



The psychological impact of the coronavirus pandemic on children's drawings (primary level)

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ABSTRACT

The current research aims to learn about the psychological impact of the coronavirus pandemic on primary school drawings.

Keywords:

psychological impact, school drawings

Search Problem:

Human societies across the historical era have faced pandemics and epidemics that have produced psychological, economic and social effects as a natural reaction to man and have generated collective habits and behavioural patterns justified by the status quo and an attempt to coexist with its innovations and to extricate its repercussions. The coronavirus is perhaps the latest and deadliest on humanity in decades, an emergency that has infected the entire globe without exception. (Children) Regardless of the health impact of the disease on children, the psychological impact on children has been greatest. Since children use the art of painting to express themselves freely and genuinely, especially at the primary level, the problem of searching for the following questions has arisen:

Q/What the psychological impact of the coronavirus pandemic on primary stnts - and udehow this has been reflected in their drawing ?

The importance and need of research:

The importance of the current study is that it connects three axes: psychology and fine arts. Health and children highlight the psychological

effects of the pupil in the light of the coronavirus pandemic and its reflection on his drawings. This is important for specialists and highlights the need for current research at the following points:

- 1- It responds to the educational goals pursued by the educational institution in attending to and highlighting the psychological aspect of the pupil to raise that scientific aspect.
- 2- Children's arts researchers and psychologists are benefiting from the development of educational programs to promote the child's personality and to evaluate his or her behavior.
- 3- Provide scientific libraries and cultural institutions with a new intellectual source

Research Objective:

The current research aims to learn about the psychological impact of the coronavirus pandemic on primary school drawings.

Search Limits:

The current research is determined by the following:

- _ Spatial boundaries: Fourth pupil of Taha al-Amin Girls' School in Babylon governorate.
- Time limits: (2020 - 2021)

Chapter II

First Research (Psychology and Artistic Creativity)

Psychology is a science that studies man's relationship with his environment and researches the nature of his influence on it. It is a science that examines the nature of the human soul, studies its feelings, knowledge of its sensations, desires, dreams, characteristics, secrets and diverse activities.

Since the artwork is a manifestation of behavior, it can be interpreted in terms of psychoanalytic concepts, and the attempt to relate the artist's character to its artistic effect, through the symbolic way in which he expresses his work, especially some of the motivations of emotive and non-emotional behavior.

The dual relationship between the artist and his work is two-way, so the analysis and interpretation of the work can shed light on some of the artist's psychological trends and struggles.⁽¹⁾

(Creative thinking): It is a series of mental activities carried out by the brain when exposed to a thrill through one of the five senses⁽¹⁾ Freud emphasizes that creativity is the realization of the subconscious aspects of the artist's life and produces works that inspire our emotions, which for us do not go beyond the reality of illusion and imagination⁽²⁾. In Freud's view, the creative artist is in fact a frustrated human being because he wants wealth, power and honour, but lacks the means to reach these desires and therefore resorts to sublimation and imaginative realization of these desires.⁽³⁾

(1) Abdah, Mustafa: philosophy of beauty and the role of mind in artistic creativity, Madbouly Library T2, Cairo, 1999, p. 32.

The Danish psychologist Eric Erickson explained in his book Art and its Monuments Artistic expression is an inventory that the surrounding outside world has not been able to bring out. And the pain and deprivation in erickson eyes activates the creative process, stoking imagination. artistic creativity compensates the artist for what life has

deprived him of. Art replaces what has been deprived of him in reality. Erickson sees the artist when he undergoes psychiatric sessions and heals his desires and psychiatric illnesses. His creative production is undervalued, and in some cases the artist leaves the whole creative process. In his view, happiness and internal peace are inconsistent with the creative process, although many people suffer from deprivation and do not make up for it with creativity, because in the first place there must be an artistic talent.

Herbert Reid sees (artwork is in a sense a liberation of personality. Our emotions are naturally suppressed and compressed. We contemplate a work of art. We feel a bit vented about our feeling).

