

The Voyage of Perspective: A Journey Across Time's Tapestry

Pooja Sahoo¹ & Ar. Shaila Naaz²

1: 2nd Year, Architecture student, K R Mangalam University, Gurugram

E-mail: Pooja.sahoo104gmail.com

2: Assistant Professor in School of Architecture and Design, K R Mangalam University, Gurugram, ORCID ID :0000-0001-9539-6412

Email: khanshailanaaz@gmail.com

Received	Reviewed	Revised	Published
13.10.2023	16.11.2023	21.11.2023	30.11.2023

<https://doi.org/10.61275/ISVSej-2023-10-11-12>

Abstract

Perspective in art refers to the unique lens through which an artist perceives and interprets the world, encompassing their individualized approach to portraying reality. It is crucial for artistic vision as it shapes the depth, meaning, and emotional resonance of creative expressions. This distinct viewpoint allows artists to convey messages, evoke emotions, and encapsulate beauty within their creations, contributing to the rich tapestry of human experience through the power of their unique vision. The primary objective of this research is to comprehensively investigate the dynamic evolution of an artist's perspective across different epochs, with a specific focus on understanding how external factors, including social conditions and environmental issues, exert influence on the expression of their artistic vision. Employing an approach that delves into various artistic techniques and symbolism, this study sheds light on the intricate ways in which artists harness their craft as a potent medium for conveying nuanced meanings, evoking emotions, and encapsulating beauty within their creations.

The research findings, show a noteworthy 81.8% recognizing the pivotal role of artists as catalysts for change. This acknowledgement implies that artists wield the potential not only to reflect societal dynamics but also to actively shape and influence them. Furthermore, the research illuminates the significance of the revisionist perspective as a form of critique within artistic expression, suggesting its inherent capacity to question and reevaluate established historical narratives. This critical dimension adds depth to the role of artists, positioning them as agents capable of challenging prevailing viewpoints and fostering intellectual discourse.

A noteworthy revelation from the study is that a substantial 90.0% of viewers perceive an artist's unique perspective as an individualized vision of the world. This insight underscores the deeply personal and subjective nature of artistic expression, emphasizing the artist as a distinct voice contributing to the rich tapestry of human experience. Understanding the evolution of perspective in art provides not only a retrospective glance at the development of art and aesthetics over time but also furnishes valuable insights into the ways in which artists navigate and respond to the complex interplay of societal, environmental, and historical forces throughout different eras.

Keywords: perspective, social conditions, symbolism, artistic, historical narratives, aesthetics.

Introduction

The concept of artistic perspective transcends conventional understanding, delving into the intricate depths of an individual's consciousness. Unlike the surface-level interpretation associated with outward behaviors, artistic perspective involves revealing the concealed facets of an inner world that defies straightforward identification. An individual's innermost perspective, akin to a hidden treasure, remains shrouded in the recesses of the psyche. When translated into artistic mediums, this perspective becomes a profound endeavor to unveil genuine emotions and thoughts, exploring a universe of imagination and creativity that surpasses immediate comprehension. The concept of artistic perspective transcends conventional understanding, delving into the intricate depths of an individual's consciousness. Unlike the surface-level interpretation associated with outward behaviors, artistic perspective involves revealing the concealed facets of an inner world that defies straightforward identification. An individual's innermost perspective, akin to a hidden treasure, remains shrouded in the recesses of the psyche. When translated into artistic mediums, this perspective becomes a profound endeavor to unveil genuine emotions and thoughts, exploring a universe of imagination and creativity that surpasses immediate comprehension.

Artistic perspective, essentially, is a mechanism for expressing the inexpressible, giving tangible form to ethereal thoughts and emotions defining an individual's unique inner world. It constitutes an intricate dance of self-discovery and creative exploration that transcends ordinary perception, inviting viewers to participate in the adventure of discovering the artist's true self and a world of endless possibilities.

The emergence of human evolution, estimated between five and seven million years ago, lays the foundation for the development of the concept of "viewpoint." This concept is simplified by considering the profound connection between survival and the evolution of perspective. As humans adapted to their surroundings over time, the struggle for survival became a fundamental driving force, giving rise to the emotional spectrum expressed through art forms like painting and carving. Throughout history, these artistic expressions served as a remarkable means of communicating the nuances of the human experience. Painting and carving allowed individuals to leave behind tangible records of their thoughts, emotions, and experiences, providing a window into the inner workings of the human mind not always articulable through words alone. This historical evidence underscores the significance of artistic expression as a way to preserve one's unique perspective, bridging the gap between primal survival instincts and the sophisticated development of individual viewpoints. Ancient cave paintings and intricately carved sculptures serve as timeless testaments to the human desire to communicate and connect across generations.

This study aims to explore the dynamic evolution of an artist's perspective over time, investigating the impact of external factors such as social conditions (AS, 1973) and environmental issues on their artistic expression. The research delves into the works of renowned artists, systematically analyzing shifts in their worldview and creative output. By closely examining artworks across different periods, the study unveils intricate layers of meaning, offering valuable insights into the artist's emotions and experiences. Through a careful exploration of artistic techniques and symbolism, the research demonstrates how artists utilize their craft as a powerful medium to communicate their inner world. Ultimately, it illuminates the profound interplay between an artist's condition and the transformative nature of their artwork.

Its objectives are:

1. To conduct a fundamental understanding of the concepts of art and perspective.
2. To conduct a survey involving diverse groups to gather insights and viewpoints on the interplay between art and perspective, utilizing specific parameters to facilitate the study's depiction and conclusion.
3. To explore diverse factors shaping artistic perspective and understand their roles in the dynamic relationship within the realms of art and human cognition.

Before understanding how paintings can change the perspective of the viewer. The viewer should understand the meaning of art. what is art? Everyone has a different meaning of the word 'art'. In this discussion, it is pointless to engage in arguments about what is wrong or right, as each person holds a unique perspective. However, a simple conclusion can be drawn: "Their perspective is their world."

Conceptual Framework

This paper explores the intricate interplay between two fundamental concepts: Artistic Perspective and Expression.

Artistic Perspective

Artistic perspective is a dynamic and evolving concept that has undergone transformations throughout history. In earlier centuries, art was primarily seen as an imitation of visual elements, with artists striving to capture the world as it appeared to the eye. Notable shifts in artistic perspective have occurred over time, and these changes have often been influenced by societal and environmental factors (Davies, 2007). For instance, during the Renaissance, artist Leon Battista Alberti emphasized the idea that a painting should be so realistic that it blurs the line between art and reality, resembling a window into the world. As art evolves, artists face the challenge of presenting their unique viewpoints without merely echoing the works and ideas of others. They are free to explore their creative visions and ideas without limitations, transcending the boundaries of imagination and concepts.

Expression

Expression, like artistic perspective, is a complex and multifaceted concept. It encompasses the means through which individuals communicate their inner worlds and emotions. The physical and non-physical aspects of expression are deeply intertwined, shaping our actions, cognitive abilities, and body language, which, in turn, manifest our unique viewpoints (Devedas, 2022). For example, our body language serves as a tangible embodiment of our individual perspective. In essence, "space" is a tangible entity, while "place" represents locations where activities, events, and occasions unfold. Architects are constrained by the intricacies of structures and their functionality, whereas artists have the freedom to express and communicate their inner worlds without bounds. Through their artistic techniques, symbolism, and thematic choices, artists demonstrate how their creations serve as powerful vehicles for conveying their unique perspectives.

Co-relationship between Artistic Perspective and Expression:

The intricate interplay between artistic perspective and expressiveness is a fundamental aspect of understanding the dynamics of artistic creation (Kay, 2009) and its evolving expressive capacity. Artistic perspective, a multifaceted construct shaped by various factors, is intimately connected to the development and transformation of artistic expression.

Artistic expression, as elaborated by renowned artists and theorists, is not a fixed entity but a constantly evolving and negotiated concept. Artists negotiate and express their perspectives through their engagement with various artistic forms, techniques, and themes, whether it's in the exploration of new ideas, the use of innovative artistic techniques, or the advocacy for inclusive and diverse artistic representation that aligns with their unique perspective (Lienau, 2013) and values.

Furthermore, the works of art theorists offer insights into how shared experiences and artistic narratives construct the collective expressive identity of a particular art movement or period. The narratives embedded in artistic creations, symbolism, and thematic choices all contribute to shaping a unique artistic identity within a specific artistic community.

