Name

Professor name

Subject

Date

Value of music

Music has significant value in human life and has influence over society. Music offer both artistic and aesthetic value to the community that can be seen as a commodity, service or skill. Various forms of practical values are offered by music that include social value, entertainment, therapeutic and functional enhancement value. Value of self-affirmation is a prominent aspect of music that is linked to the betterment of the society and people. The relationship between practical musical value and process is difficult to understand. Music is a useful tool used to express ideas and emotions and also serves an important role in societies. Music involves rhythm, melody, colors, and harmony are leaving a positive impact on cognitive abilities. Music improves the mental stability and enhances learning capabilities, thus boosting the performance of students. Music is an art and making it part of education leads to unlimited benefits for the students and the society.

Music is “the art of organizing tones in a coherent sequence to produce a unified and continuous composition.” Music is the presentation of sound in a manner that leads to sensual pleasure. Music involves a tender voice, combined with melody and language that conveys the ideas and thoughts. Jean-Paul (1807) identifies music as a silent and invisible dance that develops the feelings of enlightenment and joy. Charles Burney explains music as a luxury that uses the melody, time and consonance to generate a sense of hearing. Ludwig Van Beethoven illustrates the music as a powerful device that takes people to a higher world. The music carries power to create a euphoric environment for the listeners and leaves long-lasting pleasant impacts. Gioacchino Rossini (1824) recognize music as an art, capable of taking people to an idealistic world where they explore the fantasy land and manages to disconnect themselves from the real world. Researchers identify the advantages of music and its positive effects on the listeners. Music involves many interests “it is often asserted that engagement in music promotes the growth of intellectual capacities and worthy dispositions: accordingly, this is taken to be an indisputable reason for its inclusion in curriculum programmes” (Philpott and Plummeridge). Music education the benefits of music are not limited any one aspect, and the study reveals its substantial influence on the brain functioning. Music education is adequate for child’s development as it enhances intellectual ability, social and creative potentials. Music enhances the reading skills and development of speech. Music helps children in gaining control over themselves and improve focus. The music builds a sense of empathy among children. The audience is the people listening to the music. The audience involves the general public, people of different age groups, both genders males, and females. The music targets the children, adolescents, youth and the older generation. Music is for all, every human irrespective of the race, ethnicity or color. Music does not target any specific group; it is for all people. Music is an effective tool for reaching the audience and conveying a specific message. Music influences the audience and builds a compelling relationship that is free from limitations. Music does not restrict anyone from listening due to their economic, social or political differences.

Empirical studies reveal that music involves brain interaction that demands high precision and auditory processing, improving the brain activity. Studies also depict that student that spends some time with music exhibits useful cognitive and social abilities. Music provides an opportunity to children to express themselves that result in personal growth and enhanced learning capacity. The Royal Conservatory of Music reflects the long term benefits for the society leading to the overall well-being of the people. The results of research conducted by Sylvia Moreno indicate the children displayed cognitive benefits only after a twenty days musician training. The improved cognitive ability reflects the direct link to music with children’s learning. The use of resonance imaging helps the researchers to assess the changes in the cognitive growth after the use of music. Musical activity displays the changes in child’s brain, leading to high academic potential. The research reveals that the whole brain is involved in any activity related to music such as listening, playing instrument or singing. The brain functioning improves through a process of neuroplasticity. The recognizing ability of the brain also enhances resulting in the formation of new neural connections. Active participation of the students in music helps them in displaying positive moods.

The history of music is linked to differed cultures and societies and an essential tool for preserving traditions. Music was also used in history among societies for many reasons. The Tangel wood symposium (1997) illustrates the use of music in the past. “That seminal event, which was held to determine the role of music education in society, focused on better music for young people and the inclusion of music of varied cultures and genres in the school curriculum.” (Hinckley 21). Even in 1990s music remained one of the important concerns of the schools. The music existed even during the periods of Stone Age that was used as a mode of expressing one’s expressions and ideas. Greeks are known for creating music and used it during times of celebrations and even at wars. Many theories prevail about the history of music, but all accept the six periods contributing to the development of music. The music of sixteenth-century during the medieval period involved the Gregorian chanting and plainchant. Plainchant represented the church music and was used for religious rituals. The period of Renaissance contributed to changes in the music with the introduction of different styles and forms. The artists developed many instruments that enhanced the music. Music influenced the lives of people in the past “archaeological evidence of ancient people caring for the arts practiced in Stone Age civilizations exemplify persistent and widespread aesthetic values” (Feld). Baroque music was famous due to the use of musical instruments such as violin, harp, viola and different tools. The classical music during the eighteenth century introduced piano and developed new symphonies. Folk music emerged during the nineteenth century while technology was familiar aspect of the music of the twentieth century (Feld).

There is a need for reviving the old music that was more influential and meaningful. The global economic downturn caused many schools to eliminate music education, affecting the child’s development and cognitive learning. Davidson explains “for unless in his youth he shall have in some way contract the music habit, either as a performer or as a listener, the adult, engrossed in the practical business of life, will hardly begin to cultivate his sense of beauty” (Davison). The scientists identify that music engage every part of the brain in leading to long-term gain for the people. The data obtained from large-scale studies during the last 20- years depicts the association of learning and mental activity with music. The results obtained from the US schools systems reveals that the students that managed to spend at least nine hours on art in a week were able to perform better compared to the students that disengaged themselves from music. The school's attendance of the students involved in musical activities was also high, showing a low rate of absenteeism (Hinckley). Music is of great value that can be used for influencing the students learning’s and lives of music teachers. Music as a subject creates multiple jobs for teachers, instructors, and trainers. The parents and the students enjoy music as an extracurricular activity as it provided them the opportunity to enjoy and enhance cognitive abilities. Music allow people to manage stress and depression. The society will become a better place as more children will manage aggression and behaviors (Shearer and Fred).

The University of Toronto conducted a study in 2004 and identifies the impact of music on IQ level. The music has a direct influence on the memory and improves focus and self- discipline. Music activities such as listening and singing demands attention that leads to enhanced concentration power of the children. The reading and speech abilities of the children improve with music activities. The students involved in music displays high creativity. The study reveals enhanced interaction between brain regions and creativity. Health benefits are also associated with music while psychologists adopt as a therapy to help mentally ill individuals to recover from stress and strokes. Music is effective tool for learning for the children who have autism, neurological disorders, and Parkinson disease. The health institutes adopted music as a therapy for rehabilitation of the patients (Philpott and Charles).

Saving music will help future generations to learn about the society, traditions, and culture through a realistic perspective. The future generation will manage to derive other benefits of the music and explore other aspects associated with it. The benefits of music are not limited and saving music will preserve it for the future generations. Saving music will help youth to build strong analytical skills. Saving music education preserves different genres such as jazz, folk, classic, traditional and pops.

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