

A Study on Modification, Adaptation, and Application of Motifs Inspired by historical Monument of Bhopal through Hand Painting

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A Study on Modification, Adaptation, and Application of Motifs Inspired by historical Monument of Bhopal through Hand Painting

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Abstract

India is known for its clothing as well as its rich culture. Monuments are buildings, statues, and other structures which are of historical importance. The tradition of India can be conveyed through monumental designs that portray Indian architecture. Moti Masjid is a shining symbol of Bhopal's illustrious past and is easily accessible from all sections of the city. The current study was primarily conducted to collect and development of motifs inspired by Monument, their adaption and application using hand painting, and to assess their acceptability. The sample size for this study was N=60. Adaptation and application of developed design are appreciated by respondents. Responses to the developed design, design placement, colour scheme, and overall appearance of the six products were tested among the Bhopal region's target consumers. Based on the collective data of an individual product it was found that P-3 scored highest. These products thus have a positive impact on used control variables among targeted consumers and reflect product success.

Key words: Adaptation & application, motifs, historical Monument, hand painting

I. Introduction

India is a major country with a long and varied history, as well as a diverse culture and traditions. India's art is one of the most distinctive aspects of the country's culture (Srivastava&Gaba,2010). Humans have always had a strong desire to decorate their surroundings. Art has served as a means of decoration and individual expression throughout history. India has a rich culture and legacy that is based on tradition. India is known for its clothing as well as its rich culture (Kishore, 2013). Monuments are buildings, statues, and other structures which are of historical importance. The residences of rulers, such as forts, and public structures, such as temples, mosques, and wells, are examples of monuments (Nandini, 2018). The tradition of India can be conveyed through monumental designs that

portray Indian architecture. Most of these stunning structures feature complicated structural elements that can be applied to create textile embellishments (Kishore,2018). Traditional textiles have begun to use traditional design patterns and special techniques used in manufacturing textile prints in the required shape after necessary manipulation due to burgeoning demand in our commercial sector. Artists have traditionally used historical art as a foundation for their work. Many researchers have been conducted on the relationship between architecture and fashion. Some studies have suggested that they are parallel worlds, while others have demonstrated that the link is interdependence. Art, science, and technology are all prevalent sources in architecture and fashion (Ozsavas &Alothman, 2018). Sources of inspiration are important throughout the early phases of the fashion design process since they provide a clear direction for the entire process (Singh, 2020). In the visual arts, hand painting is a process for duplicating designs by applying ink or paint to the surface to be decorated through stick or paint brush. Through the techniques utilized, hand painting conveys a finer, more uncommon quality in which the forms exude warmth and delicacy. In India, painting is a prominent type of traditional and tribal art. In form of handicrafts, painting has been traditionally used for ornamentation. Masks continue to be an essential tool for staying safe in some circumstances so long as highly contagious corona virus variations keep the pandemic from ending. As part of personal protective equipment and as a public health strategy to stop the corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, face masks should be worn. Therefore, the adaptation and application of motifs to women's face masks were ideal because they offer both safety and beauty.

Bhopal, the magnificent city of lakes, is strewn across the Vindhya and Singarcholi mountains. Bhopal is a well-planned, rapidly expanding city that spans 20-25 kilometres. Its gorgeous cityscape is made up of wide highways, rich flora, luxurious urban areas, and modern structures in a continuous, undulating topography (Dass,2011)

Also known colloquially as the City of Lakes, is Madhya Pradesh's state capital and is situated on the Malwa Plateau. The southwest and northwest sections of the city are dominated by hilly terrain. It is made up of both natural heritage, such as its numerous lakes, and built heritage, such as its magnificent examples. The renowned shrine of Moti Masjid is also located in Bhopal. Sikander Begum, daughter of Qudisiya Begum, established the mosque in 1860, and the history of the mosque is linked to her emancipated deeds and thoughts. It has a grand brick red colour and a white marble exterior that contributes to its appearances. The Moti Masjid's pure beauty is enhanced by two modest cupolas on top. Moti Masjid is a shining symbol of Bhopal's illustrious past and is easily accessible from all sections of the city (Priyanka, 2013).

