
Interplay of Fine and Applied Arts and Information Technology in Covid-19 pandemic Era

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Abstract

Fine and Applied Arts (FAAs) mirror and lights up every society by disseminating necessary information to the inhabitants of such society, Nigeria is not left out. FAAs has been the weapon for the awareness of COVID-19 pandemic and its preventions in Nigeria, Africa and the World at large irrespective of the digital technological artifacts (DTA) or physical technological artifacts (PTA) that is used to produce and project it. Therefore FAAs rule the World by informing and entertaining it. This study focused mainly on how Fine and Applied Arts (FAAs) information technology are used to inform and prevent COVID-19 in Adeniran Ogunsanya College of Education (AOCOED), Oto/Ijanikin, Lagos State, Nigeria and the community. The study used descriptive method to analyse the context within AOCOED community to understand the role of FAAs and technology in the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. Therefore, the paper appraised the interplay between FAAs and technology in the COVID-19 era. The discussion and findings indicated that Fine and Applied Arts (FAAs) and technology exist together; they work in accord to disseminate information in this dispensation unlike the medieval and pre-modern times where physical technology are basic means of sending and spreading information. The findings further confirmed production of personal protective equipment (PPE) and personal protective materials (PPM) as objects of fine and applied arts created through hardware and software to prevent the spread of corona virus disease. The study also found that no special certificate or educational degree is required to understand visual information (visual literacy), like during the pandemic where signs and images are displayed in the community. This study finally recommended that upcoming and practicing artists (teachers and students) should be smart to encompass technological literacy development and innovation in advancing Fine and Applied Arts.

Keywords: COVID-19, Fine-Art, Applied-Arts, Technological-literacy, artifacts

Introduction

Fine and applied arts are a very broad discipline that cut across through all the sphere of human endeavor. It is the backbone of technology. The survey on technological development, advancement and innovation indicates the knowledge of visual arts as the utmost importance because whatever technological development/discovery, drawing must take place first before its implementation. Uzoagba (2004) in Ajayi, Oluwa, and Aiyeteru (2018 p: 98) affirms that “visual art and design, like mathematics, plays leadership roles in science and technology. The usefulness of drawing cannot be over emphasised, Engineers, Architects, Surveyors, Technologist among others, use sketches to plan their compositions. In fact, drawing is extensively used as adjunct to scientific treatises; the greatest being its use for architectural, anatomical and mechanical studies”. Meanwhile, we must not forget that the so-much preached introductory/basic technology has its basis on FAAs which is pre-supposes technology in its basic meaning and practice. We should also note that applied arts like ceramics, batik and tie-dyeing, graphics, glass, photography, leather works are basic knowledge in chemistry is pre-requisite.

Information communication technology (ICT) is highly inevitable in creating and disseminating messages and awareness about a phenomenon or pandemic like COVID-19. The outbreak of COVID-19 in Wuhan, China in December 2019 raved the world (WHO, 2019). Thus, catapult the world's sheath and economy status into danger; hence became state of emergency which Nigeria and South Africa are not exempted. Italy lost hope, UK was doomed, America was furious, France was calm-less and Africa in helter-skelter. Laws and sanctions were enacted, everywhere was lockdown; lockdown became the order of the day as main strategy to combat the COVID-19 pandemic. Every activity geared towards FAAs, technology and internet.

Consequently, information, communication, technology (ICT) and information, communication, campaign (ICC) became strong weapon put in place to move forward and to avert the spread of the pandemic. Example is the 60th celebration and graduation ceremony of University of the Western Cape (UWC), Cape Town, South Africa that was observed virtually. UWC pioneer virtual graduation in April 2020, the Registrar of UWC, Dr. Lawton-Misra, reported (Heever, 2020). According to Lawton-Misra in Heever (2020), the virtual graduation was conducted; graduands certificates and transcripts were sent through email (FAAs in Technology) under the leadership of the Chancellor – Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, Dr. Thabo Makgoba and the Acting Rector and Vice-Chancellor, Professor Vivienne Lawack. In essence UWC was able to achieve this great landmark through FAAs and technology because; a lot of information (artistic concept) might have been composed, designed, presented and processed into technology and through technology to grace the occasion. Good examples are digital decorations, digital banners, graduation pamphlets, graduands certificates, graduands transcripts, among other. The efficacy of FAAs and technology has become the order of the day.

