

INTERACTION BETWEEN LITERATURE AND OTHER ARTS

DR. MADHAV S. HANDE

DEOGIRI COLLEGE, AURANGABAD,
MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

ABSTRACT

Art is the inflorescence of human imagination and creativity. There are useful arts as well as fine arts. Literature is the important fine art. The purpose of literature is to delight and instruct. Among all the fine arts literature is very popular because it is very much entertaining. Drama is a composite art. It is not just for reading but to be more effective a drama must be staged. It is a performing art. When a drama is staged it requires the interaction of all other fine arts and even useful arts. The backdrop, the stage curtains, stage property, costumes, background music and vocal and instrumental music, and many other works of art are needed. Literature as fine art is definitely useful in the sense that it reforms the society by showing its merits and demerits. All arts are universal in nature, irrespective of cultural, geographical or linguistic barriers. That is why all fine arts are comparable. Comparative study of literature gives us an insight into the intrinsic aspects of life. We can say that themes and plots and moods of poetry and novels have got something common all over the world. That is why comparative study of literature is necessary.

Keywords: *Human talent, useful arts, composite art, opera, interdependent and complimentary, visual arts, cross-disciplinary nature, beauty and utility, comparable and interrelated.*

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Art is the product of human talent. It is the inflorescence of imagination, skill and creativity of human mind. There are two types of arts: fine arts and useful arts. Both of them require a special kind of talent. If a tailor makes garments, a carpenter makes furniture, a chef cooks very good food, a florist makes a beautiful garland and many different artists create things which are very useful for human society. They are all arts but fine arts are different from them. Fine arts are not only useful and beautiful but they give a very special kind of pleasure. Thousands of people survive by creating artifacts which are their means of livelihood.

Fine arts include painting, sculpture, literature, music, dance and other kinds of purely pleasure giving activity. Literature is also a fine arts. Fine arts and useful arts are complimentary, they are not contradictory and they are interdependent also. A painter uses canvass and easel which a carpenter has made as useful art. A sculpture carves a beautiful image in the stone with the help of chistle and hammer which, in turn, are made by a blacksmith as a useful art. A poet writes a poem, doesn't he need a pen with a good nib.

Among all the fine arts, literature is the most widespread and popular fine art. There are poems, short stories, novels and drama. Drama is a composite art in the sense that it makes use of other fine arts and also useful arts. When we stage a drama, we need he background curtain which is made by another fine artists who is a painter. The furniture on the stage, the doors and windows on the stage, the carpet on the stage are also produced by useful artists. The front stage curtain which is drawn by strings is also made by a tailor. The production of the play needs background music which needs musical instruments and the music is produced by fine artists who are musicians and singers, otherwise an opera can not be produced. Everywhere we see that fine arts and useful arts are interdependent and

complimentary. A drama is staged because it is a performing art and actors and actresses are performing artists. Their costumes are made by tailors who indulge in useful art. Makeup of the heroes and heroines and other characters are necessary for stage production. Here again the makeup man uses his skill to create the realistic and characteristic appearance of the stage artists. That is why we can say that drama is a composite art. It is a big art which includes many other fine arts and useful arts. Thus, we can say that, there is definitely interaction between literature and other arts specially fine arts, visual arts and liberal arts and literature as a fine art helps culture studies.

Literature is not produced in vacuum. It springs from within the society. A writer or a playwright observe the society around himself and pinpoints some good and bad things in the society. No society is perfect. The writer praises the good aspects of society and exposes the bad aspects. His novel or drama becomes microcosm in the sense that the literary work of art has all the contours of social, economic and political aspects. It also has religious undertones, ethnic presentations and cross-disciplinary nature.

Literature is the product of culture. It gives specific ideas and ideologies. Epic gives history, legend, religion, ethics and morality as its message to the society. Among all fine arts, the basic thing is aesthetics. Because without beauty Art loses its effect. Beauty and utility are the part and parcel of the art.

Diction and other aspects of language also are very important. The dialogues of the artist, pronunciations, the intonation, all come to help literature. Therefore, it can be said that, all arts are comparable and interrelated. All these aspects are universal irrespective of language, culture or geographical background. What is true in Hindi literature is true about Marathi or English literature or literature in any other country for that matter because human nature is the same all over the world. The details may change, styles may differ, presentations can vary but literature of the entire world is comparable. Making a study of the universal aspects of literature is the main purpose of comparative literature. Poems, novels, stories, plays, epics, legends all are comparable to each other and that is why the study of comparative literature is the proper study which engages our mind.