

The Immaculate and Unapologetic History of Indian Art

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ABSTRACT:

India has always been referred to as the "Sone ki Chidiya," or the Golden Sparrow, due to its rich cultural legacy. The earliest known examples of Indian art date from circa 3500 BC, and both cultural and religious factors have had a significant impact on their development. The artistic treasures, whether they are paintings, sculptures, poems, or musical compositions, are profoundly influenced by the nation's unique cultural heritage. India is well known for being a stunning blend of spirituality and modernity, thanks to its magnificent history and breathtaking terrain! Indian art has its roots deep in the history of civilization. It is generally accepted that the majority of Indian art forms emerged during the height of the Indus Valley Civilization. India's rich artistic heritage, which spans from prehistoric petroglyphs to a thriving modern art scene, is the outcome of several cultural influences. The richness of art from this region is expressed in vibrant, unique, and captivating styles that embody numerous different civilizations. This encompasses everything produced in the historical regions of what is now Bangladesh, India, and parts of Pakistan and Afghanistan. We will take you on an enjoyable journey through the history of Indian art through this paper, exploring its significant moments in addition to a great variety of styles and forms.

INTRODUCTION:

Indian art has a millennium-long history that is both rich and varied. It is distinguished by the influences of culture, religion, and geography, which represent the diversity of the Indian subcontinent. Here's a quick rundown:

- 1. The 3300–1300 BCE Indus Valley Civilization:** Even though the Indus Valley Civilization's writing system is still unknown, the objects found there point to a highly developed aesthetic and creative sensibility. During this time, human and animal shapes were observed with great attention in sculptures, seals, and ceramics.
- 2. Maurya and Gupta Periods (322 BCE–550 CE):** Indian art was greatly influenced by the Gupta and Mauryan empires. Beautiful sculptures were produced throughout this time, particularly under the Gupta dynasty. The caves display the well-known Gupta artwork. The Ajanta and Ellora caves, which are renowned for their exquisitely carved Buddhist and Hindu rock-cut temples and monasteries, exhibit the renowned Gupta art.
- 3. Medieval Period (600–1200 CE):** This era witnessed the amalgamation of Indian and Islamic creative traditions as a result of the establishment of Islamic dominance in India. The

Qutub Minar in Delhi and the elaborate sculptures in the temples of Khajuraho are two notable examples.

4. Mughal Empire (1526–1857): The Mughal dynasty is well-known for its contributions to decorative arts, architecture, and painting. Mughal miniature paintings were at their height of popularity during the period that Akbar, Jahangir, and Shah Jahan supported the arts. Shah Jahan erected the Taj Mahal, a magnificent example of Mughal architecture, as a memorial to his wife.

5. Colonial and Post-Independence Periods (17th Century Onward): During this time, European art forms influenced Indian painters, who also modified and incorporated these influences into their creations. Indian art saw an era of experimentation and innovation after independence, with notable contributions from painters such as Raja Ravi Varma and Amrita Sher-Gil.

6. Modern Indian Art (20th Century and Later): Following independence, India saw the emergence of a vibrant and varied modern art scene. Artists like M.F. Husain, F.N. Souza, and Tyeb Mehta received praise from all over the world. Modern and abstract art are just two examples of the many influences, styles, and media that are reflected in contemporary Indian art.

Indian art is still developing, fusing modern and traditional styles, and adding to the world's artistic canon. Every era has had an enduring influence, so much so that Indian art has become a fascinating journey over time.

We will further be discussing each period in elaborative detail in the next few pages and I hope to bring forth the beauty of the history of Indian art over time and what each period signified.

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION:



The art of the Indus Valley Civilization, also known as the Harappan Civilization, flourished around 3300–1300 BCE in what is now modern-day Pakistan and northwest India. Although much about their civilization remains a mystery due to the undeciphered nature of their script, archaeologists have unearthed a wealth of artifacts that provide insights into their artistic achievements.

