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# *Journey of Indian Art*

## *(Prehistoric Rock Art)*

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**Monu Sharma**

MFA II Year (Painting)  
Nandalal Bose Subharti College of  
Fine Arts & Fashion Design,  
SVSU, Meerut.

I have Choose Journey of Indian art. As we know that right from the development of human life. Man was interested in art. The prehistoric period is the beginning of the history of Man Kind. The prehistoric can be roughly calculated when the first civilization began to take shape thus the history of India is no exception to the above mentioned fact.

Prehistoric art is the art work created by the primitive people when there was no written record of the society. In Bhimbetka Caves have recently been discovered here which created a revolution in the filled of prehistoric paintings of the India. Bhimbetka is a natural art gallery and an archaeological treasure. The prehistoric rock art has been broadly divided into seven periods. In prehistoric rock painting desire to communicate and express led humans to paint and scribble on the wall of their living spaces acting as their caves that we now know as prehistoric rock painting.

- The distant past when there was no paper or language or the written word, and hence no books or written document, is called as the Prehistoric period.
- It was difficult to understand how Prehistoric people lived until scholars began excavations in Prehistoric sites.
- Piecing together of information deduced from old tools, habitat, bones of both animals and human beings and drawings on the cave walls scholars have constructed fairly accurate knowledge about what happened and how people lived in prehistoric times.
- Paintings and drawings were the oldest art forms practiced by human beings to express themselves using the cave wall as their canvas.

One of the least explored avenues in ancient Indus research, one which would so clearly reinforce the available evidence for the long, deep local roots of Indus civilization stretching back deep into the Stone Age (25,000-30,000 years back), when "primitive" tribes painted their stories on rock faces all over India. "India is one of the regions in the world where Stone Age paintings

have survived in great numbers and in astonishingly well-reserved state," writes Erwin Neumayer, author of Prehistoric Rock Art of India and other books on this enormous and little understood subject.

prehistoric art in the only record of early civilization . these art symbol were the only means of communications . It was created during the first known period of human culture about two million years ago . This period covers the evolution of man .

#### PERIOD:

As the man used the tool and weapons made of stones , that age is known as Stone Age . It has been divided into three ages :

- (a) Paleolithic age (Old stone Age)
- (b) Mesolithic age (Middle stone age)
- (c) Neolithic age (New stone age)

Stone age is divided into these three board division on the basis of the specialization of the stone tool made during that particular time . These primitive people used to move in the groups .

#### Location:

The important place were Neolithic paintings are found in India are following :Mirzapur , Raigarh , Panchmani , Hosangabadh , Banda and Bhopal .

#### Palaolithic, Mesolithic and Chalcolithic

The drawings and paintings can be catagorised into seven historical periods. Period I, Upper Palaeolithic; Period II, Mesolithic; and Period III, Chalcolithic. After Period III there are four successive periods. But we will confine ourselves here only to the first three phases. Prehistoric Era art denotes the art (mainly rock paintings) during Paleolithic Age, Mesolithic Age and Chalcolithic Age.

- The prehistoric period in the early development of human beings is commonly known as the 'Old Stone Age' or 'Palaeolithic Age'.
- The Paleolithic period can be divided into three phases:  
(1) Lower Palaeolithic (2.5 million years-100,000 years ago)

(2) Middle Palaeolithic (300,000-30,000 years ago)

(3) Upper Palaeolithic (40,000-10,000 years ago)

In the history of art, prehistoric art is all art produced in preliterate, prehistorical cultures beginning somewhere in very late geological history, and generally continuing until that culture either develops writing or other methods of record-keeping, or makes some record of major historical events. At this point ancient art begins, for the older literate cultures. The end-date for what is covered by the term thus varies greatly between different parts of the world.

The earliest human artifacts showing evidence of workmanship with an artistic purpose are the subject of some debate. It is clear that such workmanship existed by 40,000 years ago in the upper paleolithic era, although it is quite possible that it began earlier. In September 2018, scientists reported the discovery of the earliest known drawing by homo sapiens, which is estimated to be 73,000 years old artifacts understood to be the earliest known modern human drawings found previously .engraved shells created by homo erectus dating as far back as 500,000 years ago have been found, although experts disagree on whether these engravings can be properly classified as 'art'. from the upper Palaeolithic through to

the Mesolithic, cave paintings and portable art such as figurines and beads predominated, with decorative figured workings also seen on some utilitarian objects. In the Neolithic evidence of early pottery appeared, as did sculpture and the construction of megaliths. Early rock art also first appeared during this period. The advent of metalworking in the Bronze age brought additional media available for use in making art, an increase in stylistic diversity, and the creation of objects that did not have any obvious function other than art. It also saw the development in some areas of artisans, a class of people specializing in the production of art, as well as early writing systems. By the iron age, civilizations with writing had arisen from ancient Egypt to ancient china.

Many indigenous peoples from around the world continued to produce artistic works distinctive to their geographic area and culture, until exploration and commerce brought record-keeping methods to them. Some cultures, notably the Maya civilization, independently developed writing during the time they flourished, which was then later lost. These cultures may be classified as prehistoric, especially if their writing systems have not been deciphered.

