



PROCESS

The aim of this study is to determine how the art students' awareness of nuclear weapons reflected by them on their paintings. The first, second and fourth year students studying in Art teaching programme during the spring term in 2019 at the Faculty of Education at Cumhuriyet University were involved in this study. The study was conducted with one of the quantitative research method, a quasi-experimental method. On the first week, as a data collection tool, students were asked to depict their feelings about nuclear weapons on their paintings without giving them any knowledge. During the following two weeks, two hours of lectures were given to the students through a seminar by experts on the nuclear weapons. After these lectures, the students were asked to paint on the nuclear weapons theme. Students were given approximately one hour to complete their paintings. The final work done by the students were collected by the researchers.

FINDINGS

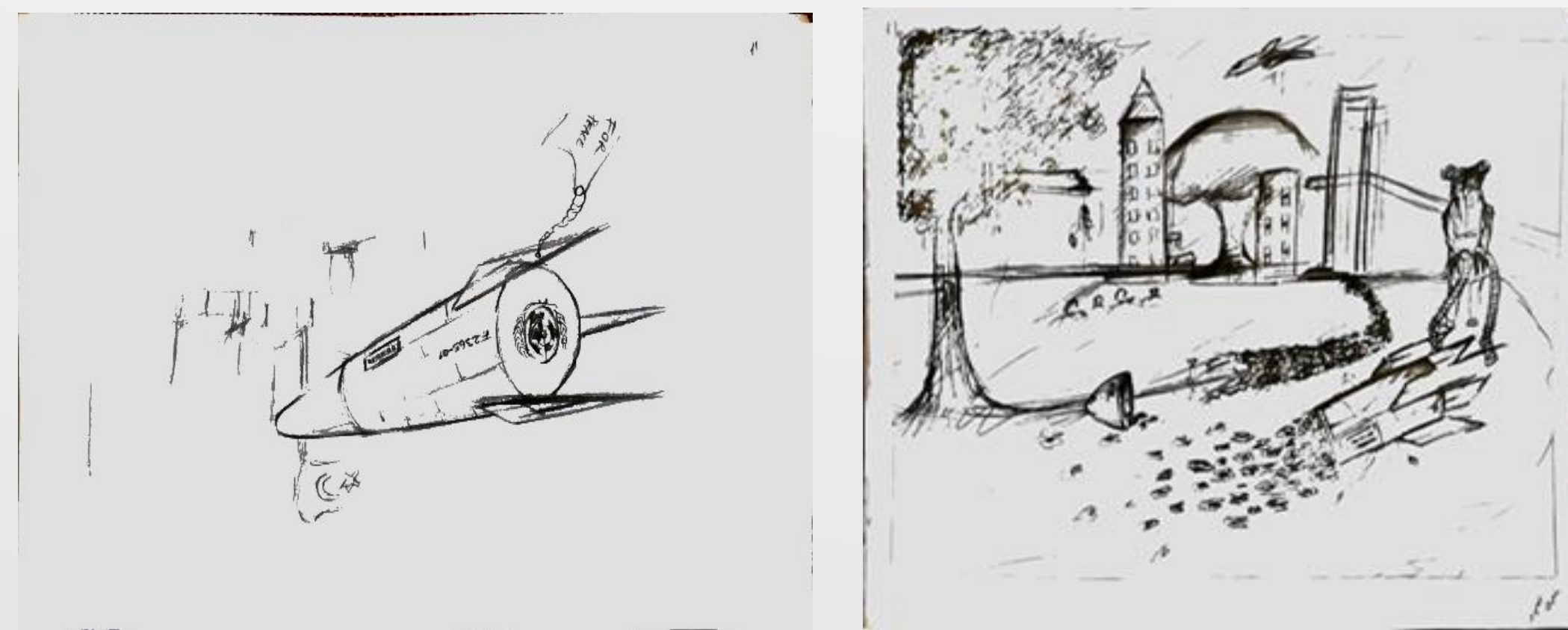
The paintings were evaluated by the experts to determine to what extent the awareness of nuclear weapons was reflected by the students on their work. As an evaluation criterion, the paintings were evaluated under the themes of sensitivity, awareness and attitude.

Sample	N	X(mean)	Sd
Pre-test	22	5.45	0.50
Post-test	22	6.90	0.58

The mean of the students' paintings done before the seminars was calculated as (5.45) and the mean of the last paintings after seminars was calculated as (6.90). The results obtained by the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test utilized to reveal the significance between the scores was shown on the Table.

Post-test/pre-test	N	Mean of Ranks	Sum of Ranks	z	p
Negative Ranks	2 ^a	3,25	6,50	-2,917 ^b	,004
Positive Ranks	12 ^b	8,21	98,50		
Ties	8 ^c				
Total	22				

There is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test scores of the students' paintings on the nuclear weapons. Thus, the students' paintings before the seminars on the nuclear weapons have lower scores than the ones they painted after seminars.



The first paintings were drawn on the basis of general information about nuclear weapons. On the painting after the seminars, it was observed that the knowledge about the nuclear weapons has an effect on students' awareness of the dangers of the nuclear weapons.

The experts' comments on some students' paintings before the seminar and after the seminar are as follows:



On the left paintings done by the students before the seminar, it was observed that the students had initial knowledge about the nuclear weapons, on the right paintings done by the students after the seminar, it was seen that as the students' knowledge increased they could progress their creativity. They showed it on their second work as the continuation of their first paintings.



On the paintings above, it is seen that the damages caused by the nuclear weapons was perceived and depicted by the students as a global threat to people and nature.

That the people lose their innocence as they grow up and that people designed their own weapons to kill themselves with harmful actions were depicted by students.

SUGGESTIONS

As a result of the study, it was seen that students gained awareness of the dangers of the nuclear weapons through the seminars given by the expert, and they could depict their knowledge on their paintings. In this context, it can be suggested that the experts on nuclear weapons can be invited to give lectures or seminars to arts students so that they can increase their awareness about how to protect the environment and depict the dangers caused by nuclear weapons. The more the candidate art teachers be informed the more likely they may reflect their knowledge on their teaching career.