

Artistic Exploration in Scientific Research And Technology
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Lecture - 02
Humanities and Art

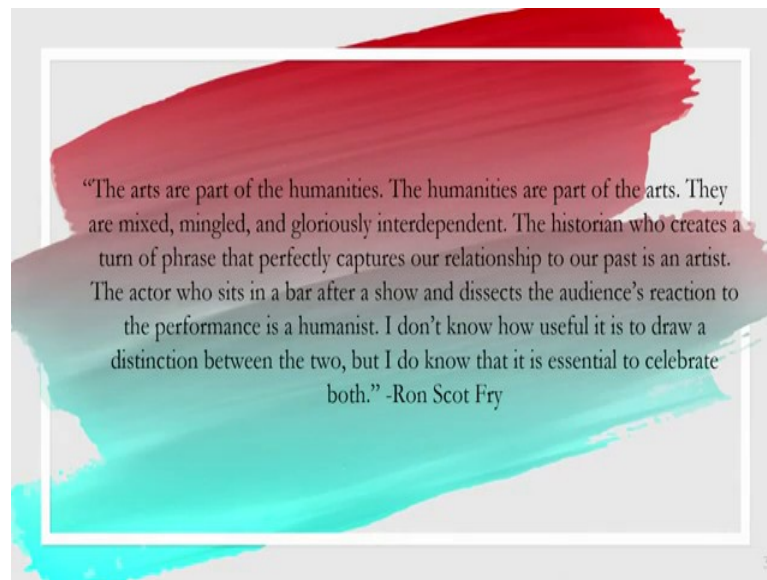
Hello in the first class we have seen how humanities and science developed into separate discipline in the course of time. In today's class let us engage with the Humanities and the Art and see what is the correlation they share, what is the relationship they have with one another?

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So, the people who have been working closely with the humanities and art have this to say. Art and the humanities go hand in hand. Art illustrates the humanities, while humanities translate and interprets the illustration.

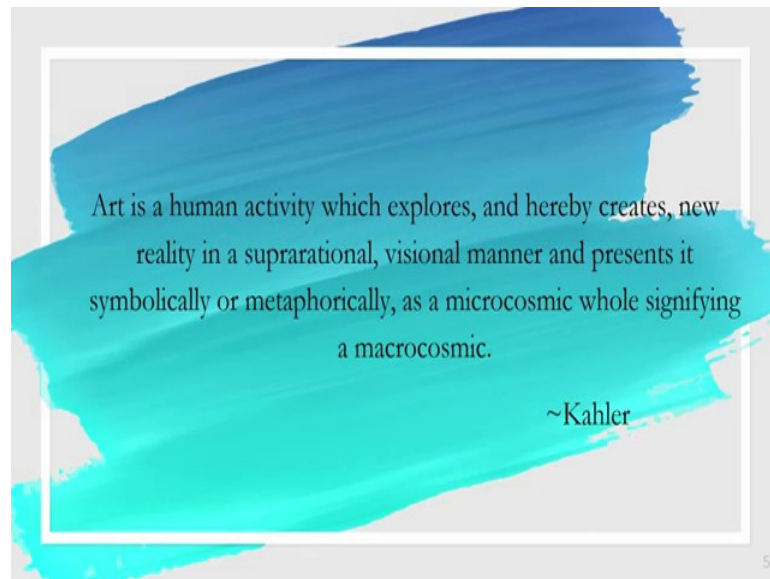
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Another person says, the art is part of the humanities. The humanities are part of the art. They are mixed, mingle and gloriously interdependent. The historian who creates a turn of phrase that perfectly captures our relationship to our past is an artist. The actor who sits in a bar after the show and dissects the audience’s reaction to the performance is a humanist. I do not know how useful it is to draw a distinction between the two, but I know that it is essential to celebrate both.

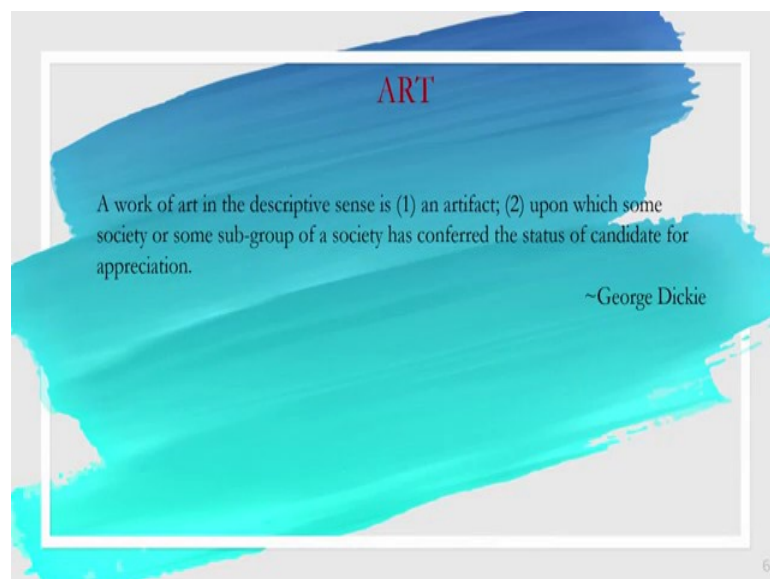
Origin of the word art comes from an Indo European word which are which emerged in 13th century, it means to join or assemble. The art from then onwards has been incumbents in various things like painting, singing, dancing, photography, videography and more recently films. Humanities as we know is a academic discipline which takes into account the human conditions more than human work and it has been incumbents in philosophy, religion, language and various fields of studies which talks about human condition.