We feel superiority, greatness and sublimation (art is the science of the economics of conscience, it is the conscience of a beautiful form⁽¹⁾. According to Carl Young, a Swiss scientist and founder of analytical psychology, artwork is a product of many complex forms of psychological activity.

Other psychologists have considered creativity as part of the mental processes practiced in "ho and used by the individual to search for pleasure and avoid pain, while Ernest Chris is considered creativity as a setback in the service of ego, and as the product of elementary processes practiced in the region before the feeling that the creative individual can easily enter⁽²⁾" BILAC is considered to be the product of persistent personal and working variables in the creative individual through which ego allows the emergence of materials derived from non-feeling and pre-feeling. Lawrence Kubie added that neurological disorders can arise when consciousness suppresses and discourages such creative processes through the strict use of symbolic functions.

Egyptian Hanoura points out that creativity is a complex process that is not individual (Even if only one person has done it) which is a mental process in which many abilities and processes are involved. This process takes place in accordance with the particular mood of the creative individual. The environmental factors surrounding the creative individual clearly

influence the clarification and appearance of his creativity.

(1) Reid, Herbert, Meaning of Art, Tr: Sami Wooba, Egyptian General Organization of Writers, p.23

(2) Qatami, Joseph, Children Williams' March Publishing and Distribution House; p. 1; 2009 ; P.137

More like a seed, in order to flower and transform into a fruitful tree, appropriate breeding conditions must be made available. Creator is exposed to various external influences that interact with each other, his or her tendencies and interests, and his or her ability to pay attention, i.e. he or she is affected by everything in his or her life⁽¹⁾.

In general, the psychoanalytic trend considers creativity to be the product of mechanical processes resulting from the regions of immorality and pre-feeling, or a primitive bioenergy that transforms into higher psychological and mental processes when the impulses of satisfaction caused by ho are discouraged or suppressed, meaning that creativity is a separate phenomenon that acts as both a biological and a psychological function. Carl Young's general creative function in art has expanded into two types of artistic creativity. The first is psychological artistic creativity. The second is visual artistic creativity, where psychological artistic creativity results from these elementary psychological processes ⁽²⁾. In the researcher's view, artistic creativity is the result of psychological conflicts within a human being. Creative ideas cannot emerge without the energy and drive to emerge. This energy is psychological effects whether positive or negative.

The coronavirus pandemic and its psychological effects

Coronavirus disease or COVID-20 (COVID-2)

This virus is very close to the SARS virus. The virus was first detected in the Chinese city of Wuhan in 2019 and has since spread around the world, causing the global coronavirus pandemic from the beginning of the pandemic to today. More than 531.457.754 million coronavirus infections have been reported in

all countries of the world, resulting in more than 6.297.757 million deaths. ⁽³⁾

(The most prominent symptoms of HIV infection are mild or severe fever followed by a dry cough and after about five days, the sufferer feels breathless, headache, fatigue and fatigue, suffers from pain in the throat and muscle. This may be accompanied by a gastrointestinal disorder and diarrhea and may develop into pneumonia and intestinal inflammation) (4) Coronavirus is infected primarily by (Spray) And also contact contaminated surfaces so it is recommended to wear masks and gloves. Several types of antiretroviral vaccine have been detected, including:

(Pfizer vaccine, Sinopharm vaccine, AstraZeneca vaccine).⁽⁵⁾

(1) Al-Zayat, Fatima Mahmoud, Creative Psychology, T1, Al-Masirah House for Evil, Distribution and Printing, 2009, p. 150

(2) Qatami, Joseph, Children Williams' M.L. ' Q; P.138

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present and future aspirations and reflecting his or her fears, conflicts and self-understanding. It is a mirror reflecting his or her values and attitudes towards the various things and attitudes surrounding him or her in his or her family, school and peer group. It is also a means of expressing and venting feelings, emotions and emotions and emotions.⁽¹⁾