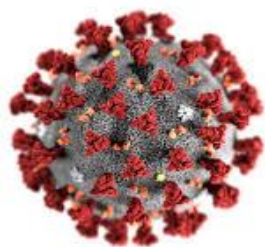


Figure 1: Illustration of the ultra-structure of corona virus disease 2019; COVID-19 (New Scientist, 2020).

This development is shown in Herschbach (1995) meaning of technology as the application of scientific knowledge to find meaningful solution to human problem including education and information dissemination while Ramey (2013), Luckay and Collier-Reed (2014), also sees technology as an application of human knowledge with tools and machines to solve problems.

To really understand the interplay of FAA and technology, visual literacy (VL) and visual communication (VC) that form the basis of every visual concept and media abound. VL, the ability to read/decode/interpret visual statements, write/encode/create visual statements and to think visually with forms, pictures, symbols and objects (Avgerinou and Ericson, 2002; Avgerinou and Pettersson 2011; Uzoagba 2004). Avgerinou and Pettersson further refer to VL as a group of largely acquired abilities: that is ability to understand (read), and use (write) images as well as to think and learn in terms of images. The production qualities, its effectiveness, and usage of these images through technologies are the major concerns of this study. In this study, technological literacy (TL) refers to the interplay of FAA and technology in creating awareness in the COVID-19 pandemic. Luckay and Collier-Reed (2014) affirm that TL has the ability to understand, make use of machine, and skill effectively to do or create things in a new dimension. This process of using tools or machines to create simple objects, pictures, designs, forms; concepts in the context of COVID-19 pandemic campaign (COPanC) are intricately FAAs.

Hence this study probed the following questions: What is do your understanding of Fine and Applied Arts? How do you perceive the term technology? What is the meaning of the acronym COVID-19? Of what significance is Fine and Applied Arts to technology? What is the interplay of Fine and Applied Arts and technology in the COVID-19 pandemic? To what extent does FAAs and technology create awareness of COVID-19 pandemic campaign? How is technology useful to COVID-19 pandemic era? How does Fine and Applied Arts and Technology prevent and control COVID-19? Apart from advertisement/awareness on television and jingle/music on radio, what other media is used for COVID-19 pandemic? Answer to all these questions were enveloped in the literature review, findings and discussion of this study.

The objective of the study therefore, is to examine the interplay of Fine and Applied Arts and technology in the COVID-19 pandemic era: the roles FAAs and technology played in creating awareness of COVID-19 pandemic campaign, the usefulness of technology in COVID-19 pandemic era, FAAs and Technology prevention and control of COVID-19, the media used for COVID-19 pandemic awareness and finally justifies the interplay of FAA and technology in COVID-19 pandemic awareness, prevention, and control campaign.

Literature Review

Concept of Art

Art, a name given to all skilled activities has a very broad meaning, although simply seen as a means of self-expression of inner feelings or idea about things, people and the environment in general (Ibrahim-Banjoko, 2000). Ibrahim-Banjoko further affirms that "Art is the act of making skilful use of materials to produce things for human use and pleasure. Ogunmor (2003p: 44) opines that "Art generally, is a way of life. It is the power of doing anything; it means any skill, craft or acquired expertise". Majemite (1996p: 2) vigorously points out that "Art is self-expression of our sense of creativity, the bringing into existence of what was not in existence before, through the ordering or arranging of certain classic elements,

materials, ideas, points, lines, shapes, forms, notes, motifs, colours, rhythms to effect a new creation, which is beautiful, cultural and a universal language for communication”.

In the same manner Ocvirk, Stinson, Wigg, Bone, and Cayton, (2009p: 5) states that “the term art is often synonymous with craftsmanship, which implies knowledge of materials and their skillful handling”. They affirmed further that any creative and variable skill can be labeled an art. Oloidi (2011) states that:

In our modern age, trying to define art is not only proving to be difficult but also almost impossible, mainly because of various historical and art historical stages that the word has crossed, particularly from prehistoric to the present. The definition becomes more difficult if one considers the ever-growing complexities of its functions. Does one define it ordinarily, technically or professionally? What about the therapeutic, aesthetic, domestic and general industrial attributes of art? Is it not also possible to define art as innocently but misinformingly understood by the audience in this hall? However, taking into consideration the nature of this lecture, I will ordinarily define art as synthetically considered generally by dictionaries. That is art is the deliberate or conscious employment of skill and “creativity” to produce visually aesthetic and other functional art images. The word “creativity” is very sensitive here because it is what has made art uncommon professional phenomenon; that is, the ability to bring into physical reality what has not been. It is what has made it divine. This takes us to the first Artist, the Creator, and the God Almighty (p. 60).

