Indian Philosophy and tradition played a significant role in conceiving and shaping the monuments and their art in India.

From early petroglyphs to a flourishing contemporary art scene, India’s vibrant artistic legacy is the result of a variety of Philosophy, tradition, and cultural influences. The diversity of art from this area—which includes anything created in the historical regions of India—is reflected in vivid, distinct, and enchanting styles that represent many different civilizations.
Because some of the world’s major religions such as *Buddhism, Hinduism, and Islam* either began or flourished in India, much of Indian art is based on the religious or political subject matter.

In the 6th century B.C., the rise of Buddhism paved way for religious-themed art, often in the form of stone and bronze sculptures.

The sculpture was a common practice among Indian Buddhists and Hindus, Hinduism continued to be the main focus of Indian art for centuries, as sculptures of deities like Shiva were commonly produced.

By the 16th century, Islam gained importance under the Mughal Empire and art production grew under Islamic rulers. During this time, the arts prospered and in 1631 construction began on the Taj Mahal.

British involvement in India began in the 18th century, during which time they established art schools to promote European styles. As a result, local art styles merged with foreign influences, and traditional artforms were often romanticized or exaggerated to appeal to European buyers.

Contemporary Indian art incorporates traditional elements and influences from the rich history of the country.

Each region of India offered its own distinct style of art. Religious motifs are some of the most the common subject matter, often featuring mythological human and animal forms as well as elaborate ornamentation.