CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

Every living being has lead by a faith, that can be on some living being or non living, on some abstract or on some form. The source of that faith would be some incident of past or present, some story of own life or others life. This faith is an abstract feeling but human used to give many names according to the sentiments related with it.

From the long ago human used to lead his life with positive believe on himself and an nature. But in the beginning he was afraid from nature, gradually he started to believe it and worship it. Thus human has established such understanding with nature which has developed with the growth of human as the time passes.

With the lack of verbal communication human has expressed himself creatively through and initial drawings, with the passing time and being creative human has acquainted his needs. That caused the inventions and ease in human life. Besides all inventions his creativity has expressed his belief through the art. Some times his belief became worldly and sometimes for away from worldliness.

But in the breakneck race for growth of modern era, human has a lived his belief any how. In the whole world more than 7 billion people are living and the number is increasing by the seconds. In each second when a child took birth, his/her frame was limited around his parents and nearby relatives. As he is growing up his circle has expanded on from friends, teachers, school, college, shopkeepers and with all others who came in his contact and gradually they all became a part of his circle. With the impact of this circle and inner consciousness he
has developed his senses, sanity, conscience and wit. That all became the roots of his belief and values and can be vary from his surrounding.

Human has associated with his cultural heritage, history, mythological stories and rituals by the childhood stories, ancient history, poems, movies, cartoons, rituals, religious performance. That has formed the direction and philosophy of human being, through which he proceed in life, and has expressed and share his experience and intellect.

Some times human has flourished his creative aspect more than other phases of personality and became on artist (painter).

Every artist has encountered with struggle, death, nature, social evils, corruption, frustration and many other subjects, that has depicted in his artworks time to time. Beside all these subject and sentiments, every artist get encountered with mythical stories, rituals, religious performance that has impacted his artistic instinct. And he started to explore the new aspects new ways in there by reading mythic stories, scriptures, and watching mythical T.V. serials and movies or recall the childhood memories.

But in this process an artist has to be more conscious with the sources when he collecting new perspectives in mythology.

In Hindu Mythology many artist has fasinated towards the world's oldest and largest poetic compositions in Sanskrit i.e. Adi Kavya Ramayana of sage Valmiki and Mahakavya Mahabharata of sage Krishna Dwaipayan Vyas. In India and abroad many Sanskrit versions, regional versions, renarrations, retellings and depictions by masters are available. To go through from any source, artist has to understand the temperament, the thought, and the idea by which the writers or
the masters had renarrated the great epics *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*. Because both the epics are belonged to different era.

In *Ramayana*, sage *Valmiki* has narrated the story of *Raja Rama*, the incarnation of Lord *Vishnu* in *treta yuga*. Sage has elaborated him as the *Man of Decorum* and his concept of *Ramarajya*. The concept of ideal society in which everyone must be happy and live respectfully with peace. *Rama* has portrayed as the idol of sacrifice. Throughout his life he has performed for others happiness and safety. The whole epic revolved around *Rama* and his life. In between many short stories has narrated as the examples.

The *Ramayana* is an epic that showcased the value of idealism, devotion, dedication, truthfulness, patience through the story of an incarnation. Who lived his whole life as a normal human being.

On the other hand in the epic *Mahabharata*, sage *Vedavyasa* has composed the epic about family dispute of *Kuru* clan. This era has called *Dwapar Yuga* in which *Krishna*, the incarnation of Lord *Vishnu* came of earth. Through this epic sage has portrayed a different phase of society that has witnessed the deterioration of human character and as well as elevation of human race. Sage *Vyasa* has depicted the consequences when a family dispute came out and caused the huge destruction. It is the story how lust and greed leads a human towards the controversies and finally to the destruction of the whole alone. On the other way it has conveyed the teachings to survive in the worst ways of life.

A human, who belong to any field, any genre, any sentiments, any situation can find something new to learn, inspire and conceive from both the epic.

Besides all these every artist has his own reason regarding the narration of epics in the artworks.

The work of artist A. Ramchandran has seemed to be inspired by one of the short story from the Mahabharata in which for father's desire a son has sacrificed his youthfulness and select sainthood rather than illustrative, artist has projected his imagination with narrative style.

Affection of Laxman Pai with scripture has explained the artworks truly. As the Indian miniature paintings artist has narrated the whole Kaand (Part) in a single painting.