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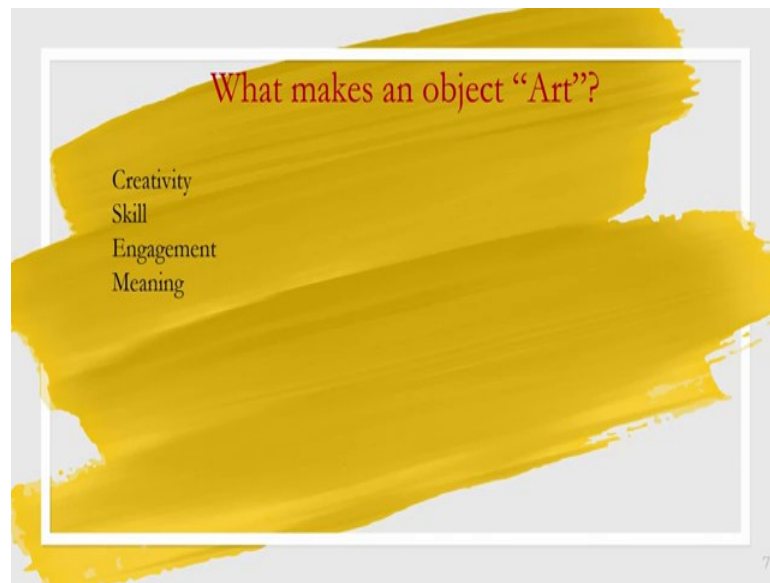
So, then what is art? Art is a human activity which explores and thereby creates new reality in a suprarational, visual manner and presents it symbolically or metaphorically, as a microscopic whole signifying a macroscopic.

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A work of art in the descriptive sense is an artifact, upon which some society or some subgroup of a society has conferred the status of a candidate for appreciation. So, we see that humanities is a discipline which critically study the human condition whereas, art is more emotional.

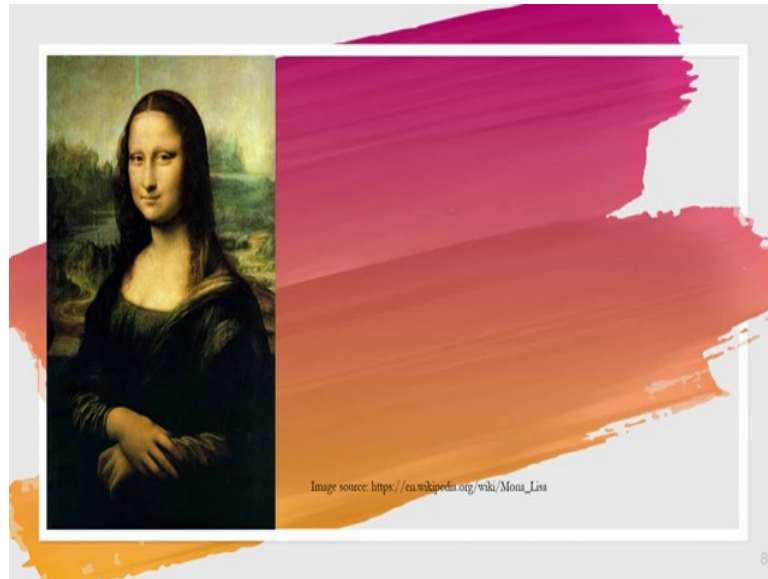
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So, what makes an object art? First is creativity, every work of art has creativity, but every creativity might not be art. Creativity is the aesthetic representation of a thought and or a feeling. Skill the tools by which this creativity is expressed a skill like, painting, drawing, dancing, singing, theatre these are the skills. Engagement when the work of art can talk to the audience looking at it is engagement that is, it is trying to convey something; it is trying to engage the audience who looking at it.

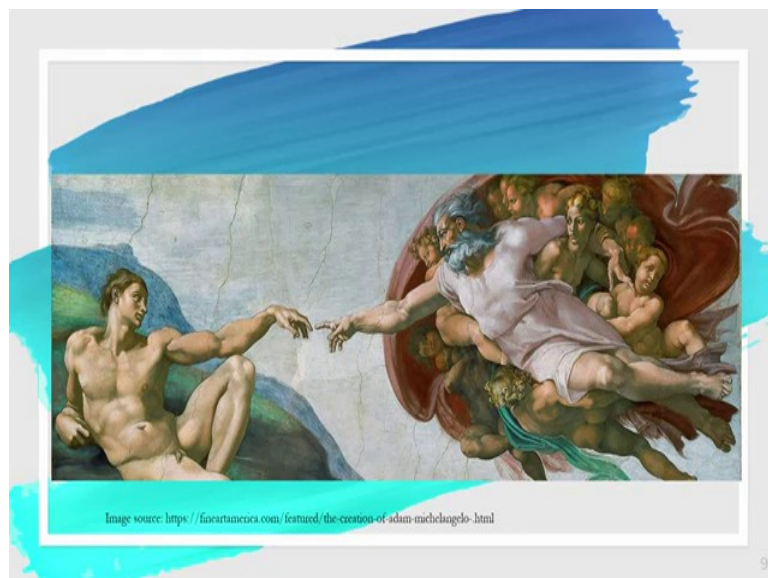
Meaning that is the work of art it contains certain things that it wants to communicate, the more and more it has been realized that the owners on disappearing meaning from the worker work of art remains with the audience, but the work of art should entail some meaning. It should be, it should have some idea that it wants to convey or it is communicate.