From the foregoing, we can say emphatically that art is creative expression of objects or pictures through media in a beautiful manner. This creativity do occur with the aid of technology be it physical technology (PT) or digital technology (DT).

Branches of Art: art are divided into three major branches namely visual arts, performing arts and liberal arts. **Visual Arts** are the fundamental practice of Fine and Applied Arts (FAAs) because it based on aesthetic and utility. Fine arts are the aspect of visual arts that concerned with aesthetics and expressions of feelings, ideas and emotion. Technically, Fine Arts consist of drawing, painting, sculpture, and architecture (Uzoagba, 1982 cited in Uzoagba, 2004). Applied arts deals with arts related to industries. Emphasis is usually placed on commercial aspect of such art. This includes ceramics, textile design, graphics design and photography.

Performing Arts are works which are appreciated through the minds, eye, imagination and other senses rather than only the senses of sight. It is the sequential and rhythmical movement of the legs, body and vocal cord (Stress) to communicate ideas, feeling and emotion to the audience in a beautiful manner. This includes Dance, Drama and music; they can also be called theatre arts.

Liberal Arts involves works of art which denote imagination of the beauty of creative writing such as literature, poetry, history, philosophy, journalism, education, science, engineering among others. Through a novel reading, one can imagine the beauty of such write up with the scenario described.

The figure 2 below corroborates the structure and nature of art earlier mentioned