1. **Seals and Tablets:** One of the most distinctive features of Harappan art is the intricate seals made of steatite, a type of soapstone. These seals often depict animals, mythical creatures, and human figures in a stylized and sophisticated manner. The purpose of these seals is not entirely clear, but they may have been used for trade or administrative purposes. Some seals also bear an undeciphered script, suggesting a form of written communication.
2. **Sculptures:** The Harappans created various sculptures, including terracotta figurines and stone sculptures. The sculptures often represent human and animal forms with a high degree of naturalism. The famous "Dancing Girl" figurine, made of bronze, showcases the skillful rendering of the human figure and suggests a keen observation of anatomy and movement.
3. **Pottery:** Harappan pottery is known for its high quality and diversity. The pottery includes utilitarian items like storage jars and cooking vessels, as well as more decorative pieces. Intricately painted designs, often geometric or featuring plant and animal motifs, adorn the pottery. The use of a potter's wheel indicates a level of technological advancement.
4. **City Planning and Architecture:** While not strictly categorized as "art," the urban planning and architecture of Harappan cities are remarkable achievements. Cities like Mohenjo-daro and Harappa were laid out on a grid pattern with well-planned streets, brick-lined drainage systems, and multi-story houses. The uniformity and precision in city planning suggest a sophisticated understanding of engineering and architecture.
5. **Symbolism and Ritual Objects:** Harappan artifacts include various objects with possible religious or ritual significance. These include small clay figurines, possibly representing deities or worshippers, and objects with symbols that might have held religious importance. However, the lack of deciphered inscriptions makes it challenging to interpret the exact meanings of these artifacts.

The art of the Indus Valley Civilization reflects a highly organized and advanced society with a rich visual language. The precise craftsmanship, attention to detail, and artistic sensibility evident in their artifacts suggest a culture that values both practical and aesthetic aspects of life. Despite the challenges in interpreting their script and understanding the full extent of their cultural practices, the art of the Harappan Civilization remains a fascinating glimpse into ancient Indian history.

MAURYA AND GUPTA PERIODS:



The Maurya and Gupta periods in ancient India (c. 322 BCE–550 CE) were pivotal in shaping the artistic and cultural landscape of the Indian subcontinent. During these periods, various forms of art flourished, reflecting the political stability and patronage of the ruling dynasties. Here's an elaboration on Indian art during the Maurya and Gupta periods:

Maurya Period (c. 322–185 BCE):

1. **Sculpture:** The Mauryan Empire, under the rule of Emperor Ashoka (c. 268–232 BCE), saw the creation of remarkable sculptures. The pillars of Ashoka, such as the famous Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath, feature intricately carved animal capitals and inscriptions. The lion capital from Sarnath, now the emblem of the Republic of India, is an iconic example of Mauryan sculpture.
2. **Stupas:** The Mauryan period witnessed the construction of Buddhist stupas, with the most famous being the Great Stupa at Sanchi. These massive hemispherical structures housed relics of the Buddha and were adorned with elaborate gateways (toranas) featuring intricate carvings depicting scenes from the life of the Buddha and Jataka tales.
3. **Architecture:** While much of the Mauryan architecture has not survived, the remains of the Mauryan palace at Pataliputra (modern-day Patna) reveal the use of wood and timber. The Mauryans were also known for their advanced city planning, with well-organized cities and administrative centers.

Gupta Period (c. 320–550 CE):

1. **Cave Architecture:** The Gupta period is renowned for its rock-cut cave architecture, particularly at Ajanta and Ellora. The Ajanta Caves feature exquisite murals and sculptures, predominantly depicting Buddhist themes. Ellora, with its Hindu, Jain, and Buddhist caves, showcases a harmonious coexistence of multiple religious traditions.

2. **Sculpture and Iconography:** Gupta sculpture reached new heights of refinement and aesthetics. The sculptures from this period exhibit a sense of balance, proportion, and graceful movement. The standing Buddha sculptures at Sarnath and the Vishnu image in the Gupta temple at Deogarh are exemplary pieces.
3. **Metalwork:** The Gupta period is known for its exceptional metalwork, including bronze and gold sculptures. The art of metal casting reached a high level of sophistication, producing iconic images of deities and religious figures.
4. **Literary Arts:** While not visual arts per se, the Gupta period is considered a golden age of classical Indian literature. The works of Kalidasa, such as "Shakuntala" and "Meghaduta," exemplify the literary achievements of this era, influencing not only literature but also visual arts by providing themes and inspiration.
5. **Influence of Hinduism:** The Gupta rulers were staunch supporters of Hinduism, and this period saw a resurgence of Hindu art and iconography. Temples dedicated to Hindu deities began to be constructed, laying the foundation for the subsequent development of temple architecture.

