

Review Article

The Reality of Scientific Research in the Fine Arts, Sultanate of Oman

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Abstract - Scientific research is one of the most important pillars on which societies depend for their progress. They realized that their existence, being, development, and strength are all dependent on what they accomplish in scientific research. Therefore, it adopts its scientific and cultural activities and builds knowledge and statistics on it through solid scientific foundations emanating from the knowledge framework of the community. This, in turn, helps the scientific progress of societies. Scientific studies based on accurate scientific methods are extremely important in determining the needs of societies and proposing appropriate solutions. Through scientific research, human development and plastic art appear linked to human development, as art is defined by the presence of humanity on earth and is considered one of the areas that have become important in the world, as art always develops various aspects in a person, except whether it is emotional, intellectual, cognitive, social or creative, and this presents comprehensiveness in developing the capabilities associated with each individual. In addition, art is not limited to a picture, a painting, or a sculpted piece, but art has reached research, investigation, and problem-solving. It has become an intervention in all areas of human life and cannot flourish in the vacuum of negativity and superficiality. This art must fill our lives with authentic thought, living movement, and intellectual depth. Art is an important necessity in human life that God Almighty created by instinct. Still, it differs and varies from person to person according to what they see from their inner feeling and deep imagination. It is a skill that humans use to express themselves and their feelings. Art is not a static thing but rather an aesthetic feeling that describes what a person sees in their imagination of creativity and applies it to reality in proportion to their vision and philosophy of things creatively.

Keywords - Scientific Research, Fine Art, Sultanate of Oman.

1. Introduction

The “fine arts” concept defines an art form primarily to express aesthetic values and enchantress rather than its functional values. Fine arts are initially rooted in painting and design-oriented activities, for example, sculpture, painting, and printmaking. It is structured with “applied art” and “crafts,” which express traditional views and practical activities (Johnson-Perkins, 2019). On the other hand, fine arts activities, including architecture and photography, are also a category in fine arts. Women’s engagement in fine arts in Sultanate Oman was too marginal, and limited participation was observed in making sculptures and paintings. However, from the 1980s to the 1990s, many artists came forward to express their emotions. The study is written on scientific research on plastic arts of sultanate Oman. Similarly, the study also sheds light on challenges faced by plastic arts in the sultanate of Oman.

1.1. Study Questions

Through research in studies and scientific research in plastic art, a small number of researchers confront the challenges facing scientific research in the field of arts in the Arab world in general and in the Sultanate of Oman in particular. Through this study, the researcher focuses on the most important challenges facing Scientific research in plastic art in the Sultanate of Oman in publishing and institutional financing. The problem of the study is summarized in the following questions:

- What is the reality of scientific research in plastic art in the Sultanate of Oman?

- What are the challenges facing researchers in plastic arts?

1.2. The Study Aims To

Get to know the reality of practical research in the Sultanate of Oman. Identify the challenges facing scientific research in the field of plastic arts that limit its effectiveness and the development of fine art

2. The Importance of Scientific Research

When people think about science, artists must think about the abstract meaning of a painting and sculpture. Other ideas come into people’s minds that science thoughts are more rigid and act by applying universal; formulas to solve various problems in a structured way to search ultimate truth. Conversely, to some extent, a segment of its universal truth needs to be more accurate and precise to explain the reality of society (Heiba *et al.*, 2019). On the other hand, scientist ignores simple concept or nature to explain sciatica phenomena. In this context, Albert Einstein once stated that “the greatest scientist is the artist as well.” Even though people are not studied science precisely or do not enter the root of any phenomena, the most excellent psychology in science was significantly inherent creativity. Scientific research aims to explain the world, and people cannot move without help from creativity. The term creativity has a surrounding place to create, which defines the two main interconnected processes, and paintings and sculptures can visualize imagination.



Things people can conceptualize and visualize about human psychology can express through plastic arts. Similarly, some significant inventions in science are significant involvement by applying various art forms. Artists find their mental peace by painting galaxies, nebulae, and clusters (Ahmed, 2018). Sultanate of Oman used arts like sculpture and paintings to underpin their imagination and abstract thoughts in their worldview and reality. The research also stated that many images and scientific ideas practically affect the invention. Similarly, introducing plastic arts in Oman's sultanate allows artists and the junior to understand that the core of science is creative innovation.

Sometimes, the potential to imagine and visualize several processes is essential to solving various scientific issues. The paintings make it easier to understand different problems because, based on moments of space and time, some perspectives in the laws of physics help make the problem. In the Sultanate period of Oman, the plastic arts flourished in the various regions by which they could express human behavior and needs and express their lifestyle, culture, and norms. Society and culture became more advanced by inventing multiple technologies to enhance their productivity during that time. This method also creates a framework where scientific thoughts are learned by visualization (Ahmed and Al-Kinani, 2021). On the flip side, the capability to visualize and imagine some processes held an essential position in addressing scientific problems. In this period, plastic arts aimed to analyze society and the world and create unique masterpiece sculptures or paintings within the world. Some thoughts are coming to people's minds that artists can comprehend, envisage and envision are thoughts that help to make various tools and instruments to express their views.