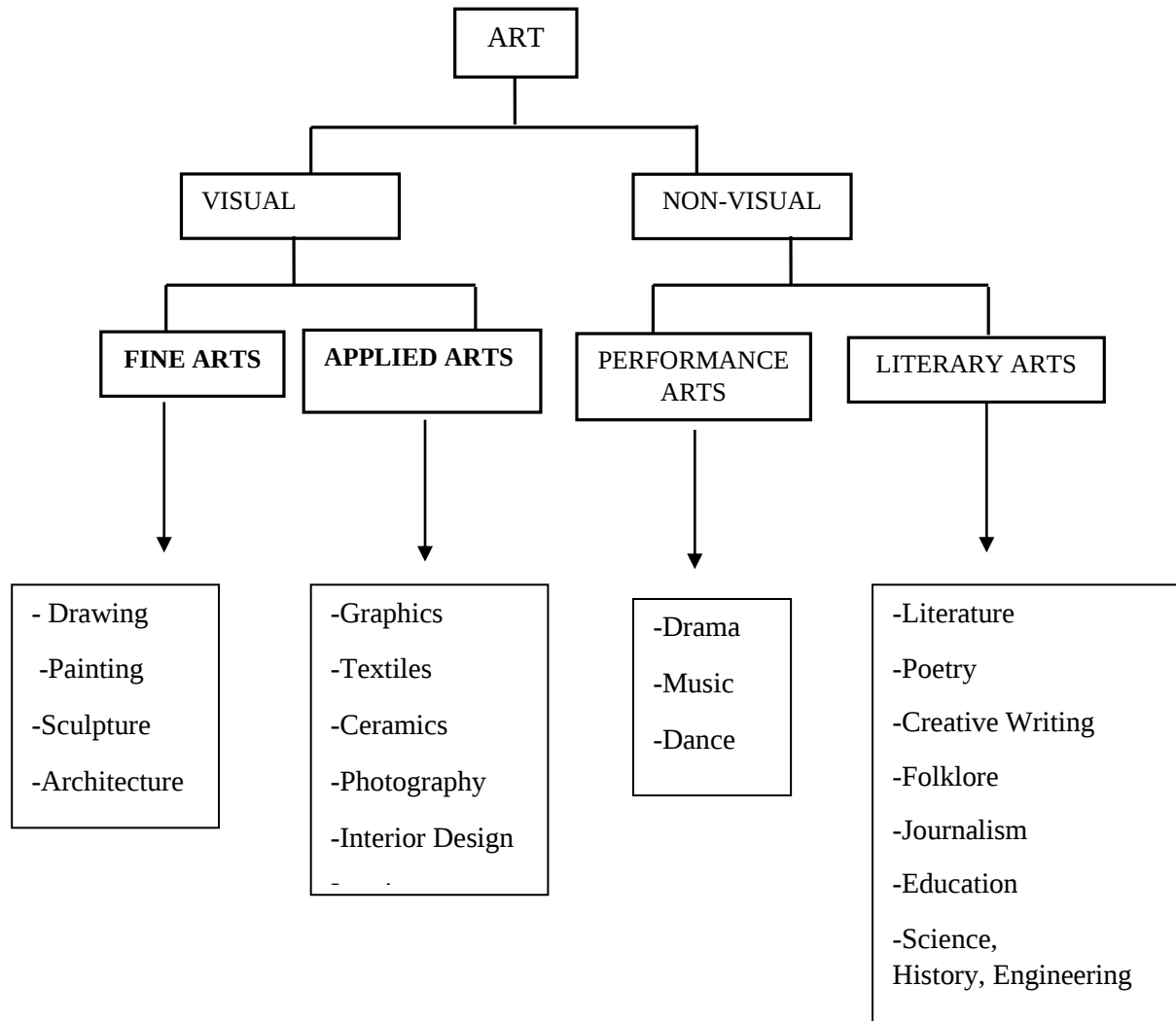


Figure 2: Branches of art indicating the learning Activities that involves technology
(Ibrahim-Banjoko, 2000, Oyedun, 2013, Ajayi et al., 2018)

Functions of Art

Art serves many functions and has many values to the society, some of which are summarised according to Ibrahim-Banjoko (2000p: 2) as universal language; means of communication/illustrations; means of identification (as in culture); means of beautification/decoration (body and environment); means of

livelihood i.e. provides vocation/employment opportunities, career, foreign exchange etc.; means of entertainment/aesthetic satisfaction; a therapy; means of personal development through understanding and appreciation of art as an integral part of everyday life; means of education of human anatomy, muscles, bones, heart, hand, and head; contributes immensely to different areas of national development, such as culture, education, health, technology, industry, environment and host of others. The diagram in figure 2; above show functions of art, and below model justifies the interplay of art and technology, because technology cannot exist without art, there is always element of art be it drawing or painting in technological discipline.

Concept of Technology

Fundamentally, the word technology was coined out from two Greek words “techne” and “logos”. The techne means art or craft/logos means word or speech. The two words put together mean art or craft of word (Oloidi, 2011). Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (2005) defines technology as new machines, equipment, and ways of doing things that are based on modern knowledge about science and computers (Abd Majid, Azmat Ali, Abdul Rahim, and Khamis 2012). Technology is the branch of knowledge that deals with the creation and use of technical means and their interrelation with life, society, and the environment, drawing upon such subject as industrial arts, engineering, applied science, and pure science (Academic Dictionary and Encyclopedias, 2021; www.dictionary.com, 2020). The web dictionary states further that it is also the application of practical knowledge in art, science, engineering etc. technical nomenclature, a scientific or industrial process, invention with method and materials of producing objects.

Gek (2014) cited in Ayeni, Olufemi, and Adesola,(2018) opines that technology is the scientific knowledge used in practical ways to meet and satisfy human needs and comforts. Technology can also be used to refer to a collection of techniques. In this regard, technology is seen as the current state of humanity’s knowledge, skills, usage, and tools to produce desired products to solve problems (FAAs related problems), fulfill needs, or satisfy wants. This includes technical methods, processes, tools, and raw materials (Borgmann, 2006).

The above definitions indicate that technology is not just the knowledge of science and computer or drawing, painting and sculpture; rather ways of doing things practically that require expertise. In fact, all objects around us in our daily lives are products of different technological advances that have developed over the century of our existence. We have transformed natural resources to make tools and machines that make our lives easier, satisfy our curiosity and desire to excel. Therefore, technology can be craft which is still under Arts.

The diagram, figure 3 below is a representation of technology and its application.