The relationship between artistic perspective and expressive capacity is a dynamic and reciprocal one. Artistic perspective shapes the thematic, technical, and emotional aspects of artistic creations, subsequently influencing the collective and individual expressions of artists.

Conversely, artistic expressiveness plays a significant role in shaping the evolution of artistic forms, inspiring artists to explore new dimensions that resonate with the unique perspectives and artistic values of the artistic community.

Literature Review

The authors were motivated by various sources to conduct detailed research on this topic. This process of seeking inspiration aligns with the principles of human psychology. Inspiration is often the driving force behind research endeavors. To find inspiration, one must thoroughly understand the subject matter and the relationship between artists and their perspectives. The minds of artists share similarities with those of children from a psychological perspective. Both artists and children possess a sense of curiosity and imagination that fuels their creative processes. Similar to how children spend significant time outdoors at school, artists' experiences in various environments can influence their artistic expression (Joyce, Chundeli, and Vijayalaxmi, 2022). However, the precise ways in which artists and children mutually influence each other remain inadequately understood. Thus, it becomes imperative for researchers to investigate how artists, in comparison to children, select and engage with outdoor spaces in the context of their artistic pursuits. Analyzing where and how artists choose to utilize outdoor environments can offer valuable insights into the unique perspectives and influences that shape their creative expressions.

Gombrich (1995) elucidates that artists not only refine their way of thinking but also pay careful attention to minute details, such as the pinpoint of the nose. McIver (2016) emphasizes that perspective is the illusion created on a flat surface to depict a scene or object as it would be seen by the eye, giving the impression of three dimensions.

In essence, the authors aimed to delve into the minds of artists and painters, examining their thoughts and ideas before creating their artworks. During their research, they identified a gap in existing literature. While numerous papers and books explore perspectives, art, and art in different time periods, none delve into the intricate relationship (Sonia, 2019) between perspective, environment, and the psychological aspects of artists and how these elements are incorporated into their art.

Research Methodology

The research methodology of this study is based on the following ways:

1. Conducting structured surveys among students, the general public, and those with an artistic inclination to assess public perceptions and awareness regarding specific criteria.
2. Employing time-sensitive surveys to analyze social contexts across various periods.
3. Establishing specific parameters for evaluating the concept of perspective across different time periods based on survey and paper findings.
4. Generating graphs and charts from the gathered and analyzed data.

Discussion And Analysis

Romanesque Art

The painting depicts a display of public devotion toward their deity.

Lesson: The artwork portrays the concept that taking care of oneself involves caring for the collective whole, and sharing can result in a more content and harmonious existence.

About the Era: Captures the devoutness of the public towards their deity, emphasizing the importance of sharing modest pleasures and experiences for a harmonious existence.

Renaissance Art: Modest and uncomplicated aspects of life have the potential to enhance human comfort and well-being.

Lesson: At this juncture, everything hypes up, including the science and point of view of a different artist.

Mannerism Art:

The artwork conveys a lesson regarding the voyage of life.

About the Era: Alludes to the comprehension of human psychology and the dynamics of past relationships.

Baroque Art:

The splendor of one's place of origin.

About the Era: Deals with the accuracy and importance of the past.

Romanticism:

The same scenario can elicit diverse perceptions depending on the individual.

About the Era: Reflects an affinity towards nature and the progression of tender human emotions fostering social connections.

Art Nouveau:

The use of simple elements can create a powerful impact.

About the Era: Conveys the opulence and extravagance of the Belle Epoque era.

Surrealism Art:

Art can challenge traditional perspectives and explore the workings of the unconscious mind.

About the Era: Focuses on the imaginative world that is challenging to express tangibly.

Contemporary Art:

Art commentary on the human relationship with the natural world and raises questions about the impact on the environment and other species.

About the Era: Art no longer adheres to traditional mediums or ideas; boundaries are limitless.

Perspective of Artists:

Romanesque Art: By devoting one's life to a particular undertaking, solutions to problems can be found.

Renaissance Art: The human brain is capable of fulfilling the potential of human needs.

Mannerism Art: Good or bad things always stay with you, no matter how old the wounds are.

Baroque Art: Hometown is always the soothing place in the human core.

Romanticism: Regardless of the distance you cover, recollect your footsteps, as they will always serve as a reminder of your journey.

Art Nouveau: Problems never appear to be difficult; human beings make them complicated. It's the same as your way your life.

Surrealism Art: The artist deals with the luxurious and elegant lifestyle of the Belle Epoque era.

Contemporary Art: Challenge the limited and uncreative perspective of mankind. The perspective is to explore the relationship between life and death, challenging traditional concepts of art and beauty.

The Shifting Kaleidoscope of Artistic Perception**Romanesque art****Fig 1:** art

Source: Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 4.0 International license

The fresco painting, attributed to the Master of Pedret and titled "Virgin and Child in Majesty and the Adoration of the Magi," is situated in the apse of a Spanish Catholic church, strategically positioned to serve as a religious mnemonic device for attendees. Its core objective is to underscore the significance of adherence to Christ and the Virgin Mary, particularly within the framework of Catholic veneration of the Virgin Mary. An analysis of the artist's perspective offers insightful observations into the religious zeal of Christians during the Romanesque era, revealing a profound devotion to Christ and the Virgin Mary, wherein religion is perceived as an ultimate solution to existential challenges. Contrary to an initial interpretation depicting lords celebrating a birth, a more nuanced examination exposes a deeper message conveying the lord's not only blessing the child but also providing watchful care and assistance to those in need, symbolizing the protective and nurturing aspects of divinity.

Romanesque art, as delineated by Charles and Carl (2016), manifests characteristics marked by a revival of classical forms and a pronounced emphasis on religious themes. The scrutinized painting effectively embodies these attributes through its deliberate incorporation of symbolic imagery and decorative elements. Notably, the depiction of the Virgin Mary and infant Jesus within a mandorla, an almond-shaped halo symbolizing their divine nature, serves as a quintessential example of the strategic use of symbolism in Romanesque art to communicate profound religious messages. Furthermore, the inclusion of the three Magi bearing gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh underscores the universal import of the Christian message, emphasizing the acknowledgment of Jesus as the Son of God. The vibrant color palette and intricate detailing, characteristic of the Romanesque style renowned for ornate decoration and focus on decorative elements, are evident in the painting. The elongated proportions of the figures and the stylized drapery further exemplify the stylistic conventions synonymous with the Romanesque period.

In summary, the painting "Virgin and Child in Majesty and the Adoration of the Magi" provides nuanced insights into the pivotal characteristics of Romanesque art, including the deliberate use of symbolic imagery, a pronounced focus on religious themes, and the integration of ornamental elements. This artwork authentically captures the artistic perspective of the Romanesque era, emphasizing religious themes, symbolism, and ornamental elements as indispensable tools for conveying profound messages to its audience.

Renaissance art

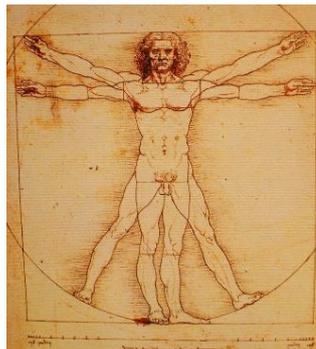


Fig 2: Vitruvian Man
Source: Doug. Williams

The drawing known as the Vitruvian Man, created by the renowned Italian Renaissance artist and scientist Leonardo da Vinci, is a visual representation of a man inscribed within both a square and a circle. This artwork is remarkable in that it portrays the ideal human body proportions, and it is of note that Leonardo executed this masterpiece by aligning it with his own bodily measurements. Delving into the essence of Leonardo's artistic motto, it becomes evident that the Renaissance era was a period that saw artists transcend the boundaries of

traditional visual art. During this time, their inquiries expanded to encompass anthropometrics and ergonomics, reflecting a broader intellectual curiosity.

At an initial glance, the Vitruvian Man appears to be a figure confined within the geometric constraints of a square and circle in accordance with his bodily dimensions. However, the significance of these seemingly simple shapes extends beyond the visual. They serve as fundamental tools for conveying the concepts of scale and proportion, especially in relation to the human body. The examination of the Vitruvian Man unveils a multitude of valuable insights and lessons. Firstly, it underscores the careful consideration of the human body's precise proportions, emphasizing the fusion of scientific knowledge and artistic expression. Secondly, it reflects the Renaissance's dedication to humanism, showcasing the celebration of individual beauty and potential. Additionally, the drawing underscores the importance of interdisciplinary learning and the interconnectedness of science and art. Lastly, it serves as an inspiration for individuals to seek equilibrium and harmony in their lives, symbolized by the ideal proportions and symmetry of the human form in the artwork.