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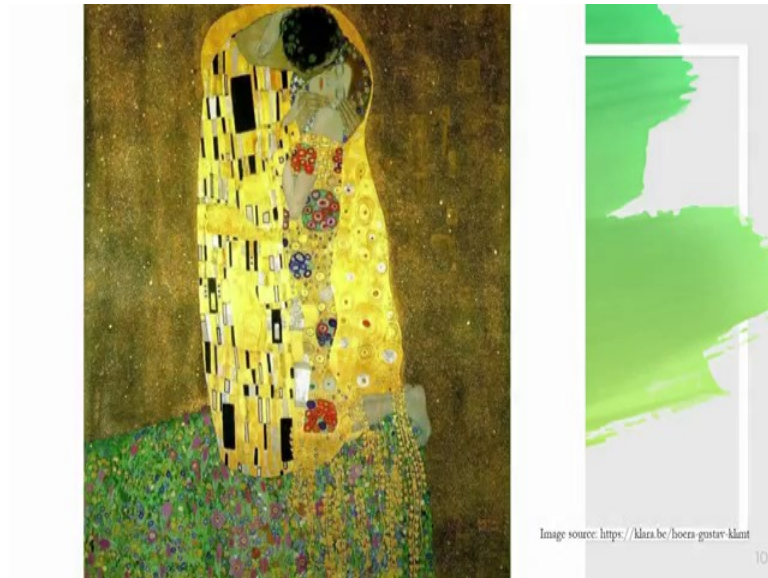
Now, let us see some of the very important work of art of the artist in the course of history. This is as we know is a painting of Mona Lisa painted by Leonardo da Vinci in 1503 to 1506. It was done on oil on popular panel, the this painting is believed to have been painted over a course of time and it is the best known the most visited, the most written about, the most sung about, the most parodied work of art in the world. So, it is revered work of art.

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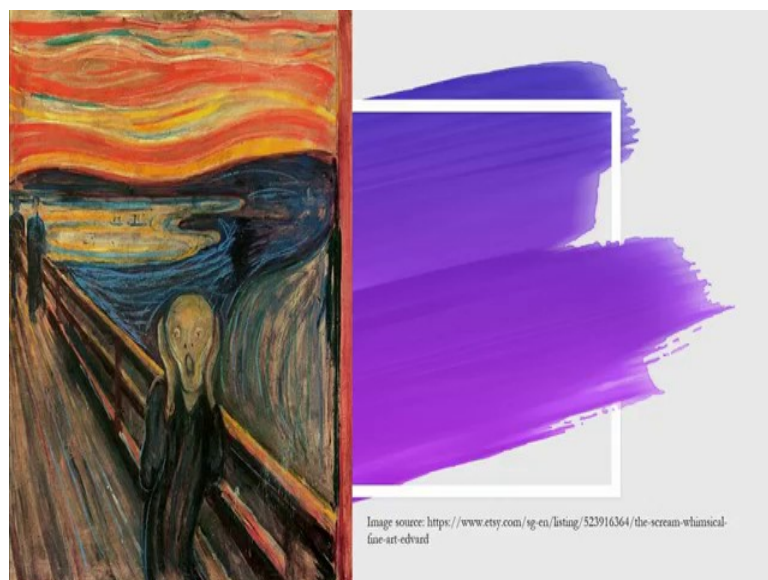
This is the creation of Adam done by Michelangelo it was painted in 1508 to 1512. It illustrates the biblical creation narrative from the book of genesis in which god gives life to Adam the first man.

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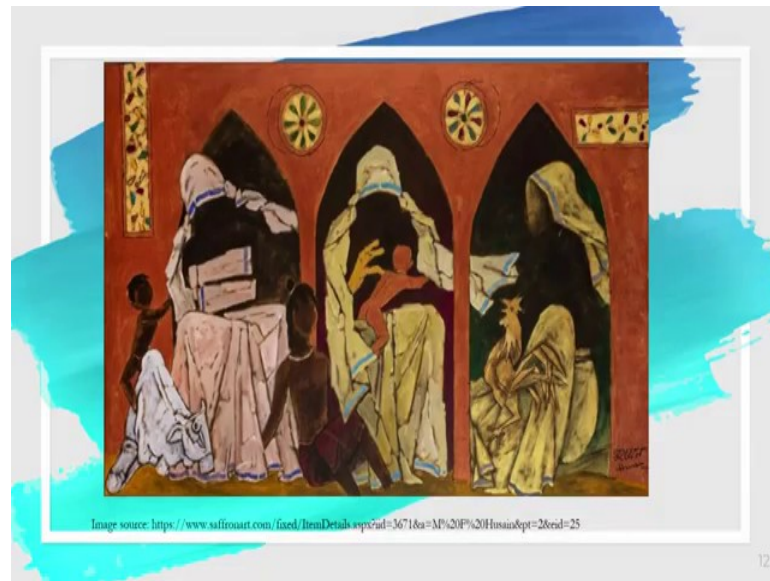
This is known as the Kiss it was done by Gustavo Klimt, it was painted in 1907 to 1908.

