



The Changeable Movement In Indian Art-A Study Of Post Modern Abstract Landscapes

Swati Dahiya^{1*}, Dr. Ram Krishna Ghosh

^{1*}Research scholar, Mangalyatan University Aligarh

² Assistant Professor, Mangalyatan University Aligarh

***Corresponding Author:** Swati Dahiya

*Research scholar, Mangalyatan University Aligarh

Abstract-

In 1947 not only the country become independent, every citizen of India rejoiced at independence achievement. Similarly, a big change was seen in art also. A different perspective and viewpoint of the artists also changed and they too got the opportunity to do something new. It was the times when expressionism and abstractionism had come together with freedom because it was bored with the enthusiasm of ending the old European trend. The artists chose abstract rather than set realistic landscapes where their freedom was visible. This journey started from Pre-independence to Post Independence.

Keywords -Pre & post independence, Abstractionism, changeable, Traditional, contemporary, Modernist.

Overview of Artists from Pre-Independence to Post-Independence

As we know about Indian art history, Raja Ravi Verma has a significant role in the European technique and Indian methodology. This theme has reached the top and has become an example of other artists influence, which has been followed by the other artists of the Renaissance. The Bengal artists somewhere were following but due to some young artists the wash technique was also included. The theme of the art forms such as painting, murals methodological, religion, God and Goddess have been the main topic but by the Western artists landscapes have become a part of that time which has been followed by Indian artists.

Modern art depicts an outstanding talent of many artists, where the name has mentioned Abindra Nath Tagore can be mentioned are of them. The traditional art has been divided by the modernist artists into two parts.

Before this segment a different phase was running as we know the Britisher rule came during the 18th Century when the European artists were doing experiments and the most effort of great artists who came in limelight were Thomas, Daniel, Joshua Reynolds, George Chimnery etc. They included European art in India with the example of landscape creativity. When the introduction was of different tastes of European fine arts education styles, portraiture, landscapes, composition, perspective also included still life which reached the heights as a fashion of India. After one Industrial Art Society set Rajendra Lal Mitra, Justice Pratt, Jatindra Mohan Tagore and others came into the limelight influence great personalities like.-All of them became a part of European art.

Similarly the role of Abindra Nath Tagore has founded the movement called Bengal School of Art, which led to the development of Indian painting in the modern period. After Abindra Nath Tagore, Rabindra Nath brought a drastic change in Indian Art by experiments and free mind work. There were no boundaries of previous style, techniques and themes to do natural and different portraits of life and to show beautiful nature as a landscape and "A far Eastern choice of subject has been rendered in Abindranath's personal style of misery romanticism".

Landscape is realistic of all the artists pre-independence. Only a few textures are found abstract in Nandlal Bose but totally realistic.

"By a wholly unconscious and independent impulsion his art became expressive of the radicalism of the age; he arrived at aesthetic statements inspired by a vision, a kin to those of his European contemporaries of the expressionism curiosity of the Douanier Rousseau. On the Other side we know about Jamini Roy who was the first artist who turned back to Ajanta he inspired by new experiments and has interest to move to development and changeable so and he found some new abstraction theme in perspective, composition, figures, object and taken theme of nature. Along with these artists, the artist is also popular. Her name is Amrita Shergill. She also became a part of experiments of pre-independence development whose impact can be seen in Shanti Niketan."

Post-Independence

"Experiment with unusual surfaces techniques and media in painting have been going on for a long time". Following the development of the Bengal School and the Calcutta Group around 1930 artists became confused by the conflict between the two modes of modernism, because according to the artists, the Bengal school is ruled made by the British while the European technology used by Raja Ravi Verma started a great revolution in itself.

Secondly, the efforts of Abindra Nath Tagore and Rabindra Nath Tagore. Nationalist tendencies after the 1850s originated from the British rather than the Bengal school of Raja Ravi Verma, but the new Bengal School created by Abindra Nath Tagore which responded to the experiments of individual leading artists up to the Calcutta Group and ultimately the Bengal school around 1930 was undergoing a phase of change. Many artists took the initiative to explore new ideas, old ideologies and create new directions with the changeable theme and creativity.

Everything changed when India achieved independence from the British Rule in 1947. The new artists were independent and worked happily with freedom. There were no boundaries, no rules and no laws. This time emerged with the abstraction in visual art generally. There were paintings representing subject matter. It depicts shapes, textures, colour rhythm, various variations of tones and designs etc. Instead of realistic subjects as well as objects. Abstract Landscapes shows non representation may which depends on imagination, experiments, inventions, patterns, forms and texture surface.

Abstraction landscape became a major subject after independence post modern art beginning with the abstraction.

Movement between Realistic and Abstract Landscape effect on Landscape after 1947.

Before Independence many great artists were flourishing with the realistic painting views and concepts but during the 1940's many artists had started sei abstraction work in Indian Art. With Abindra Nath Tagore, Gangendra Nath Tagore, Rabindra Nath Tagore, Nandlal Bose, D.P, Roy Choudhary etc. They these artists started a bit of abstract landscapes but after Independence many artists adopted abstraction as a style and lived their whole life remained with it through out their life.

