

# SHIKSHA SAMVAD

International Open Access Peer-Reviewed & Refereed  
Journal of Multidisciplinary Research

ISSN: 2584-0983 (Online)

Volume-02, Issue-01, September- 2024

[www.shikshasamvad.com](http://www.shikshasamvad.com)



## “The Discussion of Various form Indian Folk Art and Tribal Art”

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### Abstract:

*India is a country of cultural diversity. Many regions here has its particular folk And Tribal Arts. In its traditional form folk and Tribal Art in India is an activity of particular geographical region or community carried out from public or personal good and is part of particular rituals as well as non-rituals.*

*We celebrated many occasions and festivals in India, during these festivals We decorate our floors, walls, Poarch etc. with many and various colourful designs. these arts are we known Folk-art , Now we will learn about various folk art and Tribal Art of India.*

*Folk art is the art of the people of a specific geographical region, history of folk art and Tribal Art in India is as old as the history of Indian people. Some of the artifacts obtained from the pro to historic culture of India can also be categorised into a Folk variety.*

### INTRODUCTION: -

Folk art and tribal art are the essential forms of traditional art which have maintained their permanent format for a long period till date. Due to this, various forms of tribal and folk art exist till date. That is, our traditional art still exists in India and the entire world. But with time, its form kept changing and was considered universal.

Indian folk arts and tribal arts are based on our ancient traditions, cultures, stories, beliefs, pilgrimages, festivals and rituals etc. The dimensions of tribal art and folk art are associated with us from birth to

death. Folk tribal art is also adopted in the forms of entertainment and witchcraft, sorcery and decoration etc. Tribal and folk art are an important part of art in terms of subject, medium and technique etc. Also, we are proud that Indian folk art and tribal art are considered to be the richest in every respect as compared to other nations of the world.

### **FOLK ART AND TRIBAL ART:-**

Folk art is also very important in the development and growth of arts. Arts are developed by professional artists in the courtly patronage of kings, but folk art develops in the courtyards of the houses of common people, in rural areas, in the houses of illiterate families, illiterate tribes without any patronage or fame, in a simple, calm and natural form along with religious, cultural and family customs and traditions and without any intellectualism. There is no need for any patronage, inducement or encouragement in the development of folk art and it always progresses with independence and originality. Its basic relation is with the society, people, nation and its living community.

Folk art is believed to have originated from artworks made by common people living in folk communities on the basis of cultural sentiments, customs, beliefs and traditions etc. on the walls and floor of the houses, courtyards, door frames, platforms etc. using wet and dry colours. These are basically made from natural and mineral substances in which the role of women is important.

The art created by the tribal wild tribes living in different parts of India is called Tribal Art. That is, the art created by the tribals is called Tribal Art. Tribal Art has developed along with classical art. Tribal Art is a term which includes the art products and performances of the tribes.

These artistic forms, traditions are inspired by the environment and geographical forms by the tribal people and this art is based on geometric forms combined through simple lines, through which they display their lifestyle, social tradition, culture etc. Apart from this, various symbols are also inscribed in this art to express the ethnic heritage, tradition, which present the story of their life to the world.

Most of the tribes in India can be seen in places like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram, Lakshadweep, Goa, Daman etc. Tribal Arts are mainly inscribed by the tribal community which includes Barli, Gond, Santhal, Saura, Bhil etc.

Items of tribal folk art The use of these in religious festivals, decoration of personal items and the tradition of making memorials in memory of dead ancestors is very famous. The purpose of Tribal Art has been both religious and secular. Along with this, various forms, traditions and elements of Tribal Art have been described. They include painting and sculpture, music and dance, oral literature. Apart from these fine arts, various factors of Tribal Art have also been described, which include mythological and decorative symbols, ceremonial and customs, tribal psyche. Traditions are given special place in Tribal Art. In this art, mainly tribal festivals, rituals from birth to death, and sanskars and traditions are expressed with imaginations of aspects of their life. Here the essential form of creativity of life can be

seen. In these arts, diversity is a huge form of beauty and imagination, which can be seen existing in permanent form. This is the root of cultural prosperity of India. It is an art that is transferred from generation to generation. The following arts are among the types of Tribal Arts - Warli art, Gond art, Saur art, Pithora art. , Madhubani art, Kalighat art, etc.

**THEME OF FOLK AND TRIBAL ART:** The subject matter of folk and Tribal Arts includes paintings related to provincial folk life, tribal religious festivals, decoration of personal items and memorials in memory of dead ancestors, paintings related to gods and goddesses, land painting, mural painting, Kalash painting, paintings prepared during Aarti, decorative painting and printing on items used in daily life, etc. The subject matter and basis of painting in these arts have also been picture form, sculpture form, ornament form and toys, etc.

The marking of religious symbols is also prominently seen in these arts, in which many symbols like jhankar, swastika, lamp, lotus, sun and moon, footprints, hands and palms, dots and triangles, chakras, animals and birds, etc. have been used. In the subject matter of these arts, special attention has been paid to the color scheme and color scheme. The colors include red color, yellow color, white color, blue color, Brown colour, green colour, these colours are used only on walls and floor with cow dung. Gum and milk are added to bring shine in the colours. Based on subject matter and colour scheme, based on things available in the houses, coloured clothes, coal, cow dung, Multani mitti, betel leaf, turmeric, rice paste, gum kalawa, surji soil etc. are used as per the region. Subject matter, colour scheme and religious customs and traditions of arts hold a precious and important place in India.

#### CONCLUSION:-

The world's audience might have certain family with Indian tribal and folk art motives which often get reproduced through the medium of print on various commodities, however, you might not know the origin of those images that cannot and represent and era of India. Indian art motifs are as diverse as Indian culture itself, but one may still be acquainted with the reappearing symbols of deities, flora and fauna, courtly life customs among other images which have open been produced by folk artists. Art is the product of human culture, art is the conductor of the aesthetic sense of man. In the art and culture here, an incomplete coordination of folk art and tribal art is seen in the form of folk culture.

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# SHIKSHA SAMVAD



An Online Quarterly Multi-Disciplinary  
Peer-Reviewed or Refereed Research Journal  
ISSN: 2584-0983 (Online) Impact-Factor, RPRI-3.87  
Volume-02, Issue-01, Sept.- 2024  
[www.shikshasamvad.com](http://www.shikshasamvad.com)  
Certificate Number-Sept-2024/43

## Certificate Of Publication

*This Certificate is proudly presented to*

**Garima & Dr. Narandra Kumar**

For publication of research paper title

**“The Discussion of Various form Indian Folk Art and Tribal Art”**

Published in ‘Shiksha Samvad’ Peer-Reviewed and Refereed Research Journal and E-  
ISSN: 2584-0983(Online), Volume-02, Issue-01, Month September, Year- 2024,  
Impact-Factor, RPRI-3.87.

**Dr. Neeraj Yadav**  
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