The "plastic arts" movement in the sultanate of Oman began actively despite the impediments and difficulties that started to develop intellectual awareness and develop artists' thoughts to make their masterpieces using modern technologies and ideas. The plastic arts were established in various centers of culture and authorities that provide proper support to improve the country's economy (AL-BAGHDADI, 2020). During this sultanate period, various artists appeared by introducing new thoughts, such as abstract paintings and the periods of plastic arts movements. The artist was introduced to a new approach that helped unleash the young artists' different potentialities and ambitions.

3. Challenges Facing Scientific Research in Plastic Arts in the Sultanate of Oman

Like other countries in the world, the sultanate has been interested in scientific research and has given attention to research related to higher education institutions, except in public or private universities. However, there are still obstacles that the researcher faces in the field of art or even other fields. These obstacles and challenges are linked to several economic, societal, or academic factors.

3.1. Economic Factors

In Sultanate of Oman made a significant contribution to the country's economy. However, they face various problems in developing cultures in this society. The people did not easily accept the artist's thoughts, especially in abstract paintings. The artists face significant challenges contributing their capital to make sculptures and paintings. The people did not understand their perspectives, negatively impacting the plastic arts domain. It was disappointing that women did not have permission to participate in making paintings and sculptures. Few participated in this domain because new ideas did not come before society (Salameh and Obeidat, 2020). On the other side an economic perspective, it was challenging for artists to build their lives by maintaining dignity and integrity.

At that time, the artist required a market in the locality to improve artists' economic resources and the country. This tendency helped them to increase their activities in a parallel based on artists' activities that bought success in the later periods (Vankeuren *et al.* 2019). On the other hand, this plastic art contributed considerably to an economy subjected to millions of products and employment facilities for young artists during the Industrial Revolution. In the earlier period, at the expansion of modern civilization, the people adopted their occupation from hunting-gathering to agriculture. They have the essential priority to achieve the artist's goals based on their basic needs like shelter, food, and clothing. These primary activities were determined as the first occupational needs among artists (Tannous, 2020). After that period, the people of Oman were required to interact with one another by making various paintings and sculptures to express their thoughts.

For this reason, the artist began to paint various pictures to meet their needs and demand. First, paintings were observed on the wall of caves, and stones were provided as evidence of the significant effort of their ancestors at the beginning of civilization. People tried to express their joy and sadness by creating various masterpieces through laughing and crying. During this time, artists' efforts were turned to filling the canvas by expressing their thoughts and feelings with the acceleration of aesthetics. In this context, the beginning of the economy and plastic arts were generally connected with the basic needs of humans. Based on space and time, the activities of artists gained new dimensions and approaches. The Omani artists made various paintings widely accepted by science (Aideed, 2021).

Similarly, in earlier centuries, the integral factors were to develop the country's economy. However, people face various challenges in expanding other plastic art forms like music. The people did not earn their popularity among people. At that time, the music flourished, getting a stage in the international market.

The people were not agreed to contribute their money to purchase paintings and sculptures. However, the royal; family liked to collect various abstract paintings in their

place, which helped them express their aesthetic perspectives (Deif *et al.*, 2020). The artistic creation was dependent on daily activities and performances by people in their place. The paintings were drawn in front of the subject, which helped them express the actual situation of the psychology of people on their white canvas. Similarly, the country's economy focused on how the economy and people interacted with each other (Dollarhide, 2019). In the sultanate period of Oman, the artist used various materials based on their needs to fulfill their thoughts. On the other hand, the artists communicated with the public in the market, which helped them get ideas to express their thoughts. Thus, plastic arts play an essential role in developing a country's economy.

3.2. Societal Factors

Artistic products and art were significantly considered social capital by which they could develop people's lifestyles and raise awareness of social issues. In this context, they also faced various challenges like lack of economic resources, people being less interested, and sometimes critiquing the paintings, which harmed the artist's psychology. For this reason, many young artists were fear to express their thoughts and not go against the royal family (Aideed, 2021). At that time, the social issues would be presented by the artists were considered social capital. The plastic arts got the motivation to update their thoughts sponsored by the royal family. There was a lack of artistic activities in Omani society, as remarked by the daily life activities of the community people. The Sultanate period of Oman faced various conflicts and clashes between artists and society, making their artistic perspectives (Ahshan, 2021). It was also known that the plastic arts played a decisive role in the renaissance, and the cultural revolution was started in this place.

