

Indian Culture and Traditional Effect on Installation Art

Abstract

Art and culture are two aspects of a society but art is affected by culture and traditions. Indian culture is unique among other countries. What culture and tradition we are following there is a scientific reason too behind them, that we are probably not fully convinced, because we are attracted towards Western culture nowadays. Indian culture and traditions have influenced the themes and content of Indian art, especially the art of installation, because artist is impressed with the content of his art of Indian art and tradition. India is known for its traditions and culture which says 'Atithi Devo Bhava'. There are several artists who worked on installation art with the concept of rituals and traditions, which are followed in India by different religion and tribes.

Keywords: Indian Culture, Tradition And Installation Art.

Introduction

In this study I want to remind Indian culture and tradition again to Indian young generation who are attracting to western culture and they have forgotten the reason behind the Indian culture and tradition. Indian culture is one of the oldest cultures in the world and Hinduism is one of the world's largest religions and Hinduism is the third largest religion in the world. India is a multi-dimensional country which is home to small caste and tribes. India is the birthplace of Hinduism and Buddhism. There are basically two concepts of Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, and Sikhism, of which one is Dharma and second Karma, the two main conceptions of Hindu religion, Dharma and Karma, Dharma show as duty, truth, and morality and supernaturalness, which is bound to the man or should say it believing is the religion of mankind. Karma and Dharma are complementary to each other. Here mean of Karma is to work, karma is tied to the rules of Dharma. Essential characteristics of Indian culture are as tradition of tolerance, sense of synthesis, universal outlook, respect for the literature, artistic heritage. Indian culture started 5000 years ago. There are twenty-nine states in India till now, they have different culture, and custom, as it has been described that India is a very religious society. Here festivals of every religion are made in their own way. Fair is also Festival in regional communities in India. As India is a multi-ethnic country, there are people of different castes whose languages are different. There are different festivals and these festivals take place for twelve months from December to January, whether it is Makar Sankranti, Basanti Panchami, Holi, Ram Navami, Janmashtami, Diwali, Id, Mahavir Jayanti, Buddha Purnima, Guru Purab and Christmas. Diwali is India's largest and most important Hindu festival. Deepawali which is celebration of light is celebrated for five days. Diwali is celebrating on Hindu month 'Kartik Amavasya', according to Hindu religion it is the darkest night of the whole year. The darkness is reduced by the light. It is said the festival of inner lights is also said that it is not only reflect the inner light but also communicates positivity in the transfer or in other words, Deepawali is the end of both, inner and outer darkness. Every religion has its own different festivals which are very important to them, it is celebrated generously. Indian history has been very influenced by Indian culture and has got credit for shaping Indian literature, architectural art, music, and art. More often: Art was used to illustrate religious themes.

Aim of the Study

To study I want to remind Indian culture again through the installation artwork.

The beginning of Indian culture has begun with the Indus Civilization, which was very broad and it started 5000 years ago. Mohenjo-daro and Harappa had two city civilizations. These two cities were the owners of water management in the form of a water supply sewerage



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system, but agricultural of both the cities were dependent on weather. In the Indus Civilization, those who were of Cattle rearing mindset came from the north, they called themselves Aryans (great people). The Aryans believed that the person gets birth according to the deeds of his past life or in other words, the person does whatever in the past life, he has to suffer the consequences of his past life's deeds in this life. Whatever their religion is born, it is only to obey their religion. Caste system formed a remarkably joined economy. At that time, every villager cooperate as per the need of the village, they were not unemployed the villagers used to cooperate according to their own skill and the king was responsible for protecting them. The Aryans divided society into four parts - Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra. (Om Prakash, 2005)

The art of Indian origin British Artist Anish Kapoor is influenced by Indian Methodology, Indian culture is the world's richest segment. according to Hindu belief myths are driven two universal power one creation and second is destruction. Lord Vishnu is creator and mother goddess Durga is destroyer. (G. Cetant, 1996)

Parath Mittar written about Anish Kapoor in his article 'History Memory and Anish Kapoor', Anish Kapoor is influenced by those Hindu temples built along the Indian roads. he has try to learned about the sacred reason of these temples. In which gods and goddesses are worshiped by wearing a red vermilion. Affected by this, Anish Kapoor used Raw Pigment in his artworks. anish used red color a lot because in indian culture red is a powerful thing as red colour is wear by a bride, and it is associated with the maternal which is indian psychology and because indian ritual are scientific. (P. Mittar, 2008)

