

## **Pathway Project Documentation** A 1700 word case-study written in May 2021 as part of academic

coursework at IIAD, Delhi.

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This document is meant to serve as evidence for the process, techniques & methods used to create my project, "Dear Delhi, There's Something Wrong With You" and other related deliverables under the ISTD 2021 students brief; done as academic coursework for my Bachelor's degree at IIAD in April 2021.

I extend my gratitude to my mentor, Mr. Suman Bhandary, without whom this project would have never reached an end.

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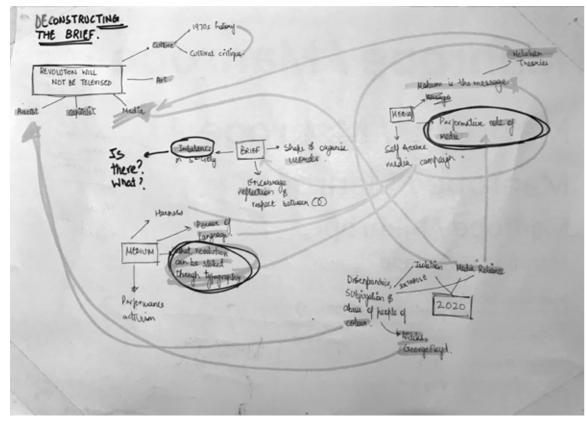
### 1.1 - Understanding The Brief

The ISTD 2021 Student Brief for Project 1 read, "What can a typographer do to address the imbalance, to harness, shape and organise words in service of breaking barriers? To encourage reflection, respect, and self-awareness?"

Due to the vast nature of this brief, I spent a lot of time studying. As a result, I found myself constantly stuck between wanting to know more & not needing to know more. This was my first realisation as a student trying to handle a research-intensive project for the first time.

## 1.2 - America: the 50s, 60s & 70s

The work of Gil Scott-Heron (namely, "The Revolution Will Not Be Televised") and media theories by Marshall McLuhan were the starting points for this brief. Diving deeper into these two individuals was deemed necessary & it made evident the role of art, words & media in stoking a revolution.



De-constructing & connecting separate elements of the brief led me to a better understanding.



Gil's piece, "The Revolution Will Not Be Televised" was quite captivating.



A collection of Gil's words collected through different sources such as books, poems, performances, documentaries & his memoir, "The Last Holiday".

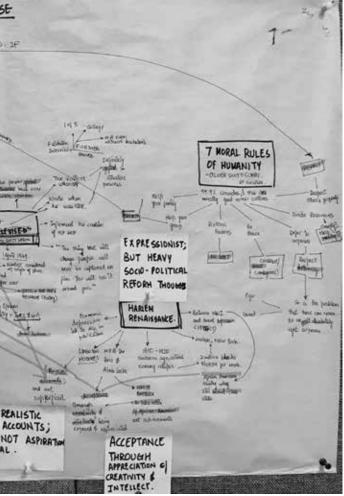
## 1.3 - Further Research

During this time, I understood the context in which the brief was set in. This led me to my own foray into different branches such as: the power of words, calligraphy, activism, the role of graphic design, cultural & social issues in the country, the understanding of race, media theory, social models in the country, the transformative role of the media, philosophy and other such branches that directly or indirectly connected to my brief.

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I formed a database of things I was reading and started connecting different points between pieces of seemingly unrelated data.

The culmination of this phase gave rise to another important learning with regards to a research-intensive project: It becomes imperative to define what is & isn't in the scope of your project. Otherwise, you spiral down an endless rabbit hole.