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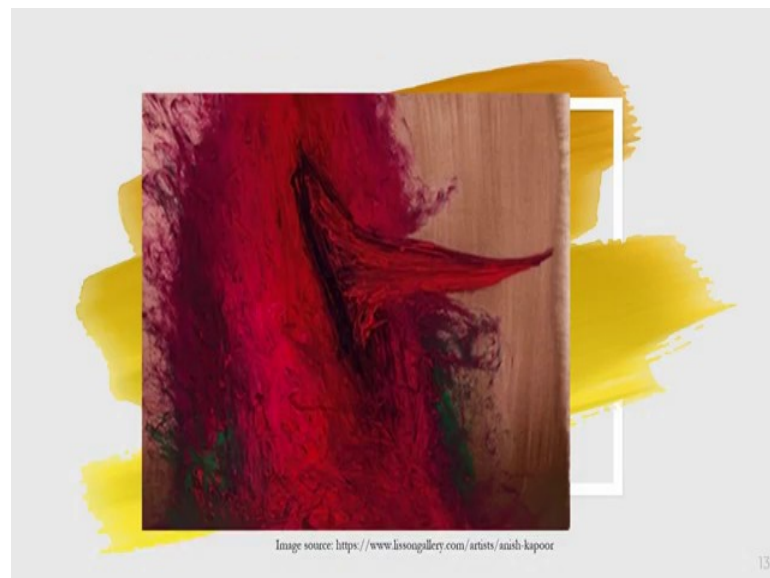
This painting is known as the scream and it is this is a popular name given to a composition created by a Norwegian expressionist artist Edward Munch in 1893.

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Now, let us look at some of the Indian works, this is a painting done by famous Indian artist MF Hussein it has painted in 1989.

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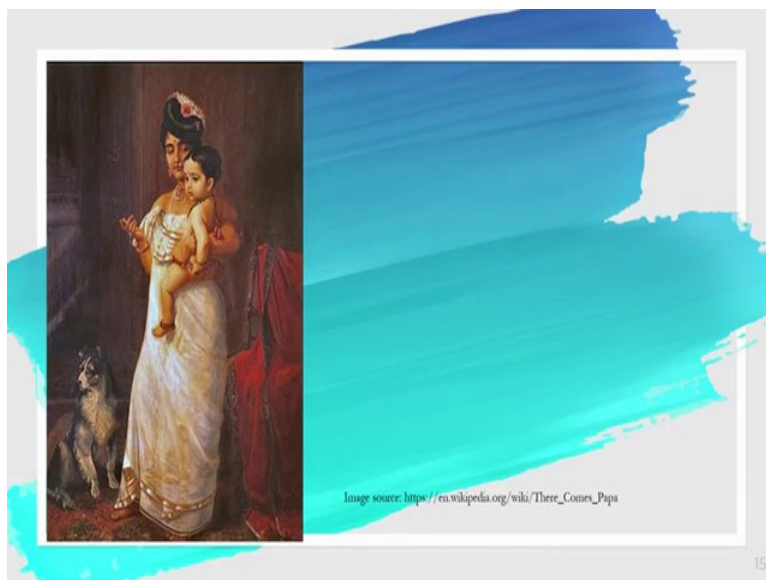
This is one of the contemporary painters of India his name is Anish Kapoor.

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This painting is called glow of hope alternately it is titled women with the lamp. It was painted by S L Haldankar, the work was painted in 1945 to 1946 and it is presently preserved in Mysore in Jaganmohan palace.

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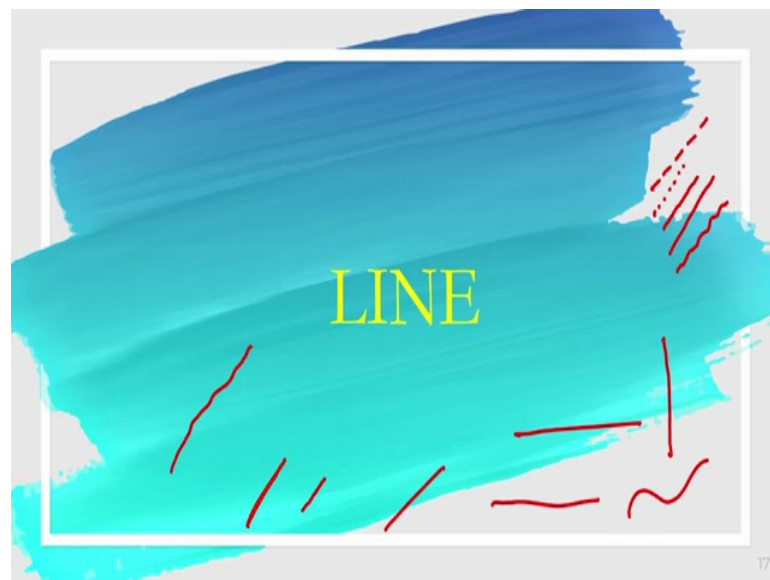
This is a famous painting by Indian artist Raja Ravi Varma, it has painted in 1893 and this painting is called Here Comes Papa.

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So, what are the elements of art, what makes an what does it entail? A work of art entails the seven elements line, shapes, space, value, form, texture and colour. Now, let us look individually into each element.

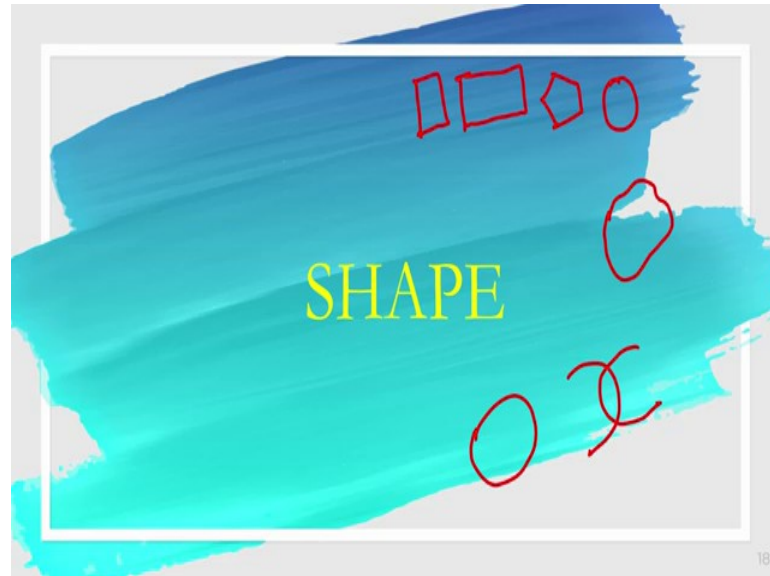
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Line; line is the path created when an object moves from one point to another, a line can be horizontal, vertical, diagonal, straight, curved or free flow. It might be thick or it can be thin, it can be light or it can be dark sometimes one line can have all of these things. A