The Maurya and Gupta periods marked significant milestones in the evolution of Indian art, showcasing a synthesis of various cultural and religious influences. The artistic achievements of these periods continue to be celebrated for their enduring beauty and cultural significance.

MEDIEVAL PERIOD:



The medieval period in Indian art spans roughly from the 6th to the 16th century and encompasses a diversity of artistic styles and influences due to the various regional kingdoms and the impact of Islamic rule. Here's an elaboration on Indian art during the medieval period:

1. Islamic Influence:

- **Architecture:** The advent of Islamic rule in India, starting with the Delhi Sultanate (c. 1206–1526 CE), brought a distinctive architectural style. The construction of mosques, tombs, and forts became prominent. Examples include the Qutub Minar in Delhi, the Alai Darwaza, and the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque. The use of arches, domes, and minarets characterized Islamic architecture.
- **Calligraphy and Ornamentation:** Islamic art introduced intricate calligraphy as a form of decoration, especially seen in manuscripts and on the walls of buildings. Geometric and floral patterns became prevalent, influencing not only Islamic monuments but also the decorative arts in general.

2. Hindu Temple Architecture:

- **Nagara and Dravida Styles:** Hindu temple architecture continued to evolve during the medieval period. The Nagara and Dravida styles of temple architecture developed further. The temples at Khajuraho, built by the Chandela dynasty, are renowned for their intricately carved erotic sculptures and represent the Nagara style. The Dravida style is exemplified by the temples of southern India, such as the Brihadeshwara Temple in Thanjavur.
- **Vesara Style:** Some temples, especially in central India, displayed a fusion of Nagara and Dravida styles known as Vesara. The temple at Ellora, particularly the Kailash Temple, is a remarkable example of this fusion, showcasing intricate carvings and sculptures.

3. Sculpture and Painting:

- **Bronze Sculptures:** The medieval period saw the creation of exquisite bronze sculptures, especially in South India. The Chola period (9th to 13th centuries) produced iconic bronze images of deities, known for their elegance and detailed ornamentation.
- **Mural Paintings:** Murals continued to be an important form of artistic expression. The Vijayanagara Empire (14th to 17th centuries) in South India is known for its mural paintings in temples like Lepakshi and Hampi. These paintings often depicted scenes from Hindu mythology and daily life.

4. Mughal Art:

- **Miniature Paintings:** The Mughal Empire (1526–1857) played a crucial role in shaping Indian art. Mughal miniature paintings, characterized by intricate detailing and vivid colors, became prominent. Artists like Basawan, Daswant,

and Mansoor contributed to this genre. The Hamzanama and Akbarnama are notable examples.

- **Architecture:** Mughal architecture reached its zenith during the reigns of Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb. The Taj Mahal, a masterpiece of Mughal architecture, was built by Shah Jahan as a mausoleum for his wife Mumtaz Mahal. The Red Fort in Delhi and the Jama Masjid are other iconic structures from this period.

The medieval period in Indian art reflects a rich tapestry of cultural, religious, and regional influences. The coexistence and interaction of Hindu and Islamic artistic traditions contributed to the diversity and vibrancy of artistic expressions during this time.

MUGHAL EMPIRE:



The Mughal period (1526–1857) in India was a time of flourishing artistic endeavors, characterized by a fusion of Persian, Central Asian, and indigenous Indian artistic traditions. The Mughal emperors were avid patrons of the arts, and their rule witnessed the development of distinctive forms of architecture, painting, and other artistic expressions.

1. Mughal Architecture:

- **Taj Mahal:** The Taj Mahal, built by Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal, is the most iconic example of Mughal architecture. This white marble mausoleum in Agra is renowned for its symmetrical design, intricate inlay work, and the use of geometric and floral patterns.