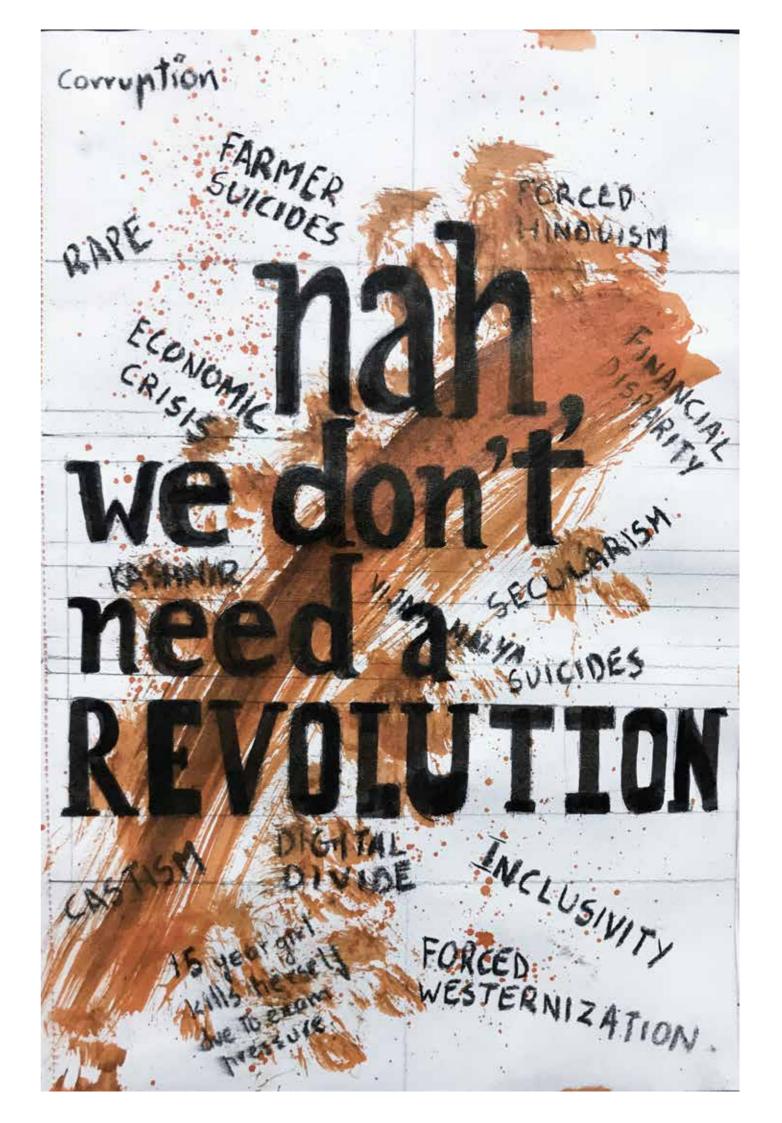
## 2.1 - Forming The Context

I understood the relationship between context & design quite early on in this project and realised that I needed to take a locally rooted issue to address.

During this time, I was exposed to a lot of ideologies, incidents, literature & stories that could all have resulted in important issues to address. However, it soon became evident that I simply did not know enough and it felt unethical to base a project entirely on secondary research. Hence, to add authenticity to my project, I narrowed the scope of my project even further in the next step.



A page from my reflective log when thinking about group forming & subsequent segregation of people in India.



### 2.2 - Narrowing It Down

My mentor helped me narrow down my scope of research to Delhi, the city I reside in. This would help make the project valid & authentic.

Initially, my ideas revolved around trying to tackle communal disputes by increasing empathy between groups who loathe the other. However, my mentor pointed out that the authenticity of secondary data to base the project on was doubtful and collecting first-hand data could be threatening.

This stage felt like an endless tunnel & I had a lot of problems trying to arrive somewhere.

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During a study session, I came across the horrific incident of Nido Taniam, a 20 year old student from Arunachal Pradesh who was murdered in New Delhi.



Source: The Hindu Business Line [online], 2018.

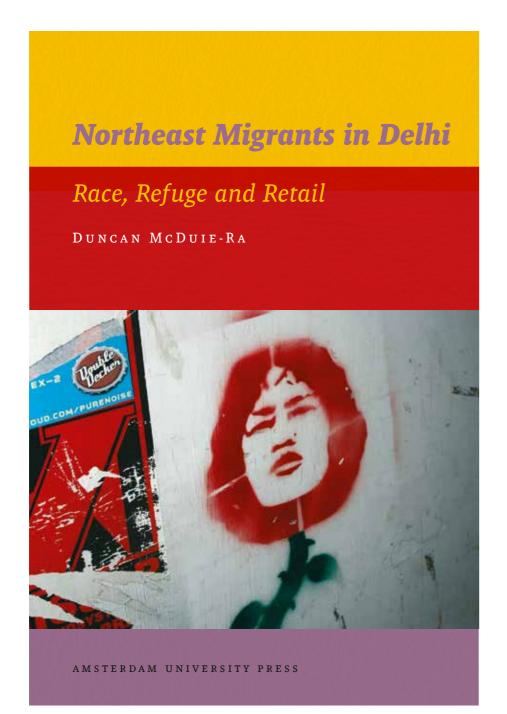
The incident as well as the premise was bizarre & shocking. Other similar cases made evident issues that no one was speaking about.