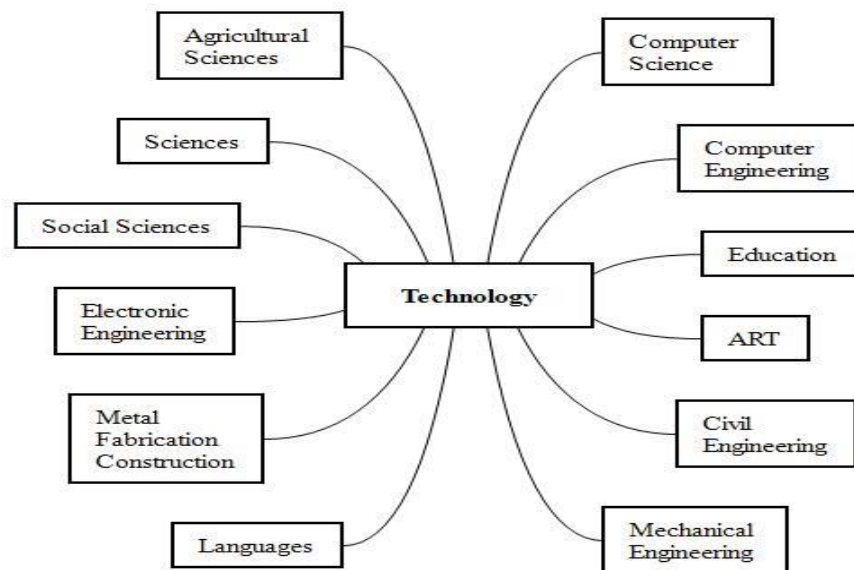


Figure 3: The interplay of technology with art and other disciplines, known as hybrid technology.
Adapted from Ajayi et al., (2018).

From this diagram, technology is central to all disciplines and it is inevitable in art; it cut across all human endeavours. Currently the efficiency of mankind is intricately to technology, whether in design, construction, advertisement, branding, animation, instruction, preservation, development, advancement, improvement, renovation, improvisation, or innovation. From the figure 3, all the discipline has an element of technology useful for the advancement of the discipline to meet the demand of the society. Hence, the activities here are hybrid technology.

Types of Technology

There are different views regarding the types of technology existing in society and hence technology is defined in many ways. But for the purpose of this study, our discussion is limited to one. According to Borgmann, (2006); Phillips (2017) in Ajayi *et al.*, (2018) technology covers a whole spectrum of areas, many of which ultimately overlap. Phillips affirms further that it covers anything that exists to assist making life easier, whether this is in a material or immaterial way. He affirms that technology is possible to be divided into three main fields namely, Science or theoretical technology, Physical technology, and Information technology.

Science Technology (ST) is the examination and testing tools of fact that can be proved. It involves all sciences and it is all about the processes underlying and leading all other forms of technology. In addition, it is used to describe a combination of techniques, or skills and processes involved in the pursuit of a goal

or purpose. It could therefore be regarded as process of technology (Borgmann, (2006); Philip 2017 in Ajayi et al., 2018).

Physical Technology (PT) This are the non-electrical gadgets, tools, or devices used to create, design, or achieve a particular purpose for human consumption. This technology describes all tools, machinery and gadgets used both in industries and by consumers. This includes anything, from a simple hammer to the hardware within a computer to highly sophisticated machinery used in industries, medical settings, aviation, and research of all forms. It also covers transport, environment and assisting technologies like electric wheel chair, hearing aids, prosthetic limbs, voice recognition hardware and text speech aids. Its main concern lies with the physical tools used to assist in performing an action or achieving a specific purpose. All creative activities in Arts Education are enveloped under this type of technology.

Information Technology (IT) This is the use of computers for storing, processing, retrieving, and sending messages to the society. It is a digital technology. This type of technology has evolved out of the combination of science and physical technologies. Areas within information technology are communication technology; computer technology; or to be more specific, computer software and educational technology. The main concern of information technology is to create, store, and transmit information from one individual or group to another, often over great distance (Phillips 2017 in Ajayi *et al.*, 2018; Borgmann, 2006).

Consequently, Fine and Applied Arts (FAAs) also falls under communication technology, especially such branches of art like drawing, textile design, graphic design, photography, painting and sculpture. Therefore, this study focuses both physical technology (PT) and information technology (IT) because, in the process of creating awareness on the prevention of COVID-19 pandemic, both the hardware and software involves. It is the hardware that process the software, thus, they are inseparable. Such is FAAs and technology, and for anyone to handle any physical or digital tool, such person should be technological literate.

The Interplay of FAAs and Technology

For any object, concept, or phenomenon to be interplayed, it means they affect each other; they perform common function and harmoniously co-exist. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (2005p: 745) says “it is the way in which two people or things react with one another or affect each other. In this regard, interplay refers to as the way FAAs and Technology react with one another or affect each other” FAAs and Technology has become a daily routine within the school system and society at large. Teachers and students also, manipulate technology either through demonstrations, typing, drawing, painting, sculpture, photography, graphic designs, textile designs, writing examinations, sending mails, submitting class works and assignments within and outside the classroom through cell phone and laptop (Okuntade & Aremu, 2016).

