Abstract

The art of India is a unique chapter in the history of human endeavor. It is essential to have some appreciation of it in order to understand the soul of India. Here is this section; we shall try to discuss Rabindranath Tagore’s main contribution to art and the theme of his literary and artistic activities. Rabindranath Tagore was one of the greatest literary and artistic figures of universal love and brotherhood through his artistic genius. Rabindranath Tagore life has been eminently such a life of thoughts and of action in accordance with his thought. He is the greatest poet and prose writer. In Bengal, Rabindranath has played a great part in the unfolding of our national potentialities. He has made the Bengalees articulate and he has made them awake to the situation all around. Rabindranath’s writing has worked myriads. His poems and songs are so popular in Bengal that they are in the lips of every child thus form childhood Uttar Pradesh.

The first chapter of the thesis deals primarily with the concept of art with regard to its origin, definitions, nature, purpose and types. The origin of art dates back to antiquity. In the few centuries before and after the birth of Christ, art flourished greatly in India under royal patronage. During the Mughal rule a synthesis took place between the Indian and the Mughal art. The western art came to India during the British rule. It also made a great impact on the Indian art and as a result of this impact, the modern art was born.

Significant contributions to the Indian art come from such pioneers as Raja Ravi Verma, E.B.Havell, Nandlal Bose, Abanindranath Tagore, Amrita Sher-Gil and others. The greatest contribution, however, was made by the legendary figure Rabindranath Tagore, who enriched every field of art with his ingenious skill and philosophy. Due to the combined efforts of these artists the Indian art was raised to the international level.

It is argued that art should better not be defined because such an endeavour would delimit it much in the same manner as trimming of a free to
make a log for classroom study. As already discussed, the history of art is as old as that of man. The English word ‘Art’ means skills, dexterity or craftsmanship. The most widely used divisions of art are the ‘Fine’ and the ‘Useful’. The ‘Modern’ art is largely related to creative pleasure painting. Art is created by mental and physical craftsmanship. An artist is a creator who derives pleasure from his endeavour. According to Tagore, “art is the expression of the universal through the individual.” Every artist nurses a vision and is gifted with a keen sensitiveness. Art is the medium through which his emotional experience and moral judgments seek their outlet. Through the release of his surplus creative and emotional energy, he satisfies his mental hunger and gains a status of equilibrium with the outer world.

In Second Chapter described the development and movement of Bengal School and contribution of E.B. Havell, Abanindranath Tagore and Rabindranath Tagore. Bengal was the hub of some very significant transformation in the field of art and Culture in the early 19th century. A new dimension to art was assigned and the Bengal School of Art was established in Calcutta. Calcutta had become the fortress city, not only for traditional art and literature but also for major eventful political activity. Indian art of culture were for the first time taken seriously and given due recognition by the west.

Some of the western stalwarts like E.B. Havell contributed immensely to the revival of Indian art. He was a strong proponent of the renewal of the existing system of Indian art rather than being completely influenced by the western style. The art of painting of craftsmanship flourished under his period of attracted many youngsters into the field. Besides, Havell had influenced one of the forerunners of the Tagore family, Abanindranath Tagore, who himself was a great artists. Under his auspices, the Indian School his auspices, the Indian School of Art was founded, wherein besides painting; training in handloom was also provided; thus serving as a vocational exercise for those involved worldwide aulain and critics’ recognition. The contribution; of the Tagore family to the field of Indian art is simply immeasurable, and needless to
mention; Rabindranath Tagore was amongst the pioneers in this gallery of
greats. Rabindranath Tagore, the painter, the poet; the musician; and the
written. He was a gifted personality with a wealth of talents. He was a child
prodigy who carved his rich in the world by his sheer dedication and
Commitment to the cause of Indian art of literature. Our National Anthem has
been adopted from one of his famous writings. He was the first Indian to
receive the prestigious Nobel Prize for his work in the field of literature.

Santiniketan; a name not new to anyone; founded by him is a like a mighty true
with several branches of offshoots under the shade of which countless number
of people learn to be socially of economically productive numbers of the
society. His name will always be written in golden letters in the history of
Indian art and literature.

Third Chapter explains of his Social thoughts and his poetry and
letters. Rabindranath Tagore; with his multifaceted personality had made a
significant impart on the lives of the common man. Not just did he excel in
painting and poetry; but also; with his unflinching efforts; and by ways direct
or indirect; he should be credited as a major force behind social upliftment and
emancipation; especially of the women. Tagore challenged the existing dogmas
and traditions that plagued the lives of the women community of that period:
namely the plight of widows: the dowry system; and female illiteracy .The used
the might of his pen to divert world’s attention to the utmost pathetic state of
affairs of women. Tagore had great respect for humanity; and individual; but
held society above the individual. He strongly decreed and disfavoured society
above the existing gap between the rich of poor; and encouraged the
underprivileged to develop small-scale economy systems like craftsmanship of
agriculture for them livelihood.

