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Kapetanović ■ projekt *project* Play Away Violence - igra | A Game ■ 2005. - 2006. ■ opis projekta *project description*
 --- Ova je igra predviđena za igranje u dječjim vrtićima. Interakciju omogućavaju izmjenjivi dijelovi tijela igračaka. Naime, igračke su zamišljene kao realna slika čovječanstva – likovi su pripadnici svih rasa, razlikuju se prema boji kože, visini i debljini, boji i položaju očiju, boji i kvaliteti kose itd. Mnogi od njih imaju tjelesne deformacije ili boluju od neke bolesti. Imaju gips na nozi ili ruci, nose naočale i različite proteze, nekima nedostaje prst, neki sjede u invalidskim kolicima, neki se služe štakama. Pojedini boluju od leukemije, jedni od neishranjenosti, drugi imaju alergijski osip. Neki su žrtve rata te prirodnih ili ekoloških katastrofa. Spolnost na igračkama valja pokazati kao prvu i osnovnu tjelesnu razliku među ženama i muškarcima, ona nikako ne smije ostati tabu. Djecu valja suptilno poučiti o spolnosti, da bi se preduhitrila nepažljivost medija u toj domeni. Dijete je potaknuto da svaki dan složi igračku drukčijega karaktera i upravo je to efekt iznenađenja takve igre. Likovi nisu junaci, njihova je moć u različitosti. Oni ne proizvode stereotipe i ne stvaraju predrasude. Što su različiti, djeci su zanimljiviji i uzbudljiviji. Svi su dijelovi tijela igračaka kompatibilni, te je djeci otvorena mogućnost da posve izmiješaju boje – njihova igračka dana može, primjerice, biti crnac s bijelom glavom i žutom rukom. Igra ima vrlo važnu ulogu pri socijalizaciji djeteta. Dok većina igara samo oponaša svijet odraslih, ova bi, uz to, poučavala pozitivnim vrijednostima tog svijeta, razvijala u djeci svijest o njima samima i vlastitim tijelima, te svijest o zajednici. U tom bi smjeru djelovala povoljno na prihvaćanje osoba s različitim vrstama i stupnjevima invalidnosti i poremećaja, na podizanje praga rasne i religijske tolerancije, te na poboljšanje muško-ženskih odnosa. Istodobno bi djecu pripremila na okrutnost svakodnevice i zastrašujuće budućnosti koja prijete terorizmom, mnogobrojnim bolestima, zagađenošću, ekološkim katastrofama – dakle svime što će ostaviti tragove na tijelu i duhu ljudi. Zamišljeno je da se igračke izrađuju od tkanine, iz nekoliko razloga: 1. PVC-igračke pokazale su se štetnima za zdravlje, kako tvrdi Greenpeace, naime, omekšavajući agensi koje PVC-igračke izlučuju mogu dovesti do oštećenja bubrega, kao i uzrokovati neplodnost; 2. Igračke s porukama poput naše izgledaju zastrašujuće ako su načinjene od gume jer ona kao materijal zahtijeva realniju razradu detalja što je u ovom slučaju nepotrebno; 3. Proizvodnja je jeftinija i više ekološka; 4. Anketna istraživanja dokazuju da se djeca u dobi za koju su ove igračke zamišljene radije igraju mekanim, krpenim, nego polutvrđim gumenim igračkama. ■ *This is a game designed to be played in kindergartens. Exchangeable parts of the bodies of toys enable interaction. The toys are imagined as a realistic image of humanity – the figures are members of all races, they differ in terms of skin colour, height and adiposity, colour and position of eyes, colour and quality of hair and so on. Many of them have some physical deformations or some medical condition. They have plaster casts on their arms or legs, they have glasses and various prosthetics, some are missing fingers or toes, others are sitting in wheelchairs, and others are walking on crutches. Some of them are sick of leukaemia, some of undernourishment, others have allergic rashes. Some of them again are the casualties of war, of natural and ecological disasters. Sexuality in these toys is properly shown as the first and basic physical difference between men and women, and must not ever remain taboo. Children ought to be subtly taught about sexuality, in order to forestall the negligence of the media in this domain. A child is encouraged every day to create a doll toy with a different character, and it is this that is the surprise effect of the game. The figures are not super heroes, their power is in their diversity. They neither produce stereotypes nor create bigotries. The more different they are, the more interesting and exciting they are to the children. All the body parts of the toys are compatible, and the children are completely free to mix the colours – their toy can one day for example be an African with a Caucasian head and an Asian arm. Play has an extremely important role in the socialisation of the child. While most games just imitate the world of adults, this would, as well as that, teach the positive values of the world, develop in the children an awareness of themselves and their own bodies, an awareness of the community. It would thus have a favourable effect in teaching them to accept people with different kinds and degrees of disablement and disturbances, would raise the threshold of religious and racial tolerance, and improve man and woman relations. It would at the same time prepare the children for the cruelty of the everyday world and for a terrifying future that threatens terrorism, numerous sicknesses, pollution, ecological disasters – everything, that is, that will leave traces on the body and spirit of people. The toys are intended to be made of cloth, for several reasons: 1. PVC toys have been proved to be deleterious to health, as Greenpeace points out, i.e., the softening agents that PVC toys release can lead to renal failure as well as infertility; 2. Toys with messages like ours are frightening if they are made of rubber, because as material it requires a much more realistic working out of details, which is unnecessary in this case; 3. Production is cheaper and more ecological; 4. Polls have shown that children in the age group this toy is meant for prefer playing with soft, raggedy toys than with semi-hard rubber toys.*

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