

CONCEPT OF ART

The term "art" is related to the Latin word "ars" meaning, art, skill, or craft. The first known use of the word comes from 13th- century manuscripts. However, the word art and its many variants have probably existed since the founding of Rome.

MEANING OF ART

Art is all around us and it is the mirror of the society. Art is the expression of human creative skill and imagination, in visual form such as painting or sculpture, in auditory form and in performing artwork, expressing the author's imaginative or technical skill, intended to be appreciated for beauty or emotional power. Art is a diverse range of human activities that include:

The production of the work of art

The criticism of art

The study of the history of art

The aesthetic dimension of art

Art is able to express the inexpressible, including all those intangible values on which common life is based. Art is an expression of our thoughts, emotions, intuitions, and desires, but it is even more personal than that: it's about sharing the way we experience the world. which for many is an extension of personality. It is the communication of intimate concepts that cannot be faithfully portrayed by words alone. And because words alone are not enough, we must find some other vehicle to carry our intent. But the content that we instill on or in our chosen media is not in itself the art, Art is to be found in how the media is used, the way in which the content is expressed. Although commonly used to describe something of beauty, or a skill which produces an aesthetic result. there is a general

There is no one universal definition of art though consensus that art is the conscious creation of something beautiful or meaningful using skill and imagination. The definition and perceived e of works of art have changed throughout history and in different aningful using ures. There are as many ways to define art as there are people in e universe, and each definition is influenced by the unique perspective that person, as well as by their own personality and character.

DEFINITIONS OF ART

According to **Rabinder Nath Tagore**, "Art is the response of man's creative soul to the call of the real." "Art is the expression of human experiences."

According to **Leo Tolstoy**, "Art is a human activity consisting this, that one man consciously, by means of certain external signs, hands on to others feelings he has lived through, and that others are infected by these feelings and also experience them."

Merriam-Webster describes art as a thing that is created through ability and imagination and is beautiful and transmits feelings and ideas. It's also the work that is created by artists, painters, sculptors, and other craftsman.

Rene Magritte says "Art evokes the mystery without which the world would not exist."

According to Frank Lloyd Wright, "Art is a discovery and development of elementary principles of nature into beautiful forms suitable for human use."

Thomas Merton says "Art enables us to find ourselves and lose ourselves at the same time." In the words of Pablo Picasso: "The purpose of art is washing the dust of daily life off our souls."

Lucius Annaeus Seneca said that All art is but imitation of nature.

According to **Mahatama Gandhi**, "Art is the thought of the spirit. So the outer form of man is alive only when his inner self is living."

Plato says that Art is imitation of truth. Tepee describes that, Man expresses himself through art.

According to W.M. Hunt, "The mission of art is to represent nature not to imitate it." In words of Victor Lowenfield. "Art is the expression of human spirit."

NATURE OF ART

1. **Art is visual and Auditory:** It means that we can see and listen to art. It is Visual like: painting, sculpture, cinema, architect and photograph and auditory such as poetry, music, instrument playing.

2. **Art is Concrete and Abstract:** Concrete Art is that we can see and touch & Abstract art is that which can be enjoyed like Poetry and music.

3. **Art is subjective:** That art, which artist brings out from of the his inner self is called subjective art. Artist peeps into his inner soul and gets inspiration from that.

4. **Art is objective:** Art made without any vision for the person who will see it, without any idea of the person who will look at it. It is created by those who can see the height of humanity, the beauty of Jumanity, and the sickness and the ugliness of humanity too. Ajanta paintings and Taj Mahal are the examples of objective art.

5. **Art is pleasure giving:** Art is the creation of beauty that gives pleasure and peace to our mind, body and soul.

6. **Art is psychological:** It helps us to get retrieved. It is a channel of empathy into our own psychology that lets us both exercise and better understand our emotions in other words, a form of therapy.

7. **Art has no boundaries:** It is free like nature and life; it is the work of imagination inspired from reality and cannot be limited into a boundary.

8. **Art is everywhere:** We are surrounded by Art although it is natural or made by humans.

9. **Art is spiritual:** It helps us to attain oneness with God and explore our inner self.

10. **Art is Democratic:** Does not discriminate anybody on the basis of caste, color and creed, gives freedom of expression to a person.

Conclusion

Like other tools, art has the power to extend our capacities beyond (beyond those that nature has originally endowed us with). Art compensates us for certain inborn weaknesses of the mind.

CLASSIFICATION OF ART

Traditional and contemporary art encompasses activities as diverse as: Architecture, music, opera, theatre, dance, painting, sculpture, illustration, drawing, cartoons, printmaking, ceramics, stained glass, photography, installation, video, film and cinematography, to name but a few. All these activities are commonly referred to as "the Arts" and are commonly classified into several overlapping categories, such as: fine, visual, plastic, decorative, applied, and performing. Disagreement persists among artists, as to the precise composition of these categories, but here is a generally accepted classification.

Fine Arts: This category includes those artworks that are created primarily for aesthetic reasons ('art for art's sake') rather than for commercial or functional use. Designed for its uplifting, life-enhancing qualities, fine art typically denotes the traditional, Western European high arts such as:

Drawing: Using charcoal, chalk, crayon, pastel or with pencil or pen and ink,

Painting: Using oils, watercolor, acrylics, ink and wash, or the more old-fashioned tempera or encaustic paints

Printmaking: Using simple methods like woodcuts or stencils.

Sculpture: In bronze, stone, marble, wood, or clay and calligraphy: the highly complex form of stylized writing

2. Visual Arts: Visual art includes all the fine arts as well as new media and contemporary forms of expression such as Assemblage Collage, Conceptual, Installation and Performance art, as well as Photography, and film-based forms like Video Art and Animation, or any combination thereof.

Plastic Arts: The term plastic art typically denotes three- dimensional works employing materials that can be moulded, shaped or manipulated (plasticized) in some way: such as, clay, plaster, stone, metals, wood (sculpture), paper (origami) and so on. For three- dimensional artworks made from everyday materials and "found objects", including Marcel Duchamp's "readymades" (1913-21), please see: Junk art.

4. Decorative Arts: This category traditionally denotes functional but ornamental art forms, such as works in glass, clay, wood, metal, or textile fabric. This includes all forms of jewellery and mosaic art, as well as ceramics, (exemplified by beautifully decorated styles of ancient pottery notably Chinese and Greek Pottery) furniture, furnishings, stained glass and tapestry art.

5. Performance Arts: This type refers to public performance events. Traditional varieties include, theatre, opera, music, and ballet Contemporary performance art also includes any activity in which the artist's physical presence acts as the medium. Thus it encompasses mime, face or body painting, and the like.

6. Applied Arts: This category encompasses all activities involving the application of aesthetic designs to everyday function objects. While fine art provides intellectual stimulation to the viewer applied art creates utilitarian items (a cup, a couch or sofa, a clock, chair or table) using aesthetic principles in their design. Folk art is predominantly involved with this type of creative activity (Applied art ncludes architecture, computer art, photography, industrial design, graphic design, fashion design, interior design, as well as all decorative arts.