**IDEOLOGY BEHIND THE EVOLUTION OF TECHNOLOGY**

Evolution of technology can be depicted by the famous sculpture made at the Delhi airport in which there are 12 human figures performing the renowned yoga exercise called “THE SURYANAMSHKAR”. The humans are place on a spiral platform practising the steps. The same concept can be applied by showing the evolution of technology, starting from the earliest inventions, to the near future like artificial intelligence or the robotics era.

The 12 stages can be depicted as follows:

1. The stone age- working with fire and stone tools
2. Invention of wheels
3. Space exploration by apj abdul kalam
4. Invention of light
5. The earliest pyramids
6. Airplanes
7. Invention of gravity (the apple scene)
8. Windmills
9. AI technology – the age of modernization, the robotic era
10. Steam engine
11. Hydrogen bombs

**COMPOSITION WITH ART**

The elements of composition in art are used to arrange or organize the visual components in a way that is pleasing to the artist and, one hopes, the viewer. They help give structure to the layout of the painting or a sculpture and the way the subject is presented. They can also encourage or lead the viewer's eye to wander around the whole painting or the sculpture, taking in everything and ultimately coming back to rest on the focal point.

**COMPOSITION WITH CIRCLE**

Form is most closely tied to sculpture, since it is a three-dimensional art and has traditionally consisted almost primarily of form, with colour and texture being subordinate. Three-dimensional forms can be seen from more than one side. Traditionally forms could be viewed from all sides, called sculpture in-the-round, or in relief, those in which the sculpted elements remain attached to a solid background—including bas-relief, haut-relief, and sunken-relief. Historically sculptures were made in the likeness of someone, to honour a hero or god.

Sculptures may be characterized in relative terms as closed or open forms. A closed form has a similar feeling to the traditional form of a solid opaque mass. Even if spaces exist within the form, they are contained and confined. A closed form has an inward-directed focus on the form, itself, isolated from ambient space. An open form is transparent, revealing its structure, and therefore has a more fluid and dynamic relationship with the ambient space. Negative space is a major component and activating force of an open form sculpture. Pablo Picasso (1881-1973), Alexander Calder (1898-1976), and Julio Gonzalez (1876-1942) are some artists who created open form sculptures, made from wire and other materials.

**COMPOSITION WITH HANDS**

Hands have historically fascinated artists and sculptors, despite being notoriously tricky to draw and even more finicky to render realistically in 3D.

Regardless, some artists have made a name for themselves through their depictions of hands: Lorenzo Quinn is the brains behind the Venice Biennale hands which rose from the canals to make a political statement on climate change. Meanwhile, Mario Irrarázabal is known for his trademark hands which, rather than rising out of the water, seem to be sprouting from the very earth itself.

**FREEDOM SCULPTURE**

"I wanted to create a sculpture almost anyone, regardless of their background, could look at and instantly recognize that it is about the idea of struggling to break free. This sculpture is about the struggle for achievement of freedom through the creative process."