He was a proponent of female literacy and believed that the standard of
education for men & women be no different. He chanelised his views of
opinions into autron by opening the world-renowned institutes of Santiniketan.
The Sriniketan of Visva-Bharti were to follow soon in the same Noble
endeavour of this great thespian. The *Nari Bhavan* was a further attempt at bridging the gender gap in terms of education of vocation. Girls were taught to be more aware of self reliant.

The Chapter deals Tagore’s poetic skies need no introduction. He is well known as the poet of love; the name poet and the romantic poet who expressed ideas so beautifully in his compositions; which besides being simple; had always carried a message for the society. The *Sandhya Sangit & Prabhat Sangit* are his well acclaimed compositions, and who can forget his immortal *Gitanjali*. He was the true son of India from whom the generation of yesteryears and the generation of today gave gained a lot. He was an institution in himself and his works have registered themselves forever in the history of India.

In Fourth Chapter define Rabindranath Tagore’s approach to Aesthetic theory and his painting resembles of the children art and also define unconsciousness and rhythm of his paintings. This chapter explains Tagore found an inspiration from the work of Klee by being “abstract” and yet being representative of nature and its eternal beauty. The “Aesthetic Approach of has been so well appreciated that it has been adopted as a branch of philosophy. It dealt with the artist’s own perception of nature and its beauty and its inculcation in the form of painting. It thus, did not take much time for Tagore’s work to gain due recognition of importance, both in India and abroad.

Tagore’s Paintings appeared amateurish to the novice and were referred to as work of “child art”. This was because the pictures were more of artistic them being symbolic, but lately it was appreciated that the same was a most unique form of art and that of self expression, at large. Rabindranath Tagore did not have any formal training as a painter; yet his paintings fetched world wide recognition of aulain as a self composed style of imagery which was though “child like” but not “childish”. His work was however criticized in the writings of the then stalwart like Professor Sarkar and Archer.
The Chapter also deals by personal technique, he produced many pictures and perceived that expression of rhythm was only real fact for a painting. Rhythm is the essential part of all his works. Tagore’s versatile genius brought forth a perfect homogeneity among the different fine arts through the medium or rhythm. There could hardly be any parallel to this versatility in the history of art and literature in the world.

Fifth Chapter goes on to discuss of contemporaries painters, who had played great role independent of Bengal renaissance. They were Nandalal Bose, Amrita Sher-Gil, and Asit Kumar Haldar. In the legacy of the greats in the feed of Indian painting was another name, that of Nandalal Bose. Born in a small village in Bengal. Nandalal was a child prodigy who learnt the intricacies of art and painting, watching his mother making things at home. Nandalal became a worthy disciple of Abanindranath; read books on the lives of thespians in the field of art and inculcated the positive points in his work. Nandalal was particularly influenced by Rabindranath Tagore and the Santiniketan. He believed Santiniketan granted the most congenial atmosphere for the growth of a budding artiste. The originality of maturity of Nandalal’s paintings won him National of International aulaim. He used to paint Religion and mythological icons with great deft.

Amrita Sher-Gil deserves a special mention in this era of renaissance of Indian art. Not just because she was a women, but because she was a women with difference and a woman under substance. She was a blend of two cultures; as her father was Indian and mother of Hungarian origin. Human figures and painting human anatomy in vivid colours was her area of special interest. Her paintings were expressive of human emotions and were symbolic of Indian day to day life and peoples’ feelings. She is believed to be one of the world’s greatest colorists of her time.

Asit Kumar Haldar was a great nephew of Rabindranath Tagore and likewise was a multitalented personality personality. He was an artist’s a poet; an art a critic and a philosopher too .He was the force behind establishment of
the Kala Bhavan in Santiniketan. This is because, these great artists' contribution of Indian Art are remarkable.

So in conclusion, many discussion of literature's effect on readers' beliefs, attitudes, and behaviour how focused on literary content as only a collection of facts. For example, researchers who have considered the impact of violent content have often examined only the presence or absence of violence. To suggest that, in addition, researchers should be attentive to the ways in which the unfolding of cause and consequences in literary narratives affect is reader plans and expectation for their own day to day experiences, in particular, readers may apply intuitive theories of library aesthetic to their own life story. Though the world and India have changed considerably since the days of Tagore, they have not changed wholly. At present, though the ideal of Rabindranath is vibrating in the memory of Indian people, it is becoming difficult day by day. But his great personality would always have great importance an account of his literary genius. At the present day he is important on account also of many other gifts. Indeed, there are probably very few living men who have exhibited such remarkable versatility to keep up his high ideal of preserve his tradition to adverse circumstances.