

The educational and therapeutic contributions of art in programs for the disabled

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The educational and therapeutic contributions of art to the programs of the disabled. Many philosophers, thinkers and scientists have noted the theoretical, expressive, psychological, elevating and projective values of arts in the lives of individuals and societies. And strength, hope, head....etc, and then after the artistic expression is a true reflection of this self, its strength and weakness. Psychologists have realized this fact. Artistic production, whether for artists, or for the mentally and psychologically ill, and the handicapped, was one of the means of studying the personality and probing its depths, as it was a means of the psychic world. Standardized drawings have been used in the field of psychology for many different purposes, whether as tests of intelligence such as the Good Enough Drawing Test (1926), and for Good Enough-Harris (1963), or as projective clinical tools in the study of personality such as the McHoner Drawing Person Test (1948), and the Sketch Test The House, the Tree, and the Person by John Buck (1948), The Active Family Drawing Exam: By Burns and Kaufman, The Stereoscopic Exam, etc.

These uses were considered on the diagnostic and predictive capabilities of some abilities - such as intelligence - or restored the personality as the individual's concept of himself, his life, his relations with others and the environment in which he lives. Psychotherapy has also become one of the

auxiliary psychological treatment methods for psychological, mental and behavioral disorders, and one of the effective integrated means within the therapeutic and educational programs in institutions for the disabled.

We will discuss in the following the constructive therapeutic contributions of plastic artistic activities and their role in improving the mental health of persons with disabilities in general, bearing in mind that the use of these activities for such purposes depends in principle on analyzing the pattern of disability, and choosing what is appropriate to its quality and degree of activities. One of the justifications we rely on is the use of art as a form of psychotherapy in programs for the disabled

- Art is a means of expression and communication
- Art is a way to feel successful, self-confident, and feel fulfilled
- Art is a way to vent and raise feelings
- Art is a means of developing manual skills and enriching the sensory field
- Art is a diagnostic projective method
- Art is a means of control, order and attentio