

ROLE OF MUSIC IN CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Music plays a vital role in our culture. Music is an important part of human life. Music is present in a variety of social, cultural and educational activities. Music has proven to be a far more beneficial effect on children and adults than simple entertainment. Music can help you build a closer relationship with your child, develop his or her greater muscular skills and affect his or her overall happiness as a language. Music is a shared, expressive, creative, tangible way of being together. Brain development and learning connections within the brain are the learning heart of young children. On the basis of this research the importance of music and children's brain development can be established. An effort was made to integrate different research studies on the topic and to try to determine their implications.

Keywords: music, brain development, children.

INTRODUCTION

Music integrates all stages of a child's development with school-ready skills, including intelligence, social cohesion, mobility, language, and literacy throughout. It helps the body and mind to interact. A child's developing mind is nurtured by loving interactions, a safe and unpredictable environment and practical experiences that invite exploration and learning. Parents, like the first teachers of the children, should open the doors and open the windows to let the children learn and grow. Children benefit from a variety of different activities. However, the three most important activities that have the greatest impact on mental development are all music, art and physical activity.

First, music covers all aspects of the brain and promotes many aspects of brain function. Children should be exposed to many forms of music, but especially to rhythm, rhyme, and repetition in music and songs. Second, art involves various areas of the brain that help children learn emotions, comprehension and memory. Children should have many opportunities to draw, paint, craft and create using a variety of art forms. Third, exercise and movement help stimulate brain growth and facilitate vital communication learning. Regular exercise and participation in all forms of exercise are essential for healthy brain development in children.

Although the early years of a child's development are crucial, studies have also shown that the brain is able to withstand many adverse effects. For the first time at 12 to 14 years of age, a child's brain has a greater chance of relapsing into negative experiences and developing skills that were not developed in the early years. For example, children who did not experience severe language exposure early may be

able to do more if they experience more exposure to language and learning between the ages of 4 and 10. Sometimes, children need extra care or encouragement. deep and special if they have some deficiency in motor skills, language development or other areas that affect the brain. Many children are able to make significant progress in developing skills or abilities that were not fully developed in previous years when they receive extra care and attention to be compensated.

Music can stimulate the alpha waves of the brain, creating peace in the listener. Recent research shows that exposure and teaching of music has benefits in developing cognitive, language and writing skills, spatial thinking, related mathematical and motor skills. Many recent articles in scientific and professional journals discuss the profound effects of learning and listening to music on the brain development of children and adolescents. One study reveals that when parents share music experiences with children and adolescents, including listening to or dancing to music, and singing songs together, they have a positive effect on the parent-child relationship.

MUSIC AND BRAIN DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN

Our cerebrum consists of more than 100 billion neurons, all of which are connected to various neurons that make up billions of organizations. In a situation where the neurons used are very strong, if not used they may bite the dust, but instead everything depends on meeting the youth that determines the lives of these neurons. Because of the movement of the children they receive, their brains are constantly molded to form new organizations, or emotional connections. It has been shown that babies are able to hear the songs in the womb and will stop sucking with a specific goal in order to listen better when playing natural songs. Three-month-old babies have been found building relationships and music to remember certain moments. Music integration is expressed in the cerebrum as multimodal, which includes sound-related, visual, mental, compulsive, and engine components. Both the right and left hemisphere of the cerebrum are included in the processing of music. Music development enhances the development of neurotransmitters and the development of dendrites in the cerebrum. Training children in music at an early age uses advanced brain functions, including complex thinking tasks. The methods we use in spatial thinking are similar to the musical techniques in our mind.

Shaw and Rauscher (1993) investigate how certain types of musical introduction influence cerebrum. They look at how finding a way to sing and play the concert could affect the world skills of preschool youth. After eight months of console studies, the results showed that a preschooler tried to show 46 percent support for

their local IQ, which is important for higher mental capacity, for example, complex math and science that draws force into spatial thinking. As Rauscher pointed out, this is because music is a local activity. Moreover, when we participate in music we feel, see and read it at the same time.

Lamb and Gregory (1993) of the University of Manchester The Department of Psychiatry has disseminated the results of their study of the relationship between the forces of division musical sounds and learning activities. According to research it turns out that it is musical preparation is linked to literacy development. Music speaks in a language that children naturally understand. Music likewise can empower mental development in uterus and always youth at a time; to develop his own the power of vernacular language, including vocabulary, expression, and ease of correspondence; and improve his/her learning, structure, science, and other learning skills as well his ability to remember and remember.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Jean Piaget described the stages of mental development as follows: the stage of sensorimotor intelligence (0-2 years), the pre-operative phase (2-7), the active phase (7-11), and the formal stage of operation (11-15 years and older). They provide characteristic features of a child's understanding, which are fundamental to the interaction of music and the appropriate choice of exercise and games (Wadsworth, 1998, p. 39).

Children who have played a musical instrument for at least three years (4.6 years on average) have achieved excellent results in areas strongly associated with musical strength - linking hearing and movement skills - but also other non-musical skills, namely vocabulary and non-verbal thinking skills (Forgeard et al, 2008).

Ho, Cheung and Chan have proven that learning to play an instrument improves working memory for words. However, it has no significant effect on visual performance memory (Ho, Cheung & Chan, 2003, p. 439)

IMPORTANCE OF MUSIC IN CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Music in a child's development has gained prominence for many years. Music, like academics, plays a vital role in the overall development of a child. When children are exposed to music at an early age, they develop not only their language skills but also their emotional, motivating, and intellectual abilities. It also helps them to do their job through music. Music also helps a child's development through better mental and physical interaction, better communication, and improves memory and brain power. Music helps in

(A) LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT:

Although adults already know the meaning of thousands of words, children do not know it and that is when music comes into play. Children learn new words every day with their minds set on learning, understanding, and processing words that they hear in a song or in music. Acquiring language skills is an important part of a child's developmental process. They grew up using a rich collection of words they heard in music in their daily conversations at home and at school with other children.

(B) IMPROVES IQ:

Music is known for making kids smarter by improving their IQ. According to a 2017 article published in Conversation, listening to music helps develop certain types of mental functions. This article also shows that learning to play musical instruments can help children to improve their spelling or science activities in schools.

(C) TREATMENT:

Just as music can stimulate the spirit of an adult, it can soothe a child. When parents sing a lullaby or play a song, it can have a calming effect on the child. In short, music has a therapeutic effect on a child's developmental goals.

(D) IT HELPS BUILD COLLABORATION:

Although your child may not understand the song or the lyrics, you may have seen him dance to a certain song or enjoy the whole song. Music helps your children develop good skills with arts, both of which are equally important for the growth of any child.

CONCLUSION

For children, the development of their minds holds the key to their future and learning. A hostile or oppressive environment, accompanied by careless or emotionally predisposed adults, can leave a child unable to learn. When the windows of learning opportunities are missed, the parts of the brain that control emotions and attachment are not fully developed. However, a consistent caregiver who provides loving care and attention during the first few years of life can go a long way in ensuring proper brain development in a young child. Children have a great opportunity to reach their full potential where the environment is rich with interesting people, toys, language and things to do. Loving interactions with parents and other caregivers, a safe and predictable environment, and hands-on information inviting exploration and learning are key to brain development in young children.

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