Though, FAAs and Technology is not limited to making use of computer devices, and information communication technology or smart/interactive board in teaching and learning of Fine and Applied Arts in AOCOED alone, rather it involves some engineering technicalities, construction, fabrication and usage of materials, tools and equipment (Ajayi, Oluwa, and Aiyeteru 2018). Ajayi *et al.*, further affirmed that these technicalities includes construction and design, computer packages like paint pad, Corel draw, photo shop, drawing, painting, sculpture, photography, patterns in textile, colour separations and graphic designs are fundamentals in technology literacy (p. 98-99). The figure 4 explains the interplay of FAAs and technology.

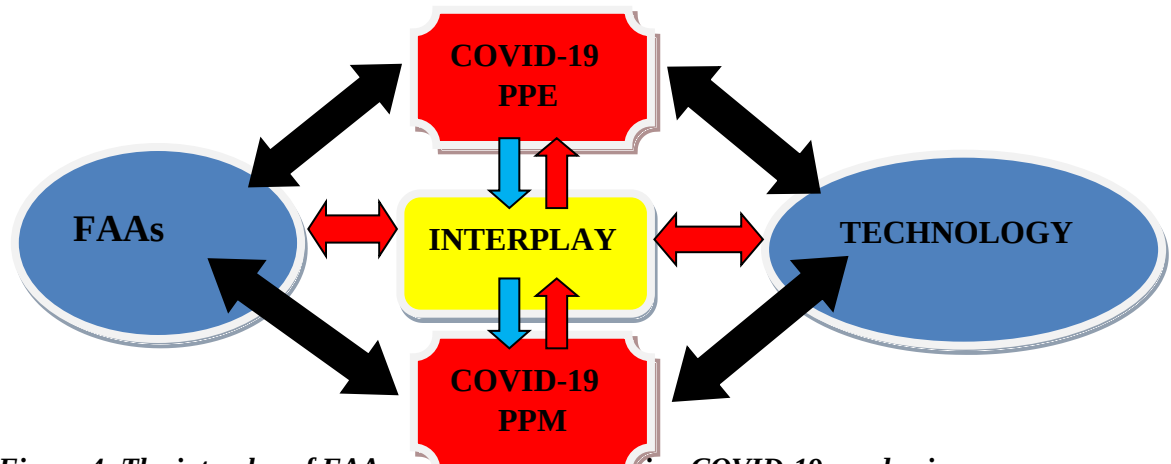


Figure 4: The interplay of FAAs and Technology during COVID-19 pandemic, Ajayi and Luckay (2021).

Interplay of FAAs and Technology figure 4 shows that arts and technology co-exist side by side. In fact, the survival of human being and his activities depends on these duos because, on daily basis man involves in arts and technology directly or indirectly. Even the people sojourning in the local area (remote villages) still make use of arts and technology to process and disseminate information to ease their survival in the COVID-19 pandemic especially, through cell phone and computer. Therefore, FAAs and Technology rule the world.

Interplay of FAAs and Technology in COVID-19 Pandemic

During the COVID-19 pandemic lock down, there was total restriction of movement. All teaching and learning was shut down, likewise normal buying and selling was rotated and every other activities. But something was very common, even up till present; this is dissemination of information about the deadly COVID-19 pandemic through advertisements either on social media, radios, televisions, newspapers, magazines, hand bills, digital banners, flyers, bill boards, printing on souvenirs like face cap, shirt among others. The dos and don'ts during the pandemic lock down were made known through all these media. Precisely, all these were done FAAs and Technology, and behold they quickly help and curb the spread the deadly pandemic. Both FAAs and Technology interplayed and no one function in isolation or at the expense of the other. Below are samples of FAAs and Technological products that are manufactured for the purpose of stopping the spread of COVID-19 pandemic in Nigeria, South Africa, Africa at large, and the rest of the world. In South Africa, Schools are still lock down till present, among are University of the Western Cape (UWC), University of Cape Town (UCT), University of Pretoria (UP), and host of others different criteria (Heever, 2020).



