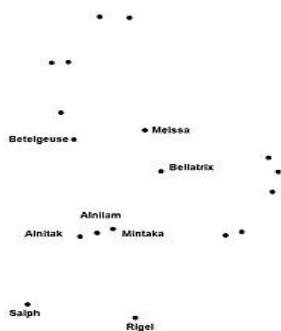
Elements of art



Elements of art and design

A work of art can be analyzed by considering a variety of aspects of it individually. These aspects are often called the **elements of art**. A commonly used list of the main elements include form, shape, line, color, value, space and texture.

Point

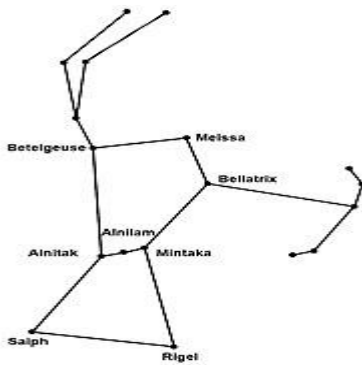


Stars in a constellation are a natural example of using points in a composition

A point is basically the beginning of “something” in “nothing”. It forces the mind to think upon its position and gives something to build upon in both imagination and space. Some abstract points in a group can provoke human imagination to link it with familiar shapes or forms.

Line

[Lines](#) and [curves](#) are marks that span a distance between two points (or the path of a moving point). As an element of visual art, line is the use of various marks, outlines, and implied lines during artwork and design. A line has a width, direction, and length. A line's width is most times called its "thickness". Lines are sometimes called "strokes", especially when referring to lines in digital artwork. Similarly stars in a constellation connected via imaginary lines are a natural example of using lines in a composition



Shape

Shape refers to a 2-dimensional, enclosed area. Shapes could be geometric, such as squares, circles, triangles etc. or organic and curvaceous.

Form

The form of a work is its shape, including its volume or perceived volume. A [three-dimensional](#) artwork has depth as well as width and height. Three-dimensional form is the basis of [sculpture](#). However, [two-dimensional](#) artwork can achieve the illusion of form with the use of [perspective](#) and/or [shading](#) or modelling techniques. [Formalism](#) is the analysis of works by their form or shapes in [art history](#) or [archeology](#).

Color

[Color](#) is the element of art that is produced when light, striking an object, is reflected back to the eye. There are three properties to color. The first is [hue](#), which simply means the name we give to a color (red, yellow, blue, green, etc.). The second property is intensity, which refers to the vividness of the color. A color's intensity is sometimes referred to as its "[colorfulness](#)", its "saturation", its "purity" or its "strength". The third and final property of color is its [value](#), meaning how light or dark it is. The terms [shade and tint](#) refer to value changes in colors. In painting, shades are created by adding black to a color, while tints are created by adding white to a color.

Space

Space is any conducive area that an artist provides for a particular purpose. Space includes the background, foreground and middle ground, and refers to the distances or area(s) around, between, and within things. There are two kinds of space: [negative space](#) and positive space. Negative space is the area in between, around, through or within an object. Positive spaces are the areas that are occupied by an object and/or form.

Texture

Texture, another element of art, is used to describe how something feels or looks. A small selection of examples of the descriptions of texture are furry, bumpy, smooth, rough, soft, and hard. There are many forms of texture; the two main forms are actual and visual. Visual texture is strictly two-dimensional and is perceived by the eye that makes it seem like the texture.

Actual texture (tactile texture) is one not only visible, but can be felt. It rises above the surface transitioning it from two-dimensional to three-dimensional.

Value

Value is the degree of lightness and darkness in a color. The difference in values is called contrast. Value can relate to shades, where a color gets darker by adding black to it, or tints, where a color gets lighter by adding white to it. White is considered the lightest value whereas black is the darkest. The middle value between these extremes is also known as a half-tone, all of which can be found on a value scale.