In summary, the study of the Vitruvian Man by Leonardo da Vinci is a gateway to comprehending the values of the Renaissance period. It provides profound insights into the significance of precise human proportions, the integration of scientific knowledge with art, the celebration of humanism, and the enduring quest for balance and harmony. These lessons continue to resonate in the contemporary world, making this artwork an enduring source of knowledge and inspiration.

Mannerism art

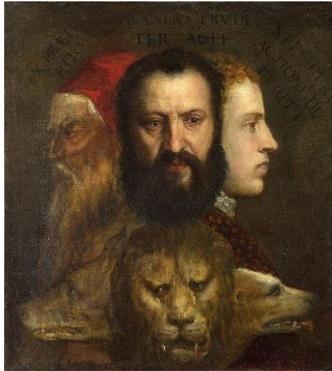


Fig 3: Allegory of Prudence
Source: Wikimedia Commons

In Titian's painting, "Allegory of Prudence," the artist delves into the profound theme of the three stages of human life: youth, maturity, and old age. The left side of the composition features Titian's own self-portrait as the aged figure, with his son Orazio looking ahead, and on the right side stands Titian's imagined grandson, Marco Vecellio. This imaginative inclusion of a non-existent grandson reflects the artist's contemplation of the interrelationship between humanity and the three heads presented in the painting. The heads of a wolf, lion, and dog combined offer a symbolic representation of prudence, as substantiated by the Latin inscription adorning the top of the artwork, which translates to, "From the experience of the past, the present acts prudently, lest it spoils future actions." This inscription underscores the timeless wisdom conveyed by the painting.

Over time, the artist's capacity for imagination and perception reaches its zenith. Titian's acute understanding of the intricacies of life finds vivid expression in his paintings, exemplifying that the Mannerist era was marked by the juxtaposition of both simplicity and complexity in art.

At first glance, the artwork imparts a profound insight into the wisdom acquired through the stages of life. It accentuates the notion that as individuals progress through life,

they accumulate knowledge and experience that guides their decision-making. The three stages, portrayed by the artist, symbolize this process of learning and the evolution of one's perspective.

The painting "Allegory of Prudence" by Titian provides valuable lessons that delve into the artist's perspective on the human journey through life. Firstly, it serves as a profound reminder of the importance of wisdom and foresight in making decisions, symbolized by the three stages of life depicted. Secondly, it highlights the Mannerist focus on complex compositions and the juxtaposition of simplicity and intricacy. Furthermore, the artwork encourages viewers to reflect on the interconnectedness of past, present, and future when making choices. Lastly, the painting underscores the significance of self-reflection and introspection, as exemplified by the mirror held by the elderly figure. These insights from the "Allegory of Prudence" offer a window into the values and perspectives of the Mannerist period, emphasizing the enduring importance of wisdom in human existence.

Baroque art



Fig 4: View of Delft

Source: google art and culture

Johannes Vermeer's painting, "View of Delft," presents a perspective analysis that can be appreciated both through the lens of the normal human eye and from an artistic viewpoint. To the average viewer, the painting initially portrays a serene and picturesque cityscape of Vermeer's hometown. The painting is careful in its detail, depicting Delft as viewed from the south, under a cloudy yet calming blue sky. Nieuwe Kerk is highlighted prominently, representing a prestigious landmark. It gives a sense of historical significance and a celebration of the city's resilience in overcoming recent challenges. From a normal human perspective, it conveys Vermeer's emotional connection and deep affection for his motherland, showcasing his love for the town's architectural heritage. From an artistic perspective, "View of Delft" offers insights into the Dutch Golden Age, characterized by prosperity, cultural flourishing, and artistic innovation. The painting exemplifies Dutch interests in realism, accurately representing the cityscape and skillfully capturing the interplay of light and shadow on buildings and water. The bustling waterway and the vibrant port city emphasize the significance of Dutch trade and commerce, and the figures engaged in everyday activities reflect the Dutch emphasis on individualism and domesticity. Moreover, Vermeer's artistic perspective elevates the mundane into a work of art, encouraging viewers to appreciate the beauty in everyday life.

The Baroque style, which was emerging in Europe during the early 17th century, is also evident in the painting's use of dramatic light and shadow contrasts (*chiaroscuro*) and intense realism. The composition, characterized by the dynamic interplay of light and shadow, contributes to the painting's grandeur and transports viewers to another world, characteristic of Baroque art's dramatic and dynamic style.

In conclusion, "View of Delft" is a masterpiece that transcends the boundary between the normal human eye's perception and the artistic perspective. It offers valuable insights into the Dutch Golden Age's values, highlighting realism, commerce, individualism, and an appreciation of the everyday world while also reflecting elements of the emerging Baroque style.

Art Nouveau

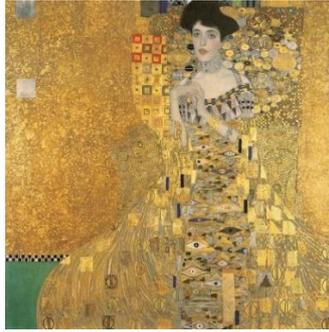


Fig 5: Portrait of Adele Bloch-Bauer I
Source: google arts and Culture

"The Portrait of Adele Bloch-Bauer I" by Gustav Klimt presents a perspective that can be analyzed from both a regular human viewpoint and an artistic lens.

At first glance, the painting immediately captivates viewers with its striking portrayal of a woman adorned in a golden dress. Adele Bloch-Bauer's depiction exudes elegance and opulence, rendering her as a flawless and beautiful subject. The painting's luxurious use of gold leaf enhances its timeless and opulent qualities, making it a visually arresting piece. The artistic perspective allows viewers to appreciate the sheer beauty and splendor of the subject and the artistry of Gustav Klimt.

From an artistic viewpoint, Klimt's approach aligns with the Art Nouveau movement, which sought to depart from traditional artistic forms and embrace a modern style that incorporated natural elements and decorative arts. In "The Portrait of Adele Bloch-Bauer I," Klimt employs distinct Art Nouveau features, including geometric shapes, intricate patterns, vibrant colors, and the prominent use of gold leaf. These elements serve to create a visually opulent and luxurious aesthetic, which was a hallmark of Art Nouveau. Klimt's portrait of Adele Bloch-Bauer exemplifies the movement's fascination with beauty, elegance, and opulence, and the desire to break away from conventional artistic forms in favor of a fresh and modern style.

In conclusion, this artwork beautifully merges the perspectives of both the everyday observer and the artistic lens by seamlessly showcasing the captivating beauty and opulence of Adele Bloch-Bauer, reflecting the ideals of the Art Nouveau era in its pursuit of modernity and decorative art.

Surrealism art

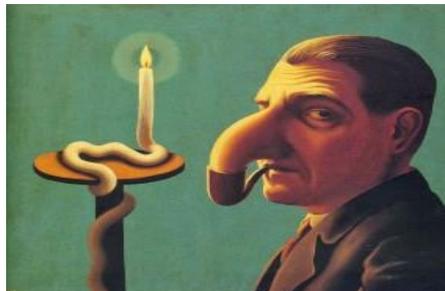


Fig 6: Philosopher's lamp
Source: www.auracia.wordpress.com

Rene Magritte's painting, "The Philosopher's Lamp," introduces a distinctive subject for analysis from both perceptual and artistic perspectives. Initially inducing cognitive bewilderment in standard observers, the artwork, after a brief adjustment period, engages cognitive faculties, revealing the artist's adeptness at captivating attention. This ability to elicit

a temporary cognitive pause underscores Magritte's skill in prompting a swift journey of exploration into the artwork's intended message and broader conceptual underpinnings.

From an artistic standpoint, "The Philosopher's Lamp" aligns with Surrealist principles, challenging established thought and artistic norms. Magritte employs surrealist imagery, featuring a pipe with a nose as its bowl and a drooping candle, evoking absurdity and futility. The juxtaposition of seemingly disparate elements challenges traditional representational norms, prompting viewers to reassess their perception of reality. Magritte's manipulation of scale, distorting the nose's appearance to resemble that of an elephant, accentuates the disorienting and otherworldly qualities of the piece. The artwork reflects Magritte's fascination with objects conveying multiple meanings beyond their typical appearance or function, and the symbolism aligns with his belief in the profound influence of the unconscious mind on artistic expression.