Further digging into the exploitation of Northeastern migrants in Delhi led me to understand the existence of deeply embedded social injustice systems that remain prevalent even today.

Photo of the reflective log during this stage.

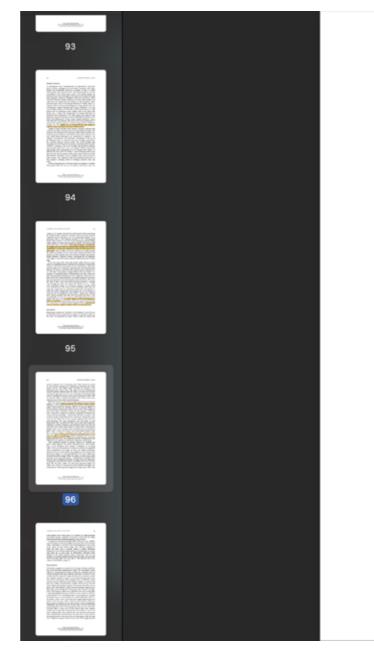
### 2.3 - Context Building

In this phase of my project, I became aware about the incidents, stories & history of the Northeastern migrants in Delhi. Resources such as 'Northeastern Migrants in Delhi: Race, Refuge & ' by Duncan McDuie-Ra, articles from various journalistic outposts & informal conversations (+observation) with people in Munirka helped me empathise with this particular group of people.



This publication by Duncan McDuie-Ra soon became a wonderful place to get insightful observations of ethnographic study & has impacted my project to a great extent.

I was moved by some of the incidents and, what is even more scary, the measures taken to prevent these incidents in the future (refer to Page 13 of my final book).



All chapters had insights that were both shocking & yet weirdly accepted.

I arrived at the conclusion that these forms of classism. racism or harassment were not recognised as forms of social injustice in the country. My mentor encouraged me to look at how prevalent and accepted these forms of social injustices were in the country.

NORTHEAST MIGRANTS IN DELHI

national separatist bent on destroying India. Daisy Hasan has studied the ways that the Northeast and its peoples are presented in the Indian media and the ways Indian media and film are received in the Northeast (2004, 2009, 2010). She argues that the Northeast has received increased attention when the focus is on 'terror' but is otherwise barely represented, as it is seen as politically and culturally insig-nificant. Labelling the different armed groups fighting the Indian state as 'terrorists' helps to translate the politics of the frontier into an easy reference point in the national media landscape.

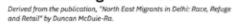
What does this have to do with stereotypes experienced by Northeast migrants in Delhi? Northeast migrants are viewed as suspect citizens. Of course, to be viewed in this way, migrants need to be recognised as Indian citizens from the Northeast and not as itinerant Chinese or Southeast Asians. Respondents related stories of their daily struggles to prove their Indian citizenship. Simple acts like signing a real estate lease, connecting a telephone, and gaining admission to a historical site requires proving citizenship - a performance that does not apply to other ethnic groups considered part of the mainstream. Bureaucratic suspicions are one thing, but it is the everyday suspicions that create the most frustration. For many respondents, this came down to trust. Respondents often remarked that they could coexist with neighbours. landlords, co-workers, employers, and classmates most of the time, but when there was a violent attack against an Indian settler or paramilitary battalion back in the Northeast, when Northeasterners are involved in fights, when a tenant was found to have extra people staying in their flat, or when an employee complained about unfair treatment at work, they were open to accusations of being untrustworthy, prone to violence, or linked to terrorist outfits. These accusations were even more pronounced when there was competition between Northeasterners and Indians for jobs, positions at educational institutions, and housing.