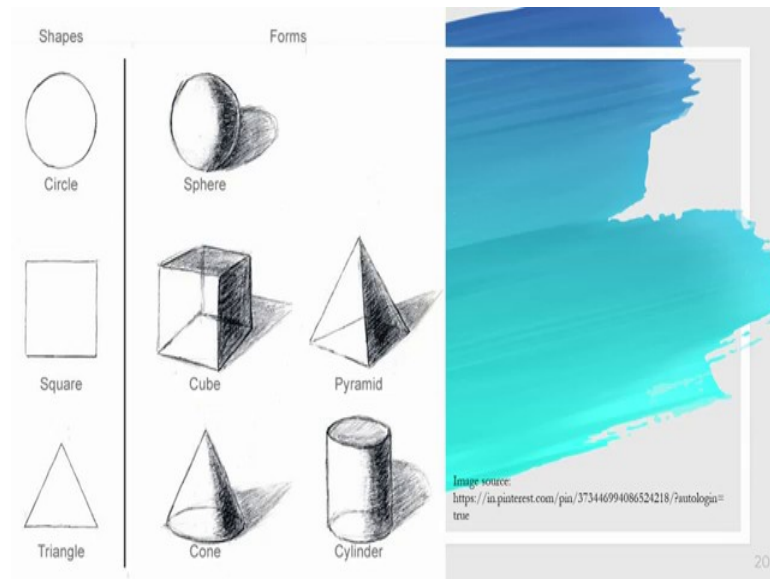
line can be represented by dash or by dots, it might be rough or it can be smooth, it can be zig zag also. So, artists have experimented a lot with this element of art the line.

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The next is shape, when the beginning of a line meets its own end or when the when the line meets another line, then it forms a shape. In visual arts shapes are two dimensional or flat. There are in finite number of shapes, but all fall into one or two categories, the geometric or organic. The geometric lines; the geometric shapes four in four groups first is the square, then is the rectangle, a hexagon or a circle. Organic shape can be free flowing and it is often one of its kind. Each artist have his her unique way of drawing shape soft, sharp, well defined or hazy.

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The next is form, when shapes get the third dimension of depth they become form, when circle get the third dimension it becomes a sphere, when square attends a third dimension of depth it becomes either a cube or a pyramid, when triangle gets its third dimension it becomes either a cone or a cylinder.

In painting a sketches form is implied as it creates illusion of space, but sculptures; in sculptures they occupy real space because it is three dimensional. Visual artists use light and shadow or increasing contrast between highlights and shadows areas or bright colours against neutral background to create depth such as this.

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The fourth element is the texture; texture is the look or feel of a surface like form texture can be real or implied.

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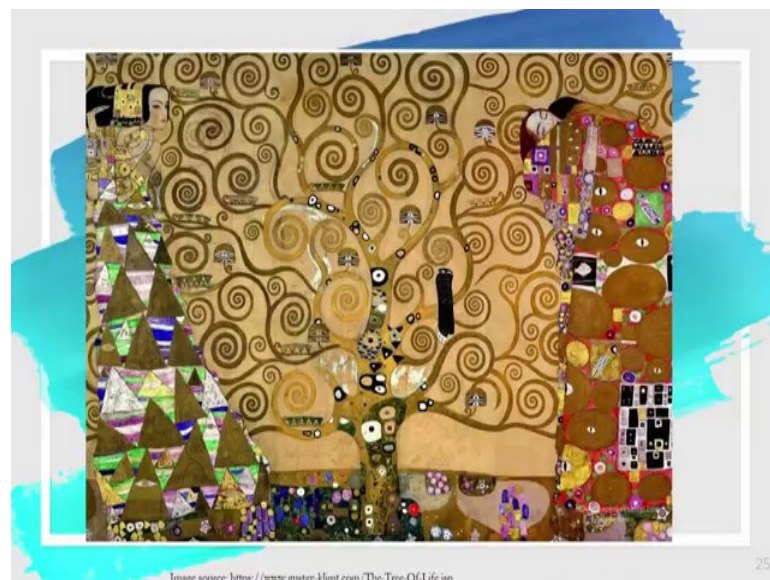
In the left hand side it is a sculpture if you flow your hand in the sculpture you will feel the different texture of the sculpture, but on the right hand side is a painting if you put your hand, if you rub your hand against the surface you will only feel the smooth surface of the painting that is, on the left hand side the texture is real on the right hand side it is made it is implied it is made to feel that it has a texture. Countless ways artists create implied texture.

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Look at this painting by famous artist Roy De Forest, he has used lines to create texture, he has used zig zag lines, straight lines, wavy lines a number of thick and thin lines to create the texture of this painting.