In conclusion, "The Philosopher's Lamp," situated within the Surrealist period, signifies a paradigmatic shift in artistic perspective, fostering novel modes of creative expression. Surrealism facilitated exploration beyond the constraints of reality, inviting audiences to reimagine ideologies and modes of thought. This transformative period enabled artists to push boundaries and depict the intricacies of the human psyche, fundamentally reshaping artistic perspectives and articulating diverse facets of human experience through the embrace of irrationality and departure from reason.

Contemporary art

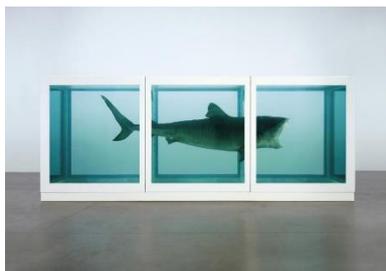


Fig 7: The Physical Impossibility of Death in the Mind of Someone Living
Source: www.scalar.fas.harvard.edu.com

Damien Hirst's artwork, "The Physical Impossibility of Death in the Mind of Someone Living," offers a unique perspective that can be examined from both a regular human viewpoint and an artistic lens. From an everyday perspective, the initial reaction to the artwork often involves feelings of unease and fear. The central feature of the piece, a preserved shark suspended in a glass tank, creates a haunting and eerie effect that can evoke strong emotional responses. The image of the lifeless shark's body prompts viewers to contemplate the inherent cruelty in the natural world and the power dynamics between different species. Moreover, the artwork encourages reflections on the human relationship with the environment and the impact of human actions on other species and their habitats. The preserved shark acts as a metaphor for the fragility and impermanence of life, leading viewers to reflect on their own mortality and the transient nature of existence. This thought-provoking artwork stimulates a range of reflections on humanity's place within the natural world and the consequences of human actions.

From an artistic perspective, Hirst's work embodies essential aspects of contemporary art. Firstly, it challenges conventional notions of what qualifies as art by employing unconventional materials and techniques. Hirst's use of a preserved shark as the central feature, suspended in a glass tank, pushes the boundaries of what the art world traditionally considers acceptable. Secondly, the artwork demonstrates that contemporary artists often employ their work to explore complex and thought-provoking themes. Hirst delves into subjects such as mortality, power dynamics among species, and human impacts on the environment. By addressing these complex issues through art, Hirst invites viewers to engage with the work on

a deeper level, encouraging them to contemplate their own experiences and perspectives. Furthermore, the artwork underscores the viewer's active role in contemporary art. Instead of being passive observers, viewers become active participants in the artwork's experience. Hirst intends for the preserved shark to elicit strong emotional responses from viewers, provoking them to reflect on their own fears and anxieties. The viewer's interpretation and reaction to the artwork become integral components of the overall artistic experience.

In conclusion, the contemporary art era encompasses a diverse range of artistic expressions and challenges traditional norms and values. Hirst's work exemplifies this trend by addressing complex themes and encouraging viewers to reconsider conventional perceptions. His artwork invites individuals to engage with important issues related to nature, life, and mortality, aligning with the broader direction in contemporary art of questioning social, cultural, and political aspects and using art as a means of critique, reflection, and transformation.

Social Context

Art has always been influenced by the society and culture (Smith, 2008) of its time. Each period of art history is distinguished by unique characteristics, styles, and perspectives, which reflect the social settings of that time.

Romanesque art, which emerged in Europe in the 11th century, was heavily influenced by the church and focused on religious themes. The social setting of the time was characterized by a feudal system in which the church played a dominant role in society. As such, Romanesque art was predominantly found in churches and monasteries, and its purpose was to convey religious messages to an illiterate population. The art style is characterized by its thick, heavy walls, small windows, and rounded arches. Romanesque art also features elaborate sculptures, murals, and stained glass windows that depict scenes from the Bible.

The Renaissance period, which began in Italy in the 14th century, marked a cultural and intellectual rebirth that was characterized by a focus on humanism and realism. The social setting of the time was marked by the rise of the merchant class and the decline of feudalism, which allowed artists to have more creative freedom. Renaissance art is known for its lifelike depictions of human anatomy and its use of linear perspective to create the illusion of depth. Renaissance art also features secular themes, including portraits and landscapes, as well as religious themes.

Mannerism art emerged in the late Renaissance period as a reaction against the idealized forms of the Renaissance. The social setting of the time was characterized by political and religious unrest, which led artists to express their psychological states through exaggerated and distorted forms. Mannerism art is characterized by its elongated figures, distorted perspectives, and dramatic lighting. It also features intricate compositions and ornate details that create a sense of complexity.

Baroque art emerged in the 17th century and is characterized by its dramatic use of light and shadow and magnificent designs meant to amaze and emotionally charge viewers. The social setting of the time was characterized by the Counter-Reformation, a Catholic response to the Protestant Reformation, which led to the creation of grandiose churches and palaces that were designed to impress and awe. Baroque art features dynamic compositions, intricate details, and a sense of movement that creates a theatrical effect.

Art Nouveau emerged in the late 19th century and is characterized by its use of organic forms and flowing lines inspired by nature. The social setting of the time was characterized by a desire to break away from traditional art and design, as well as a fascination with new technologies and materials. Art Nouveau art features intricate details, flowing lines, and bold colors that create a sense of harmony and beauty.

Surrealism art emerged in the early 20th century and is characterized by its use of dream-like imagery and illogical juxtapositions. The social setting of the time was marked by the aftermath of World War I and a sense of disillusionment with traditional values and beliefs. Surrealism art sought to express the unconscious mind and challenge rational thought. It

features unexpected combinations of objects, distorted forms, and a sense of mystery and ambiguity.

Contemporary art is a broad term that encompasses a wide range of styles and mediums, and its social setting is characterized by globalization, technological advancement, and social and political change. Contemporary art reflects the diversity and complexity of contemporary society, addressing issues such as identity, gender, race, and environmentalism. It often features a conceptual approach and a focus on the process of creation rather than the final product.

In conclusion, the evolution of art across historical periods is intricately linked to the socio-cultural dynamics of each era. From the Romanesque emphasis on religious narratives within a feudal society to the Renaissance celebration of humanism and creative freedom in a transitioning social landscape, the shifts in artistic styles mirror broader societal changes. Mannerism's distorted forms and Baroque's theatricality reveal responses to political and religious unrest, while Romanticism's emotional intensity reflects the upheavals of the late 18th century. Art Nouveau's departure from tradition aligns with a period of technological fascination in the late 19th century, while Surrealism's dream-like imagery emerged in response to the disillusionment following World War I. Contemporary art, with its diverse styles and conceptual focus, mirrors the globalization, technological advancements, and social transformations of the present day. This analysis underscores the scientific correlation between artistic evolution and societal contexts, illustrating the profound interplay between culture, history, and artistic expression throughout the ages.

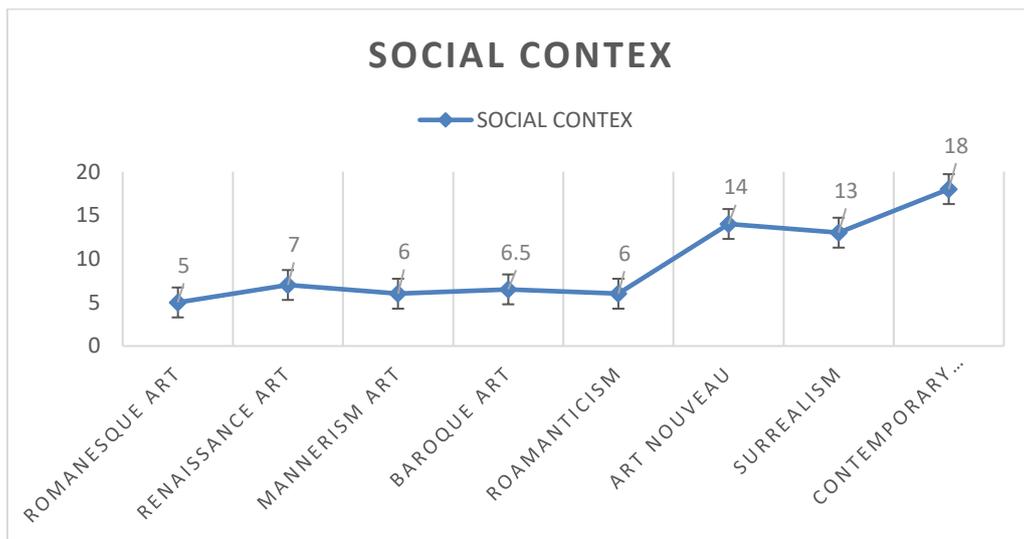


Fig 8: Social Context Data

Source: Author

NOTE: Above ranking is based upon the point of view of the author it can vary from person to person. As each person's perspective differs.

