

Rich Art Heritage of India

Dr. Avneet Kaur

Assistant Professor

Department of Fine Arts

Mata Gujri College, Fatehgarh Sahib

Abstract:

When Traditional art passed from generation to generation are called folk art. Folk art covers all sorts of visual art made within the context of folk's culture. Folk art encompasses art produced from an indigenous culture by common people passed as legacy to new generation. It is important that the patterns, motifs, techniques and materials of folk art have special significance and represent its culture giving its appeal because of constrictions and everything involved much about the essential values or characteristics of a society.

Key words- folk art, cultural, Performing arts, civilization, Heritage, mythological, artifacts, rituals, religious, decorative, occasions, diagrams, geometrical, forms, Symbolic, Pottery, Masks, paper-machee, Historians etc.

India is a land of rich cultural heritage, enriched by myriad kinds of folk arts also. Every region in India has its own way of style and pattern of art, called as genre. These rich generic forms are an embodiment of the varied cultures within the country and everyone is different, unique, beautiful and breathtaking. Apart from genre, there's yet another kind of traditional art practiced by several tribes or rural population, which is assessed as tribal art. The folks and tribal arts of India are very ethnic and easy, yet colorful and vibrant enough at the same time to speak volumes about the country's rich heritage. However, these art forms are on the decline, a while back, but because of rising interest of individuals again in local arts, they need to be thriving.

The subject of Indian folk paintings is as diverse because the Indian cultural milieu itself that includes a superb battery of calendar and wall paintings, oil, canvas and cloth paintings, cave paintings, miniatures so on. The foremost famous sorts of Indian genre paintings, hence, include various ancient Indian art forms like Madhubani, Chitra, Patchitra, Phad, Kalamkari, Orissa Paata, Warli paintings so on. Indian genre paintings usually affect pictorial depictions of popular Hindu deities of Ramayana, Mahabharata, Jatak kathas & others Hindu epics etc.. character like Rama, Krishna, Shiva, Durga, Lakshmi, Yakshi and Saraswati. Additionally, we will also find Madhubani paintings of the Sun, the Moon and even some plants and flowers utilized in daily rituals, like tulsi (basil) then

on. Many paintings also depict daily rustic life, common customs and rituals, birds, animals and therefore the elements of nature. Folk paintings are very fetching and a visible treat, as they employ vibrant and natural colors and papers, clothes, leaves, earthen pots, mud walls, as their canvas to color on. Here are a number of the simplest known genre sorts of India that are flourishing today with a well-established marketplace for their artifacts,

Madhubani Painting: Madhubani art started in the northern part of India (Jharkhand, Bihar and some parts of UP and Bengal). Madhubani painting known as Mithila painting was traditionally created by the women of various communities in the Mithila region of the Indian subcontinent. It is characterized by its eye-catching geometrical patterns, stylized with long eyes, profile faces like that of Kalighat Paintings native to Bengal which can be seen on some traditional Mata Durga sculptures. Mostly paintings were traditionally done on freshly plastered mud walls and floors of huts, but now they're also done on cloth, handmade paper and canvas made famous by the British, it's the foremost recognized sort of art in India and therefore, the easiest one.



Warli art: Warli art is a part of folk art of painting. It is primarily used for adornment purpose instead of purely aesthetic. This art is a beautiful art of Maharashtra, traditionally invented by the tribal women's in the early seventies & from then it was named as "Warli art". Tribals are the Warli and Malkhar koli tribes found on the northern outskirts of Mumbai in India. Warli painting use a set of basic geometrical lines, shapes such as circle, triangle, and square which represent nature.



Kalamkaari: 'Kalam' in Hindi means pen, and 'kari' denotes work. Kalamkari meaning innovative & creative art with pen, it is of two types in India: Machilipatnam, which originates from Machilipatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Srikalahasti, which originates from Chittoor in the same state. While the previous refers to block-printed sort of art, the latter may be a free flowing art with a pen on fabric. Today, Kalamkari art is used on suit/sarees bags and ethnic clothing, and depicts anything from flora and fauna to hindus epics such as Mahabharata or Ramayana.



