

Culture Curtain

How can we break stereotypes and presumptions around Indian culture?

My brief is derived from the stereotypes and presumptions made towards cultures due to the media and the idea around westernisation. I want to expose these stereotypes and educate people to break down and reveal the truth behind these presumptions. The metaphor of this curtain represents how people see one thing but its not been revealed to them as to what is the truth.

I will propose an exhibition design that will celebrate Indian culture more specifaclly Gujarati, which can then later be used to celebrate other cultures within Sheffield.



Site - a place of connection

Analysis - Site Map For this its analysis page, I have highlighted the surrounding buildings, major roads and green space around the trans station. Buildings Roads Green Space

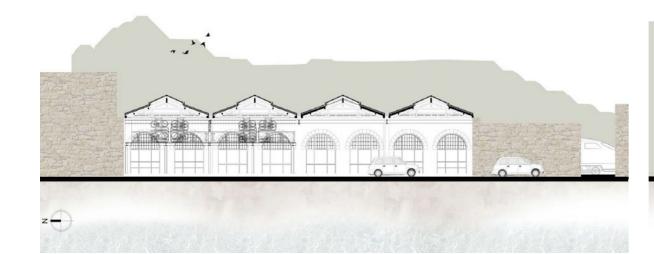


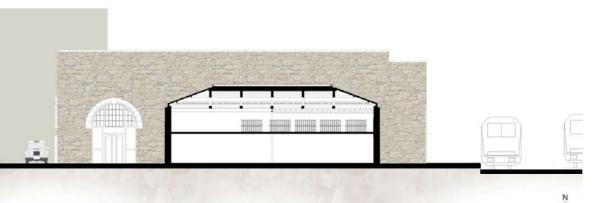




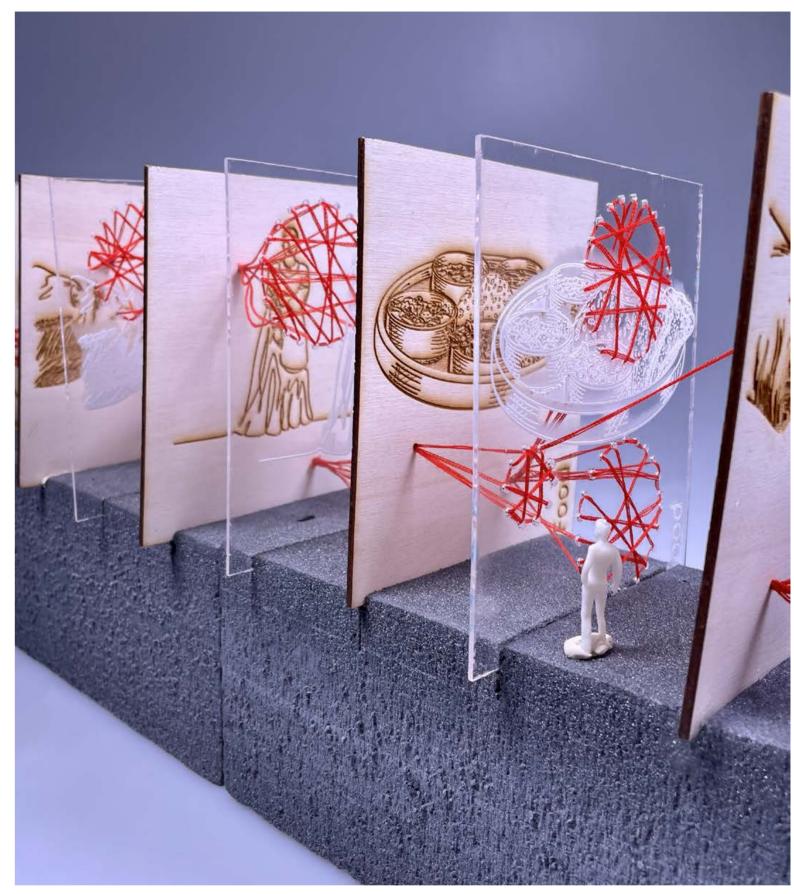


Existing Section - Scale 1.50 @ A2





Concept - threading





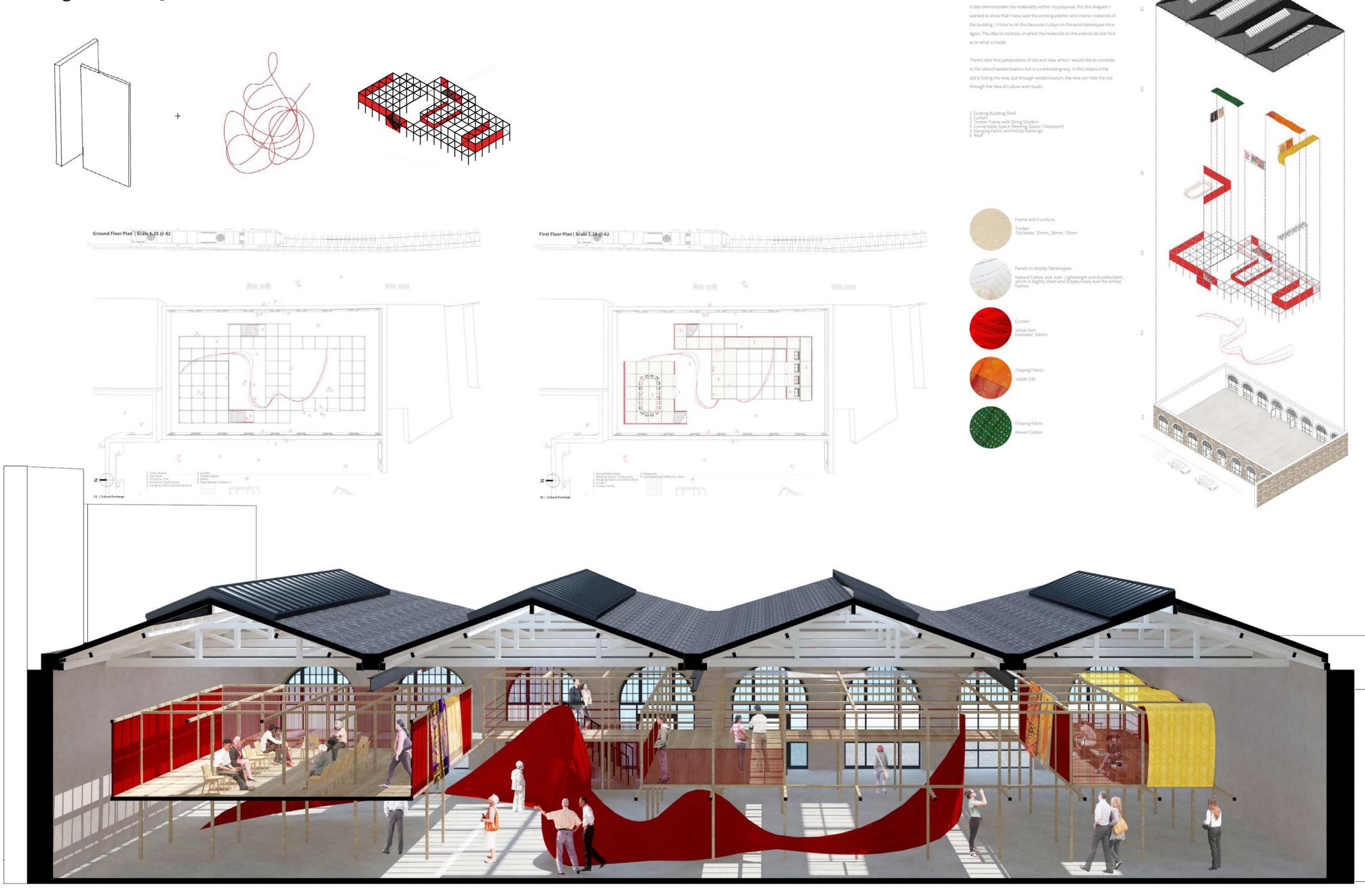




The curtain in this instance is represented by the term density and the idea of using thread to create different densities. Curtains are used to block out light and various curtains let in different amount of light, so I used this idea when describing stereotypes. The amount of light is represented by density and the light itself is the stereotype.