II. Justification of the Study

This study focuses on the development of motifs inspired by the famous Moti Masjid historical monument situated in state Bhopal of Madhya Pradesh. The focus of the current study was more on the adaptation and application of developed motifs through hand painting technique of surface ornamentation. The monumental patterns, once painted on textiles employing hand painting, can satisfy the demand of customers seeking a change and wanting

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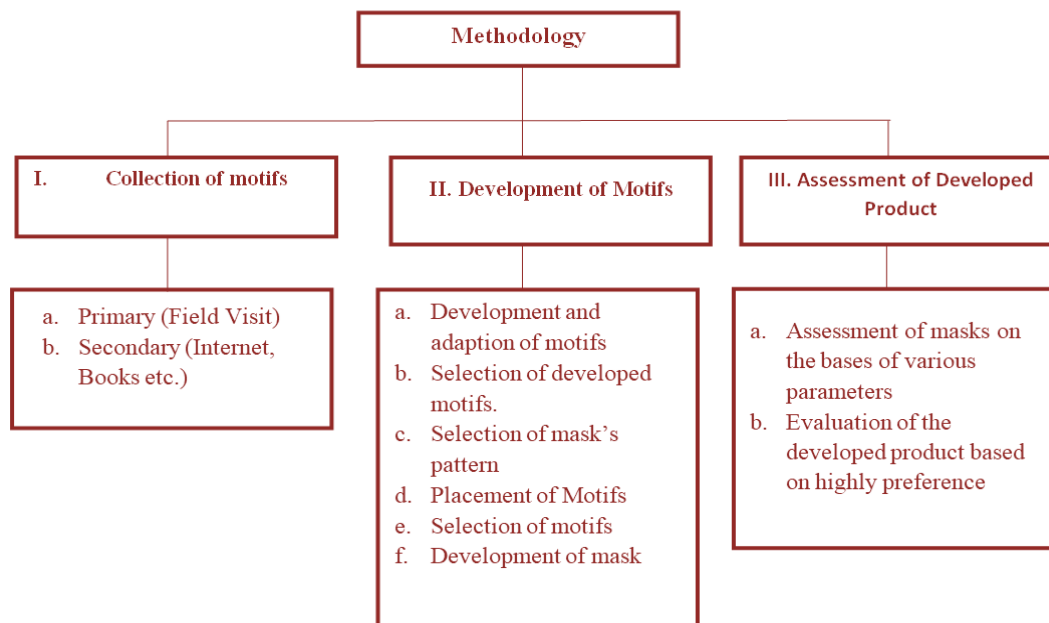
to connect with a monument from their native place. As the popularity and level of detail depend on the design when used on textiles, motifs and patterns are important design aspects. Any artwork's motifs and patterns reveal the rich cultural history that its creators have been upholding from antiquity. These innovative textile designs might add a completely new dimension to their visual appeal. This research will serve as a guide for new designers in developing many original creations, as well as offering information to researchers and producers regarding new functional designs.

III. Objective of this study

1. To collect and development of motifs inspired by the Monument of Bhopal city.
2. To develop masks using an adaptation of selective motifs using hand painting.
3. To assess the acceptability of the developed product.

IV. Methodology



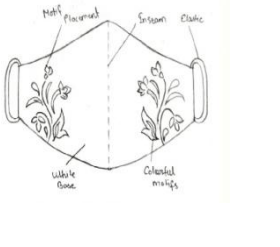

For the analysis of research problems with reliability and optimum accuracy, research technique should be a methodical and scientific approach. The goal of this work was to use a hand painting process to adapt the themes of Moti masjid's wall carving for designing and manufacturing masks for women's daily wear.







- Collection of Motifs:** Various motifs and designs of Moti Masjid wall carvings were gathered from primary and secondary sources such as the internet, published literature, and in-depth visit.
- Development of Motifs:** From the collected designs, a collection of motifs were developed according to elements and principles of design. After the development of

motifs placement of motifs was done on the mask. Adaptation and application of motifs on the masks were done accordingly.

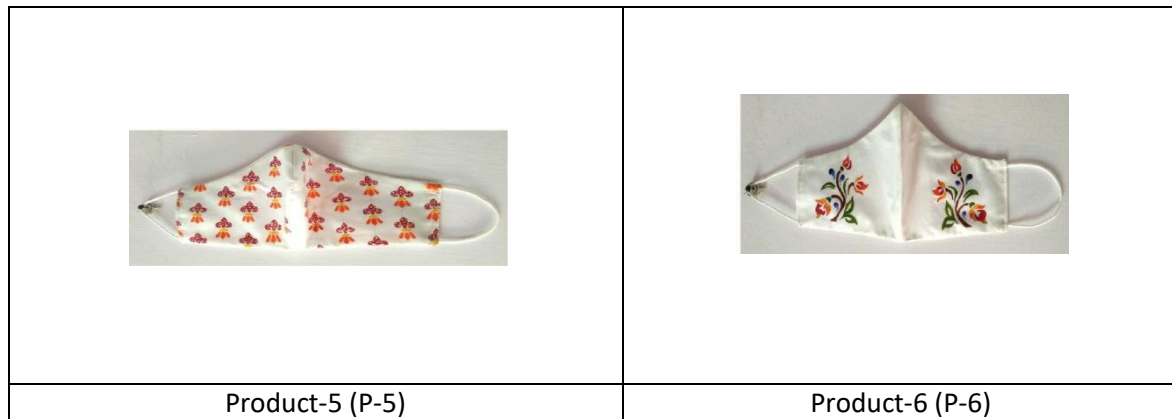
- iii. **Assessment of Developed Product:** A questionnaire as a tool was used to assess the acceptability of developed masks. Questions were designed on the basis of developed design, design placement, colour combination, and overall appearance. Randomly sixty women were selected to assess their acceptability.