We know that India has acted independently in the political and cultural spheres from the Indus Civilization. This region has given birth to such a unique tradition which is mainly associated with Hindu civilization and its evidence gets us from Sandhu civilization. (Kathleen Kuiper, 2011)

Their content is very important in the work of installation artist Sheela Gowda. Sheela chooses content that is easily available from around her. The materials used by them have some symbolic meaning and their contents are also important in the culture form. The contents of the installation of Sheela are mostly colorful and have a distinctive smell, so that while using their own senses while experiencing their work, most of the materials used are: cow Dung, Ceremonial Diaz, Threads, Fibers Needles, Drum, Spice, Hair, Incense etc. ("artemundi," n.d. 2013)

As we know, the famous artist of India, Subodh Gupta, used ordinary items near him and also those items which are considered very auspicious like cow's gower, stainless steel utensils, With whom she feels like her home. Using the most famous Indian kitchen utensils - the exclusive ability of art of crossing the cultural and economic boundaries, is the use of the omnipresent metal of our country. (Gupta, 2016)

Indian ritual are representative of the respect and acceptance of relation between nature and human. Gogi Saroj Pal has shown this connection in

her third installation made in 1995, 'Ek Nadi ki Samadhi'. In which he has criticized the pollution spread by the people through the guise of progress, Which they ignore by their responsibilities by telling progress. (Dr. Praveen sultana, 2015).

Subodh Gupta uses the stainless steel utensil. Subodh used stainless steel utensils to be connected to its roots, because they feel the feeling of being in their house with this metal. "Hindu kitchen are as important as prayer rooms. These pots are life something holy, part of significant rituals." (Guide, 2017, Subodh Gupta)

Subodh Gupta has been working with the stainless steel as its medium since the 1990s. This medium keeps them connected to their culture, such as Tiffin, plate, pan, milk pails, etc. which are used in a lower middle class family, these things combine Subodh with the root of Indian culture. ("Subodh GUPTA Adda/Rendez-vous," 2018)

The characteristic of Indian culture is 'unity in diversity'. 'Unity in diversity' is not only the sentence to be said. Here, it is applicable to countries like India which are known for their heritage and incredibly rich culture. Some quotes or statements are not described on the map of India on the pedestal its culture is very colorful and unique. India is known for its hospitality and tradition from the period of Mauryas, Cholas, and Mughals to the British Empire it can be said that it is known for its special significance for ages different tradition and culture represent distinctively in the global fraternity and its colorful and customs such as classical music, folk dance, crafts, clothing and especially food etc. (here each has their distinct characteristics according to their particular area). It is a major center of tourist attraction.

From Harappa art itself, the evolution of architecture began to be obtained, from which only the earliest and most notable examples of Indian architecture have been found. Harappan art is an example of the first art of India, after which the Gandhar art flourished in this region, followed by different dynasties. Existence of the Mauryan period which was came into existence in Bihar, Art was a special contribution to the spread of Buddhism at that time. Sculpture, painting, architectural art, artist architecture, the best example can be seen in the Gupta period, which started from Uttar Pradesh and the Dravidian style began with the Pallava rulers of the Kanchi and reached the top in the rule of the Cholas. The art style of Chalukya's style was the mixture of Dravidian (South Indian architecture style) and Nagara (North Indian architecture style) style. After developing, it had become even more prosperous in the Deccan, and reached its peak in Mysore under the preservation of Hoysalas dynasty of Dvarasamudra. The most beautiful examples of statue art can be seen in the temples here. From this it is clear that Indian culture is a holistic culture, each region (east, west, north, and south) and center has contributed in the development of art.

In India Everything is Artistic

Indian performing arts and visual arts - Diverse performing arts and visual arts cannot be found anywhere except India in the world. Here,

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Indian art has been classified mainly into two parts, first performing arts, and second visual arts. Dance, drama, theater, or music, movies etc. are the part of performing art. Its every art is unique in itself. Dances which are a part of performing arts, in India are different dance styles of different states like Bharatanatyam (Tamil Nadu), Kathakali (Kerala), Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh), Kathak (Uttar Pradesh), Odishi (Odisha) etc. These dance styles show Indian mythology.