The spontaneity of lines, the automatic performance and the innate design of shapes and the use of colors from before the child can be seen as a special art and a distinct quality that may not be compatible with the creativity of the child. The child exercises the skill of drawing like the rest of the other skills. "Because he gets the breathing person through whom he can occupy his time, develop his abilities, express his feelings and imbue his tendencies, in addition to expressing himself and his personal pattern technically, by organizing his plans and forms according to his own effectiveness ⁽²⁾. In the opinion of the researcher, children's drawings are a reflective mirror of children's tendencies and attitudes that invites reflection and analysis. They provide beautiful content organized according to the convictions of this age group and cannot be compared to the adult and meditative drawings that children find beautiful and bring joy to the same viewer even if the painted child is ungifted, he takes you on a tour to his beautiful innocent world.

(1)Samadoni/Hamada Fathalla: The impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the level of optional disclosure in financial reports with field study in the Egyptian business environment, research published, Tanta University, 2021, p. 8.

(2)Afghan, Mohammed Naqib Mohammed Yassin, Coronavirus, T1, Beit al-Alam, 2020, P.33

(3)Web site: [HTTPS//www.mayoclinic.com](https://www.mayoclinic.com)

Third Research: Psychology of Children's Fees:

For a long time, children's fees met with neglect, disregard and misunderstanding before they drew the attention of researchers, and were acknowledged by those responsible for the upbringing and upbringing of the child. Others saw it as a mystique of reality - as adults and adults know, and its distortion, all of which was an integral part of the then prevailing view of the child himself.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, research and studies in the field of children's drawings began, revealing to us the technical, financial, educational and psychological significance of such drawings.

It is a sincere expression of the child's wishes and needs and a means of recording his or her

(1)Entrance to the Psychology of Children's Drawings, Karayti, Abdul Mutalib Amin, Dar al-Arabi, 2, 2001, Cairo, p. 6.

(2)Mubarak, Ali Hadi Kazim, misrepresentation in children's fees, and his relationship with self-concept, master's thesis, University of Babylon, College of Fine Arts, 2007, p. 16

The child's motives for artistic expression:

It is said that human behaviour is mostly complex and driven behaviour aimed at satisfying a need, and at achieving certain

goals. Human beings do not come up with any activity without reason that motivates him to come, whether he is conscious of that reason or unaware of it.

Perhaps one of the most important motives of the child is to express the following:

1- The satisfaction of the sense of motor: (The child in his or her first years depends on his or her sensory-motor activity starting in the middle of the second year can control his or her movements and tighten his or her grip in using the pen) (1). The more the child's age, the greater his or her ability to harmonize and link the movements he or she makes. In his first era of pen we find him clamping down on the papers of the walls and on everything under his hands, such as furniture (2.)

The act of drawing itself is a source of the child's sense of aesthetic and kinetic pleasure through his or her hands and arms. The resulting patterns, lines and shapes in themselves generate a child's sense of excitement, satisfaction and pleasure.

2- Venting feelings and emotions: (Emotion venting is known by the name of emotive discharge or cleansing and is intended to vent the emotionally charged material and expertise) (3), a child begins his life free at large, and is then slowly exposed. In the context of his social upbringing of the pressures of adults and their commands and intentions within the family, school and society in general. and various artistic forms of guaranteed opportunities for free expression. is an important means of venting feelings and emotions that cannot be expressed verbally at all (4). According to the researcher, the child's feelings of hatred and love can be translated into his drawings in which the emotional energy is empty and he has the direction of people.

(1)Entrance to the Psychology of Children's Drawings, Hennidi, Manal Abdel Fattah, T1, Al-Masirah Publishing and Distribution House, 2009, p.35

(2)(Al-Karayti, Abdul-Mutalib Amin, Entrance to the Psychology of Children's Drawings, Dar Al-Arabi Thought, Cairo, 2001, p. 19

(3)Psychology of artistic expression in children, Hassan, Mustafa Mohamed Abdelaziz, Anglo-Egyptian Library, 2018, p. 72

(4)Al-Karayti, Abdul-Mutalib Amin, Entrance to the Psychology of Children's Fees, M.S., p.21

This is a good thing. It is better to resort to drawing rather than fighting with peers he hates. Therefore, the teacher of technical education has to monitor the student's drawings to tell parents the need to follow their child and listen to his problems.

