



Study on Art and design

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INTRODUCTION

The visual arts, such as painting and sculpture, are the most well-known. This subject area encompasses not just fine art but other design disciplines such as graphic design and illustration, as well as fashion, costume, craft, and industrial design. Art is a broad category of human activity and output that includes creative or imaginative talent that expresses technical proficiency, aesthetic beauty, emotional strength, or conceptual concepts. There is no universally accepted definition of what comprises art, and there is no universally accepted concept of what constitutes art. Over time, and concepts have evolved. Painting, sculpture, and architecture are the three traditional branches of visual art. A broader definition of the arts includes theatre, dance, and other performing arts, as well as literature, music, film, and other media such as interactive media. Art refers to any talent or mastery before the 17th century, and it was not distinguished from trades or sciences. The fine arts are separated and divided from learned abilities in modern usage after the 17th century, where aesthetic considerations are predominant. The fine arts are separated and distinguished from learned abilities in general, such as the ornamental or applied arts, in modern usage after the 17th century, where aesthetic considerations are essential. A field of philosophy known as aesthetics investigates the nature of art and related ideas such as creativity and interpretation. The resulting works of art are analyzed by professionals in the fields of art criticism and art history. From early pre-historic art to current art, creative works have existed for almost as long as humanity; nonetheless,

some thinkers believe that the traditional idea of “artistic works” fits less well outside of modern Western society. One early definition of art is closely tied to the ancient Latin concept, which essentially translates to “skill” or “craft,” as in words like “artisan.” Artifact, artificial, artifice, medical arts, and military arts are all English words originating from this concept. There are, however, a slew of other idiomatic uses of the word, all of which have something to do with its etymology. Taw peoples, Rwanda, 20th century bottle In addition to their visual appeal, artistic creations may have functional purposes. Philosophers have evolved over time. In terms of art history, artistic works have existed for almost as long as Plato, Aristotle, Socrates, and Kant, to name a few, have pondered the nature of art. Several conversations in Plato deal with the subject of art: Poetry, according to Socrates, is inspired by the muses and is not reasonable. In the Phaedrus, he approves of this and other forms of divine lunacy, but in the Republic, he wishes to prohibit Homer’s great poetic talent, as well as laughter. Socrates makes no mention of his disdain of Homer in Ion, as he does in the Republic. The debate Ion suggests that Homer’s Iliad served the ancient Greek world in the same way that the Bible serves the modern Christian world today. as divinely created literary creation that, if properly evaluated, can provide moral advice.

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

None.