

Issues and Challenges of the Indian painting an Artistic perspective

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Abstract:

India is a country steeped in history, with a wide variety of customs, languages, and religious practices. While manufacturing and services continue to be major contributors to India's gross domestic product (GDP), the country's labor force has shifted away from agriculture in recent decades due to a lack of irrigation infrastructure and an over-reliance on the natural environment, factors that often spell disaster for farmers. The Indian economy has greatly improved as a result of this paradigm shift from agriculture to industry and the service sector. Most of the venture's growth has occurred in rural and semi-urban regions, which suffer from insufficient infrastructural and financial difficulties, thus the success story is not yet complete. Many individuals were following in their ancestors' footsteps by using the skill of painting to support themselves and their families. Paint-art is a type of performance art that has evolved in Paint-groups and Paint-clusters via word of mouth. People in rural and semi-urban parts of India who are illiterate or barely educated, have low incomes, and have little exposure to contemporary technical art constitute the backbone of India's paint-art scene. As a rule, they adhere to the conventional understanding of art that they acquired from previous generations.

Introduction

The world is stunning because of the cooperation between artists and engineers. When creativity and innovation collide, new possibilities emerge. This pairing has been called problematic in certain data, studies, and research, while others have claimed it to be an uncontested association. Hence, it is fair to call the combination of art and technology intricate. They developed simultaneously, with painters using the new methods to depict novel concepts on canvas. The arts have been influenced by technological advancements throughout time, and

this trend will only continue. The similarities between these two areas are often more substantial than the differences. Both fields are experimental in nature, therefore they need a lot of imagination to improve. In addition, the advent of contemporary technology has been a boon to the creative community by giving artists access to revolutionary new tools. Photo editing software like Photoshop allowed artists to push the boundaries of their imagination. When cutting-edge art systems are combined with creative minds, surprising results may be achieved. The same link also provides fertile ground for innovative initiatives that ultimately meet the needs of art and artists in the digital age. In order to assist artists enhance the quality of their work and disseminate their creative message to the world, the outside walls of these art systems have built a professional network and an efficient manner of contact. It cuts down on production time and provides a framework for pursuing creative endeavors beyond the two-dimensional. Artists have the option of resisting technological improvements in the name of reestablishing a genuine relationship with nature or embracing innovations in the name of discovering new territory. Because contemporary art has so much to offer, most artists today have abandoned conventional methods in favor of digital ones. So it's become this unbreakable chain that creative people can't seem to break. In a nutshell, however, it has reduced the typical durations over which their efforts are rewarded.

A fine arts and performing arts library will have extensive resources covering all areas of the performing arts. These libraries are open to the general public, however patrons must remain inside the building's confines when using the facilities. This is because some of these materials are very rare and fragile. Images, broadcasts, critiques, movies, and print journalism covering the aforementioned creative genres. The digital collections of the Institute of Fine Arts libraries allow users to see a small fraction of the library's actual collection, including some of the rarest objects. Researchers of all hues will find what they need in the fine arts library's extensive collection.

Challenges Faced By Art and Technology

While there are many positive outcomes when art and technology are combined, there are also some disadvantages to consider. The combination of art and technology has been met with some resistance, which is one of the societal obstacles it has had to overcome. In general,

people have an fake, as they don't believe it to be real or unique. This deadly cocktail has led to an increase in the unethical copying and alteration of well-known works of art by hackers and designers. As we can see, the painting of Monalisa has been replicated and duplicated in many different forms. The freshness and uniqueness of Monalisa paintings have been lost since they have been copied so many. It has also been said that this kind of painting might steal the fun out of making art. From a personal standpoint, artists' reliance on technology as a tool has stifled innovation since their creations now rely so much on the skills of others rather than their own.

The issue of "Fake" also emerges from a social and ethical perspective. The art world is not immune to the pervasive problem of forgeries and fraud. Art's flimsy foundations allow for this possibility. Apparao Gallery owner Sharan Apparao estimates that between 20 and 30 forgeries of major works and between 50 and 100 forgeries of minor works are sold annually in Chennai. Consider also the instance of Jamini Roy's son, who, along with forgeries, sold counterfeits of his father's likeness and signature. The con artist sets his trap to catch unwary consumers in the pretext of selling them priceless masterpieces. Online platforms make it simple for unsuspecting victims to fall prey to forgers.