3- Self-expression: It is a basic need of man to express himself and his opinions and thoughts and to find for himself the means to convey his opinions and communicate them to others and artistic expression itself a language based on lines, shapes, colors, spaces and visual formal symbols. The art of the child is a visual language that all other children can read, understand and trust in what they tell them deeply and faithfully. It is in this concept that the art of the child can be regarded as messages from him to his parents, colleagues and teachers and all those around him. The child uses art to express oneself in her various cases in pleasure, decency, love, hatred and emotion.⁽¹⁾

- Play: Play is a psychological need that is classified under the needs of physical development and is generally any behavior by an individual without a prior scientific objective. Researchers have emphasized that the artistic expression of children is a form of play, both an automatic free activity emanating from the child to satisfy his or her needs. The artistic expression of the child is similar to the inspirational play in which the child expresses the objects surrounding him or her, usually concrete objects of a realistic nature that the child envisages in a lively speaking.⁽²⁾

(1) Miligi, Ali, Children's visual expressions, t2, Houry Printing House, Cairo, 2000, p. 151

(2) Psychology of artistic expression in children, Hassan, Mustafa Mohamed Abdelaziz, Anglo-Egyptian Library, 2018, p. 68 - 69

**Explanatory theories of children's fees:
Theories of counting children's fees can be summarized as follows:**

Psychoanalytic theory: psychoanalytic theory assumes:

- Children's visual arts stand out from the emotional side and reflect how they feel.
 - Art is an expression of immorality, and can be interpreted to give insight into a child's personality or emotional state.
 - Using color, lines, size, shape and space all connects a meaning that can be read by a psychoanalyst.
 - A number of common activities in early childhood emanate from psychoanalytic theory, where such activities provide opportunities for children to launch their emotion and express themselves freely.)¹⁾
- Cognitive theory: cognitive theory suggests that children draw what they see. Visual projects are a conception of something real on the web. ", while perception is a reconstruction and interpretation of the image based on factors such as past experience, personality and neurological construction, Cognitive theory says that the drawing focuses on that the child in his drawing highlights the features of the thing s eyes are more than you can imagine, and the application of this theory has led to the construction of artistic programs and means to help children focus on detail and improve their visual distinction²⁾

(1) Saadat, Mahmoud Fattouh Mohammed, provided in the psychology of children's fees, t2, Al-Huda printing, 2020, p. 14

(2) Saadat, Mahmoud Fattouh Mohammed, Presented in Children's Fee Psychology, T2, Al-Huda Printing, 2020, p 15

- gestalt theory: gestalts consider that painting is governed by the laws of structure and shape and in the alarming field, a view with which many theorists even non-gestalts agree, the drawings require at least two first psychological cognitive processes. (Visual sensation) And the second expression (kinetic) and there is a variable or third process, cognitive that mediates these two processes, that is, between cognition and behavior. ⁽¹⁾ The gestalt theory has understood the process of cognition and its laws and the relationship of form to the ground or background on or through which it is drawn. gestaltians consider that painting or art in general can only be dealt with from a cognitive perspective and see that children's perception is not merely a photographic recording of reality as seen by adults.) Children's fees are not a recording of the full range of partial details in the realization but a report on the nature of the reality as captured by the child⁽²⁾

- Cognitive theory: This theory assumes that the children draw what they know and the more the child gets the concept or thing, the more proficient and detailed the drawing⁽³⁾

- Uplifting theory: These theories suggest that children's ability to art evolves naturally through a series of public stages and that adult intervention or guidance in education can, in fact, have the opposite effect on this development⁽⁴⁾.

