

The Effect of Training on Planning a Part of the Iraqi Freedom Monument for Developing the Skill of Planning for Students in the Department of Art Education

إعداد

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Abstract

The importance of research lies in the adoption of lessons from art education on planning as a foundation for any artistic work. This study aims to uncover the impact of training on planning a part of the Iraqi Freedom Monument and its role in developing drawing skills, as well as introducing the art of planning, which contributes to expressing the artist's intentions through the drawing process. The theoretical framework is discussed in the second chapter, which includes topics on drawing from the beginning and the significance of planning. In the third chapter, the most important practical procedures are addressed, including training the students after dividing them into experimental and control groups. The results showed the superiority of the experimental group, indicating that training on shapes contributes effectively to developing the drawing skills of art students. This is achieved through planning and repeating the desired shape, a process that may extend for weeks to achieve the desired outcome for art learners.

Keywords: effect, training, planning, Iraqi Freedom Monument, developing skill, students, department of art education



Introduction

Planning for drawing works is one of the basic components of the subject of drawing in the faculties of education and arts, which are interested in teaching drawing and colors in special departments capable of preparing teachers of artistic education. For the purpose of training, students of these colleges, it is one of the urgent and necessary needs, which is one of the requirements of the preparation of the teacher specialized in teaching this subject in primary and middle schools. Therefore, the researcher took it upon himself to train the students of those scientific departments interested in preparing those teachers and to learn this art. The researcher prepared to know those students so that they would be able to teach the drawing lesson. The researcher trained a group of students and subjected them to the experiment of planning part of the Iraqi Freedom Monument created by the artist Jawad Salim. The results of his research appeared that the students who underwent this experiment were superior to the students who study the usual method, so planning is one of the basic principles in any work of art and these planning has evolved to keep pace with many art schools.

Statement of the problem

Planning through writing or drawing is the foundation of the drawing process and the creation of artistic works, including other forms of visual art. Therefore, any artistic project must have the element of planning as its foundation. Planning is the first thing that humans learn, from writing on cave walls to

drawing animals, plants, and symbols with a clear impact on the wall through their lines and symbols. Thus, if an artist wants to become a painter, they must master the process of planning and then develop themselves through scientific practice of this basic skill in the drawing process.

As drawing, like other forms of art, has become part of artistic schools, many techniques have been used to reduce a large number of lines to fewer lines and clear symbols. The phenomenon and talent of planning among art students depend primarily on their ability to develop themselves. The purpose of developing planning skills in art students is to clarify and teach them through various teaching methods and theories.(obaod,&et,2023). One practice and theory that teaches art students proper planning is repetition, in which the student plans models that can be trained on, such as choosing a painting or sculptural work and planning it several times through repetition.

The process of synergy between hand muscles and commands from the brain contributes to the planning process. The research problem here is summarized in the training process for art students, which may extend for several weeks, reaching from 20-15 weeks. The aim is to help art students develop their planning skills, which is one of the basic principles that they must possess because it is the foundation of any artistic work they are required to build academically.

The researcher chose a part of the Iraqi Freedom Monument, the sculpture created by artist Jawad Salim, as a means of teaching planning to art students by repeating it.

The Importance of Research

The importance of research lies in adopting the lessons of art education in planning as the foundation for any artistic work. Defining the art of planning is also essential, as it contributes to conveying the artist's intentions through the drawing process. In addition, repeated planning adds strength to highlighting the artwork within a beautiful frame.

Research Objectives

The research aims to reveal the impact of training on planning a part of the Iraqi Freedom Monument and its role in developing the skill of drawing.

Research Hypothesis

There are no statistically significant differences at the (0.5) level between the planning skills of students who underwent training and those who did not undergo training in planning a part of the Iraqi Freedom Monument.

Research Boundaries

The current research is limited to:

- 1 Spatial boundary: The Department of Art Education, College of Basic Education, University of Misan, Iraq.
- 2 Temporal boundary: The academic year of 2022-2021.
- 3 Subject matter boundary: Planning subject for first-year students in the aforementioned department.