Abstract expressionism became one of the significant trends in the Post-independence period of Indian Art. The influence of Gangendra Nath Tagore came with semi-artist style paintings. He was very much inspired with the western world art and influenced with Cubisms. The Post-Independence period drastically changed with the experiments, development with freedom, where the PAG (Progressive Artists Group) has taken place just like western artists. Thomas Daniell and his nephews, William Hodges, Bill Edward Chemey and Nicolas Roerich, created a wonderful scenario and played a significant role in Indian Art with landscape. The Bengal School shone with the effect of this movement and style during 20th century.

A Brief History of Indian Art

"Post-Independence Indian art is represented by Gopal Ghose, experiments in abstractions by F.N. Souza, K.S. Kulkarni, S.H. Raza and others."

"Post-Independence Indian art and modernism is represented by the abiding landscapist Gopal Ghose, experiments in abstraction by F.N. Souza."

Similarly, a lot of work research has proved that Post-Independence landscapes have been made with abstraction where many artists belong such as Gopal Ghosh, F.N. Souza, S.H. Raza, S.K. Bose, K.C. Kulkarni, Akbar Padamasea, Ravi Kumar and two landscapes by M.F. Hussain, Avinash Chandra, Chitra Prasad, Rabindra Mondal and P.T. Reddy have a lot of contribution.

Basically, the time of abstraction the creative expression gave new change to things between 1930 and 1970. Jagdish Swaminathan and K., C.S Paniker have become part of abstract paintings in this movement.

But the studies reveal the fact that after independence there has been the biggest change in Indian art. Even the immediate post-independence era saw the maturity in a number of talented artists.

As the Bengal School had been appear to be here trying to transform since 1931 the result of their efforts seem here.

As we know about the Calcutta group which was started from 1943 and continued till 1953. Whereas, the artists influenced European art but here things changed according to trend and techniques. Pablo Picasso, Cerzane, Paul Klee, Van Goth, Matisse's works reflect in India through the Bengal artist in the last group before Independence. But the landscapes made in semi abstract through the landscapist such as Gopal Ghosh, Paritosh Sen, Prodosh Das Gupta also had a talent for landscape, who belonged to Calcutta group.

The preoccupation of the Bengal School marked an ideological shift from the romanticism and mythological theme, and the Calcutta group is considered to have played a role in shaping the landscape of Indian Modern Art. It can be said also that movement became motivative and inspiring for other artists.

But in 1947 after 5 years of Calcutta group establishment experiments, reacting the top of the taste of PAG has brought a massive change in the environment of Indian modern art. There the artists showed their talent freely and tried their best on theme level.

The status of the landscapes going under the phase of transformation totally abstract which was the reflection of six founder members of Progressive Artists Group. F.N. Souza was the Secretary of the group, M.F. Hussain, S.H. Raza, S.K. Bakre, H.A. Gade, K.H. Ara and some artists joined later in 1951, K. Khanna Gaotonde and Samant also became the part of it.

Here are some landscape artists who show their talent with expressionism, abstractism, impressionism through the imaginations with their own concepts. Such as S.H. Raza is the biggest example of nature artist from PAG, F.N. Souza is also famous for abstract landscapes, S.K. Bakre, H.A. Gade who is considered one of the first abstract expressionist artists of post-independence who has a different perspective with landscape mostly paintings shows buildings in the cubist style.

The changes in Indian art divided into three parts: -

- I. Oil Colours used by Raja Ravi Verma for the first time and the mixer of two things theme Indian, technique European.
- II. Phase-Stopped trend of Raja Ravi Verma The Bengal artists change the style of work, techniques, subject & theme.

III. Phase-After independence the starting hour was the Calcutta group as well as Progressive Artist Group It reached from modern art to contemporary.

Conclusion

From the study of Pre-Independence and the post-independence, I come to the conclusion that the landscape paintings have drastically changed after independence. It was done by the efforts these changes that have come started a little bit with the Calcutta group but reached a new direction with PAG. It cannot be influenced by any other movement of art but rather show the views of the artists who felt without any boundation after freedom. It was the phase III from the Raja Ravi Verma, which called modernisation a massive transformation, advancement, experimental and different direction in the Indian art which is following up to date.

Reference

1. Badar Dr.Jahan ,1999,Abstraction in Indian painting Post Independence Era, ,PP 65.
2. Mago PranNath,Contemporary Art in India,APerspective,Publication 2000,National Trust India PP-35 PP-49
3. KhannaBalraj and Kurtha Aziz, Art of Modern Art,Thames and Hudson London 1998 pp-20 pp-35
4. Sharma LokeshChandra,A brief of Indian history pp-152,153,156
5. Chaitanya Krishna A History of Indian painting the modern period 1994 Abhinav publication pp-225,226,239
6. Meera Menezes DAG Indian Abstracts an Absence 2014 PP-14.