Perception of Relationship between Art and Science in Contemporary African Arts and Technology

Bankole E. Oladumiye, Department of Industrial Design, Federal University of Technology, Akure, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

The contemporary African art and science is a product of human works of conception and perception worthy aesthetic values. Anthropologically and archaeologically speaking art and science was the first physical weapon of survival through the production of shape tools that allowed man an effective control over survival in his untamed environment, through which art and science researchers concluded that art is science and science is art it is logical, systematic and rational. The two implies a systematic principles and methods employing in performing a set of activities as a result many and varied are the usage of art and science and together they reveal the basic urges and aspiration of Africans which is evolutionary and revolutionary, scientifically and artistically. Art and science in the contemporary African undergoes a process of industrial art and industrial science. It is however pertinent to state this point that the various stand-points from which science and art have been viewed by professionals and researchers, are the similarity and relationship between the two. The paper discussed the perception of art and science. The conceptualization and the classification of the two, the perception of arts and science in the contemporary Africa, are therefore analyzed in the paper and this will bring into closer contact arts and science and popularizing the benefits of interaction, as being of concern to the artist and the scientific community in recent years. The paper drawn a conclusion that art and science are of the same culture.

Keywords: Analytical, Art, Communication, Contemporary, Perception, Relationship, Science, Technology

INTRODUCTION

The development and popularizing perception regarding the relationship between art and science, most of which, include educational, cultural and technological dimensions, over the years, a similar dialogue has developed within the context of these two school of thought or the two cultures (art and science) that they co-exist in an autonomous manner and cooperate on equal

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terms to achieve special goals. In the history of science as well as arts, there emerge elements of a formal or informal dialogue between the two fields.

The visage between art and science with regard to the theory of perception in art are many and varied these are divided into three faculty. (1) Perception is scientific in art which can be interpreted as the faculty of power acquiring immediately and fundamental knowledge through senses. This is often called sense perception. (2) It is the process of acquiring knowledge of scientific origin and process of observation in art and critical analysis in science. (3) It is a mental production obtained from the two fields of thought. As a result it is a complex term that allows us to understand the relevance of science and arts in representational forms. All forms of representation in arts have syntactical structure which is also present in science. The term “syntax” comes from Latin ‘syntaxes’ which, means to arrange, for example forms of perception used in painting or drawing and sculpture which requires art, science and technology principles, but when harmonized together they reveal the basic urges and aspiration of mankind, for man had learnt to use stone tools to meet his domestic and social needs in Africa, before these can be possible some elementary form of science and art had been put in place. There is no doubt that a lot of science and arts advancement had taken from the prehistoric time to the present day even, nations, weather developed or developing have got their own science and art suitable to their own environment. While some nations, have reached an advanced stage of development. Others, especially the developing ones, are gradually assimilating the culture of modern science and arts.

Art and science are related phenomenon, not only in their nature and the mutual influence, they are at times seen to exert on each other but they are also involved in each other and do share common phenomena. According to Ekeada (1990), creativity is a phenomenon of art as well as science. The notion of structure, that are related to the concept of order and forms are the features of science which have the potentials of bringing into being utterly new and surprising experiences out of most common place ideas. Art and Science do change man’s reality in one way or the other. Science may change man physical reality, while art changes man’s perceptual reality which, conditions his physical reality. The outer physical reality of man’s where the creativity of science seems to excel is not misrelated to the inner world of man, the domain of the creativity of art and the sources of all creative acts.

In African society, art and science are viewed as oil and water that cannot mix, and also symbolically precarious that they tend to stand at the opposite note with one another; at the same form they are seen as one that depends on one another to excel. The question that arises is whether these two fields have something in common which makes them depend on each other. In answer to this, there are two schools of thought, Shlain (1991), claims that there are epistemological similarities between art and the science, another strong similarity is acknowledge as existing between art and science. Also emphasize is on the aesthetic perfection of science, the elegance and beauty of science (Miller, 1996).

For instance Grammatikak, (2005) cited, the creative dualism in Leonardo Da Vinci between art and science. While Atalay (2006), also cited the case of the influence Einstein’s ideas had on the work of Picasso. Miller,(2001) made mentioned the strong relationship between projective geometry and art found on the work of Durer, while Panofsley (2005), concluded that all constituted typical cases that supported that art and science are dependable on one another. In this view, there is no fundamental distinction between art and science, and that both fields belong to a single culture. Ironically, art and science are not different; they have the same trait in common, which is communication. Both art and science are principally about communication, they communicate in two different ways. Science begins with the physical observation, concrete occurrences, in the world and scientists generate abstractions that communicate their understanding of these phenomena. For example, Newton’s law of gravitation begins by observing an apple
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