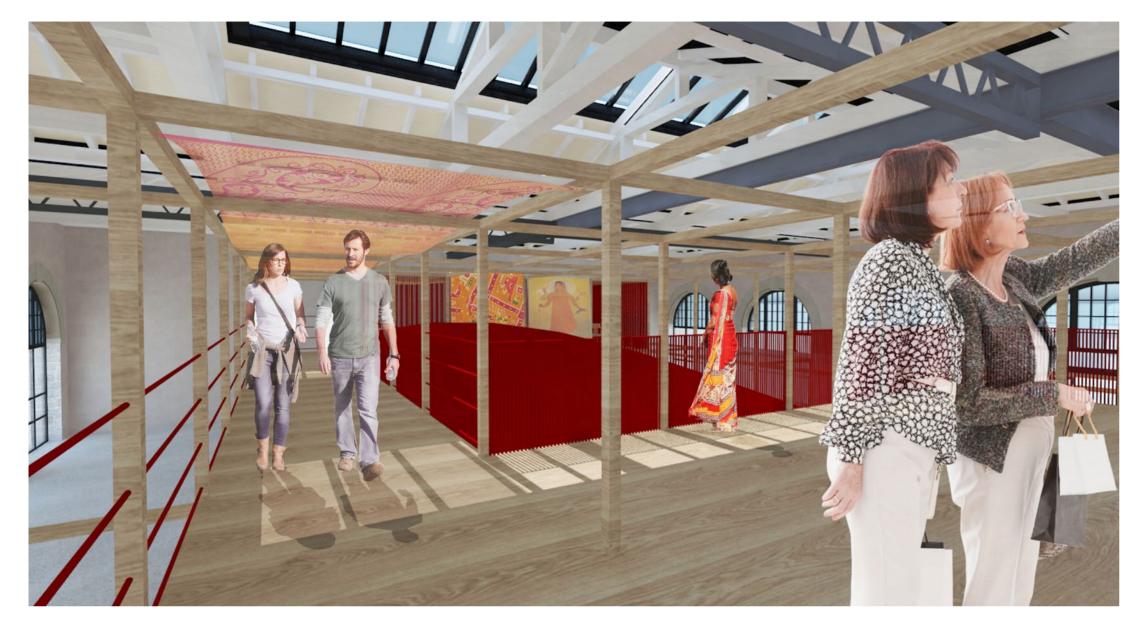
This model reveals 5 stereotypes each covered in red thread. This concept shows that there is more to it behind a stereotype but people choose to see the prominent thing in front of them. Hence why the first thing you look at is the red thread rather than what it is covering up.

Design - stitching



Exploded Isometric | Scale 1.200 @ A2

Experience - unveiling





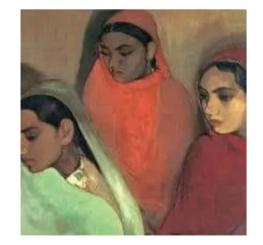
Stereotypes | Design

Feaching about the misunderstanding around stereotypes can be hard since there are so many different principles and origins within religion and culture.

Therefore, within my exhibition I wanted to focus on artwork and materials that would create a conversation about stereotypes within one another's culture. Information boards can be boring and can lead to one sided teaching about a certain aspect of one's culture. Framing conversation pieces and creating spaces for this can be a way in which people can learn about one another's culture and the truth and origins behind it.

The artist I have chosen to display are Indian artist who are heavily influenced by the history and culture of India but also go against the stereotypical art that was taught at the time. They all moved away from the western influences of art and focused on traditional Indian art.

The materials I have chosen are made in India and each have their own time of the year when the fabric is worn for special occasions or celebrations. These are the fabrics that were made early on in Indian culture.



Three Girls | 1935 Amrita Sher-Gil

In her early years of her artwork, she was significantly influenced by European art styles but as she grew older, she returned to classical Indian art. Her artistic mission was to "express the life of Indian people".

Sher-Gil broke the stereotypes around artwork by bringing a modern avant-garde style to her Indian art style.



Bharat Mata | 1905 Abanindranath Tagore

Tagore rejected the "materialistic" art of the west and focused on Indian traditional art styles.

Tagore broke the stereotypes surrounding art by modernising

Tagore broke the stereotypes surrounding art by modernising the traditional Indian art forms to counter the influence of the west, which was being taught under the rule of the British.



Padmapani, Ajanta Caves | 1909 Nandalal Bose

Bose was a pioneer of modern Indian art and a key figure of contextual modernism. His work was highly inspired by the 5th century murals in Ajanta Caves.

Bose broke the stereotypes surrounding art by moving the Indian art scene away from western influences and focusing on the culture and heritage of India.