Survey Questionnaire for Survey and Interviews

The survey methodology utilized in this research paper endeavors to obtain a sample that is representative and to ensure that the analysis takes into account the possibility of differing perspectives. The survey has been conducted, revealing distinct perspectives across different eras within the social context.

1. When you see an art form what's the first thing that you notice?

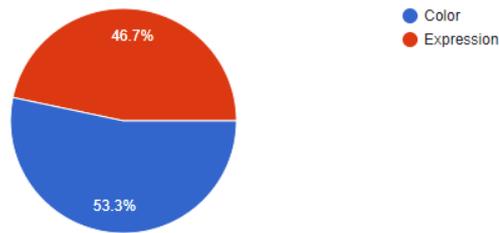


Fig 9: Graph showing responses for visual interpretation of art
Source: Google Form questionnaire by Author

Through this question, the author examines the initial focal point of viewers when looking at artwork. Based on the responses gathered from participants, it can be inferred that approximately 53.3% of the individuals perceive color as the primary element, whereas 46.7% attribute greater significance to the expression conveyed by the artwork.

2. Do you believe that exposure to different environment can broaden or narrow one's perspective?

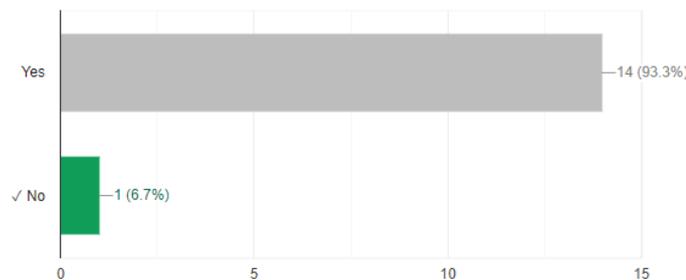


Fig 10: Environment shapes perspective graph
Source: Google Form questionnaire by Author

Through this question, the author investigates whether different environmental conditions influence one's perspective. According to the responses collected from participants, it can be deduced that around 93.3% of individuals agreed with this statement, while 6.7% expressed disagreement.

3. Is art the only medium to express one's perspective? If not, answer in one word.

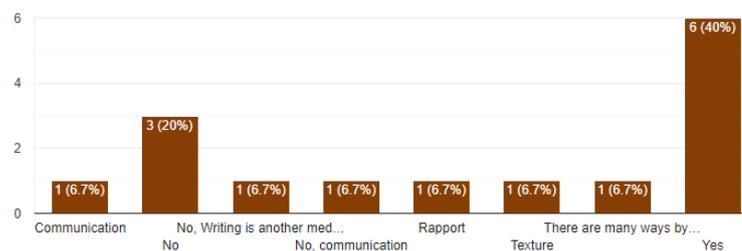


Fig 11: Visualization perspective graph
Source: Google Form questionnaire by Author

Through this question, the author explores the various mediums through which art can be expressed, aiding in the selection of the most suitable medium for the paper. Based on the responses obtained from participants, a range of options was suggested, including communication, writing, and texture. However, it is noteworthy that 40% of respondents agreed that art itself is the most effective medium for expression.

4. Can you describe a specific art form or artist that has changed your perspective on a particular subject or theme?

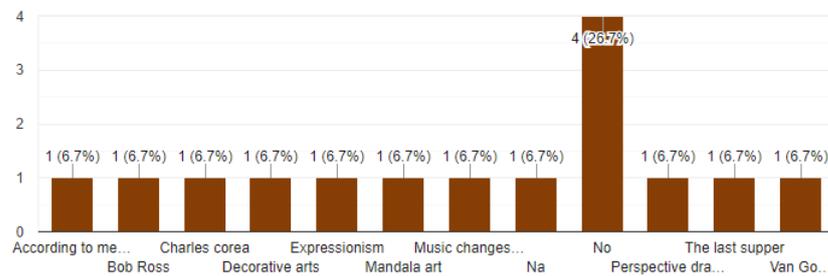


Fig 12: Artist's impact: Perspective graph.
Source: Google Form questionnaire by Author

Through this question, the author examines the viewers' familiarity with artists or artworks that influence their perspective. The participants were presented with options such as Bob Ross, Decorative arts, and The Last Supper. Surprisingly, 26.7% of viewers disagreed with the statement, suggesting that a significant portion of people may not have explored art in alternative ways. This observation prompted the authors to choose the topic of perspective for further exploration, aiming to shed light on its significance and broaden viewers' understanding of artistic influences.

5. To what extent do you believe an artist's viewpoint influences the viewer's perspective? (mark from 1 to 10)

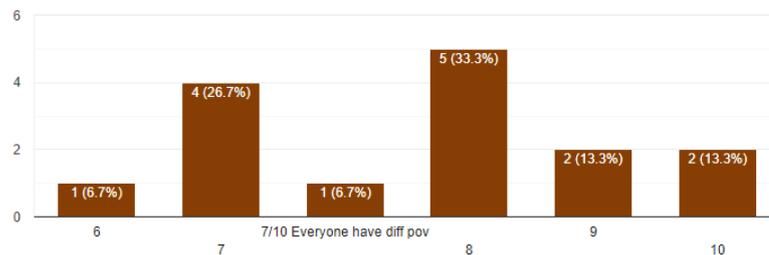


Fig 13: Artist shape perspective graph
Source: Google Form questionnaire by Author

Through this question, the author explores the extent to which viewers believe that artists and their artwork can influence others' viewpoints. The participants were asked to rate their agreement on a scale of 1 to 10. Interestingly, 33.3% of individuals provided a rating of 8, indicating a moderate level of agreement, while 13.3% expressed strong support by giving a rating of 10. These findings highlight the significant impact that artists and their creations can have on shaping the perspectives of others.

6. Which of the following terms refers to the artistic technique of representing objects or scenes as they appear to the eye?

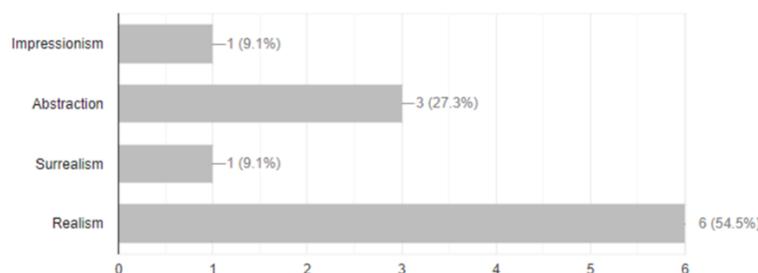


Fig 14: Eye view perspective graph
Source: Google Form questionnaire by Author

Through this question, the author investigates people's opinions regarding the artistic technique of representing objects or scenes as they appear to the eye. The participants were asked to express their level of agreement with different options. Interestingly, 9.1% of individuals agreed with the concept of impression, while a significant majority of 54.5% strongly agreed with Realism. This graph suggests a consensus among participants that artwork serves as a mirror image of reality, emphasizing the belief in the faithful depiction of objects and scenes in artistic representation.

7. Perspective in art refers to:

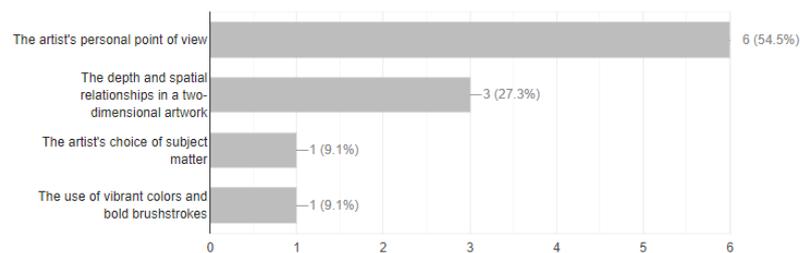


Fig 15: Artistic dimension: Perspective graph.
Source: Google Form questionnaire by Author

Through this question, the author investigates people's perspectives on the concept of perspective in art. Participants were asked to express their opinions on different aspects. Surprisingly, 9.1% of viewers believed that perspective in art relates to the artist's choice of subject matter, as well as the use of vibrant colors and bold brushstrokes. On the other hand, a significant majority of 54.5% strongly agreed that perspective in art refers to the artist's personal point of view. This graph indicates a prevailing understanding among participants that perspective in art encompasses the artist's individual viewpoint rather than solely focusing on formal elements like subject matter and technique.