Artist Ganesh Pyne has found a different world in the epic that has many similarity from his surroundings. He
has found epic *Mahabharata* obsessed with the haunted environment and a pile of deads.

As a living tradition artist **Vasudeo Kamath** has regards for the epic *Ramayana*, the itihas of mankind. From *Ramayana* he learned the way of living in which it is no use to chant divine names or to follow tangible things but to acquire the selflessness and consider the sentiments of mankind is more important. For artist *Sita, Lakshmana* – *Urmila, Bharat* and *Hanumana* are as signified as *Rama*, the hero of *Ramayana*. Artist found that every time good cannot find the goodness in return whether it would be the age of *Ramayana*. So from the long ago human has to fight for the sake of goodness. So at a paint of view it is our heritage that everyone must understand and convey good things to the coming generation so that the new generation can develop himself with the firm base of epic.

Through the icons artist **Poosapati Parameshwar Raju** has explained his inner consciousness on the paper. He has used calligraphical icons to depict his thoughts rather then dialogue. Due to the religious background artist has found himself deeply associated with the epic traditions of country. People must know that Indian's have the world's most ancient civilization and these epic are also a part of that. Even people does not know that the stories we used to listen from the childhood, how old that are and from where that begin. So with a positive note one must consider these epics as the elevator or the soul.
Artist Vijendre Sharma has recalled his art works very politely that how these depictions has motivated him from destruction to construction. He has started the depiction of Mahabharata with a frustrated mind and pour his agony in the artwork. Description of battle fascinates him and being a youth he can easily take a way of evil or destruction but on the right time he started to read and paint Mahabharata that subdual his ill-sentiments. So for him Mahabharata is a unique book, a great source of inspiration and very close to his heart. Even he found a way or process of psychological self remedy in the epics.

Surrounded by religious environment artist Sunil Kumar Vishwakarma has found a new life, at every time when he saw the Ramlila. He think that we do not have anything except epic tradition of our country. To survive, it is important to learn new inventions and discoveries but some where, somehow you can revisit all the things in the epics. So it is same as we run inside a circle to find the source of beginning and end. Because of such epic tradition there are infinite things that our coming generations learned their selves through traditions and rituals. Religious performances, cultural events, fold performances-dance, drama, songs and other regional activities has played significant role to retrieve the epic tradition of country.

Young artist Anant Kumar Mishra has studied mythological text before beginning the artworks. Artist has fascinated with both the epics including its different characters and short stories. Some of the characters has possessed unique talents or super powers. By which they helped the mankind and the society to fight against evil. Because of this positive note
people used to believe and worship them. In every mythology a certain type of iconography has followed by the writers and painters to renarrate the scriptures. Some of the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*. Composer has described a particular type of iconographical description for every character and as well as his powers. But artist has visualized Indian god with western iconography. He has emphasized on oneness of the character. In the epic, character has described as the good or bad but in the present world it is the most difficult task to recognize the right person. If a person is good at one time then he can be bad on other time. So the uncertainty has increased day by day. In the epic when writer has explain the supernatural powers artist has conceived that as a use of high technology and scientific methods.

Besides all individual expression that artist has done with his own sake there are many events has organized to celebrate the living tradition of epics. Government and non government bodies has organized workshops, mela, mahotsav etc. to add some events in the tradition of celebration. Through that people got a way to enjoy dance, drama, theatre, bhajan sandhya interact with performers, artists and with each other. They rejoice and remembered their memory. It is also possible that people do not have religious sentiments but indirectly they got interacted with the celebration of living tradition of the great epics. Along with common man, it is a great opportunity to perform with the great subjects and at the same time to interact with audience. When a subject painted on a surface then, that artwork and subject both has become immortal.

But with all these personal reasons there are some other causes, through which artist has use to take subjects from the epics. The first is that there is a ready-made story to fall back on. So there is no need to find some subject for the painting
except to visualize the depiction. It has become a great responsibility to depict a mythological topic. The second, these are tales that everyone already knows and can easily relate to it. So the behold just see the artwork, then he just enjoy the depiction of some already known story. And the third aspect is much important that in such depictions, situations and personalities which have the religious background. That artworks appeal to a large number of people and may thus be easier to sell. In fact, along with devotional sentiments, commercial aspect has also became the strong reason for the depiction of epic in paintings.

It is well said.....

If there is anything that you can't find in Ramayana,  
You can find that in Mahabharata,  
But if there is anything that can't be find in Mahabharat,  
You can’t find that in the whole universe.