Painting

The history of Indian painting has started with Ajanta, Ellora where artwork was marked to spread the propaganda of religion. Indian themes were shown in famous art style Mughal, Postal, Rajput and Kangra, Indian painting has been influenced by the color of Indian colorful culture. Though Indian artist were influenced by the western art, and they used western techniques to portray Indian subjects. The artwork of Indian contemporary artist also shows the effect of Indian religious culture and ritual.

Sculptures

Indian sculpture art has been kept on top rank as a part of visual art from Chola dynasty to present time. Daccan temple of kanchipuram (TamilNadu), Madurai and Rameshwaram, the sun temple of Orissa and the Khajurao temple of Madhya Pradesh etc.. All these holy places are an excellent example of the sophisticated craftsmanship of the Indian artist of that time. Statues of Sanchi Stupa introduce Buddha and the life of various folk deities. Statues of Amravati and Nagarjungkonda with the architectural touch show the social life of Buddha and its counterparts. Important of the dexterity of the idols of the Ellora and Elephanta caves are clear. Flora and fauna, gods and various mythological characters; All of these visual arts are the basis of design in this beautiful form of art.

Pottery

Among the oldest and most beautiful arts of India, pottery and toys are also included small statues of clay are made by hand. Pottery has its own importance it is considered to be very auspicious for worship. In India, pottery has started from the Indus Valley Civilization. Potter was a very important person for agricultural work in rural society in the Harappan civilization because there was a need for pottery for various works (grain storage etc.) of agriculture. The importance of the pottery on Indian festivals and the confluence of painting are clearly visible whether it is Ganesh Chaturthi or Durga Pooja in Navratri both idols can be seen on the festivals of Durga and Lord Ganesh.

In Indian culture cow is a holy animal because cow is a sacred animal in Indian culture. Cow is considered to be the boon of mother Earth for which she has been given the form of a mother to express her gratitude. In Indian painting Lord Sri Krishna is often portrayed as playing flute and surrounded by Gopi and cows. Because of being cowboy he is called Gopal or Govind. Meaning of Gopal is that Gau means cow and Pal means mentor its meaning in Hindi Gopal (who is a cow friend and

mentor). According to Hindu religion texts, sheltering cows and protecting them is the religion of every Hindu. Cow is considered auspicious in Indian culture and religion because all its things are very auspicious and beneficial whether it is milk or dung. Cows are source of life, sustained milk. In India the dung of cows in the rural area is used as fuel. The cow is not worshiped as an idol in the form of any deity God. In Indian culture gratitude is expressed to those who help them to simplify life in them life.

Tradition of India

Traditions are generally considered to be a major component of religion. According to many people who believe in science, the traditions do not correspond to science. It is therefore not surprising that there is a large part of the literature which tries to solve science with tradition, most of which is done by the religious believers by the scientists. India is a beautiful country which is known for its customs and tradition and that makes it more beautiful. There is a scientific reason behind these traditions. That is follow with a great passion by Indian. There are different state is India that have their own culture and tradition. Sometime we would not have know ourselves what is the scientific reason behind every tradition of India that we may not be aware of those reasons and we are violating those traditions because today's young generation is more interested in western style but thanks to contemporary Indian artist art work influence of the Indian tradition and customs is seen in manner of stainless steel pots, sindoor, kumkum(tilak of kumkum is a symbol of third eye) human hair, cowdung and something effected by Indian culture.

Apart from this, in India, the concept of a joint family is present, the concept of joint family is still present, in which all the member of the family (parent, wife, children, and some time relative) live together in a house. The spirit of all the family is a symbol of united progress everywhere like people in India also united to solve the problem and stress in joint family is less than a nuclear family

Sindur is used by married Indian Hindu women in the middle of the hair divided into two equal parts and it is said to be a symbol of good fortune for married woman in India. It is used by marriage as a prayer for longevity of her husband. On the one hand, where it is used as traditions, on the other hand there is also scientific reason for its use on the two sides Because it is made using turmeric, mercury, lemon, which is scientifically and spiritually beneficial. The vermilion absorbs the bad water of the forehead and enhances the power of concentration. The sixth circle (the third eye) focuses on the forehead between the eyebrows. Scholars say that red color is a symbol of power while Vermillion is a symbol of the power of Parvati and Sati.