8. How does the artist's choice of perspective impact the viewer's experience of the artwork?



Fig 16: Perspective alters experience: Impact graph
Source: Google Form questionnaire by Author

Through this question, the author investigates how the artist's choice of perspective impacts the viewer's experience of the artwork. Participants were asked to provide their opinions on different aspects. The findings reveal that 54.5% of viewers believe that the artist's choice of perspective dictates the overall composition and balance of the artwork. In contrast, 18.2% of viewer's associate perspective with the technical precision and accuracy of the artwork. Additionally, 27.3% of participants agree that perspective can evoke a sense of intimacy or distance in the viewer's experience. This chart highlights the varied ways in which the artist's perspective selection influences the perception and engagement of the audience.

9. How does a negative perspective impact artistic expression?

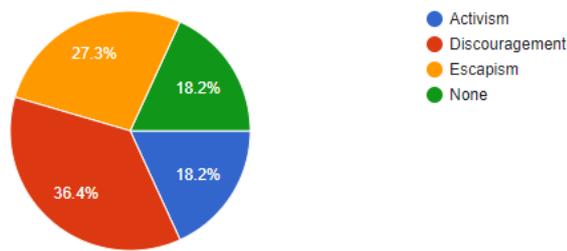


Fig 17: Negative Bias: Artistic Expression graph
Source: Google Form questionnaire by Author

Through this inquiry, the author explores the impact of negative perspectives on artistic expression. Results reveal that 27.3% see it as a form of escapism, while 18.2% believe it has no significant value. Another 18.2% associate negative perspectives with activism, suggesting a potential for driving social change. Interestingly, the majority, 36.4%, strongly agrees that negative perspectives can be discouraging to artistic expression. This underscores the varied opinions on how negativity influences artists and their creative output.

10. How does a limited perspective affect common people?

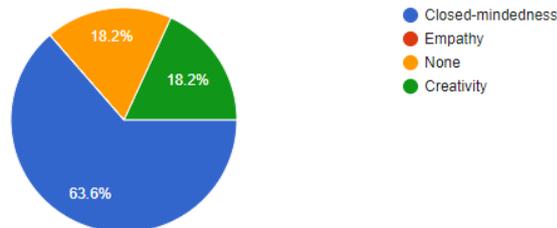


Fig 18: Limited view: Public impact graph
Source: Google Form questionnaire by Author

Through this question, the author investigates how a limited perspective affects common people. The findings reveal that 18.2% of viewers perceived a limited perspective as having no impact. In contrast, another 18.2% of participants acknowledged that it could stimulate creativity. However, the majority, 63.6%, strongly agreed that a limited perspective leads to closed-mindedness. This chart highlights the prevailing belief among respondents that a restricted viewpoint can hinder openness and flexibility in understanding and engaging with the world.

11. How does an artist's perspective influence their process?

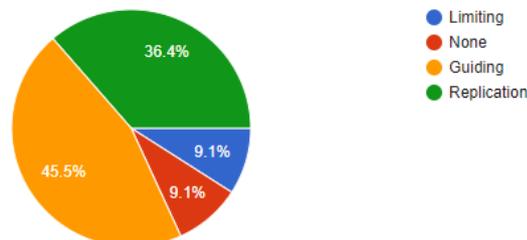


Fig 19: Artist's vision: Creative process graph
Source: Google Form questionnaire by Author

Through this question, the author explores the impact of an artist's perspective on the artwork. The findings indicate that 45.5% of viewers perceive the artist's perspective as guiding, suggesting its influential role in shaping the artwork. Additionally, 36.4% of participants view the artist's perspective as replication, implying that it contributes to the faithful representation of the subject matter. A smaller percentage, 9.1%, believes the artist's perspective limits their

creativity, while another 9.1% perceive no significant impact. This chart highlights the diverse perspectives on how an artist's viewpoint can influence the creation and interpretation of their artwork.

12. What shapes an artist's perspective?

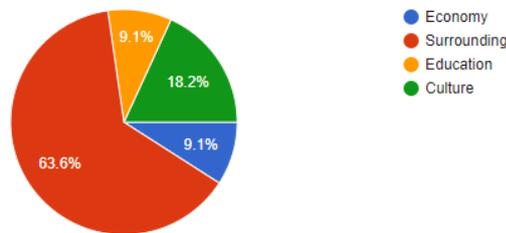


Fig 20: Artist's Perspective graph

Source: Google Form questionnaire by Author

Through this question, the authors investigate the factors that shape an artist's perspective according to others. The findings reveal that 63.6% of viewers perceive the surrounding environment as the primary influence on an artist's perspective. Additionally, 9.1% of participants attribute it to education, indicating the role of formal learning. Furthermore, 18.2% consider culture as a significant shaping factor, emphasizing the impact of cultural heritage and experiences. A smaller percentage, 9.1%, associates an artist's perspective with their economy, suggesting that economic circumstances can also contribute to their worldview.

13. How does perspective shape the interpretation of history?

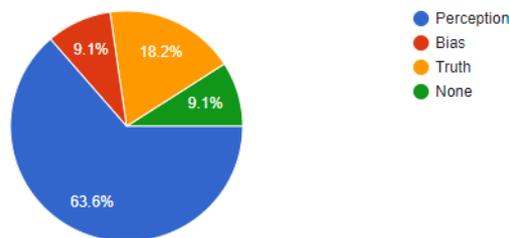


Fig 21: Historical perception: Perspective graph

Source: Google Form questionnaire by Author

Through this question, the authors examine how perspective shapes the interpretation of history. Participants were asked to provide their opinions on different aspects. The findings indicate that 63.6% of viewers perceive perspective as a crucial factor in interpreting history, highlighting the role of individual perception in shaping understanding. Additionally, 9.1% of participants believe that bias influences historical interpretation, suggesting that personal prejudices can impact the narrative. Moreover, 18.2% view perspective as a means of seeking truth, emphasizing the pursuit of objective understanding. A smaller percentage, 9.1%, perceives perspective as having no significant impact on historical interpretation. This chart underscores the diverse viewpoints on how perspective shapes the understanding and interpretation of historical events.

14. What role does an artist's perspective play in societal influence?

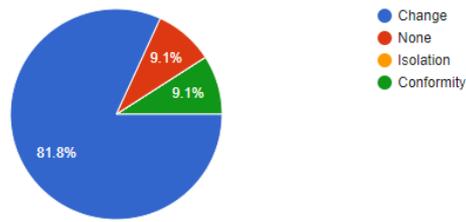


Fig 22: Artistic impact: Societal influence graph
Source: Google Form questionnaire by Author

Through this question, the authors explore the role of artists in societal impact. Participants were asked to provide their opinions on different aspects. The findings reveal that a significant majority, 81.8% of viewers, perceive the role of artists as agents of change, suggesting that they have the potential to influence and shape society. However, a smaller percentage, 9.1%, perceives artists as having no significant role in societal impact. Another 9.1% of participant's view artists as conforming to societal norms, implying that their influence may align with prevailing values rather than challenging or transforming them.

15. How does the passage of time alter perspective?

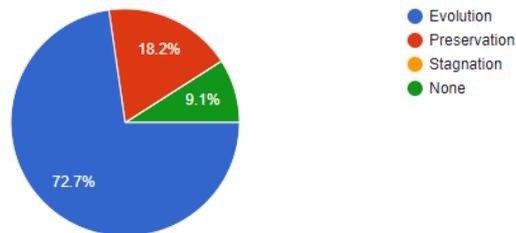


Fig 23: Time transforms perspective graph
Source: Google Form questionnaire by Author

In this inquiry, the authors explore perspectives on the change in perspective over time. Results indicate that 72.7% see it as an evolutionary process, suggesting adaptation over time. Conversely, 18.2% believe it's about preservation, valuing traditional viewpoints. A smaller percentage, 9.1%, consider the change in perspective to have no significant impact. This highlights diverse opinions on how perspectives may evolve or remain steadfast over time.