People became more advanced by adopting various cultural values from other regions. They could enrich their world views and help them share their cultural values and ideas with other community people. Henceforward, many societal issues were eliminated, and they initiated some steps to deal with society and address their suggestions. People were more aspirant and motivated to draw paintings and sculptures in this period. The competition gradually increased, which harmed their thoughts (Dollarhide, 2019). Lower socio-economic people did not arrange the exhibition, and another artist from a high socio-economy purchased their creations. They sell those paintings and sculptures by mentioning their name instead of the original artist's name. In this way, the artists faced mental issues while continuing their artwork. During the Sultanate period, Oman suffered anxiety in expressing their thoughts and dreams in front of society, and they were not relying on their thoughts (Osman *et al.*, 2022). The audience provided valuable feedback by which they could improve their thoughts and adopt more advanced painting and sculpture procedures to earn more profit in the competitive market. On the other hand, artists face another challenge: a lack of sell planning.

The planning procedure was structured consciously based on culture and society's values to achieve their

mutual objectives. Without proper planning, the artist could not sell their products to the customers and did not study other artists' activities. For this reason, they did not understand what people needed, or sometimes other artists stole various concepts (Dollarhide, 2019). In the sultanate period of Oman, artists also experienced high demand for the plastic arts, strongly dependent on education and knowledge to explore other cultures and philosophies. In another concept, the demand for plastic art in Oman showed the second factor for the customers.

For this reason, these factors created various economic disadvantages for the artists, and the art market was not well developed based on demand and market need. It was structured based on the supply chain in the later period of the sultanate of Oman. The plastic arts were directly involved in expressing their inspiration and pleasure, and the creative masterpiece helped the artists express their thoughts about society and culture.

3.3. Academic Factors

The plastic arts face various challenges in understanding their aspirations. They are unable to understand their capability to perform all the time. Lack of aspiration among artists is of the sultanate in Oman. For this context, it was required to live as possible from various mental consumptions to let the plastic arts over the soul that needed to transform the artist into a profound person to express their thoughts. The artists kept an eye on competitors' movements in "two-edged" changes based on artist experience (Mishory, 2019). On the other hand, the talent-related skills and knowledge did not vanish and never faded from their society, and the students have not practiced their artwork daily. It was a nightmare for plastic art artists based on time and space.

For this reason, the artist in Oman the guides needed to analyze the students' limitations and strengths. To be an artist in this period, the students believed in their art and skills. The young artist has linked their emotion with their masterpieces. The definition of creativity differed from culture to culture because of the enculturation process and world views. Academic people sometimes lack experience teaching their students, negatively impacting their academic practices. For that reason, the students lacked trust in the follower's activities, and many talents vanished. The artwork was highly affected (Kadim, 2021). In this context, the artists face fears of giving a response to their dreaming, and they are unable to rely on their work.

Similarly, the artist did not praise other artists, and for this reason, they lost their motivation to give their best effort in this work, which was the failing factor of many young artists. At that time, the artists sometimes did not give a response to others' works. The plans could not assist in concentrating on their objectives and did not allow people to achieve objectives within the bounded time frame (Al-Jazi and Almaany, 2020). The plastic art industry in the sultanate period of Oman had developed by leaps and bounds on the back of their exclusion: culture and finance.

The artist had no financial sound capital; they sometimes would exclude many talents from the plastic

arts industry. Based on artists' cultural capital, their attitudes were few and far. In the present times, a 60 billion-dollar industry is developed worldwide (Mishory, 2019). It is not standardized, and the product pricing is non-transparent, which this industry is not properly managed. Various factors are significant attributes of structuring assets. The lack of various attributes makes the plastic art industry more susceptible to manipulation in earlier phases. The factors that the painting had significant value that helps to imply their thoughts and feelings. However, the asset investment was not a good decision because the needs changed based on time and space. The predominant factors are driving sales of this artwork that provide investment values, and it also forecasts values shortly.

Based on academic factors, every artist has rules and knowledge for drawing any paintings because of training and experience (Rickett, 2019). However, two paintings are created by the same artists but charge various prices based on people's needs, income status, and the artist's effort. Sometimes lack of training and knowledge of the importance of plastic art will cause a decline and loss of the artist's popularity in the market. Approximately 90% of the artwork is sold in various exhibitions, and loyal customers buy their product when the exhibition proposes a preferential price. Lacks of knowledge, many young researchers are not expressing their ideas in front of an audience.

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4. Research Recommendations

- Planning to establish a specialized center for scientific research in the field of plastic art in the Sultanate of Oman
- Enhancing financial funding so that the researcher can expand research projects and allocate an annual financial budget by the university or the Ministry of Arts for research related to artistic projects
- Organizing workshops, seminars, and conferences to introduce the importance of scientific research in the field of plastic art
- Developing policies for scientific research activities in the field of art

5. Conclusion

This study was summarized by identifying the reality of scientific research in the Sultanate of Oman. The research also identified the challenges faced by scientific research in plastic arts by addressing the three most important factors (economic, societal, and academic). After reviewing the factors, we must stand to reduce the challenges and obstacles faced by researchers in the field of plastic art. In the first place is the economic factors that are considered the basic infrastructure for the rise or fall of scientific research in the field of art. Secondly are the societal factors, and the last factor would be the academic factors, under which the teaching and administrative burdens limit the researcher from using his time to perform scientific research.