Definition of Terms

- 1 Impact:** Defined by the Munjid Al-Talib dictionary as «what remains of the drawing of an object» (Al-Bustani, 1986, p.4). Defined by Al-Qadi as «the impact resulting from the educational situation, whether it is satisfaction or dissatisfaction, joy or pain» (Al-Qadi, 1981, p.465). Defined operationally by the researcher as the impact resulting from moving a pen, brush, or another tool on paper or a canvas.
- 2 Training:** Defined by Al-Saadi (2004) as «the regular and planned effort to provide organized human forces with certain knowledge, improve and develop their skills and abilities, and positively change their behavior and attitudes» (Al-Saadi, 2004, p.338).



Chapter Two

The Theoretical Framework

Planning

Planning is one of the fundamental principles in creating any artistic work, especially in the art of drawing, where planning is the most prominent aspect. It consists of the line, which is the boundary between the positions to be drawn and the details of the intended shape. Planning is not limited to drawing on paper or walls, but it extends to all the tools that can be used for planning, such as colors, brushes, pens, and other tools that give the drawing an advantage that distinguishes it from other drawings.

The previous century was characterized by many artistic doctrinal transformations, which were achieved due to the relative freedom of expression for the developed and modern ideas movement since these changes accompany what the artist presents of universal ideas that unify their visions. These visions are an urgent and necessary need of the necessities of opening a new path that carries new artistic directions. This is nothing but derived from an aesthetic philosophy described by scientists to be organized for ideas and unified under one aesthetic element, or in other words, it gives the artist one vision but diversified in content and expression, since the aesthetic principles have rhythm and harmony, forming a group of unified elements among the shapes, despite their different forms, but they are inclusive of the aesthetic qualities based on retaining their old theories.

Planning has gone through various stages of development.

During the classical stage, which was represented by Greek and Roman art, artists took into account various elements such as rhythm, system, diversity, unity, and harmony. They incorporated these elements into both their drawings and sculptures, resulting in works of art that were both beautiful and meaningful. After that, planning moved to a new stage, which was the Romantic stage, specifically in France in the 19th century. This stage was more focused on aesthetics rather than utilitarianism at all levels. Then, the art of planning moved to a new stage, which was the Realistic stage, led by the artist Courbet. The Realistic stage was based on the life of the lower class, and it used shadow and light excessively in planning, including industrial lighting, which was introduced into the studio through a method called «Chiaroscuro.» It adopted a unified composition called «unified composition» later on, as shown in Figure (1).



Figure 1.

Also, there is a new style that emerged in Europe, reaching its peak of maturity in France. This art appeared in the fields of drawing, sculpture, and engraving, and it has its own characteristics .It neglects deep subjects and relies on the expressive power of colors.

Several artists in this field emerged who used planning and benefited from shading (black and brown) and drew outside the studio, focusing on accurately depicting nature, shading transparently and adding a sense of mist and sunlight to it, as in the drawing of the artist Seurat as shown in Figure (2).