16. How does a revisionist perspective challenge traditional historical accounts?

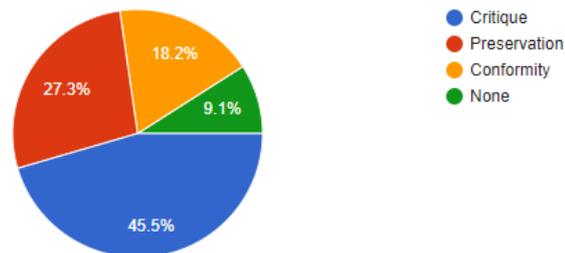


Fig 24: Revisionist challenge: Historical graph
Source: Google Form questionnaire by Author

In this inquiry, the authors delve into public opinions on the revisionist perspective challenging traditional historical accounts. Results show 45.5% perceive it as critique, questioning established narratives. Conversely, 27.3% view it as preservation, possibly indicating a value in maintaining traditional historical accounts. Additionally, 18.2% associate it with conformity, implying alignment with prevailing beliefs. A smaller faction, 9.1%, believe the revisionist perspective has no significant impact.

17. What does an artist use to express their creativity?

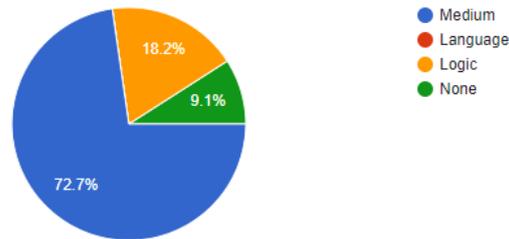


Fig 25: Artistic medium: Creativity graph
Source: Google Form questionnaire by Author

The authors explore perspectives on artists' self-expression. Findings show that 72.7% tie the artist's expression to their chosen medium, emphasizing its role in conveying intentions and emotions. Alternatively, 18.2% associate the artist's expression with logic, suggesting a rational decision-making process. A smaller proportion, 9.1%, believe the artist's way of expressing themselves has no significant impact.

18. What role does individual perspective play in society?

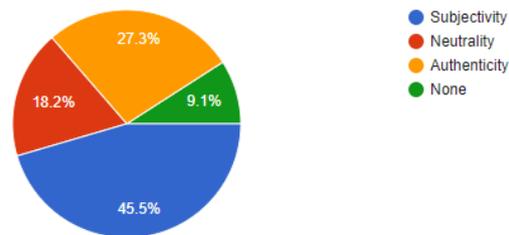


Fig 26: Individual impact on society graph
Source: Google Form questionnaire by Author

The authors explore societal perceptions of individual perspective. Among participants, 45.5% see it as subjectivity, reflecting personal influences on viewpoints. Additionally, 27.3% view it as authenticity, valuing genuine expression, while 18.2% associate it with neutrality, possibly emphasizing the ability to consider diverse perspectives objectively. A smaller proportion, 9.1%, believe individual perspective has no significant impact.

19. What do artists often draw inspiration from?

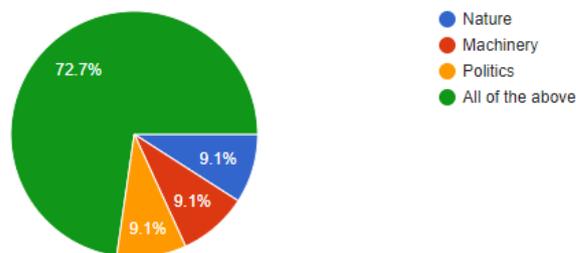


Fig 27: Inspiration Graph
Source: Google Form questionnaire by Author

Through this question, the authors explore the sources of inspiration for artists. The findings reveal that a significant majority, 72.7% of viewers, believe that artists can draw inspiration from various sources, including nature, machinery, and politics. This indicates a broad perspective that inspiration can be derived from multiple facets of life. Additionally, 9.1% of participants associate inspiration with nature, another 9.1% connect it with machinery,

and a further 9.1% relate it to politics. This chart highlights the diverse viewpoints on the sources of artistic inspiration, with the majority recognizing the potential for inspiration from a wide range of subjects.

20. What term describes an artist's unique perspective on the world?

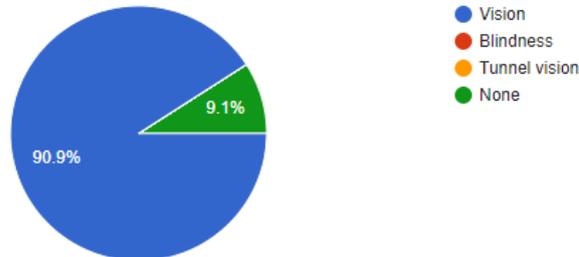


Fig 28: Artist's vision graph

Source: Google Form questionnaire by Author

Through this question, the authors investigate how people perceive an artist's unique perspective on the world. Participants were asked to provide their opinions on different aspects. The findings reveal that a significant majority, 90.0% of viewers, consider an artist's unique perspective as a distinct vision of the world. This suggests that artists have a distinct way of seeing and interpreting the world around them, which informs their artistic expression. On the other hand, a smaller percentage, 9.1%, perceive an artist's unique perspective as having no significant impact.

Findings

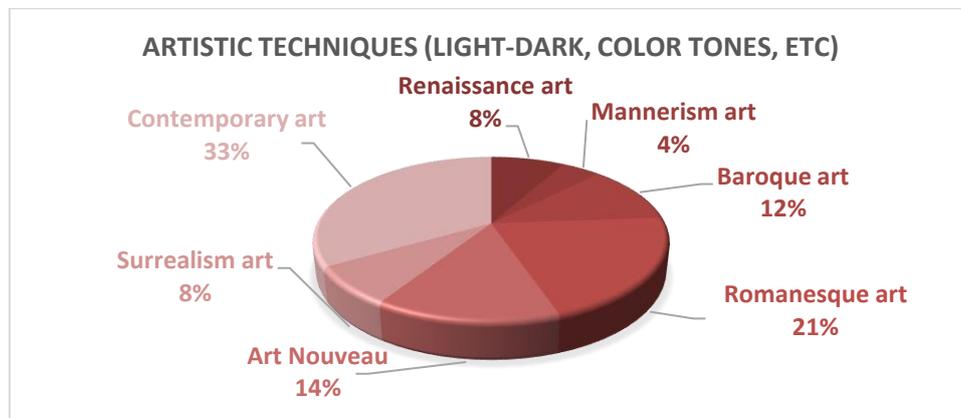


Fig 29: Artistic techniques

Source: Author

NOTE: Above ranking is based upon the point of view of the author it can vary from person to person. As each person's perspective differs.

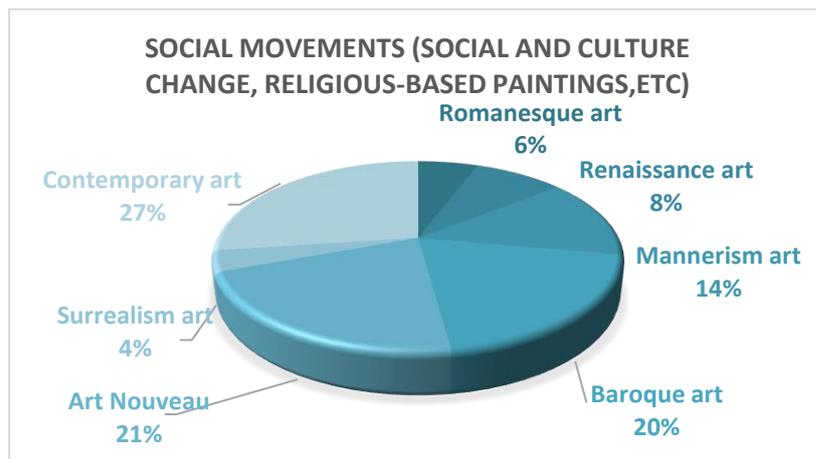


Fig 30: Social movements
Source: Author

Note: Above ranking is based upon the point of view of the author. It can vary from person to person. As each person's perspective differs.