*Figure 5: Adeniran Ogunsanya College of mask Education customised nose mask
Ajayi and Luckay (2020).*



*Figure 6: A lady wearing Customised nose from Ojo House of Assembly Constituency 2
Ajayi and Luckay (2020).*



*Figure 7: Society of Nigerian Artist with washing customised nose mask (PPE)
SNA whatsapp platform (2020).*



*Figure 8: Soap and sanitizer (PPE), hand to prevent the spread of COVID-19
SNA whatsapp platform (2020).*

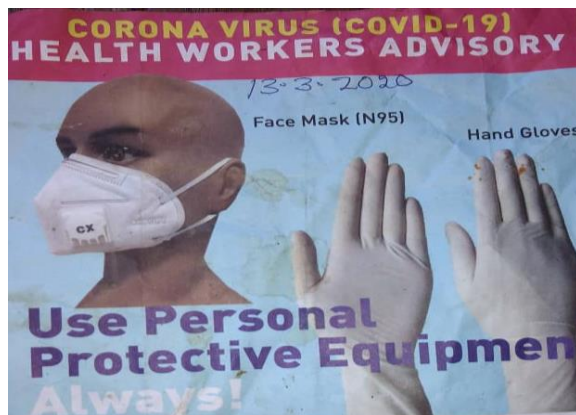


Figure 9: Lagos State Ministry of Health campaign against COVID-19 pandemic. Retrieved from Pa J.S. Ajayi during the lockdown; March 2020 (Ajayi and Luckay, 2020),

All these pictures (Figure 5-9) known as personal protective equipment (PPE) are products of FAAs and Technology. They have specific processes ranging from drawing, typing, arrangement, and printing on the desired surface. They cannot be executed without FAAs and Technology aiding each other because hand, colour, design, and machines like computer, printing machine, and cutting machine were used for the implementation of these souvenirs known as PPE. From this diagram we can see glaringly that FAAs is inevitable in technology, likewise technology to FAAs, they cut across the efficiency of mankind; either in design, advertisement, instruction, preservation, development, advancement, improvement, renovation or innovation. Therefore, FAAs is technology and technology is FAAs. The figure 5 also explains the interplay of FAAs and technology in the COVID-19 pandemic era.

Ajayi (2017) affirms that art education is the process of imparting fine and applied arts knowledge, skills, and potentials into a learner in the four wall of a classroom by the teacher (art educator/art educationist/art technologist) on how to express his ideas or inner most feelings through a medium or media in a beautiful form to satisfy the visual sense. Before this can be done effectively and efficiently, technology plays a vital role of instructional materials such as sourcing for artistic information from the internet by the lecturers and students to enhance subject matter, use of interactive board, projector and film/slide, photography and video camera, television, computer and various software packaging like paint pad, Corel draw, power point, Photoshop, auto cad, and host of others. All these technologies make teaching and learning of FAAs easy and fast.

The graphics aspect of FAAs has been dominated seriously by most of the hard and soft ware stated above especially computer. Most of the advertisement done by graphics artists is now digitalize; graphics works are not done with bear hand any longer even banners, everybody has become photographer through GSM phones, hence the photography cameras are no more using film rather memory card, therefore photography darkroom is useless in fine and applied arts department. Technology saves time and cheaper compare to the former rigour in communication, transportation and art production generally. Finally, technologies has created several employments in for of self-reliance or entrepreneur to many youths in the 21st century that time does not permit me to mention here.

Study Methods

The aim of this study was to understand how Fine and Applied Arts (FAAs) and Technology interplayed in the COVID-19 pandemic era. A case study design was selected as optimal for in-depth description of a case or multiple cases (Creswell, 2007). This approach provided rich information for a deeper understanding of the phenomena under description and examination. The observation of the researchers on this phenomenon and genuine descriptions forms the data, discussions, findings and results of this study. The observation method enables researchers to assess non-verbal expressions feeling, to see how ACOED community interacts with FAAs and technology in COVID-19 pandemic era.

Findings and Discussion

The findings and discussion is based on the description of the studies answer to the research questions as observed by the researchers. Of all the research questions stated, the main research questions are of what significance is the interplay of Fine and Applied Arts and technology in the COVID-19 pandemic, to what extent does FAAs and technology create awareness of COVID-19 pandemic campaign and how does Fine and Applied Arts (FAAs) and Technology prevent and control COVID-19 pandemic?