Patachitra: Pattachitra may be a traditional kind from Odisha. for traditional, a cloth-based scroll painting native to Odisha and West Bengal , these paintings with sharp work, angular bold lines related depict epics, Gods and Goddesses. Originated from fifth century in religious hubs like Puri and Konark,

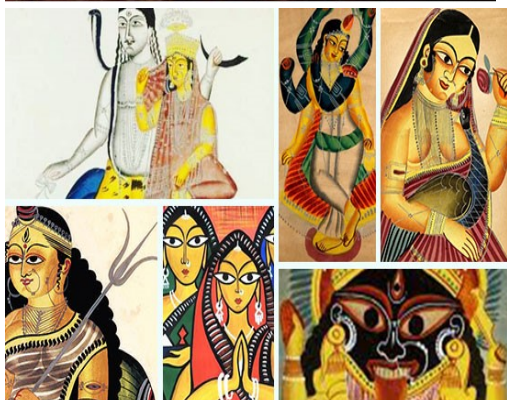
around the same time that sculpturing began, considering there was no known distinction between an artist and sculptor some time in past . What is unique about this type is that the dress style depicted within the paintings has heavy influence of the Mughal era.



Tanjore Art: Tanjore may be a classical South Indian Art originated in 1600 AD, encouraged by the Nayakas of Thanjavur. we will recognize a Thanjavur Also referred to as Tanjore In Tamilnadu South Indian State. Painting use of foil , glitters lends the painting a surreal look. These panel paintings on wooden planks depict devotion to gods, goddesses, Illustrations Of Puranic Scenes and saints. This Ancient kind Traces Its Origin To Thanjavur, Capital Of The Erstwhile Chola Empire. It borrows its styles from Maratha and Deccani art, also as European styles. Thanjavur Paintings Are Mostly Subjected To Hindu God, Goddesses And Saints Episodes From Hindu Relics, Illustrations Of Puranic Scenes Or Religious Texts Visualized And drawing and Sketched within the Painting. In Many Instances, Buddhist, Jain, Sikh, Muslim And Secular Objects also are Depicted within the Painting. A Typical Tanjore Paintings Would contains One Main Figure, Usually A Deity, With A Well-Rounded Face, Body And Oval Shaped Eyes. the most Figure Would Be Enclosed Using Arches, Curtains Etc.



Kalighat Paintings: Kalighat paintings were originated within the 19th century in Kolkata(Bengal) within the eastern a part of India. These hand-painted images were produced in large numbers with a set of water-based, opaque colours on the paper on cloth and pattas, depicted on Gods and Goddesses, on the other hand took a turn towards social reform. Images were duplicated by copying by hand with a team of artists employed to feature colours and decoration to bold outlines indicated with pencil by the master artist or, occasionally, within the mid a neighborhood of the nineteenth century were printed by lithography.



Rajasthani Miniature Art: Rajasthani School was a continuation of old Indian tradition in Rajasthan state and developed under the Rajput kings. within the beginning, this school had Mughal influence, but later was established as a purely Indian art without Mughal influence. Rajasthani School style is predicated on mughal miniatures, flourished first in Mewar. Later, it flourished in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Bundi, Kishangarh, Bikaner and other places of Rajasthan. Kishan Singh ruled at Kishangarh. Rajasthan was a neighborhood of 'Raja' (Kings) or place of 'States'. That's why it had been referred to as Rajasthan. the most characteristics and features of Rajasthani school of miniature painting are sort of themes, colour schemes, costumes, countenance, depiction of woman, lines depiction of nature. This Art includes large eyes which are almond shaped, profile faces, long fingers and long necks. Originally from Persia and brought in by the Mughal invaders, this painting now possesses strong influence from the regions of Rajasthan.

Gond Art: The word 'Gond' comes from the Dravidian expression kond, which suggests "the green mountain." Gond painting is a form practised by the Gonds, one among the the most important tribes centered in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Odisha. humanistic discipline trace the origin of the tribe back to 14 years ago and evidence shows that Gonds had a practice of decorating the walls of their houses with vibrant depictions of local flora, fauna and Gods like Marahi Devi and Phulvari Devi (Goddess Kali). Traditionally it,s made on festive occasions like Karwa Chauth, Diwali, Ashtami and Nag Panchmi and important events with rich detailing, and bright colors. Gond paintings capture the essence of celebrations, rituals and man's relationship with nature made with natural colours derived from charcoal, coloured soil, plant sap, leaves and trash, this easy kind is formed with dots and features. The Gonds make these paintings as an offering to Mother Nature, and also to stay off evil.

**References :**

1. Saksena, Jogender ; 2008, Art of Rajasthan:Henna And Floor, Sundeep Publisher, The University of Michigan.
2. <https://www.caleidoscope.in/art-culture/folk-art-forms-of-india-defining-our-cultural-diversity>
3. <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/lefa102.pdf>
4. Rowland, Benjamin ; 1967, The Art and Architecture of India: Buddhist, Hindu, Jain, (3rd edn.), Pelican History of Art, Penguin.
5. https://www.indianetzone.com/23/folk_paintings_rajasthan.htm
6. <http://www.craftsinindia.com/phad-paintings/>