

Creation of Art and Its Expression Under Tradition and Modernity

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To get a complete introduction to art, we have to understand the meaning and development of the word art. We can learn this meaning through its Western synonym art (ART), which is derived from the Latin Ars word (ARS) and which has a Greek version - TEXVEN. The ancient meaning of this word is "craft". (CRAFT) or 'special' Like-goldsmithing, handcrafting etc. Even in ancient Indian beliefs, the word "craft" for art and artist was more commonly used. 'Kala' is a natural expression of human emotions. 'Kala' is the mother of welfare. The name of the aesthetic expression of imagination is art. Imagination can be expressed in different ways and through different mediums. Whichever medium and whatever way this expression takes place under art. The best artwork is born with the mutual support of both the inner mind and conscious mind. Such art can never be immoral, because in that art there is a sense of welfare and benevolence of the society. The permanent element in mankind that corresponds to the element of form in art is man's aesthetic sensibility. Sensibility as such it is to be static. The variable is the interpretation which man gives to the form of art, when they correspond to his immediate feeling is said to be expressive. The forms have different expression value which varies from time to time, from people to people that also for different period of civilizations. Expression though having not one possible meaning, it is used to denote natural emotional reactions, but the very discipline by which artist achieve form is itself is mode of expression. Form, though it can be analyzed into intellectual terms like measure balance, rhythm and harmony. Expression is rather emotion directed and defined and when we describe art as the well to form we are not imagining an activity but rather an exclusively an intuitive one. The elements of form are universal, the art of a period se standard as soon we learn the difference between it and the elements of expression which is temporal.

'Art is an activity by means of which one man having experienced a feeling intentionally transmits to others' -"**Tolstoy**". As we saw in the history the art has been done in many ways which has been classified as Tribal Art, Classical Art, Folk Art and Modern Art. In Tribal Art the art created by the tribal wild tribes residing in different parts of the world is called Jan ethnic art. Often the Negro African sculpture, the art created by the American forest tribes and the tribes residing in other parts of the world, is called 'tribal art' or 'tribal art'. Even after being composed by the resident tribes of these remote parts of the world, there is a fundamental unity in these arts, which is very surprising. For example, natural representations in geometric drawing and painting are universal elements of tribal art. Therefore, in terms of craftsmanship, these ethnic arts seem very unique. Classical form of art is related to the developed state of society. The division of labour in the society became varied and complex due to the progressively advanced stages of the individual and society, the rise of economic factors, advanced means, subtlety of work and many social institutions, and the art of the affluent class became more and more intellectual and complex. This is called classical and cultured art. These forms of art, which were classical, were judged by either professional artists or those who were engaged in independent practice. That is why classical art is subjective. The artist creates this art for Swant Sukhay (work that one enjoys) and is the result of serious thinking of the artist. Folk Art is a simple expression of the feelings of the common people. While the development of civilization has been associated with one more primitive art, on the other hand, cultured art has been centrally located. This art is mainly related to the rural public, because in fact the work of advancing this art has been done by the rural people only. Acquiring our traditions from Mohenjo-Daro and Harappan culture, this

folk art continues to thrive in our courtyards, even today, in touch with our traditions of family, cultural and religious life, without touching our intellectual plane. The aesthetic senses of the folk art, the warm feelings, and the attitudes are mixed with the folk life. This art has continued continuously without any temptation, shelter, signal or education. Modern art is the art of modern human which stems from the changes in modern times and modern surroundings. Modern life is as complex as modern art. Industrial revolution at the core of modern art and the developed means of communication can be considered as the reason. This revolution had an impact on the whole world, that there were complete changes in various areas of public life, literature, culture and art.

In the words of “**Rabindranath Tagore**”, 'whatever is satt (true), which is beautiful, that is art'. As we observe in the classification of art, the element of art is working simultaneously with the aspect of Rasa and Bhava. The elements are described differently according to the culture. In western art it used in the sense of line, form, shape, value, space, colour and texture but in Indian art these elements are described in different manner i.e. *Roop Bhedah Pramanani Bhava-Lavanya-yojanam Sadrishya Varnikabhang iti chitra Shadangam*. Line is an element of art defined by a point moving in space. Line may be two-or three dimensional, descriptive, implied, or abstract. Shape an element of art that is two-dimensional, flat, or limited to height and width. Form is an element of art that is three-dimensional and encloses volume; includes height, width and depth (as in a cube, a sphere, a pyramid, or a cylinder). Form may also be free flowing. Value can be defined as the lightness or darkness of tones or colours. White is the lightest value; black is the darkest. The value halfway between these extremes is called middle gray. Space an element of art by which positive and negative areas are defined or a sense of depth achieved in a work of art. Colour is an element of art made up of three properties: hue, value, and intensity. Hue: name of colour Value: hue's lightness and darkness (a colour's value changes when white or black is added) Intensity: quality of brightness and purity (high intensity= colour is strong and bright; low intensity= colour is faint and dull). Texture is an element of art that refers to the way things feel, or look as if they might feel if touched.