- **Red Fort:** The Red Fort in Delhi, built by Shah Jahan, is another masterpiece of Mughal architecture. It served as the main residence of the Mughal emperors. The fort features impressive structures, including the Diwan-i-Aam (Hall of Public Audience) and the Diwan-i-Khas (Hall of Private Audience), adorned with ornate decorations and carvings.
- **Jama Masjid:** Commissioned by Shah Jahan, the Jama Masjid in Delhi is one of the largest mosques in India. It showcases Mughal architectural elements such as red sandstone and white marble, a large courtyard, and three imposing domes.

2. Mughal Miniature Paintings:

- **Akbar's Reign:** The reign of Emperor Akbar marked the beginning of Mughal miniature paintings. Akbar was a patron of the arts and established a painting atelier at his court. The illustrated manuscripts of the Akbarnama and the Hamzanama are notable examples of the artistic achievements during his reign.
- **Jahangir's Period:** Emperor Jahangir was a connoisseur of the arts and played a significant role in the development of Mughal painting. The art during his reign featured a blend of Persian and Indian styles. The portrayal of nature, animals, and detailed portraiture became prominent. The famous "Jahangirnama" is a richly illustrated manuscript from this period.
- **Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb:** Mughal miniature painting continued to thrive under Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb. The illustrations of the "Padshahnama" during Shah Jahan's reign and the later "Shah Jahan Album" are noteworthy examples. However, Aurangzeb's conservative policies had a dampening effect on the arts during the later Mughal period.

3. Carpet Weaving and Decorative Arts:

- **Mughal Carpets:** The Mughals were renowned for their carpet weaving, and intricately designed Mughal carpets became prized possessions. The use of vibrant colors, floral motifs, and detailed patterns characterized these carpets.
- **Jewelry and Metalwork:** The Mughals were also skilled in jewelry-making and metalwork. Precious gemstones were often used in the creation of exquisite jewelry pieces, including ornate necklaces, bracelets, and rings. Mughal metalwork included intricate designs on weapons, utensils, and decorative items.

The Mughal period in Indian art represents a harmonious blend of diverse cultural influences. The Mughal emperors' patronage of the arts left an indelible mark, and the artistic legacy of this period continues to be celebrated for its elegance, sophistication, and cultural synthesis.

COLONIAL AND POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD:



The colonial and post-independence periods in Indian art witnessed significant shifts in style, influence, and themes. The encounter with European colonial powers, particularly the British, had a profound impact on the artistic landscape. Additionally, the post-independence era marked a time of experimentation, social change, and a quest for a distinct Indian identity in art.

Colonial Period (17th Century Onward):

1. European Influence:

- **Company School Paintings:** With the establishment of the East India Company, a new genre of art known as the Company School emerged. Indian artists were trained by European artists to create works that often depicted scenes from daily life, landscapes, and portraits. These paintings were characterized by a fusion of Indian and European artistic elements.
- **Rise of Academic Realism:** Academic realism, influenced by European academic art traditions, gained prominence during the colonial period. Artists like Raja Ravi Varma blended Indian themes with Western techniques, producing realistic and detailed paintings. His work, such as the iconic "Shakuntala," marked a departure from traditional Indian art styles.

Post-Independence Period (1947 Onward):

1. Modern Art Movements:

- **Progressive Artists' Group:** In the post-independence era, a group of artists known as the Progressive Artists' Group sought to break away from traditional

artistic norms. Artists like F.N. Souza, S.H. Raza, M.F. Husain, and Tyeb Mehta were part of this movement, embracing modernism and experimenting with new forms and styles.

- Abstract and Contemporary Art: The post-independence period witnessed a surge in abstract and contemporary art. Artists explored non-representational forms, symbolic imagery, and diverse media. The works of artists like Vasudeo S. Gaitonde and Akbar Padamsee exemplify the abstract tendencies of this era.

2. Social Realism and Activism:

- Tyeb Mehta's "Kali" Series: Tyeb Mehta, known for his bold and impactful art, created the "Kali" series, depicting the goddess Kali. These paintings were not only aesthetically powerful but also carried social and political undertones, reflecting Mehta's concern for human suffering and injustice.
- Art and Social Activism: Artists in the post-independence period often engaged with social and political issues. Themes of poverty, inequality, and the struggle for independence were explored. The works of artists like M.F. Husain often reflected a socio-political consciousness.