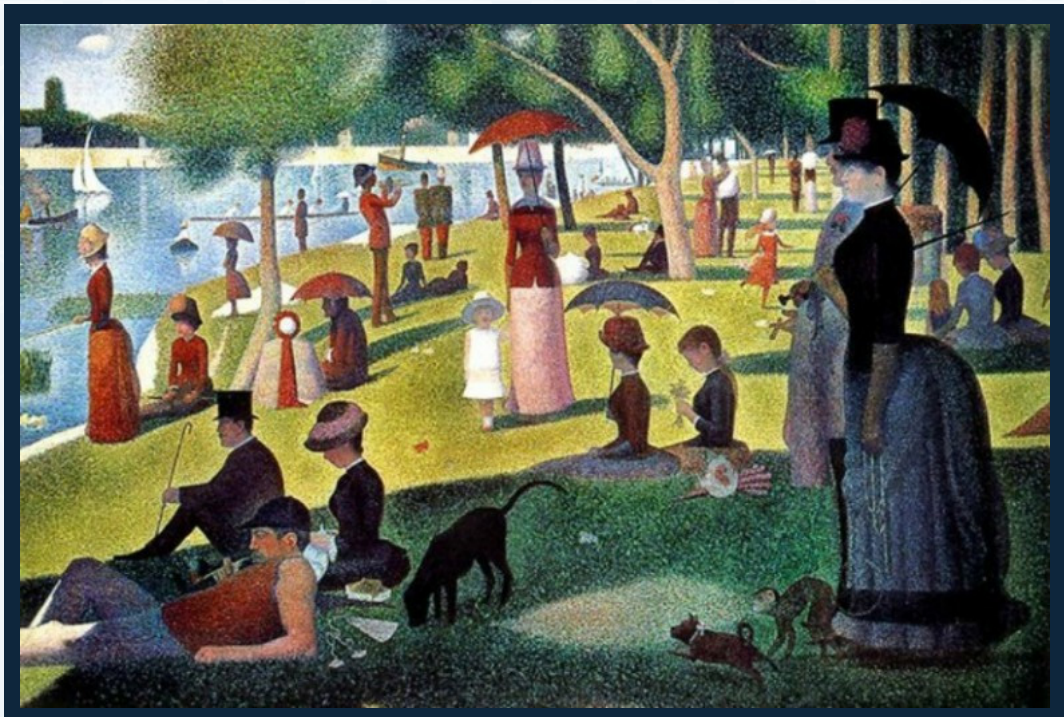


Figure 2.

Another school of art emerged later, which is Expressive Art. This movement or school has surpassed in its style what the classic schools or movements achieve, both in terms of planning and color drawing. Therefore, the expressive painting is organized according to a clear artistic structure and characters that are not hidden. The pioneer of this art is the Dutch artist (van

Gogh), who drew a plan called «The Starry Night», as shown in Figure (3).



Figure 3.

Moving on to another art form, there was a clear influence on planning in the form of Cubism, which was a reaction to the realist art movements. This movement was founded on the principle of breaking down the natural form of objects. The most important artists of this movement are Paul Cezanne, (Picasso, and Braque, as shown in Figure 4 of Picasso.



Figure 4.

There is another school and type of art called Abstract art, where the drawing and artwork move from their natural form to their essence. In Abstract art, most of the external signs of things and subjects disappear, and most of the factors of this art rely on abstraction, stripping away, and giving only hints that suggest a form that includes an idea and a content on which the artwork is based. This abstraction is relative to the external form. One of the most famous schools of Abstract art is shown in Figure 5.



Figure 5.

Here, we have only touched on some of the schools or movements that have influenced planning. It is worth noting that these movements have diverse manifestations in artistic production, and each artist has his vision for his artistic production, talent, and the extent of his impact on society. This production which is based on planning, is the foundation of all artistic work, as we have previously mentioned. Not far from that, these types of art, i.e., artistic movements and schools, have a clear impact on Arab artists and the extent of their

influence on them, including Iraqi artists. Several Iraqi artists have been influenced by these types of schools, such as the artist Jawad Salim as shown in Figure 6.



Figure 6.

Jawad Salim (1961-1926) was an Iraqi artist who grew up between Turkey and Iraq. He was a sculptor and had many works in sculpture, as well as in drawing. He was born in Ankara to Iraqi parents from Mosul, his father was an officer in Ankara. He came from a family that loved art and was sent to France to study, then he went to Rome to complete his studies. After that, he went to London and was influenced by the sculptor Rodin, whom he studied under for years. He then became an expert in preservation of antiquities at the Iraqi Museum. He completed his studies in London and returned to the Iraqi Museum, where he became the head of the arts department at the Institute of Fine Arts in Baghdad until his death on January 1961 ,22. He founded The Baghdad Modern Art Group in 1951, which included a group of students and artists, in addition to establishing the Iraqi School of Modern Art. Jawad Salim was

able to establish his artistic vision, drawing its principles from the group he founded, which was related to Iraqi folklore. The identity of Iraqi art emerged since its foundation, as his vision relentlessly sought to extract its authenticity in the sense understood by Jawad Salim himself. This authenticity, to the extent that it goes or remains in the past, at the same time responds to the length of the self and its imagination, as long as it is related to the production of a national and humanistic feature . His Baghdadiyat represented the actual starting point for a modernist movement. The artist had several works in sculpture and drawing, and his most important work was the Freedom Monument, which is a bronze sculpture. Jawad Salim won the silver prize in sculpture at the first art exhibition in Baghdad in 1931 when he was only 11 years old. One of his artistic works in drawing is the painting «Watermelon Seller,» which is a colorful painting embodying the spirit of Baghdad and its heritage, as shown in Figure (7). (Asim, 31 :2004)



Figure 7.