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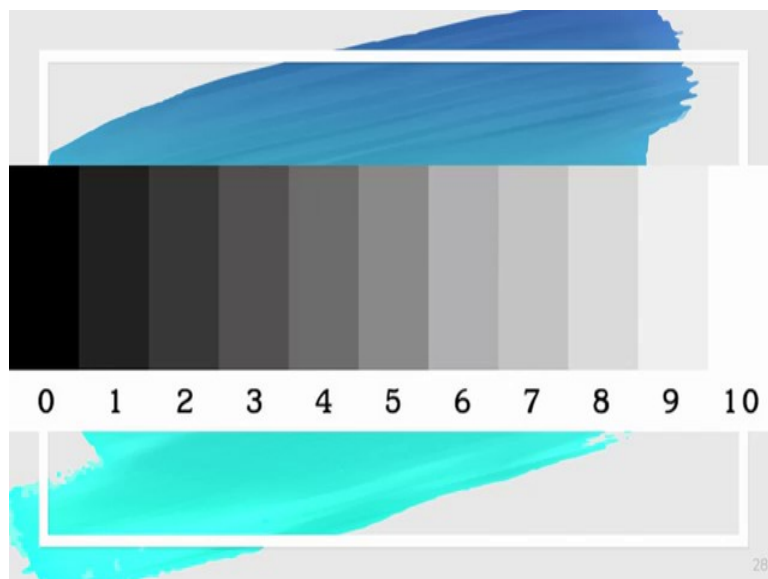
Whereas, in this painting by Gustavo Klimt, he has used shape to create a texture, he has used squares, he has used triangles, he has used circles in a concentric circles to make the give a feeling of texture in this painting.

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Some artists even use real material to create a texture in more contemporary work they have in the as such as this painting, the artist has used tread like objects fabric to create the texture of the painting. The fifth element is value. Artists create the illusion of light by using a wide range of tonal and colour values; value is how light or dark a given colour or view is.

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Here is the value scale for grey tone it ranges from absolute black to pure white with a number of grey tones in between all use have similar value scale. Different values are

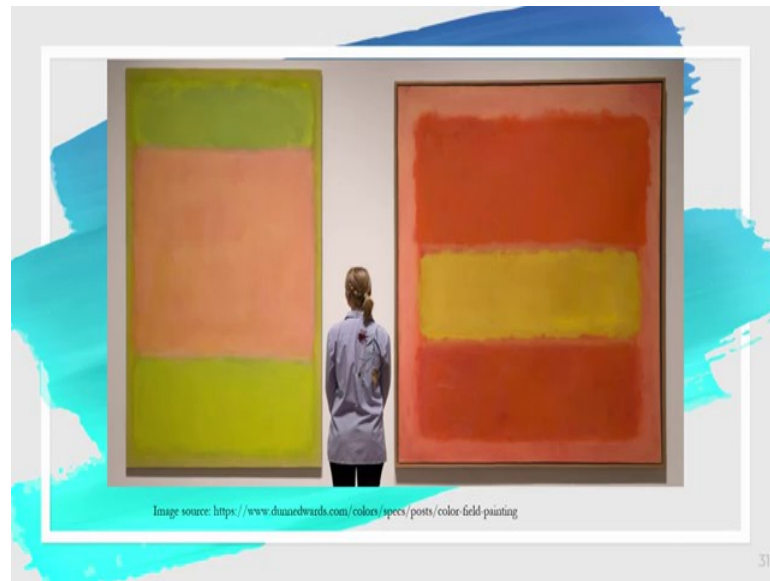
created by lightning with white or darkening with black. When an artwork has many tones in between black and white it is called low contrast such as this.

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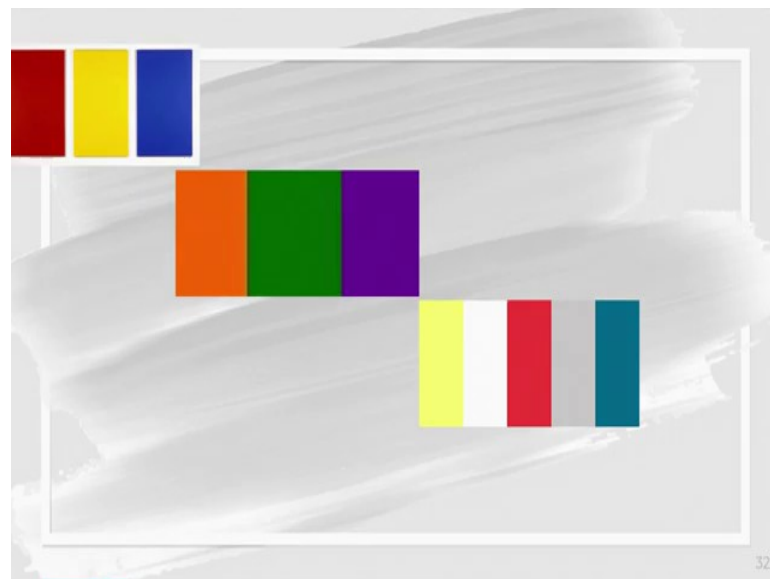


Whereas when an artwork has very few tones between the black and white it is called high contrast such as this. The sixth element of an art is the colour, many artworks try to represent the world realistically by mimicking it, but some artists who call themselves the colourful artist who emerged in the nineteen 1950s and 60s made enormous paintings of one or two colour to reinforce the fact that you are actually looking at the art painting per say, for them colour is a beautiful and worthy subject on its own such as this.

