

An Analysis of the Components of Crisis in the Structure of Painting of Earthquake-Stricken Children in Kermanshah

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Abstract

In practice, painting depicts the emotional and emotional state of the child who has experienced a catastrophic earthquake. The reflection of the concepts and representations of crisis and strong emotional messages is thus evident in the paintings. The painting of earthquake-stricken children, which signifies an inner sense of disaster after the disaster, has a unique structure that depicts the calm face of events. The elements that many children paint are a symbol of fear and isolation. Children in their paintings often tend to be decorative and simple, others with foliage.

Keywords: *Child Painting, Children Victims of Natural Accidents, Child Painting Components, Kermanshah.*

1. Introduction

In practice, the painting expresses the emotional and emotional state of the child and reflects the concepts as well as the strong emotional messages. The purpose of this study is to investigate and analyze the painting of Kermanshah earthquake-prone children. Impact on improvement and reduction of anxiety in Kermanshah earthquake children is one of the main objectives of this study.

2. Analysis Method

The method of this study was multi-sample, including 40 paintings, Kermanshah earthquake children of boys and girls with symptoms of depression and anxiety, selected paintings sampling method and in this study the method of collection, Is a library and field through which the required information is collected and materials are cited using descriptive analytical methods. Research tools include drawing and analysis of paintings and the method of research in this research is based on the goals of different types of research.

In practice, painting depicts the emotional and emotional state of the child who has experienced a catastrophic earthquake. The reflection of the concepts and representations of crisis and strong emotional messages is thus evident in the paintings. The painting of earthquake-stricken children, which signifies an inner sense of disaster after the disaster, has a unique structure that depicts the calm face of events. The elements that many children paint are a symbol of fear and isolation. Children in their paintings often tend to be decorative and simple, others with foliage Descriptive-analytic research method was used to indicate their childhood

emotions. The statistical population of this study was children victims of Kermanshah earthquake which examined 40 titles of paintings. It should be noted that children's painting has been organized in two parts, the first part dealing with the subject of earthquake and the crisis in it and the other part dealing with the free subject.

2.1. The concept of crisis

The concept of crisis differs in meaning from one person to another, in which one may encounter unpleasant issues and issues in his or her personal life, and refer to it as a crisis. Another considers the recession to be a crisis of cultural and social anomalies. On the other hand, concepts such as disasters, vulnerabilities, 'potential hazards', natural hazards, accidents and man-made hazards are synonymous with crisis. These differences on the one hand provide a relatively definitive ah

2.2. Grading the crisis

A first-class crisis is any unexpected and unexpected event that a unit can deal with alone and with its usual capabilities. Sometimes other local facilities may also ask for help. Like a contagious disease in a village.

Quadruple crisis Any unexpected event that involves two or more entities involved and requires more than usual capability. Such as: Outbreak of bird flu in one area.

The Grade 3 crisis is any unexpected event

What is grief?

Mourning is a state of deep sadness and discomfort in response to the loss of a particular person or belief. Children experience varying degrees of sadness even because of different events that may seem small and trivial to us. These events can mean for children synonymous with the loss of an important person in life. When faced with the death of a loved one, we go through the following four stages, although it may be different for each person to have the time and time to go through these stages. Grief is a process that.

2.3. Children's painting

Painting children is a reflection of their real life experience., through which their desires and problems are reflected in a creative and desirable manner, and thus their mental health is largely provided. Children paintings are influenced by the living environment and the experiences they gain in the school environment. (Rose et al., 2006: 9 341) and helps them organize ideas and make their experiences meaningful. Children of all ages use painting as a way of expressing and interacting with the environment.

3. Research objectives

The purpose of this study is to investigate the paintings of Kermanshah earthquake children. Based on children's paintings, three levels are examined. The research has been developed with the aim of analyzing how to treat and calm the children of victims of natural disasters by analyzing the earthquake. Paintings through the critical condition of their psyche. To gain an understanding of the components used in the paintings.

4. Research Method

The method used in this study is quasi-experimental with pre-test and post-test design. The statistical population of Kermanshah earthquake children is 8-10 years old. According to the research design, 40 samples of affected children paintings were studied as a statistical sample. The sampling method was selected from the affected children (20 girls - 20 boys). Therefore, to accomplish the purpose of the research, the method of collection was library and field study through which the required information was collected and studied. Descriptive. In fact, this research is an analytical and comparative study and is generally supported by library resources, translation of related texts, field research, including the collection of children's paintings by Kermanshah earthquake victims, and descriptive analysis with presentation The paintings are done.

5. Findings

In the present findings, we found that components such as fear and anxiety are more common in children. Children paint to express their thoughts and feelings. They use simple combinations and geometric shapes to express the thoughts and characteristics that come with the evolved form of perception of the environment in crisis. Children from the ages of three and four are targeted for drawing and represent the environment around them. All images and forms that they use in their paintings, with d Representing the environment, we can say that the painting is used to express children's emotions and feelings and personal thoughts. Of course, let's note here that the themes and forms that exist in children's painting are different. The boys and girls do not paint the same, and their subjects differ because of their gender.

The crisis creates conditions for children that lead them to psychological trauma, such as sleep problems, restlessness, anxiety, discomfort and lack of strength, lack of concentration and The earthquake also saw a significant impact on their vulnerable morale.

Elements such as the house, the tree, the shape of man, the face, the space, etc. In their paintings, it is clear that they have all played a role in the child's mind since childhood. Discomfort, depression, and mental busyness can be seen in the pictures. The study attempted to control subjects by gender in the experimental and control groups. Forty children (20 girls - 20 boys) were divided into two groups. Twenty percent of mothers and 100 percent of fathers were employed. 50% of children were first children, 35% were second children and 15% were third children. Below are the results of children's depression and so on.

Table 1: Results of Child Depression in Earthquake

	In the field of education	In the family context	In the social field
	Poor average	medium	Poor
Results of Depression Analysis of Kermanshah Earthquake Children	Providing a solution	Providing a solution	Providing a solution
	Need more effort	Need family cooperation	Attend psychology courses
	Encouragement	Need more affection	Play games and entertainments like painting and handmade

Table 2: Provides guidelines for affected children and number of counseling sessions

activities	Targets	children
Toys and games with children	Meet the band members	Three and four years old
Relax and encourage drawing	Get to know your emotions and emotions	Elementary school
Relax and reduce stress	Results after the crisis	Tips

6. Discussion

Given the sensitive location of the affected children in the event, the minds are confused in terms of emotion, sadness, confusion, lack of sense of self and family. Although such painful events affect children, and as they grow older, they will remain with them (fear, sadness, sadness of losing a family). The most vulnerable in crisis are children (small people) and the elderly who need immediate help. People in crisis cannot survive for the rest of their lives. Living with it is very difficult and they will never be happy with their family again just to accept the earthquake crisis. But the most sensitive ones are the children and the children. They can wake up at the same time, cry and cry and become restless and restless. The research was measured while talking to children affected by the Kermanshah earthquake and children's speech and speech reactions by drawing simultaneously.

7. Conclusion

Since the first human cognition and communication in childhood is through sensory perception, artistic cognition in the child is formed sooner than rational cognition. Research shows that painting is important in addition to the child's enjoyable practice in the field of psychology and art in terms of cognitive behavior and children's performance. This has an important role in calming children and improving their behavior.

Acknowledgments

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