- Behavioral Empirical Theory: In revealing the different aspects of human behavior, this school has been interested and has assumed that the artwork is sensory stimuli that trigger our mental process responses behind these observable and interpretable strategies. Behavioral theory is

one of the therapeutic theories in psychology.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Same source, p. 15

(2) Assad, Haider Abdul Karim Mohammed, Psychological Characteristics in Autism Children's Fees, (3) Master's Thesis, Babylon University, Faculty of Fine Arts, 2014, p. 54

(4) Saadat, Mahmoud Fattouh Mohammed, presented in the psychology of children ' Q, p 16

Source: p. 17.

(5) Al-Shanawi, Amanah Ibrahim: aesthetic preference for the characteristics of the visual thrill, University of Tanta, 1999, p. 12

Graphic diagnosis of child behavior:

Children's fees help to understand the child's behavior as expressed in his/her drawings as follows:

- Hatred: The child shows feelings of hatred in his drawing by drawing ugly faces or weapons by the child in which there are connotations of hatred and numerous disputes in the environment in which he lives. The child's social situation must therefore be examined in order not to adversely affect his or her classmates⁽¹⁾
- Intellectual and emotional imbalance in the child: The child shows the imbalance in his drawing by showing the inability to adjust the drawing in terms of size, inclination and pressure of the pen at the age of 10.
- Confusion: The child appears puzzled in his drawing when the child begins drawing the human body from non-hands or legs means that he does not know how to behave or what he is required to do.
- Rebellion: The child shows rebellion in his drawing when he write off the drawing or wipe it down in a heavy way.
- Shame: The shy child appears in his drawing when he paints slim or slim human forms and spasms. This is linked to shame and lack of initiative at work.

- Aggression: The child shows aggressive behavior in his drawing when drawing large mouths or sharp teeth is associated with aggression.
- Fear: The child manifests fear in his drawing when drawing large eyes is associated with fear, anxiety and not feeling safe.
- Repression: The deletion of certain parts of the body during the expression of the drawing can express repression as a defensive method. The deletion of hands from the drawing expresses difficulties of communicating with others as well. Closed fists suggest suppressed aggression. If the legs and feet are drawn first and given more attention than that directed to the rest of the body, it may reflect inhibition or repression⁽²⁾.

(1) Saadat, Mahmoud Fattouh Mohammed, presented in the psychology of children ' Q, p 83

(2) Freina, Osama Omar: Diagnostic Value of a Person's Drawing Test in PTSD Discrimination in a Sample of Children, Master's Thesis, Islamic University, College of Education, Gaza, 2011, p. 44

Fee Size Indications

Children's fees often tend to oversize units, but it has been noted that children who draw units are excessive and large. (Greater than usual) This indicates aggressive tendencies, or expresses the need to exaggerate and exaggerate while small-unit fee enforcers appear to indicate a sense of inefficiency or a tendency to disengage from the environment, loss of self-esteem, anxiety, depressive and dependent tendencies, and loss of security and effectiveness. They are frequent in attitudes and unable to express their feelings, so they tend to be contracted and gloomy⁽¹⁾

Symbolic connotations of color

Some children tend to use only certain colors. This is associated with the physiological effect of colors on the child's psyche and with the colors as agreed indications:

Red: Contains heat and sensory excitement and indicates willpower, activism, competition and aggression

Black: shows depression and repression as it represents selflessness and surrender

Green: is the color of safety and relative freedom from threat

Blue: Includes interest exactly

Brown: Includes defensive and immature response to impactful effects

Yellow: combines aggression and sensory excitement⁽²⁾

Orange: The color of the motor increases the heartbeat gives a sense of comfort and fun

Pink: fun color, childhood, torment, femininity and meek

Violet: The color of greatness, luxury and excellence Who loves this color is of difficult character and his confidence is strong and sometimes it is difficult to understand the owners of this color like to be different⁽³⁾

(1)Mubarak, Ali Hadi Kazim, misrepresentation in children's fees and his relationship with self-concept, master's thesis, Babylon University College of Fine Arts, 2007, p. 19

(2)Hijazi, Sana Nasr, Children's Clinical Psychology, 1, Al-Masirah Publishing and Distribution House, Oman, 2009, p. 230

(3)Falcon, Ayad Mohammed, Color Philosophy, Eligibility for Publication and Distribution, i 1, 2010, p. 102.

