



Possibilities Of Correlational Statistical Analysis At Summarizing Of The Children Drawing Contest Results

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Abstract

The article considers the method of correlation statistical analysis as an indicator of the quantitative data of the reports allowing digital studying and characterising the changes in the contests of children drawings and as a tool for revealing the patterns of their conduct. The purpose of the correlation analysis is to identify the strength of the correlation between the parameters studied, as well as to identify factors that have the greatest impact on the outcome. The children drawing contest not only makes it possible to identify gifted children but also contributes to the replenishment of the unique International Children's Picture Collection of the Institute of Art Education and Cultural Studies of RAE. Based on the comparison of the quantitative data of the first children drawing contest in 1935 [1] and the modern contest in 2018, the parameters of the statistical analysis of the social and gender composition of participants are described. The activity of the children from cities and villages in the competitive movement of different epochs is considered. The statistical study of these children drawing contests is a scientifically organized collecting, summarizing, and analyzing of facts that allow us to establish stable and changing parameters of the competitive movement and to outline the strategy for its development in Russia. The article is intended for educators, researchers, and specialists in the field of art education.

Keywords: the first children drawing contest, statistical analysis, the International Children's Picture Collection of the Institute of Art Education and Cultural Studies of the Russian Academy of Education, method, graphic speech, mobile exhibition.

1 Introduction

Statistical analysis allows digital characterizing the ongoing changes in the competition and to reveal the patterns of its conduct. Contests of children drawings have become an active form of involving

young artists in the visual arts [2]. Children's drawing, by L.S. Vygotsky [3] is called a "graphic speech." Analysis of the results of children's artwork by A.V. Bakushinsky [4], E.A. Flerina [5], etc. showed that the children's drawing contains "multi-layered" information. Modern studies emphasize the role of art in the formation of personality [1], developing the creative potential of children and adolescents [6]. Introduction of modern technologies of art pedagogy [7], art-therapeutic methods of teaching [2] change the structure of the educational major "Art" [8]. Educational and creative tourism [1] and the use of methods of museum pedagogy contribute to the expansion of cultural horizons of children. Reasonable interaction of classical and folk art is considered as an important condition for the harmonious development of the child [9]. A number of studies emphasize the psychological and pedagogical potential of media culture [10] and the importance of an integrative approach [11]. The influence of the multicultural [12] educational environment on the personality development of a modern child is revealed. The work also reveals the influence of the media and the Internet on the creative development of a personality [13] and the influencing factors of contemporary art on the mindset of a child [14].

From the research point of view, it is interesting to compare the drawings of modern children with the drawings of 1935 and to find out whether a child is changing over time, and whether the computer technologies and innovations in the field of a pedagogy of art influence a child artistic development?

2 Materials and Methods

Methods of research. Analysis of theoretical sources and problems in the field of pedagogy, psychology, and cultural studies. Correlation statistical method of analyzing the products of children's visual activity, comparison of digital data. Study **materials** were the artworks of the participants of the first Russian competition of children drawings in 1935 and the modern contest of children drawings in 2018. **The research base** is the International collection of children drawings of the Institute of Art Education and Cultural

Studies of the Russian Academy of Education" in 1935 and 2018 (Inv. P146, Inv. P428).

3 Results

The generalization of the statistical data obtained during the study was formalized in three tables. The composition of participants and winners of competitions (divided by 83 years) is approximately the same.

Year	Participants	Village	City	Girls	Boys	Number of winners
1935	3820	2176	1634	1031	2789	240
2018	3599	260	3339	3135	464	240

Table 1. Quantitative composition of the participants of the children drawing contests in 1935 and 2018

More than 3500 drawings were received for both competitions. The activity of children testifies to good advertising. In 1935, the children received information about the contest via media (International Children Drawings Exhibition, 1934), and in 2018 - via the Internet. Different ways of obtaining information affect the activity of children in the competitive movement. However, in 1935, there were more drawings for the contest than in 2018. In 1936 the interest came directly from children, while in 2018 - from their teachers. An important fact of Table 1 is the social composition of children. In 1935 the most part of drawings was sent from the village area, and in 2018 - from cities. It is interesting that the competition of children drawings in 1935 can be called "boyish" [15]. In 2018, there were six times fewer boys than girls. How

could that be explained? As the survey showed, modern boys do not consider the profession of an artist "prestigious." In 1935, studying in art school and university, on the contrary, was considered prestigious.

Table 2 shows that preschoolers did not take part in the competition in 1935. The activity of preschool children in 2018 is a good indicator of preschool education. The most active age group in both 1935 and in 2018 was teenagers 11-18 y.o. L.S. Vygotsky noted that "creativity is the norm, (...) characterizing the adolescents" [3]. This age is also the period of vocational guidance [16]. Table 2 indicates that in 14-18 years the activity of boys increases significantly, and they often win art competitions.

Year	Boys 3-6 y.o.	Girls 3-6 y.o.	Boys 7-10 y.o.	Girls 7-10 y.o.	Boys 11-14 y.o.	Girls 11-14 y.o.	Boys 15-18 y.o.	Girls 15-18 y.o.
1935	-	-	21%	7,5%	52%	77%	27%	15,5%
2018	18%	28%	12%	24%	38%	26%	32%	22%

Table 2. Age structure of the children drawing contests winners in 1935 and 2018

4 Discussion

The specifics of obtaining the final statistics of the competitions should be noted. In 1935 they were received as a result of a front view of the drawings (Collectors and collections of children drawings 2007). The winner selection procedure was carried out manually. Today, the jury votes remotely. Though at the final stage, as in 1935, the drawings are rated

collectively, in person, front-face and are the score is summarized manually. Table 3 shows that a large number of works for the 2018 competition came from additional and pre-professional education organizations [17]. It is obvious that children drawings created at a general lesson at school cannot "compete" with the works that were created in an art school or art studio.

Age	Boys	Girls	City	Village	General education	Additional education	Total
3	-	3	3	-	1	2	3
4	1	3	4	-	2	2	4
5	1	11	11	1	5	7	12
6	3	11	14	-	5	9	14
7	1	16	17	-	5	12	17
8	1	16	16	1	2	15	17
9	1	20	20	1	2	19	21
10	2	17	18	1	2	17	19
11	3	15	17	1	1	17	18
12	4	13	17	-	3	14	17
13	1	16	17	-	2	15	17
14	2	32	33	1	2	32	34
15	2	16	17	1	2	16	18
16	3	25	27	1	1	27	28
17	1	17	18	-	-	18	18
18	-	3	3	-	-	3	3
Total	26	234	252	8	35	225	260

Table 3. Laureates of the International Children Drawing Competition "I see the world: the world of theater". 2018

Within the competition, special attention should be paid to the drawings of children from general educational organizations, and also to create nominations that are interesting for boys and will stimulate their participation activity [18-22]. The victory of a young artist in the contest of children drawings is also the "victory" of the teacher, who supervised the student creating the art work [1, 23-25].

4 Conclusion

The main conclusions are: 1) the humanistic orientation of the competitions and democratism 2) the social and gender parameters of statistical registration of the participants are determined; 3) the promising tendencies of competition development are: advertising, special nominations organization of a system for teacher's goal-oriented advanced training.

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