

ART -The Power Of Its Creation

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- The process of art revolves around two things—**the creation and the appreciation**. An artist always enjoys during the creation process and his creation is nothing, but partly the result of appreciation. **The process of creation is much more complicated than the process of appreciation**. Creation is the expression of the artist, especially the inner expression while appreciation is an expression of an impression. Expression is public whereas impression is private.

- Creation is the process where an artist can reveal his inner feelings and views through an art-work to the spectators. Once an artistic form is given to an expression, a capacity to communicate arises. This communication plays a very essential role for creation and connects the artist with the observer in the form of appreciation

- In today's modern world of science and high technology, new types of spell-bounding discoveries and inventions are existing day by day. Man is now able to study the sub-atomic particles and space. In such circumstances, the term '**Art**' has turned out as a '**dark mystery**'. Perhaps, it has lost its identity in human life, yet art has a great significance of its own. It is personally concerned to most men's lives.

- Before the birth of the written language, art had been showing its presence from time to time. Right from the pre-historic times till now, art has shown a remarkable contribution in our lives. It has created a special place in our hearts. Art covers a vast area. It has entered our lives through commercial ad agencies, computer designing, textile designing, dress designing, music, sculpture etc.

- Art is a form of human activity. A work of art is a creative work. Some scholars describe **Kala** (art) as—**Expression of an Impression.**” There are so many definitions of ‘**Art**’ which have an endless list, but this word’s definitions are still not clear to us. According to **Eric Gill**, “**Art is a skill that is the first meaning of the world.**” According to **Prof. Bell**, “**All works of art and all in works of art have a significant form.**” Here, the significant form is that which awakens an aesthetic emotion.

- According to **Michelangelo**, **“The true work of art is but shadow of divine perfection.”** It means that art is a perfect creation of God.
- According to **Mahatma Gandhi**, **“Art is poetry of sight.”**
- According to **Rabindranath Tagore**, **“Man expresses himself through art.”**
- According to **Plato**, **“Art is the imitation of the truth.”**
- According to **Croche**, **“Art is the expression of the outer impression.”**

- An art is called a real art if it is appreciated by all and for attaining appreciation, some principles and elements of art are there. They are helpful in comprehending the meaning of art

- The **elements** of art are the essential features of art that deal with the beginnings of a subject of study. These are line, colour, tone, texture, form, surface, light and shade and space. The **principles** of art refer to the rules and regulations of art according to which we are to move further. These are proportion, balance, contrast, dominance, harmony, rhythm, unity, perspective and symmetry

- Art is a language in itself. During ancient times, i.e. pre-historic period, people used to draw stick drawings on the walls of the caves through which they used to understand each others' views. Thus, art acted as a language which turned out to be a communicative element among people. Art is born out of necessity

- The cave art is not man's first artistic efforts. Man used to cast magic on animals for prey by drawing animal figures on the walls of the caves. The early cave art is the consequence of man's intelligence, imagination and power to create. This was his capability that made him the master who started art through the making of images and symbols.

- Then came the power of imagination along with the concepts of identity and meaning. Thus, art was born out of necessity. Akbar was an illiterate. So, he used to express his ideas through art. He established a big **'Library'** (**Fatehpur Sikri**) where books in different languages were translated.

- According to **Rabindranath Tagore**, **“That which is best, which is beautiful is Art.”** The art like science is a means of assembling the word. It is an instrument for understanding the world in the passage of man’s journey towards the **‘Absolute Truth’**.

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- According to Rabindranath Tagore, **“That which is best, which is beautiful is Art.”** The art like science is a means of assembling the word. It is an instrument for understanding the world in the passage of man’s journey towards the **‘Absolute Truth’**. Art symbolizes the universe by being linked with that absolute truth which is spiritual in nature and which is hidden from the world in its philosophy which lays stress on practical results.

- He has to maintain balance between both appreciation as well as criticism. The question **“What is Art”** ? is somewhat more comprehensible than the question **“What is Beauty”** ? and these two form the basic questions of Aesthetics. According to Sparshott, **“The problem of what art is cannot be reduced to that of what art means as that of what beauty was could be to what beauty meant.”**

- In Europe, 'Kala' is called 'Art'. This word 'Art' is derived from a **Latin** word 'Ars' or 'Artem'. It means to create or to produce. Different European artists have given different views about Art. The impressionists believed when one sees something collectively in a hurry and captures that moment very fast in the painting is termed as Impressionism and it is their art. They gave importance to colour than line, whereas the academicians considered line to be more important than colour.

- So, art differed from time to time. The Neo-Impressionists put their focus on the theory of pointillism where they used to fill the surface with dots of different colours which resulted in the mixing of the colours in the eye of a viewer. The academicians used tonal modelling and the Impressionists did not use tonal modelling as they added the middle tone, whereas the Neo-Impressionists restored to tonal modelling, but in a different manner by using dots of different colours.

- According to **Cezanne**, “**Drawing was a consequence of the correct use of colour.**” He believed that **contours** were the meeting of the two areas of colour. These post-Impressionist artists like **Cezanne**, **Van Gogh**, **Gauguin** etc. adopted abstraction in the field of art. **Cezanne** created abstraction through geometrical shapes of cone, cylinder etc. and in his paintings, the aerial perspective was at a minimum, i.e. the nearer and the distant colours in a painting have the same intensity.

- **Gauguin** believed, “**Art was an abstraction to be dreamed in the presence of nature, not an illustration of nature, but a synthesis of natural forms reinvented imaginatively.**” In him, we find the origin of modern primitivism. The **Fauvists** were very much bold.

- They were short-lived and their belief was in the freedom of expression where they exaggerated the drawing and perspective. Then the Expressionists moved to a different kind of abstraction.

- Then the Expressionists moved to a different kind of abstraction. Afterwards, **Cubism** came into existence where **Picasso** depicted his art through geometrical shapes. The modern artists like **Amrita Shergil, Jamini Roy** etc. were also fascinated by these European artists and made paintings in European style, but their content was purely Indian. So, art acquired different shapes from time to time and cannot have a single definition.

- An artist should have full faith and confidence in himself while creating an art and should always be ready to serve and should not compromise at any cost to do justice to his inner feelings. Communication between an artist and the spectators is must and that is called the mutual understanding.

- The quality for better creation for an artist is the deep thinking. **“Art is metalanguage, with the help of which people try to communicate with one another.”** Communication provides information of the creator to the observer and vice-versa. It helps in gathering different experiences of each other.

- According to Rosenberg,
“Art does not repeat
itself, it prolongs itself.”
Rabindranath Tagore
compared Art with
‘Maya’.

- It implies that Art is not reality, nor does it have any faithful description. It is deceiving. It is different from reality. It is a type of magic. According to **S.K. Nandi**, **“The seedling is made to sprout without a seed. Man is made out of the moon and moon out of man, that is what the artist actually does.”**

- The artist's brush becomes the means of his determination to create. An artist believes that Nature may be the beginning but not an end. An artist is considered to be a second creator (first being God)

- He creates shapes and forms according to his own liking as the Creator (God) creates forms and shapes of His own taste. Art guides us about emotions and not endeavours to make us emotional.

- God speaks through His creation. In the same way, an artist speaks through his art (creation). **Goethe** believed art as the **'magic of the soul'**. Art provides man his lost respect. In the end we can say that there is not any single definition of Art that can be considered as final. Art has various descriptions. Different scholars have defined it in a different manner.

- But it can be finally said that Art is always a pleasurable experience which brings our inner feelings out in the existing world, which acts as a language to communicate with each-other, which is the magic of the soul etc. Finally Art provides a soothing effect to our minds and souls.