



Introduction to the Perspective on International Art Markets

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Abstract

Art is a broad category of human actions (and things) that use creative imagination to exhibit technical competency, beauty, emotional strength, or conceptual concepts. There is no universally accepted definition of art and opinions have evolved over time. Painting, sculpture, and architecture are the three traditional branches of visual art. A larger 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 in modern usage after the 17th century, where aesthetic considerations are prominent. 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 analysed by professionals in the fields of art criticism and art history.

Keywords: Painting, Dance, Other performing art

INTRODUCTION

A visual object or experience purposefully made via an expression of talent or imagination is known as art, also known as visual art (to separate it from other art genres). The diverse visual arts occur on a spectrum that spans solely aesthetic to completely practical reasons. The generally used phrases artist and artisan, the latter interpreted as one who pays close attention to the utilitarian, reflect this polarity of intent. However, this should not be construed as a rigorous plan. Motives can differ even within one type of art; for example, a potter or weaver may create a very practical product that is also beautiful- a salad bowl, for example, or a blanket- or they may create works that have no purpose other than to be appreciated. For ages, in cultures such as Africa's and Oceania's, a definition of art that spans this continuum has existed.

By the mid-18th century, however, the creation of academies for painting and sculpture in the West had developed a feeling that these media were "art" and thus distinct from more utilitarian media. Until the late 20th century, when such rigid divisions began to be questioned, art institutions

maintained their separation of art forms. A distinct kind of discussion arose about the definition of art, particularly in the twentieth century. In 1917, Dada artist Marcel Duchamp submitted a ceramic urinal titled Fountain to a public display in New York City, which became a watershed event in the debate.

Movements like conceptual art and minimalism continued this intellectual experimentation throughout the 20th century. A range of new media (e.g., video art) challenged established notions of art by the turn of the century. Aspects of traditional categories of art see drawing, painting, printing, and sculpture for technical and theoretical components of conventional art categories. See basketry, enamel work, floral decoration, furniture, glassware, interior design, lacquer work, metal work, mosaic, pottery, rug and carpet, stained glass, and tapestry for technical and historical studies of decorative arts and furnishings.

The various arts as practiced by specific peoples and cultures. For example, African art, Central Asian art, Egyptian art and architecture, and Islamic art for treatments of the various arts as practised by certain peoples and societies. Art and architecture from the ocean; the arts of South Asia.