Imagination in children

Imagination is the possibility of creating new images and perceptions by addressing the human experience formed over previous times, and imagination is a top psychological function whereby mental transition takes place beyond the limits of what can be directly perceived.

The imagination of a child in the fifth year of life allows him to understand and understand the actual factual images of science fiction. In the ten-year phase, children passionately tell scary and terrifying tales. Imagination secures perception (knowledge) when the degree of thumb and ambiguity of a situation is very large. This is the general function of imagination in children as well as in adults.

Prior to school and during the first grade, the child is characterized by a revitalization of the imagination function, showing creative imagination, children in the early elementary grades spend the bulk of their activity through imagination and passionately engage in creative activity.⁽¹⁾ A child in middle childhood enjoys realistic science fiction. He does not live away from reality and always aims at production, innovation or so-called synthetic fiction. He can distinguish between reality and imagination that is capable of installing and creating images that do not actually exist. This kind of imagination is directed to a practical end and when the child reaches late childhood, imagination becomes clear, evolving and becoming a realistic and creative imagination⁽²⁾. In the researcher's view, fiction is associated with the degree of intelligence.

Movement in children's fees

They are most common in children's fees where they draw a person taking something, giving something, delivering or meeting and the drawing of gifted children includes a movement where they draw individuals walking or running, dogs jumping, birds flying, trees bobbing, etc.⁽³⁾

(1) Leo Subutina, Imagination and Development in Children, Tr: Ahmed Mohamed Khanis, 1, Window House for Publishing and Distribution, Damascus, 2010, 8 _ 11.

(2)Al-Mayali, Ahmed Nur Kazim, Psychological dimensions in the fees of physically disabled children, Master's thesis, University of Babylon, Faculty of Fine Arts, 2012, p. 66.

(3)Hijazi, Sana Nasr, Children's Clinical Psychology, 1, Al-Masirah Publishing and Distribution House, Oman, 2009, p. 229

Proportion and proportion

A child may, in his/her drawings, express objects of particular interest to him/her. He/she may focus on a particular thing and neglect other things. The child's descent takes on emotional meaning.⁽¹⁾

Sovereignty

means emphasizing a particular element in the drawing such as line, shape, color, etc., The eye proceeds from it to the rest of the composition

with emphasis on the important element that should be inspired by the appropriate degree of sovereignty or emphasis, To give attention, where the shape unit requires that a certain part of the visual elements prevail over the rest of the parts, where it is a centre for attracting attention while retaining the artwork unit, in order to have a priority part to draw attention to beyond it".⁽²⁾

Rhythm

It is done by giving some relay and orderly continuity to a number of things that are more or less similar and is more interesting when associated with some or part of the gradual change in the nature of the topic, This law emphasizes the idea of individual freedom of components and suggests that they can escape the rules. However, it is largely consistent with a well-known perception of perspective.⁽³⁾

Space

Space is the key element in the birth of size and forms of the photographic surface, which was a two-dimensional vacuum before the shapes found their way into it. Space is the realization of shapes and space as an element of formation that turns into an aesthetic value that can be visually and sensually perceived⁽⁴⁾.

(1)Source: p.221

(2)Al Jabouri, Isra Hamid Ali, aesthetic place in children's fees between the countryside and the city, master's thesis, University of Babylon, 2004.