Fig.1-Product Development Process			
			
Step-1	Step-2	Step-3	Step-4

Above step were followed to develop each product.

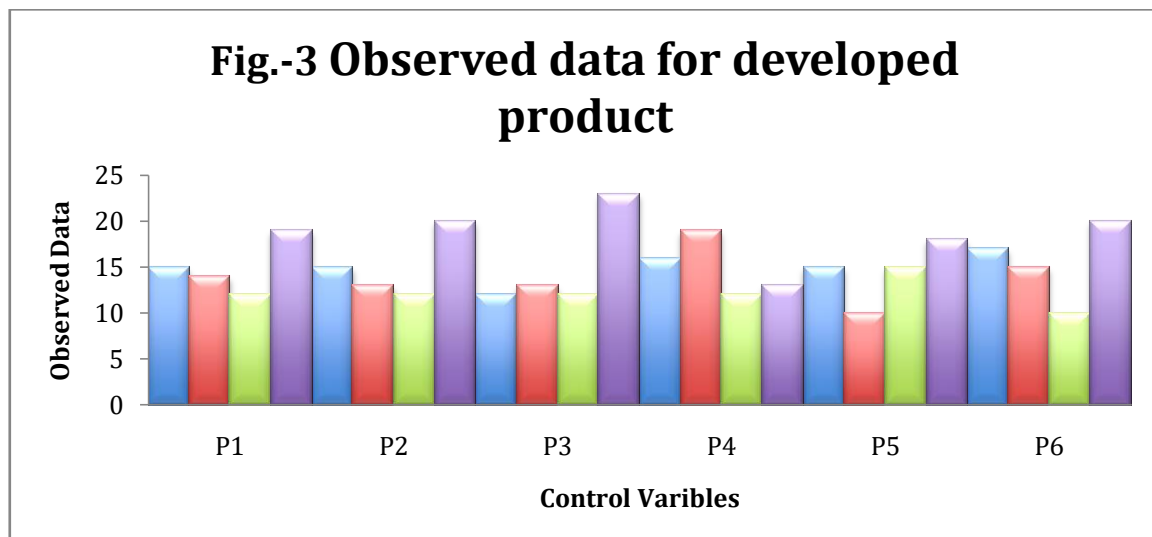
Fig.2- Developed Products	
	
Product-1 (P-1)	Product-2 (P-2)
	
Product-3 (P-3)	Product-4 (P-4)

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V. Result and Analysis

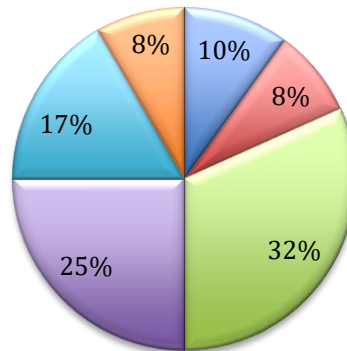
The market potential of a product should be confirmed during the new product development process. Thus, responses to the developed design, design placement, colour scheme, and overall appearance of the six products were tested among the Bhopal region's target sample. Based on the collective data of an individual product it was found that P-3 (shown in fig. 2) scored the highest. The reasons behind the exceptionally good market potential of product P-3 were attractive product design, design placement, colour combination, and overall appearance, contributing to improved consumer satisfaction relative to other products. The results of the observed data for different control variables are shown below:



This depicts the acceptability of developed product through control variables, where the overall appearance of product-3 was highly appreciated by respondents, Colour combination of product-5 was liked by a maximum number of respondents, and the Design placement of product-4 was mostly liked and the developed design of product-6 liked by responded.

Fig.-4 Highly preference product

■ P1 ■ P2 ■ P3 ■ P4 ■ P5 ■ P6



This pie chart shows the preference of the developed product, 32% of responded likes P-3, 25% like P-4, 17% like P-5, 10% like P-1 and 8% like P-6 & P-2.

Conclusion

The new product development process was adopted for a range of women's face mask inspired by the Moti Masjid architectural marvel and historical monument of Bhopal city. It was observed that hand painting an effective and efficient way of interpreting the visual idea of the creative mind and handicraft of the designers. Adaptation and application of developed design are appreciated by responded. These products thus have a positive impact on used control variables among targeted consumers and reflect product success.

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