“**Asit Kumar Haldar says**”, 'Art is the sattvik quality of man. It is a simple language, which

presents the truths of human life in an aesthetic and welfare way'. Ramkinkar Baij seen from any other part of the world could simply be put as an eponymous modernist artist: perhaps it would not be simple if we tried to get closer to the historic social context and the flow of subjectivities from within which he emerged. Taking in context from the above mention elements of art notably texture and form, Ramkinkar Baij works describes these elements very well. Further as looking upon his work the influence of western teaching- attempt to reduce form into basic geometric pattern can be seen. The influence of Nandalal Bose teaching – “more balanced object – centered” approach and the use and play of texture in his sculpture. Giving emphasis on delineating particular body movement, in order to understand the gravity of force. The pioneer of modern Indian sculpture Ramkinkar Baij first outdoor sculpture *Sujata*, 1936, was in fact elongated to be tall, originally taken from as an ashram balika. Ramkinkar modified the sculpture in his way and perspective. The sculpture describes the story of *Sujata* offering 'payas' (kheer) to Buddha where she is seen steadily walking towards Buddha. At this first experiment for outdoor sculpture in direct concrete Ramkinkar avoided complex structure and dynamic movement in the sculpture rather he used basic forms like making it cylindrically elongated, vertically standing on an armature which is long and heighted. As the area where the sculpture stands is surrounding by long eucalyptus trees his sculpture represent strong earthly bound. The visual of feeling of warmth of can be felt through the sculpture and texture surface of the sculpture as it is made in cement concrete by throwing the mixture on the body and creating a rough surfaced texture which is soothing.

Ramkinkar's large outdoor sculptures like the *Santhal Family* and the *Mill Call* are stylistically realistic but the sculptor took liberty of distortion and exaggeration to make them sculpturally more expressive. He depicted *Santhal's* an ethnic tribe of eastern India, who lived also close to Santiniketan in a state of their changing socio-economical condition. He made the *Santhal Family* depicting the shifting of *Santhal's* from one village to another. The peaceful life of *Santhal's* had been affected time to time when development projects of urbanization or industrialization had been under taken close to their. Naturally most of them had no alternative other than migrating to remoter places Ramkinkar's *Santhal Family* is a remarkable record of such facts of shifting. The *Santhal*

Family, unlike his Sujata, is a complex composition representing a Santhal couple carrying their household goods and children accompanied by a family dog shifting from one village to another. This large monumental sculpture though realistic in style is executed unlike the academicians adopting distortion and exaggeration of proportion and gestural movement, made expressive use of the strength and energy abundant with ethnic features. The texture surface of the sculpture is said to be derived from the origin of village houses and representing them in the sculpture which solely describes the people of Santhal. This massive and monumental sculpture is installed on ground level along the road side to give an experience of closer reality with a sense of structural stability and visual dynamism in rendering. Most of his outdoor sculptures are made with direct concrete—a mixture of cement, sand, and pebble, worked using the throwing process to build up the unified textural surface, visually effective and expressive of the warmth and sensuousness of human body.

The sculpture is organized with various extensions of forms rendering force and counter forces, the figures are walking forward forcefully while their hair and draperies are moving behind rendering visual dynamism. The delineation of the Santhal women projects the typical physiognomy of their ethnic character. The graceful movements of body are vibrant with life force accentuating the warmth and sensuousness of their bodies and expressing a joyous mood of life in their laughing faces.

Balance, emphasis, movement, proportion, rhythm, unity, and variety; the means an artist uses to organize elements within a work of art. Rhythm is a design that indicates movement, created by the careful placement of repeated elements in a work of art to cause a visual tempo or beat. Balance is a way of combining elements to add a feeling of equilibrium or stability to a work of art. Major types are symmetrical and asymmetrical. Emphasis is a way of combining elements to stress the differences between those elements. Proportion is a principle of design that refers to the relationship of certain elements to the whole and to each other. Gradation is a way of combining elements by using a series of gradual changes in those elements. (Large shapes to small shapes, dark hue to light hue, etc). Harmony is a way of combining similar elements in an artwork to accent their similarities (achieved through use of repetitions and subtle gradual changes). Variety is a

principle of design concerned with diversity or contrast. Variety is achieved by using different shapes, sizes, and/or colours in a work of art. Movement is principle of design used to create the look and feeling of action and to guide the viewer's eye throughout the work of art.

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