

ANALYTICAL DISCUSSION OF INDIAN AESTHETIC OF CONTEMPORARY ART

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Abstract

Rasa is the essence of every work of art like dance, music and Literature that can only be suggested and not articulated. It is a type of thoughtful abstraction in which the world of physical forms is permeated by the interiority of the human feelings.

However, the word may seem magical at first but it is not so in actuality because to experience rasa one does not need any magical spell but has to be sensitive enough to connect with the emotions of the work. It is the concept of emotions, connections and feelings, Indian art is the legacy of traditional skills, creativity and culture. Indian art forms have received global recognition and are often the most sought-after parts of creative expression. However, modern Indian art is an extension of this long association, which the country receives in the artistic kingdom. Traditional Indian art and paintings for generations have marked their presence, depicting a rich heritage from social, cultural, religious and creative thinking. This research paper aims to explore the meaning, history and scope of rasa theory in the present scenario.

Keywords

Contemporary Indian art ,history, Aesthetic , Analyzing , Emotional Experiences , Indian Painting , Aesthetic, Emotion, Feeling, India.

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Introduction

The custom of Indian aesthetics is the most established and vastest of any, with works radiating from the far north in Kashmir to the profound south in Tamil Nadu. As of now Indian aesthetic theories have crossed the areas and have become helpful to practically all researchers and scholars of different fields and especially in the field of Literature.

The Aesthetics comes from the Greek word *silicosis* which means perception. It is a branch of philosophy related to beauty and taste. Aesthetics studies the philosophy of the beauty, and arts.

The first scholar to use the term 'aesthetics' in Europe was Baumgarten in 1735. He explains aesthetics as a delightful activity of thought process. In the field of Literature, work is said to be aesthetic if it stimulates the senses of the reader and provides pleasure. Indian aesthetics has given an enormous scope of human experiences, ideas, enduring qualities, convictions, and joys. The custom of Indian aesthetics is the most established and vastest of any, with works radiating from the far north in Kashmir to the profound south in Tamil Nadu. As of now Indian aesthetic theories have crossed the areas and have become helpful to practically all researchers and scholars of different fields and especially in the field of Literature.

History of Contemporary Indian Art

In its most basic sense, the word umbrella refers to contemporary art - ie painting, sculpture, photography, installation, performance, performance and video art - construction today. Although it seems simple, the details of this definition are often a bit unclear, as the interpretations of different individuals of "today" can vary a lot and game. Therefore, the exact starting point for the style is still debated; However, many art historians regard the end of the 1960s or in the early 1970s (modern art, or the end of modernism) as a sufficient estimate. When we talk about modern Indian art, one can say that the modern Indian artistic movement began in Kolkata in the late 1800s. The British started new concepts of art in Bengal. Some artists, including Raja Ravi Verma, used Western influences in their paintings. However, as a response to these modern ideas, the Bengal School of Art attracted the country's ancient artistic heritage. It was later continued by the Shantinicion school which emphasized on the rural lifestyle. The modern art of the contemporary was thus introduced by the British in India for the first time.

European artists were expressed in the courts of Indian first states. The Britishers also established various art schools or headed them in the 18th century, including the Sir. J J School of Art and Mayo School of Arts.

Indian Aesthetic of Contemporary Art

Indian contemporary art blends traditional cultural heritage with modern techniques and global influences, creating a unique aesthetic that reflects India's complex social, political, and historical context. The aesthetic of Indian contemporary art is varied and dynamic, often drawing on symbolism, spirituality, and the country's rich artistic traditions while exploring contemporary issues such as identity, globalization, and urbanization. Here are some key aspects:

1. Folk and Traditional Elements

Many contemporary Indian artists incorporate traditional folk art styles and iconography, such as Madhubani, Warli, Pattachitra, and Miniature paintings. These forms are often reinterpreted using modern techniques and materials, creating a fusion of old and new.

2. Spirituality and Iconography

Spiritual themes, especially those derived from Hinduism, Buddhism, and other religious practices, remain an essential part of the aesthetic. Depictions of gods mythological stories, and spiritual symbols are frequently employed, but with a modern twist, showing them in abstract forms or integrating them with social commentary.

3. Installation Art

Artists like Subodh Gupta and Rina Banerjee use installation art to explore themes of identity, migration, and consumption. These works often interact with the viewer's space, making them more immersive and thought-provoking.