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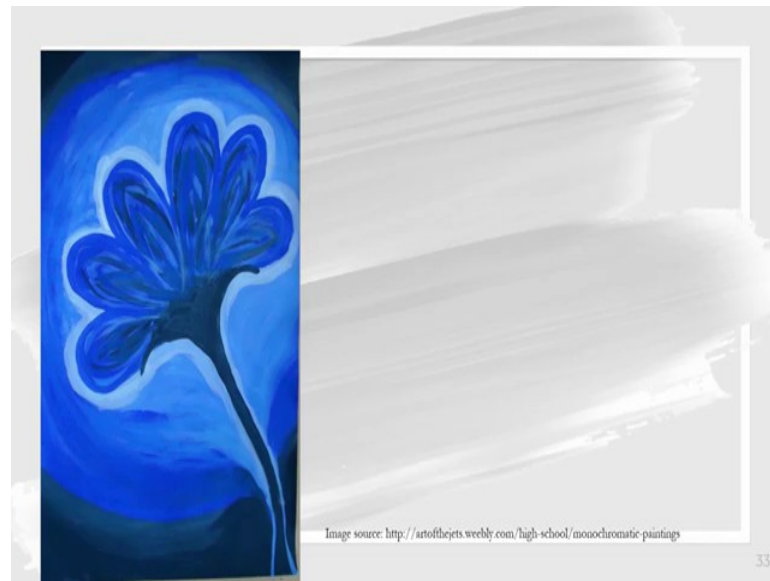


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There are only three primary colours, the red, yellow and blue all the other colours are formed by mixing these three colours, these three are called the primary colours. The next is the secondary colours, the orange, the green and purple these colours are created by mixing the primary colours two of the primary colours in equal quantity these are the secondary colour. Then comes the tertiary colour when primary colour is mixed with secondary colour sometimes an art is made up of tints, shades, tones of only one colour these are called monochromatic colour schemes such as this

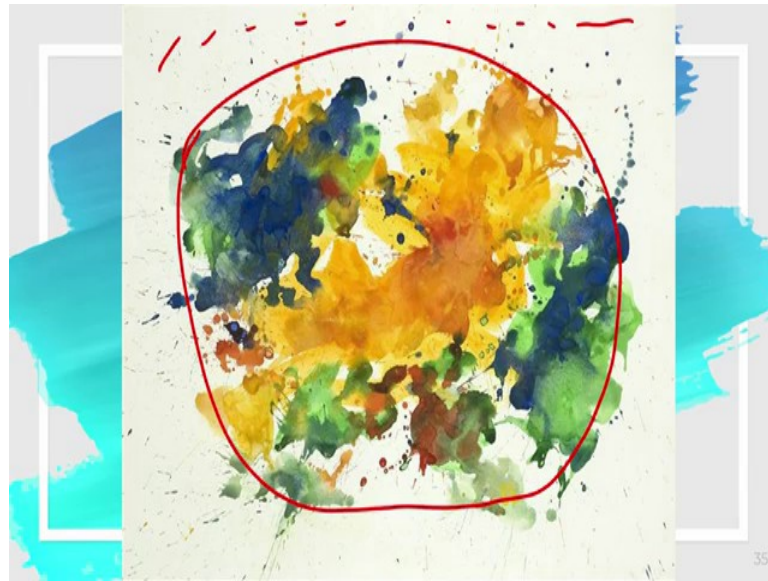
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Artist personalize their works, but creating their own tints, shades and tones colour can evoke various feeling, moods and emotions. It can give you a feeling of warmth or soft by using colours which we associated with associate with fire like the orange, yellow, red or it can give you a feeling of cold by associating by putting colours which we associate with coolness like white, soft wage etcetera.

The last element of an art is space, for many artist, space and how to transform the space is an important component of art. Space is an area where an artwork is organized. For paintings and other two dimensional artwork it is the border of the paper or the canvas, it is made on.

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For paintings and added two dimensional objects it is the borders of the papers or the canvas that the painting is made on consists of the space. In this particular painting the area in which the painting has done is the positive space and the area which is left blank mostly blank is the negative space. Artists have experimented by trying to learn this difference.

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In this painting by Kehinde Wiley overlapping of the climbers give us a feeling of 3D space that is, he has tried to experiment with the climbers to give us a feeling of a the

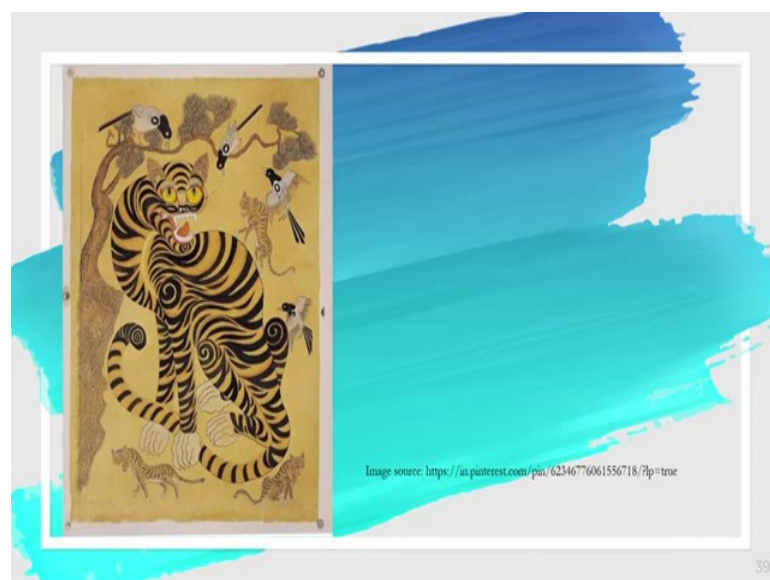
depth and has tried to do away with the flat surface of a painting. Size, placement of object, contrast, create impression of space.