Lack of art documentation in India facilitates the growth of counterfeit art businesses. Action is needed despite the lack of relevant data.

As technology has progressed, so has the ease with which images, sounds, and visuals may be altered. The actual one is hard to see in today's edited and manipulated society.

The proliferation of copycats is one issue that has arisen as a result of technological development and has plagued artists and the art business. It's disheartening to see artists' hard work replicated. It's disheartening for an artist to see their life's work ripped off. Those with nefarious intentions often resort to stealing works of art in order to profit from the popularity of the original by selling copies at a higher price.

In most people's minds, situations like this tarnish the artistic reputation. In an effort to get justice, several artists have taken to social media to vent about the problem of their work being duplicated.

Problems Faced By an Artist

The broad scope of "artists" is staggering. There are so many varieties of artists engaged in so many varied artistic pursuits at so many varying levels that I doubt anybody could provide a universally applicable solution to this topic. Here, however, are the top ten causes of India's decline as a center for the creative arts.

Entry

It's a lot of work to get into the art world as a newcomer. You have to chase after talent agents in order to obtain an audition, and even after several attempts, you could only receive a small part.

Growth

The career trajectory of an artist is more capped than that of other professions. Your chances of breaking in after college or graduate school are slim at best. A formal education isn't necessary to create art, but dedication and perseverance every day certainly are.

Stereotypes

It's common to generalize about artists. Many mistakenly assume that they are involved in criminal activity. The aunties in the neighborhood always want to get rid of them because they are a horrible example to their nieces and nephews. Poets may be created without experiencing heartbreak. Now more than ever, what today's artists want is to be taken seriously as creative individuals.

Qualifications

Education in the arts is severely underdeveloped in our nation. Unfortunately, we can only find a handful of schools that offer the majors we're interested in. Majors in the performing arts, cinema studies, and other related fields are available at many universities throughout the United States and beyond. Without the right education, it's difficult to get work in India or anywhere else.

Collaboration

It's challenging to work with other creative. Every successful person had a mentor who helped them along the way. As we work with other creative, we expand our knowledge in many different ways. Most of our fresh talent is unable to work with our seasoned members of staff.

Conclusion

Without a question, the adoption of cutting-edge technology is having a profound effect on the creative sector. These two fields may have many similarities, but they also have significant drawbacks that give rise to difficulties. The social and ethical challenges that art and technology confront have been outlined, and the fields where these issues manifest have been illuminated. We learned that issues of fabrication, scams, plagiarism, and manipulation of art are plaguing the art sector. Another drawback is people's and communities' resistance to digital art and other forms of technology-based expression.

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7. Ananda K Coomarswami: Ananda Kentish Muthu Coomaraswamy (Tamil: Ānanda Kentiś Muthū Kumāraswāmī; (22 August 1877 – 9 September 1947) was a Ceylonese Tamil metaphysician, pioneering historian and philosopher of Indian art who was an early interpreter of Indian culture to the West. In particular, he is described as "the groundbreaking theorist who was largely responsible for introducing ancient Indian art to the West
8. Royal kingdoms at Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, and Muhgal encouraged Miniature traditions in India.
9. Gladston Solomone, The Bombay Revival of Indian Art, Bombay, 1923.
10. E B Havell kept himself away from India because of pressure from various sides. With acquired energy, he continued works more energetically.
11. Abanindranath based his Bengal School style on Miniature style of Rajsthan, Pahari and Mughal styles and Wash technique which they considered non European. Spread of his students all over India supported growth of Style of Bengal School.
12. Rabindranath appointed Nandalal Bose in Santiniketan when Abanindranath hesitated to leave Calcutta. As stated by Jogesh Chandra Bagal. History of Govt. College of Art and Craft, Centenary, Calcutta College of Art and Craft, Calcutta, 1966.
13. E B Havell, Art Administration In India, Journal of Royal Societ of Arts, Vol.LVIII London, 190