3. Contemporary and Global Influences:

- Installation Art and New Media: In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, Indian artists embraced installation art, video art, and new media. Artists like Subodh Gupta and Bharti Kher have gained international recognition for their innovative use of materials and techniques.
- Globalization and Diaspora Art: The globalization of the art world and the Indian diaspora have influenced contemporary Indian art. Artists like Anish Kapoor, based in the UK, have achieved global acclaim while maintaining a connection to their Indian roots.

The colonial and post-independence periods in Indian art showcase a dynamic evolution, influenced by political, social, and global changes. Artists grappled with questions of identity, tradition, and modernity, contributing to a rich and diverse artistic landscape in contemporary India.

MODERN ART:



Modern Indian art, spanning roughly from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century, witnessed a dynamic transformation influenced by colonial encounters, socio-political changes, and the quest for a new artistic identity. Here's an elaboration on Indian art during the modern period:

1. Raja Ravi Varma and Academic Realism:

- **Introduction of Realism:** Raja Ravi Varma, a key figure in the transition to modern Indian art, introduced academic realism to Indian painting in the late 19th century. His work often depicted mythological and historical themes with a Western academic approach. The use of oil paints and realistic rendering set a new standard in Indian art.
- **Popularization of Printmaking:** Ravi Varma's innovative use of printing technology allowed his works to be widely reproduced, reaching a broader audience and influencing the popular visual culture of the time.

2. Bengal School of Art:

- **Nationalist Aesthetics:** The Bengal School, led by artists like Abanindranath Tagore and Nandalal Bose, sought to revive traditional Indian art forms and resist the influence of Western naturalism. They drew inspiration from Mughal and Rajput miniature paintings, emphasizing Indian spiritual and mythological themes.

- **Swadeshi Movement:** The Bengal School played a role in the Swadeshi Movement, aligning art with the nationalist cause. The emphasis on indigenous styles and subjects reflected a cultural and political response to colonial rule.

3. Santiniketan and the Tagore Family:

- **Visva-Bharati University:** Rabindranath Tagore established Visva-Bharati University in Santiniketan, emphasizing a holistic approach to education and the integration of arts and crafts. Artists like Nandalal Bose, Ramkinkar Baij, and Benode Behari Mukherjee were associated with this institution.
- **Influence of Nature and Folk Art:** Santiniketan artists explored a closer connection with nature and incorporated elements of rural and folk art traditions. The emphasis on the expressive quality of lines and forms became a hallmark of their work.

4. Progressive Artists' Group:

- **Modernist Breakthrough:** The Progressive Artists' Group, formed in the 1940s, marked a shift towards modernism. Influential artists like F.N. Souza, S.H. Raza, M.F. Husain, and others sought to break away from academic traditions and embrace contemporary styles.
- **Synthesis of Indian and Western Elements:** The Progressive Artists embraced a synthesis of Indian themes and Western modernist techniques. Their works often dealt with social issues, identity, and the changing landscape of post-independence India.

5. M.F. Husain and the Narrative in Modern Art:

- **Bold Experimentation:** M.F. Husain, often referred to as the "Picasso of India," was a prominent member of the Progressive Artists' Group. His bold experimentation with form, color, and narrative made him a leading figure in Indian modern art.
- **Cinematic Influence:** Husain's background in cinema influenced his narrative style. His paintings often told stories and reflected a dynamic interaction with popular culture, mythology, and contemporary events.

Modern Indian art during this period reflects a complex interplay of tradition and modernity, nationalism, and internationalism. Artists grappled with the challenges and opportunities presented by a rapidly changing socio-political landscape, contributing to the vibrant and diverse tapestry of contemporary Indian art.

CONCLUSION

Indian art encompasses a wide range of artistic disciplines, such as textile arts including woven silk, painting, sculpture, and pottery. Geographically speaking, it includes all of the modern-day countries of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, and occasionally eastern Afghanistan. Indian art is characterized by a strong sense of design, which is evident in both its traditional and modern forms.

Indian art has its roots in prehistoric settlements from the third millennium BCE. Indian art has been influenced by several religions and cultures, including Islam, Buddhism, Sikhism, Jainism, and Hinduism, on its path to the contemporary day. Despite this intricate blending of religious traditions, there has generally been a similar creative style prevalent at all times and places.

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