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Now, let us see what is folk art and what does it entail. This is a folk art of South Africa it is a basket, it is made with natural fiber.

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This is a folk art of Korea it is called Minhwa a very interesting idea is associated with this kind of painting it is this kind of painting is supposed to have positive energy with word away evil forces.

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This is Quimper fans of France it is a hand painted crockery item.

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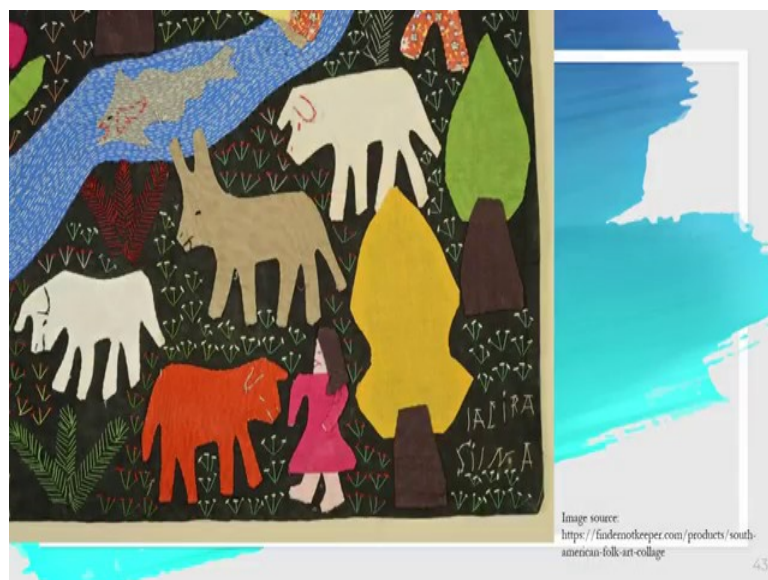
This is batik of Indonesia a form of wax resist dyeing; UNESCO has designated batik of Indonesia as masterpiece of oral and intangible heritage of humanity.

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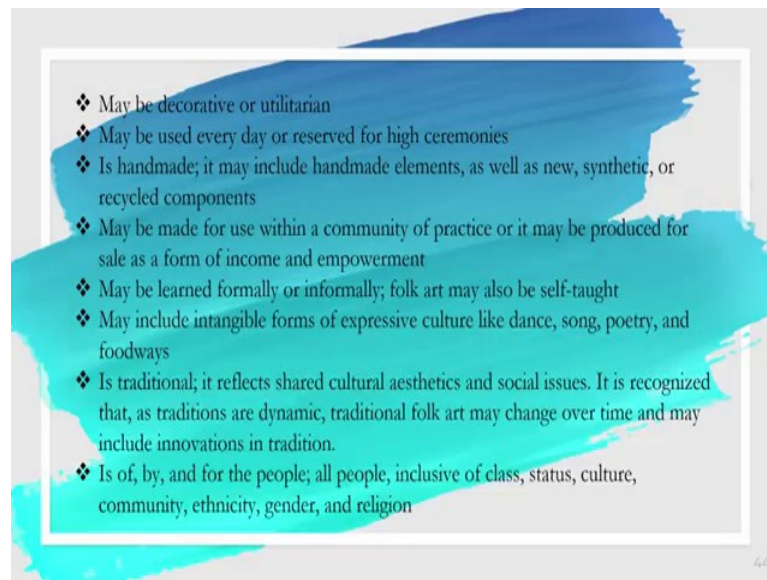
This is Kalocsa embroidery of Hungary, splendid bunch of colourful flowers this technique uses free hand drawing and mixed with a style of teaching.

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This is Arboleda of South America; it is a technique of teaching pieces; pieces of cloth to create a story. So, what is the uniqueness of folk art and how do we how do we distinguish it from other fine arts?

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Museum of international folk art has listed the following points regarding folk art. Folk art maybe decorative or utilitarian, may be used that is it might it has utility value it is trying to do some purpose like we saw in the Korean art that it is it has a value, it has it contains certain ideas behind it. So, it has a utility and it can also be decorative. May be used every day or reserved for high ceremonies. Some of the art forms are used as day to day material, they are used for mundane users, but they can all some there are some other folk art objects which are used for festivals or for certain other religious ceremonies.

Folk art is always handmade, it may include handmade elements as well as new synthetic or recycled components. So, here a very less mechanic use is done it is mostly done by hands. May be made for use within a community of practice or it may be produced for sale as a form of income and empowerment. So, these are very low price items which have of limited manufacturing because they are done with, so you cannot produce in mass, they are very produced in small quantity and they are always made for the use of a certain community. May be learned formally or informally, folk art may be self taught.

So, folk art most often not are always learnt by watching or by the word of mouth very rarely they are taught in schools. Many include intangible forms of expressive culture like dance, song, poetry and foodways. So, it is intangible elements are also considered under folk art. Is traditional; it reflects shared cultural aesthetics and social issues. It is

recognized that as traditions are dynamic traditional folk art may change over time and may include innovations in traditions.

So, when you look at a folk art you always see certain elements of the tradition that it has come from, it contains the; it contains the essence of the cultural community that has produced it and always has something to say about the social condition or the social issues that the community comes from.

Lastly is of by and for the people all people inclusive of class, status, culture, community, ethnicity, gender and religion. So, the folk art as I told you in the in the previous point very less of mechanical aid is done, it is made by the people for the people and very rarely you can see the distinction between class status and culture within the folk arts.

So, friends we have seen what art is and what folk art is in this class from the next class onwards we will go deep into the folklore elements and see what is the essence of folk art. So, see you next time, goodbye.