And it is not hidden from us that his immortal work, the Freedom Monument, still stands to this day. This work has become a symbol of Baghdad, and no mention of Baghdad can be made without the monument being present in memory. It carries many meanings and is an epic that embodies a noble idea and a revolution against injustice. It represents all segments of Iraqi society, as shown in Figure (8).



Figure 8.

Therefore, all artistic works that we see with their colors have a basis in their creation, which is planning. Planning relies on one of the elements of art, which is the line, in addition to color, shape, form, shadow, and light.

What concerns us in these elements that make up the artwork is the line. It is the most crucial element in the composition, as it clarifies the details of the image or painting and the units that establish the artwork through the direction of the line, its thickness, weakness, and the tool used to create it. There are many tools used to create the line, including various types of pens, brushes of different sizes, and other machines capable of drawing lines.

Moreover, the line depends on its degree of brightness or darkness and its luminance value. It is considered the foundation of geometric drawing, decoration, architecture, writing, and everything related to thought and vision. The line is also an essential component of every shape drawn in the visual arts. Additionally, the interdependent skill between muscle and eye movement, called «skill,» is crucial in the successful execution of any artistic work. This skill involves the ability to regularly and fully perform physical movements with precision in implementation using tools, including pens, brushes, and chisels, which sculptors use with accuracy. Therefore, the attention to performance or the ability to polish and finish while adapting to changing conditions in work performance and execution with precision is a successful process in education.

Studies related to the current study

Mohammed, 2020

The aim of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of teaching art education skills, specifically planning and color skills, using the modeling method for elementary school students. To achieve this goal, the researcher developed six null hypotheses. The research was conducted on a purposive sample of 50 male and female fifth-grade students from Al-Shahid Kamil Shabib Primary School in the Directorate of Education of Al-Karkh First in Baghdad.

The researcher designed an analysis form for drawings, consisting of 18 main areas branching into 59 sub-areas,

which was presented to a group of art education and fine arts experts for review. Statistical methods such as T-test, Cooper formula, and Pearson correlation formula were used to analyze the data and reach the study's results.

The findings showed that teaching art education skills using the modeling method, where the skill is presented sequentially to the student, leads to a clearer understanding of information, enhances the ability to acquire skills and knowledge, and raises the level of education. The researcher recommended that teachers be trained in effective teaching methods and suggested conducting similar studies in other art education subjects and educational stages

Al-Attab, 1991

The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of using the modeling method on the outcomes of first-year students in the planning of silent nature subject in the art education department at the College of Fine Arts. The research sample comprised 28 male and female students, with 14 students in the experimental group and 14 in the control group.

The researcher used the experimental method (with two equivalent groups and a pre-test) and prepared a teaching booklet consisting of four lessons, an achievement test, and a tool for assessing skill performance. The statistical methods used were T-test, Pearson correlation formula, and Spearman formula.

The findings showed that the experimental group, who studied using the modeling method according to the teaching booklet prepared in the research, outperformed the control group, who



studied using the conventional method. The study concluded that using the modeling method is effective in improving students' achievements in the planning of silent nature subject in the art education department at the College of Fine Arts.

Discussion of previous studies

After reviewing previous studies, it is important to note the similarities and differences between the current study and those that have been conducted previously. The present study is in agreement with two previous studies in choosing planning as a scientific topic for all students at different levels. However, the current study differs from previous studies in its procedures, as it is an experimental study, whereas previous studies were descriptive and similar to experimental studies. There are several key theoretical indicators to consider when discussing the topic of planning in art. Planning is one of the fundamental fields in creating any artistic work. The doctrinal transformations in art were achieved by giving freedom to artists. Planning has gone through stages, starting from classical to advanced stages of various art schools and doctrines. Additionally, planning has been influenced by several stages of cultural changes. Iraqi drawing art has been influenced, like any other drawing arts, by these stages of cultural change

Chapter Three Research Procedures

Firstly, Research Methodology: To achieve the research objective, the researcher followed an experimental methodology.

Group	Equivalence	Independent	Dependent
Experimental	Age	Training	Planning Skill
Control		Conventional method	

Secondly, Research Population: The research population consists of first-year students in the Department of Art Education at the College of Basic Education at both Mustansiriya and Misan Universities, morning studies for the academic year (2022-2021), totaling (174) male and female students.