(3)Al Mouli, Ghazp Abdulmouli Jalil, Technical Features between Children and Fungi Fees, Master's Thesis, Babylon University, Faculty of Fine Arts, 2008, p. 87

(4)Al Hussein, Ayad Hassanin, artistic interpretation of the line according to the design foundations of the Islamic era, doctoral thesis, University of Baghdad, Faculty of Fine Arts, 1996, p.137

The researcher considers that the child's personality is evident by controlling the vacuum. A bold and courageous child finds him filling the entire page space with a drawing while a shy and homemade child finds him seeing you all the drawing elements in one corner.

Variation

Variation means the difference in the presentation and contents of units in the composition in such a way as to make this composition striking, and the color interference is produced if it exceeds two hot and cold colors, or when a basic and secondary color converge.⁽¹⁾

Unit

is the consistency of units and their relationship with each other, so that these units appear inconsistent and aesthetically acceptable to the eye and give a positive meaning to the general unit, so as to give comfort to the breath you see.⁽²⁾

Repetition

The child settles on a certain number of forms that he repeats on an ongoing basis. For example, the tree has fixed symbols to use whenever he is asked to express them. According to the researcher, the child's use of the recurrence feature has psychological dimensions associated with the events in which he or she experiences, it can be that he or she repeats something to us, or he or she repeats something as a result of his or her entrenchment in his or her mind because of his or her association with an incident.⁽³⁾

Mohammed, Nassif Jassim and Azam al-Bazzaz: Foundations of Artistic Design, Baghdad University, Faculty of Fine Arts, 2001, p. 39

Abdul Hamid, Shaker: Aesthetic Preference, Knowledge World Book Series, Kuwait, 1990, p. 229

Khamis, Hamdi, Teaching Methods of Art for Teachers and Teachers, Arab Center for Culture and Science, Beirut, 1965, p. 69

Chapter III: Research curriculum and procedures

Search method: Use the descriptive search method in the current research process, using the content analysis method.

Search Procedures:

Research Community:

The fourth primary pupil from Taha al-Amin Girls' School in Babylon governorate, numbering 67, includes girls.

Sample Search:

The search sample amounted to 25 drawings withdrawn in a random manner.

Analysis Tool:

The researcher used theoretical framework indicators and examined the research samples by building a tool that included (12) axis and (14) property and after verifying the authenticity and stability of the tool applied by the researcher in sample analysis. As in (Appendix 1)

Instrument Validity:

Extract ostensible authenticity of the tool after its presentation to a panel of experts (annex 2). The percentage of experts' agreement on the areas and vertebrae of the tool ranged from 100% to 90%. These ratios indicate the Instrument Validity.

Chapter IV:**Results**

- 1- Grief: Grief accounted for 60% of drawings, which is normal for children's suffering and difficulties in life as a result of the coronavirus outbreak and their imprisonment in homes as a result of quarantine, preventing them from playing with friends and stopping schools. The effect of happiness and signs of joy did not appear in all drawings
- 2- Fear, anxiety and stress: The highest percentage of sample analysis is 90%. The coronavirus has created a sense of fear and anxiety in children and reflects this on their drawings. This has been demonstrated by the magnitude of the exaggeration of part of the sketch by drawing the coronavirus the size of the paper. Graphics varied from depicting coronavirus as an invading army trying to eliminate humanity and a virus trying to infiltrate family happiness and a savage being trying to lock everyone up in homes.
- 3- Loneliness: loneliness and gloom emerged by drawing a child's own loneliness in one corner of the drawing and in opaque colors
- 4- Longings: The feeling of missing friends, neighbors and relatives has emerged as children confined to their homes under lockdown due to the coronavirus have drawn the most from friends in school, grandparents, football and open playing arenas, as well as an incubation fee for toy cities and entertainment that the child was denied during the quarantine.
- 5- Anger: The feeling of anger emerged through the intensity of the line, the use of hot colors, the painting of people with open mouths and sharp teeth, and the feeling of anger is due to the boredom of the child from quarantine and the desire to get rid of restrictions from social distancing and to follow health guidelines that would narrow the screws on the child's freedom
- 6- A sense of responsibility, confrontation and defense: The fees that symbolize toiletries such as soap, sanitizer and water were abundant as a result of saturating the child's mind by warning against germs and the need to follow hygiene guidelines. Some of them used their drawings to make imagined medicine to treat a patient on paper and offer solutions from making their imagination. Drawings of people wearing a mask have also emerged as a means of preventing the disease, all of which demonstrate the child's sense of responsibility in tackling and fighting the virus in all ways.
- 7- Aggression and hatred: a small proportion appeared in graphics and were represented by ugly facial drawings and the use of weapons, individual cases associated with the child's social environment.
- 8- Love : Home and family appear as a source of protection for the child and isolate him from external danger. The coronavirus has developed the bonds of love among family members as a result of quarantine, gathering them in one place and worrying each other about contracting the virus.

