

**List of master artists of Indigenous forms, state wise with their Art forms who participated in Kalakumbh – Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav at chitkara university, Rajpura, Punjab**

Drenched in tradition and history, India's varied folk art forms have narrated stories for centuries through vibrant visual representation and each one is culturally significant, few of such traditional art forms that were part of the process of scroll making in **Kala Kumbh** at Chitkara University, Rajpura, Punjab are as follows:

1. **Phad painting of Rajasthan**: Particularly stands out for its unique history, origin, and the efforts put into its revival. A 700-year-old legacy passed down over generations within a single family, Phad finds its origins in Shahpura, near Bhilwara, Rajasthan. Phad is a type of scroll painting that narrates elaborate religious stories of local deities and gods. Created as travelling or mobile temples, these traditional paintings were carried by priest-singers of the Rabari tribe, called Bhopas and Bhopis, who would sing and perform stories of their local deities - Devnarayanji (a reincarnation of Vishnu) and Pabuji (a local hero). The Phad painting would be unrolled, or unfolded after sunset, and the performance in front of village members, would last into the night. This is perhaps why the paintings are called 'Phad', which means 'fold' in the local dialect. Following are the National/State awardee of Phad participated in Kala Kumbh, Chitkara University, Rajpura, Punjab.

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Artists</b>
1.	KALYAN JOSHI
2.	VVIJAY JOSHI
3.	KG KADAM
4.	RAHUL PATHAK
5.	CHITAR JOSHI

2. **Pichwai Painting of Nathdwara, Rajasthan:** Pichwai (pichvai) is a style of painting that originated over 400 years ago, in the town of Nathdwara near Udaipur in Rajasthan, India. The word Pichwai comes from 'pichh' meaning back, and 'wai', meaning textile hanging. Intricate and visually stunning, pichwai paintings, made on cloth, depict tales from Lord Krishna's life. Creating a pichwai can take several months, and requires immense skill, as the smallest details need to be painted with precision. Lord Krishna is often depicted as Shrinathji in Pichwais, which is the deity manifest as a seven-year-old child. Other common subjects found in pichwai paintings are Radha, gopis, cows and lotuses. Festivals and celebrations such as Sharad Purnima, Raas Leela, Annakoot or Govardhan Puja, Janmashtami, Gopashtami, Nand Mahotsav, Diwali and Holi are frequently depicted in Pichwais. Following are the National/State awardee of Pichwai participated in Kala Kumbh, Chitkara University, Rajpura, Punjab.

S.No.	Name of the Artists
1.	SHYAM SUNDER SHARMA

3. **Mandana Painting (Meena Tribe,) Rajasthan:** Mandana Painting is a decorative tribal art which has become popular recently. You can find Mandana paintings in many parts of India. **Walls and floors** are the backdrop of these paintings. The age-old tribe communities of Meenas are the first painters of Mandana. The core beliefs of drawing Mandana Paintings and art on the walls and floors are to welcome divinity into the house and keep away from evil forces. In the language of Gujjar Bhakha from which the Marwari language originated, the word Mandana translates to 'to draw.' Mandana could also have been coined from the word Mandan, also from Gujjar Bhakha, which means decorating or making something beautiful.
4. **Traditional Miniature Paintings (from Rajasthan):** Buddhist Pala period (9th-10th century) during when the miniature paintings came into being. Earlier they were painted on leaves, but with the advent of paper in the 12th century, artists began creating these paintings on paper. This tradition reached to the peak during sultanate and Mughal period in India.

Akbar's extreme love for the arts helped miniature paintings combine elements of the Persian style of painting and also hints of European paintings. After the decline of Mughals in India, this art form received patronage from the rulers of Rajasthan. The themes of these paintings revolved around the royal lifestyle and mythological stories. Following are the National/State awardee of Miniatures participated in Kala Kumbh, Chitkara University, Rajpura, Punjab.

5. **Warli painting, Maharashtra:** Warli painting is a form of tribal art mostly created by the tribal people from the North Sahyadri Range in Maharashtra, India. This tribal art was originated in Maharashtra, where it is still practiced today. The Warli Painting tradition in Maharashtra are among the finest examples of the folk style of paintings. Warli paintings of Maharashtra revolve around the marriage of God Palghat. The style of Warli painting was not recognized until the 1970s, even though the tribal style of art is thought to date back as early as 10th century A.D. Following are the National/State awardee of Warli participated in Kala Kumbh, Chitkara University, Rajpura, Punjab.

S.No.	Name of the Artists
1.	ANIL VANGAD
2.	CHANDANA CHANDRAKANT
3.	ANITA SUNIL DALVE
4.	RAJESH VANGAD

6. **Thangka Painting:** A **Thangka**, variously spelt as **thangka**, **tangka**, **thanka**, or **tanka** is a Tibetan Buddhist painting on cotton, silk appliqué, usually depicting a Buddhist deity, scene, or mandala. Thangkas are traditionally kept unframed and rolled up when not on display, mounted on a textile backing somewhat in the style of Chinese scroll paintings, with a further silk cover on the front. Most thangkas are relatively small, comparable in size to a Western half-length portrait, but some are extremely large, several metres in each dimension; these were designed to be displayed, typically for very brief periods on a monastery wall, as part of religious festivals. Most thangkas were intended for personal meditation or instruction of monastic students. They often have elaborate compositions including many very small

figures. A central deity is often surrounded by other identified figures in a symmetrical composition. Narrative scenes are less common, but do appear.

7. **Kalamkari Painting from Telengana:** Kalamkari is an ancient style of hand painting done on cotton or silk fabric with a tamarind pen, using natural dyes. The word Kalamkari is derived from a Persian word where ‘kalam ‘means pen and ‘kari‘ refers to craftsmanship. This art involves 23 tedious steps of dyeing, bleaching, hand painting, block printing, starching, cleaning and more. Motifs drawn in Kalamkari spans from flowers, peacock, paisleys to divine characters of Hindu epics like Mahabharata and Ramayana. Nowadays, this art is primarily done to create **Kalamkari sarees**. Following are the National/State awardee of Kalamkari participated in Kala Kumbh, Chitkara University, Rajpura, Punjab.

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Artists</b>
1.	SUDHEER