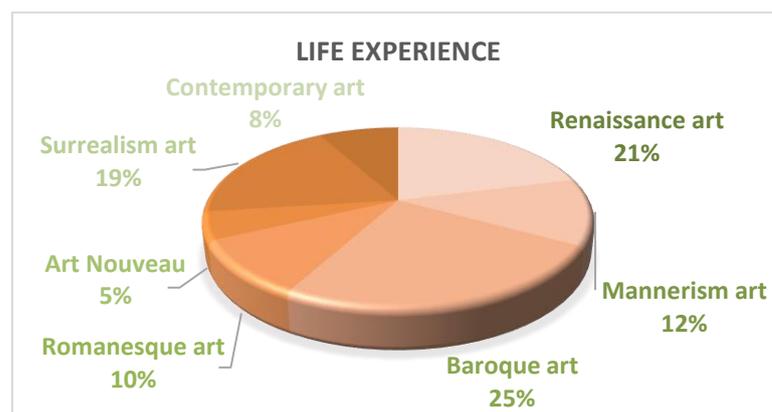


Fig 31: Life experience
Source: Author

Note: Above ranking is based upon the point of view of the author. It can vary from person to person. As each person's perspective differs.

Each period of art history is distinguished by unique characteristics, art styles, and perspectives. For example, the Romanesque period was heavily influenced by the church and focused on religious themes, while Mannerism artists expressed their psychological states through exaggerated and distorted forms as a reaction against the idealized forms of the Renaissance. The Renaissance period was marked by a focus on humanism and realism, with works depicting both secular and religious subjects. In contrast, Baroque art was characterized by the dramatic use of light and shadow and magnificent designs meant to amaze and emotionally charge viewers. Romanticism artists focused on emotion, imagination, and individualism, often depicting nature as a powerful force and reflecting the political and social disturbance of their time, whereas Art Nouveau was a period of art that celebrated nature and sought to break away from traditional forms and techniques, embracing new technologies and modern design elements. Surrealism art, on the other hand, sought to explore the workings of the subconscious mind and its creative potential, resulting in dreamlike and fantastical imagery. Lastly, Contemporary art encompasses a wide range of styles and movements, with a focus on experimentation and pushing the boundaries of traditional art forms, often incorporating

technology and multimedia elements. The perspectives of these periods reflect the changing cultural and social contexts of their time, and the artists' reactions and responses to these contexts.

Conclusions

This paper concludes that the history of art acts as a foundation of every design. In order to create compelling designs, it is essential to incorporate a diverse range of ideas and emotions. However, a crucial aspect of understanding and refining these designs is to examine their historical context. By analyzing past designs and their evolution over time, one can gain valuable insights and inspiration that can inform our current design choices and help us to create more meaningful and impactful designs. Therefore, studying design history is an essential component of the design process. From the above information, it conforms that every artist has their view of pacifying things. Paintings are always a soul whereas artists are the heart. And history has always been the mirror of the evolution of art forms and their message toward society. By hovering over the paper again and again the author came to know one thing no matter how precisely one has studied the paintings, it will be different for different viewers.

The changing interpretation of designs can be attributed to the way human emotions and perceptions can shift over time. Alternatively, it may also be a result of the human mind's natural inclination to arrive at different conclusions depending on the context or circumstance. It is evident that a person's surroundings can greatly influence their perception and perspective. The way a person views a design, and the meaning they derive from it, can be shaped by their environment and experiences. Thus, the context in which a design is encountered plays a crucial role in shaping the viewer's interpretation. To broaden one's perspective and challenge preconceived notions, it's important to analyze past experiences and reframe your understanding of your surroundings. This is the key factors that will help designers to build their dreams or help with conceptual ideas.

In a nutshell, a person's actions and attitudes reflect their true nature, and their environment can reveal a lot about their perspective and mindset. This can be summarized by the idioms "actions speak louder than words" and "you are the product of your surroundings." The concept of perspective has evolved over time in the context of art and aesthetics. Voyage of perspective: A journey across time's tapestry helped the authors to conclude that artists have used various techniques to create the illusion of depth and space in their works throughout history. From the Renaissance's use of linear perspective to the Baroque's dramatic use of light and shadow, and the Romantic's focus on emotion and individual expression, each period has contributed to the development of perspective in art. The study of perspective over a period offers valuable insights into the development of artistic techniques and practices and provides a window into the evolution of human thought and expression over time. As artists continue to push the boundaries of perspective and explore new ways to represent the world around us, the journey of perspective over period continues to evolve and inspire us. As such, the topic of "A Voyage of Perspective Over Period" is a fascinating area of study for art historians, artists, and scholars of art. By examining the evolution of perspective in art, we can gain a deeper understanding of how art and aesthetics have developed over time, and how artists have used perspective to convey meaning, emotion, and beauty in their works.

This study provides several key points and learnings about the evolution of perspective in art over time:

First of all, the concept of perspective has undergone significant changes and innovations over the centuries, with artists constantly experimenting with new techniques and approaches to create unique and groundbreaking works of art. On the other hand, different artistic periods, such as the Renaissance, Baroque, and Romantic eras, etc. each had their distinct approaches to perspective, which reflected the cultural, social, and political contexts of their times. Lastly, the use of perspective in art has played a significant role in conveying meaning, emotion, and beauty in works of art, highlighting the importance of the relationship

between form and content in art. When the author analyzes the contemporary art period, a radical shift in perspective can be seen, where artists are no longer limited by traditional methods or subject matters. Instead, contemporary art reflects the diverse and global nature of the modern world, with artists exploring new mediums and experimenting with innovative techniques. Contemporary artists aim to create a dialogue with the viewers, often questioning social norms, values, and beliefs. The perspective is now subjective, and the art world has opened its doors to voices from all walks of life. Overall, this research topic offers valuable insights and perspectives for anyone interested in the history and evolution of art and aesthetics.

Limitations and Further Research

In the research paper titled "Voyage of Perspective: A Journey Across Time's Tapestry," the author delves into the foundational principles of design, with a specific emphasis on the pivotal role of perspective. Examining its historical evolution, the paper navigates through different periods, particularly focusing on milestones like the Renaissance. It unveils how advancements in perspective drawing during this era revolutionized design practices, introducing techniques like linear and atmospheric perspective. These innovations empowered designers to craft illusions of depth and realism, shaping the spatial coherence of their creations. By illuminating the historical roots of design through the lens of perspective, the paper not only enriches our understanding but also sets the stage for future explorations in this dynamic field. The overarching goal is to actively engage the design community, fostering unity among creators in fields such as architecture and fashion design. Furthermore, the author aspires to extend this journey to a broader audience, inviting individuals to appreciate the profound impact of perspective in their own lives and encouraging a deeper understanding of its role in the creative process.

References

- Charles, V. & Carl, K.H. (2016) Romanesque Art, New York: Parkstone International.
- Devedas, S.E. (2022) Placemaking in Architecture through Modifying Elements, *ISVS e-journal*, Vol. 9, Issue 4, pp 229-249.
- Fletcher, B. (2019) Global History of Architecture, London: Bloomsbury Publishing.
- Ghosh, R. (1987) Concepts and presuppositions in aesthetics, Delhi: Ajanta Publications
- Gombrich, E. H. (1995) The story of art, United Kingdom: Phaidon Press publisher.
- Jaitly, A.J., Sahu, M. (2023) A Symbiosis of Art And Society, *International journal of Creative Research Thoughts*, vol.11, Issue 3, pp 836-838.
- Joyce, S.S., Chundeli, F.A. & Vijayalaxmi, J.(2023) The Impact of Outdoor Environments on Children's Behaviour: Insights from the Primary Schools in Vijayawada, India, *ISVS e-journal*, Vol. 10, Issue 1, pp 24-36.
- Kay, G.M.M. (2010) The evolution of human artistic creativity, UK: J. Anat Journal compilation, <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7580.2009.01160.x>.
- Magazu, Salvatore, Coletta, Nella, Migliardo & Federica et al. (2019) The Vitruvian Man of Leonardo da Vinci as a Representation of an Operational Approach to Knowledge, *Foundations of Science*, doi:10.1007/s10699-019-09616-5.
- McIver, G. (2016) Art History for Filmmakers: The Art of Visual Storytelling, New York: Bloomsbury Publishing.
- Panofsky, E. (1991) Perspective As Symbolic Form, New York: Zone Books.
- Priyomarsono, N.W. (2021) Influences of Culture on the Spatial Development of the Juwana Sub-district of Pati, Central Java, Indonesia, *ISVS e-journal*, Vol. 8, Issue 2, pp 51-59.
- Smith, C. (2001) Cultural Theory: An Introduction (review), *Social Forces*, Vol.79, Issue 4, pp 1523-1525.
- Sonia, A.K. (2019) Art And Society Relationship, *International Journal of Research - GRANTHAALAYAH*, Vol.7, Issue 11, pp 59-62.