Thirdly, Research Sample: The researcher deliberately selected a representative sample from the research population, which consists of students in the Department of Art Education at the College of Basic Education at Misan University, as he is a faculty member in that department, which makes it easier for him to apply the experimental procedures. The research sample consists of (36) male and female students, divided by the researcher into two groups, experimental and control, with (18) male and female students in each group.

Fourthly, Experimental Design: The researcher used a partially controlled design between the experimental and control groups.

Fifthly - Research Procedures: To obtain accurate results, the researcher performed equivalence between the experimental and control groups in the variable of chronological age before

starting the teaching process. This was done to avoid the impact of this factor on the results of the experiment. The ages of the students were calculated in months until the date of the experiment (2022/3/6). The average age of the experimental group was found to be 244.5 months with a standard deviation of 21.25, while the average age of the control group was 244.5 months with a standard deviation of 21.71. The researcher used the independent samples t-test to determine the significance of the difference between the two means. The calculated t-value was 0.031, which was lower than the tabular value (0.03) at a significance level of 0.05 with 34 degrees of freedom. This indicates that the two research groups are statistically equivalent in terms of chronological age.

Sixthly - Research Requirements

Scientific material:

The researcher determined the scientific material of the experiment according to the vocabulary of the planning subject and the colors specified for teaching first-stage students.

Preparation of training plans:

The researcher prepared two types of plans for the two groups (experimental and control), which were presented to a group of referees and experts. The researcher made some modifications based on their feedback to reach the final format of these plans. The researcher also developed a research tool, which is an observation form, based on the theoretical framework of the research that includes two axes: training skills and planning skills.

Validity of the tool

The researcher presented the observation form to a group of

experts and made some modifications based on their feedback. The final version of the research tool was considered to be face-valid.

Seventhly - Experiment Application

The researcher applied the experiment on 2022/3/6 and it ended on 2022/5/6.

Eighthly - Statistical Methods

The researcher used SPSS version 23 and the following statistical equations and methods:

Independent samples t-test to determine equivalence between the research groups.

Kappa coefficient to calculate the agreement among experts.

Agreement coefficient = (number of agreements) / (number of agreements + number of disagreements) × 100

(Al-Nabhani, 2004, p. 1990).

Chapter Four

Results Presentation:

To verify the research hypothesis, which stated that there are no statistically significant differences at a significance level of 0.05 between the planning skills of the college students who underwent training and those who did not in planning a part of their project, the researcher calculated the mean and standard deviation of the college students' grades in the experimental and control groups. The mean grade of the students in the experimental group who underwent training was 33.5 with a standard deviation of 5.54, while the mean grade of the control group who did not undergo training was 27.11 with a standard deviation of 2.27. To determine the statistical significance of the difference, the researcher used the independent samples t-test as shown in the table below.

Group	Sample	Mean	St. Deviation	F. Degree	T-value		Significance level
					Calculated	Tabulated	
Experimental	18	33,5	5,54	43	4,05	2,03	Significant
Control	18	27,11	2,27				

From the table above, it is evident that the calculated t-values are larger than the tabulated t-values, indicating a statistically significant difference in favor of the experimental group. Additionally, the null hypothesis is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

Results interpretation: The results indicate a statistically significant difference between the two research groups in terms of their planning skills, which may be attributed to several factors, including:

- 1 Training helped develop planning skills among the experimental group better and faster.
- 2 Training made the student the main focus of skill development. Training contributes to creating a learning environment that
- 3 enhances students' confidence in their scientific abilities.

Conclusions:

- 1 Training has proven to be effective in improving students' planning skills.
- 2 The principle of cooperation between the teacher and the student has been achieved through the application of training, which has encouraged students' vitality, cooperation, and participation

Recommendations:

- 1 Adopt training in the planning and color subject as it has an effective role in developing students' skills.
- 2 Direct teachers to adopt modern teaching methods, including training.

Suggestions:

In light of the research results, the researcher suggests conducting the following studies:

- 1 The effect of training and repetition in developing solid sculpting skills among art education students in the sculpture subject.
- 2 Conducting another study to determine the effect of



training on developing other skills such as embroidery or representation skills, as they rely on repetition in building units.

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