4. Use of Mixed Media and Experimentation

Contemporary Indian artists often experiment with various media, including digital art, installations, photography, sculpture, and performance. There's a blending of traditional art forms with contemporary techniques, which leads to the creation of innovative and thought-provoking works.

5. Abstract Art

While many contemporary artists work with figurative or narrative art, there's also a strong presence of abstract art. Artists often blend abstraction with elements from traditional Indian art, producing works that are visually stimulating and open to interpretation.

Contemporary Indian Artists

1. MF Husain

The cinema posters from painting to his trip are nothing less than inspiring before becoming a doctor in modern Indian art. His revised cubist style has made his

art special, which includes elements of Indian classical art with a modernist sensitivity.

Work Battle of Ganga and Jamuna: Mahabharata 12: which captures the epic story of mobility.

Votes: A painting that reflects the lively Indian cities through abstract forms

Battle of Ganga and Jamuna: Mahabharata 12

2. Abbas Batliwala

We are constantly excited about the dynamic and lively world of modern Indian artists, and a name outside is Abbas Bataliwala. Abbas was born in 1958, is a famous person from Udaipur, Rajasthan, and is a powerhouse with inspiration drawn from rich folk traditions. His paintings often feature exaggerated, large-sized eyes, carving out a signature aesthetic that is instantly recognizable and deeply resonant.



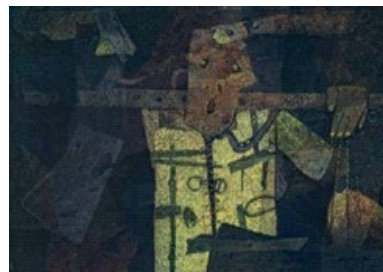
Masterpieces

Cockroaches: How complex details reflect the simplicity of the subject.

Two figures with flowers: obtained the highest auction record for your work and proves the attraction and value of your art

3. Manoj Sarkar

To discover the lively world of contemporary Indian artists, and today, we will turn to the Manoj government's life and work. His unique and sharply defined color scheme has scored a specific place in Indian art. Scorchar's artwork is a bold expression that basically fits within the imagery of Indian contemporary art. Their excellent creations reflect deep insight into the human situation and the natural scenario, each of which tells a unique story.



Masterpieces Inimitable Landscape The Human Condition

4. Tirthankar Biswas

We're pleased to show off the achievements of Tirthankar Biswas born in 1957 in Naihati, West Bengal, an outstanding determine among modern Indian artists. Biswas hails from West Bengal, wherein his ardor for artwork has deep roots, stemming from a younger age. With a present for taking pictures motion and emotive force in his

works, Biswas has carved out a unique space for himself in the art world.

Venice 2013: is referred to for its dynamic portrayal of the ephemeral play of light and shadow, reflecting the artist's fascination with movement.

Meastro Heron (Indian Egret): represents his ability to render wildlife with a blend of realism and impressionistic aptitude, inviting us to comprehend nature's beauty

Meastro Heron (Indian Egret)



5. Subodh Gupta

Subodh Gupta was born in 1964 and is a cutting-edge Indian artist primarily based in New Delhi. His masterful use of everyday objects to create concept-scary sculptures has earned him popularity to a global degree.

Masterpieces

Very Hungry God (2006): A beautiful setup that makes use of chrome steel utensils to mirror on hunger and consumption.

Line of Control (2008): A powerful sculpture addressing the scars of political divisions, made out of thousands of utensils welded collectively.



Very Hungry God (2006)

Conclusion

The conclusion of the Indian aesthetic in contemporary art reflects a rich fusion of tradition and modernity, where artists balance classical influences with global artistic trends. Contemporary Indian art often draws upon the country's vast cultural heritage, historical narratives, and socio-political themes, while also exploring global issues such as identity, globalization, and personal expression. At its core, Indian current artwork is deeply rooted within the spirituality and symbolism discovered in traditional art paperwork, inclusive of those from folk art, religious motifs, and Indian philosophies. However, present-day artists are also embracing experimental techniques, numerous media, and new technology to express their thoughts. The influence of global art movements, which includes abstract expressionism, pop artwork, and conceptual art, is also seen in the works of many Indian artists.

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