- 9- Affecting things: the use of technological devices such as telephone and iPad increased by 90% as a result of the quarantine. This is reflected in their drawings, which embodied images they attached to their imagination of heroes and personalities who were addicted to viewing them.
- 10-Inactivity and laziness: the appearance of inactivity and laziness through line and movement within design. This is due to the child's boredom during the quarantine, his isolation from the outside world and his lack of vital activities that would trigger his activity such as playing with friends and going to school.
- 11-Suppression: It appeared by deleting some details such as hands and legs in some drawings due to the difficulty of the pupil's cruel events such as illness or the loss of a dear one from what was born with pent-up grief that he could not express or speak.
- 12-Thanks, pride and gratitude for the beauty: Drawings have emerged containing messages of thanks to doctors who care for patients and expose their lives to death. Other drawings also featured a police presence alongside doctors as defenders of the world. This demonstrates the child's gratitude to those responsible for protecting him and expresses his reassurances of their existence.
- 13-Individual differences have arisen between pupils in levels of psychological impact due to different levels of mentality and different family and environmental conditions, including those whose family has mitigated the psychological impact, and who on the contrary may have increased the psychological impact.
- 14-Some samples collected more than one psychological trace and the effects were overlapping with some k (sadness + fear), (loneliness + suspense), (aggression + anger)

Conclusions:

- 1- These fees have helped mitigate the negative effects of the virus on children because they express what is in their mind.
- 2- The fees expressed the children's responsibility and their attempts to fend off the danger themselves and prove that they know well what life is going through from a threat. Children are not recipients of adult influences but are also co-actors in this world, although sometimes their effectiveness is limited to simple tools they possess, such as pen and colour.
- 3- The fees can do things that children can't actually do, and that expresses how young people want to fight the virus and jail it, but they don't know how to do it realistically.
- 4- The coronavirus pandemic has revealed children's ability to cope and cope with variables more firmly and less fragile than we thought they would.
- 5- The similarity of graphic ideas indicates the universality of the child's art and that they are similar to the same circumstances.
- 6- Most of the graphics ideas were fanciful because of the pupil's lack of understanding and understanding of what was happening around him, he resorted to imagination to visualize the reality of the events and clearly observed that the pupils were creative in their imagination and showed a cartoonish sense in drawing themes such as depicting the globe wearing a muzzle.

Recommendations:

In the light of previous conclusions, the researcher recommends that:

- 1- Establish a joint collaboration and a link between the social researcher (educational guide) and the art teacher to stand up and highlight the psychological aspects of the pupils by analyzing their drawings.

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- 2- Organizing psychological rehabilitation courses for pupils (parties, recreational activities, art exhibitions of pupils' conclusions, awards and honors, competitions) to raise the negative energy suppressed in the time of coronavirus and turn it into a positive energy.
 - 3- The need to take care of the creative aspects that have emerged in the time of coronavirus and seek to develop them.

Proposals:

In the light of previous conclusions and recommendations, the researcher proposes to undertake the following studies:

- 1- Educational and psychological projections of the coronavirus pandemic on school theatre activities.
- 2- Cartoon in children's drawings under the coronavirus pandemic.
- 3- The aesthetic of creativity in primary drawings under the coronavirus pandemic.