Significance, Interaction, and Interplay of FAAs and Technology in COVID-19 Pandemic.

This study indicates that Adeniran Ogunsanya College of Education (AOCOED) Oto/Ijanikin, Lagos State and the College community accepted and used technology in the COVID-19 pandemic era. The researchers observed that most of the inhabitants of AOCOED and the community used digital technologies be it hardware, software, and internet. Their interaction with FAAs and Technology cannot be separated, they are useful interwoven and interchangeably since the world is now digitalise unlike before that we use bear hand to do most things. This is a newly achieve activity via technology that involved the citizens and their dependents. They make use of technological tools to come out with a product which is the object bases on the subject – COVID-19 pandemic information (FAAs). Most of the hardware are digital, for example the printing on the nose mask am putting on was done with digital machine. Therefore, art + technology = product. But someone could think mathematically that how could $A + T = P$, rather $A + T = AT$ in mathematics, but it is very possible in FAAs and technology. In real sense $FAAs + T = P$, which can be implied as FAAsTeP meaning Fine and Applied Arts Technology Product. Therefore, the personal protective materials (PPM) for COVID-19 prevention are FAAsTeP created by individual (artist), company or government at all levels. By so doing COVID-19 pandemic information are created and disseminated to the AOCOED and community at large. To this end, the significance of the interplay of FAAs and technology is justified.

Roles of FAAs and Technology in Creating Awareness of, Prevent, and Control COVID-19 Pandemic.

Consequently, the new face in printing technology and fashion trends really created good awareness of COVID-19 pandemic campaign through Fine and Applied Arts (FAAs) and technology. This is easily noticed via several uniqueness and identification in form of customising personal protective materials (PPMs), as well as safety messages on souvenir like face caps, T-shirts, wrist band, handkerchiefs, note books, among others. Virtually, all the government parastatal provided customised nose mask for their staff; they include AOCOED, Oto/Ijanikin, Police, Custome, Army, Health workers, and host of others. This gesture created a means of easy identification of the personnel who put on the nose mask, awareness about COVID-19 pandemic, and disseminated safety messages to the public, even to locations where government could not cover during the COVID-19 pandemic campaign (COPanC). The no face mask no entry rule also help the display of skillful use of FAAs and technology to individual desire and satisfaction. To this end, the deadly corona virus disease of December 2019 pandemic was really controlled and prevented through the interplay of Fine and Applied Arts (FAAs) and Technology.

Conclusion and Recommendations.

Fine and Applied Arts (FAAs) and Technology is good, they are inseparable as it has come to stay; hey work hand in hand. The main challenge of the duo is lack of adequate power supply to enjoy it. From the researchers' observation, it was glaring that technology cannot exist without Fine and Applied Arts (FAAs) as their roles are interwoven. This can be traced back to the pre-historic art period of Paleolithic Art, Mesolithic Art, and Neolithic Art between 35,000 BC to 3,000 BC (Gardner 1980 in Ajayi, et al., 2018). Technology has been existing with art since then, evidence abound that the Italian high Renaissance Artist and Engineer Leonardo da Vinci designed the world's first self-propelled wagon car in 1478 (Fuller, 2008). Sketches of other flying machines like helicopters, submarines, tanks, and bicycles were also discovered in his manuscript, which are present in the Museum of History and Science in

Florence, Italy till the time of this study. We can see clearly now that FAAs and technology are interplayed, they really helped the awareness and prevention of the spread of COVID-19 pandemic at its capacity. Therefore, Fine and Applied Arts (FAAs) practitioners should be smart in using technology the more.

On this note, it is recommended that: Man use of technology should be smart, and moderately compliance (SMC) during COVID-19 pandemic and beyond so as to enable him to create awareness, and personal protective materials (PPM) COVID-19 pandemic era and beyond; low status of Fine and Applied Arts (FAAs) should be expunge in Nigerian, South African (No FAAs in UWC), schools and African society at large by the government by adding more value to FAAs to making it core subject in schools like English and Mathematics from primary school to university for the purpose of creativity so that citizens can be verse with FAAs; Artists should be encouraged with reasonable incentives so as to do more studies and researches in their areas of specialisation, and be intimated with new development and advancement in technology world; through conference, seminar, workshop, training and retraining; since artists rule the creative world by creating things, the government and the citizens at large should accord them value and respect by not seeing them as third or fourth class citizen (dullard) so as to get the best in/from them.

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