Bindi is the word of the Sanskrit word which is in English with mean dot. All that time, the Vermillion Bindi was for married woman but the Bindi was used by both married and unmarried woman. Bindi symbolize happy married life for a woman but unmarried girl used it protect themselves against negative forces. Bindi is placed like a dot in between the two eyebrows on our forehead, which is the area

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of hidden powers, it is also said that Bindi or Tilak are also mentioned on the forehead so that in future we do not forget the importance of our soul. At all time the Bindi was traditionally made in limited colors (Maroon) and with vermilion. At present, the Bindi has unlimited color and design. Today most of the Bindis are stick-one or adhesives that can just be trapped on the forehead.

Festivals are celebrated with great joy in India. If seen, then India is a hub of festivals. Festivals have their own sparks, Which brings one closer to each other, or in other words, people of different religions and sects unite in a unified whole. It is one aspect of bringing people together, the festival captures sacred cultural roots and traditions with them, which are unique to every festival. The beginning of Prakash 'Diya', Diwali, which is the celebration of light and the five-day lunatics, starts making homes beautiful, giving gifts and traveling to our closest and dear ones. Similarly, Holi festival is called 'festival of colors', it is the most popular festival to be celebrated in the spring. In which with its splendid rain dance and 'Gulal', it definitely gives color to people's lives.

Indian traditions and texts use different signs and symbols which are considered to be very auspicious; there are different meanings used in the occasions of marriage and festivals. For example, Swastika in Hinduism this is the symbol of lord shri Ganesh Swastika use in India is not a symbol of Hitler's Nazi party. But it is used in auspicious work, it is a symbol of the auspicious work and time. The arms of the swastika have different meanings. They point to four fundamental objectives of the four Vedas, the four constellations, or the human chase.

There some installation artist and their work which is affected by India culture and tradition-Indian artist Subodh Gupta, called Delhi's Damien Hirst by Guardian. Installation artist Subodh Gupta was born in 1964 in Bihar. He started using stainless steel utensils in 1996. The characteristic Indian culture is unity in diversity, so that stainless steel utensils will be found in every lower middle class family, and the effect of this is on the installation art of the Subodh Gupta. He did not restrict the content of his art to stainless steel utensils, but also used eco-friendly material which also saw Indian culture like cow's dung, which is a symbol of purity in Indian culture. These all reflected the Hindu culture. According to Subodh Gupta Hindu's kitchens are as important as Mandir (temple), and kitchen utensils is like something sacred part of important ritual. Subodh Gupta provided the place used in the daily rituals in his art such as plate, pen, tongs etc., and transformed them into installation art, however, every such kind of work has its own distinct existence and this same technique of understanding leads to Marcel Duchamp. He creates his work with common objects from rural India and some are from urban places. Subodh symbolizes the consumerism and urbanization of conservative Indian society in his work.

Indian installation artist Shila Gowda is also effected by south Indian culture. One of them is located in the art "Kua" Old Jayanti Park. With this,

some past memories are also attached. This is where the women had jumped into this well with their children in times of crisis. The installation of Sheela Gowda is the affected by the tradition and custom of south Indian art, for example, she used to human hair like talisman, cow Dung, Kumkum, coconut fiber, etc., in her installation, which is associated with Indian daily rituals. She has made a rope of hair and installed it. Shila's installation art references to blind beliefs. Sheela, shows the popularity of vehicles in the cities through her installation 'Behold' in which she used the car Bumper and human hair with ritual significant. The effect of Gowda's culture is seen on her artifacts. So we can see use of the human hair in her installation. In South India the pilgrim offer their whole hair to God in tirupati mandir upon their fulfillment, daily 4000 pilgrim donate their hair in south India. On the basis of this, it can be said that Gowda's installation art also has the effected by Hindu religious rituals.

Conclusion

So it can be clearly see that the tradition and customs of any place influence the art of its field. Indian art also has a lot of influenced by Indian culture and tradition. If we discussing about Indian culture and tradition, we have to say that Indian culture and tradition is the oxygen of India then every man here is bound by some rule, and these rules have been made for the Welfare of human beings, just as the Dharma and the Karma, due to which human life becomes systematic. Every religion has different traditions here. But India's biggest feature is 'unity in diversity'. Indian culture and tradition has greatly influence Indian art. Art material and subject matter also influence by Indians culture, Specially installation art's materials affected by Indian culture and tradition. Sheela Gowda, Subodh Gupta etc. installation artist influenced by everyday social responses of surrounding. Perhaps with this installation artwork we remember our culture and tradition and scientific reason behind it, because we forgetting our culture and attracting towards western civilization.

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