Patola

Gujarati handcraft culture. Patola means "queen of silks". It's a traditional silk weaving art, which was patronised in the 12th century. Patola silk sarees are woven in geometrical patterns and dyed in bright colours, with dazzling borders. Patola became a cultural symbol of Gujarat and are to be worn on festive occasions.



Bandhani

This fabric is seen during the festivals, holi and navatri. These fabrics are handcrafted and weaved by textile weavers on Gujarat. The ethnic fashion is Bandhani handiwork, an age-old tie dye technique. This fabric allows the craftsmen to create a poetry of emotions through eloquent designs.



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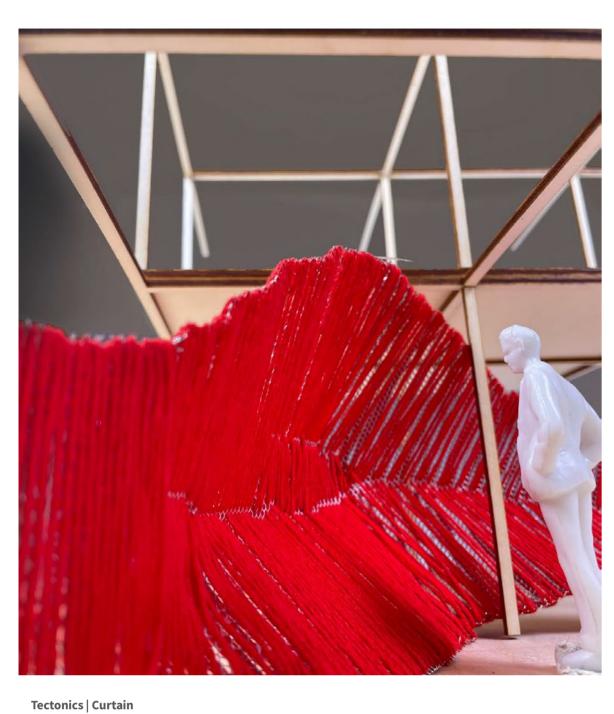
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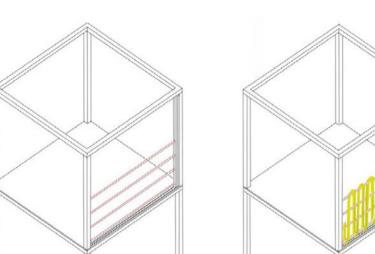
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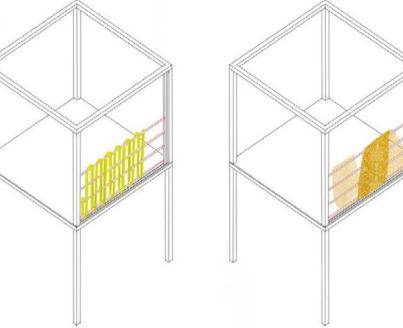
Tectonics - weaving



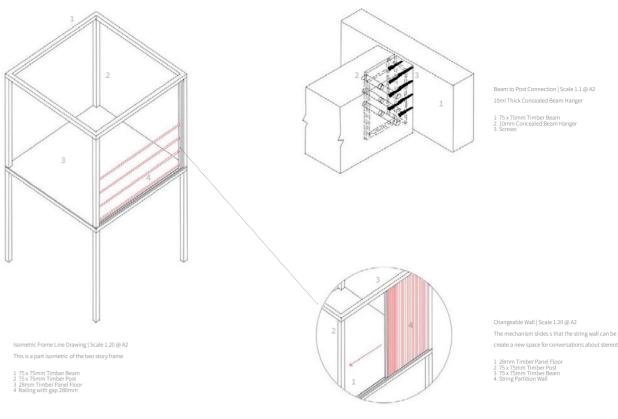
Railings | Weaving Designs

 $railings \ with \ this \ technique, so \ that \ it \ can \ be \ different \ for \ each \ culture \ that \ is \ showcased \ in \ this \ exhibition.$





Tectonics | Frame and Railings

















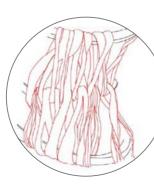






----- Hanging wire * not to scale

Timber beam
 Adjustable hanging wire attached to timber beam
 Curtain
 Turnbuckle attached to the floor creating tension to the curtain





Velvet Yarn