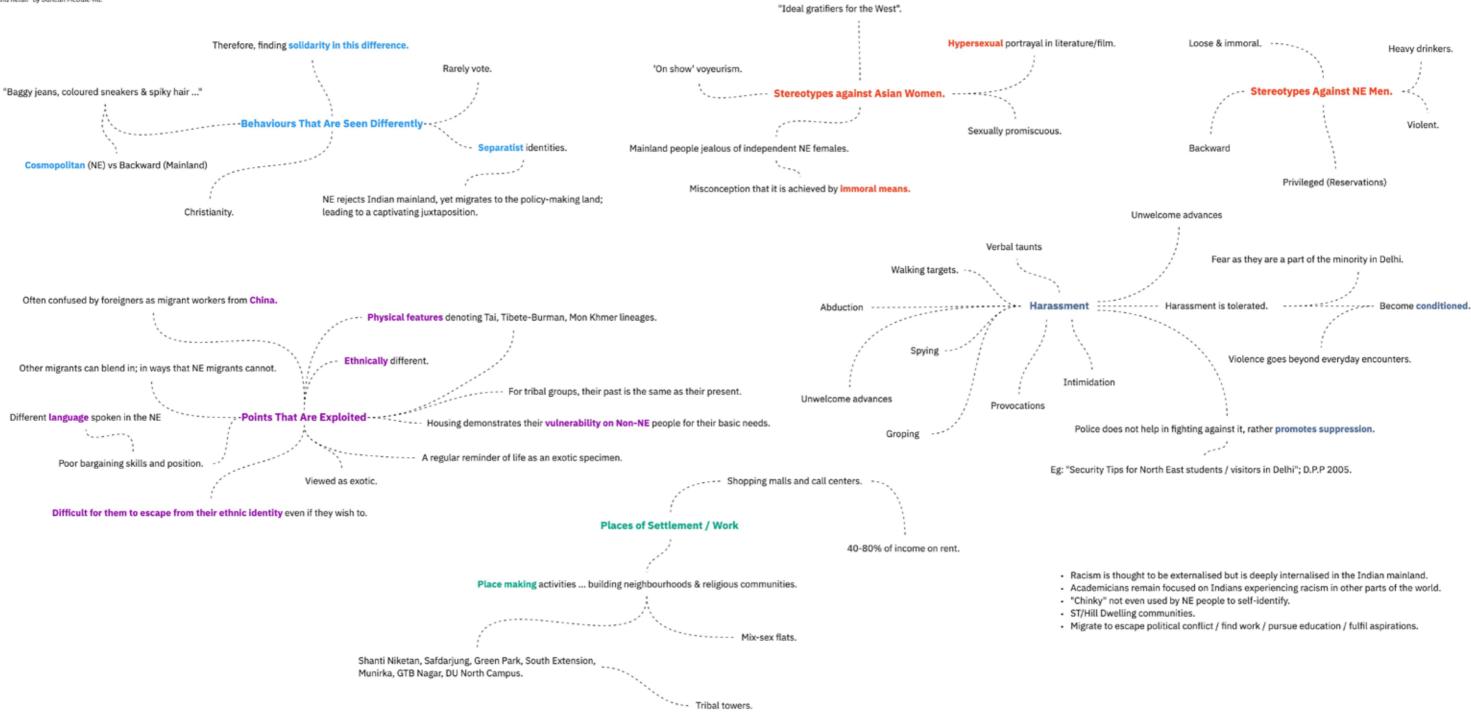
These suspicions provoke an unusual dilemma for Northeast migrants. Many migrants view Indian citizenship with a deep ambivalence. In the Northeast, ethnic identity is predicated on not being Indian. There are other elements to identity, and otherness is applied to other communities in the region as well as the Indian mainstream. However, the core binary between the Northeast and the rest of India discussed in chapter 2 is rarely destabilised by other axes of differentiation between ethnic groups within the region. In other words, while members of the Garo ethnic group, a Tibeto-Burman Scheduled Tribe from the state of Meghalaya and parts of Assam, may go to great pains to distinguish themselves from Khasis and Rabhas, this does not make them feel any more 'Indian' nor alter their grievances against the Indian state. In fact, the growing inter-ethnic hostilities throughout the Northeast can further grievances against the Indian state, rather than

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#### North East Migrants in Delhi



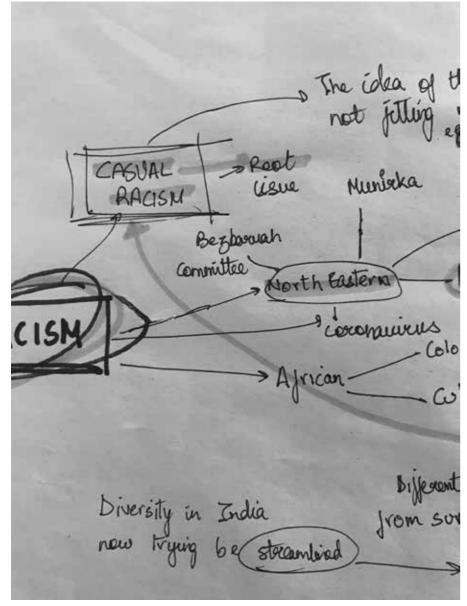


Some of the key insights used in my project, building upon the ethnographic study done by Duncan McDuie-Ra.

## **3 - Ideation**

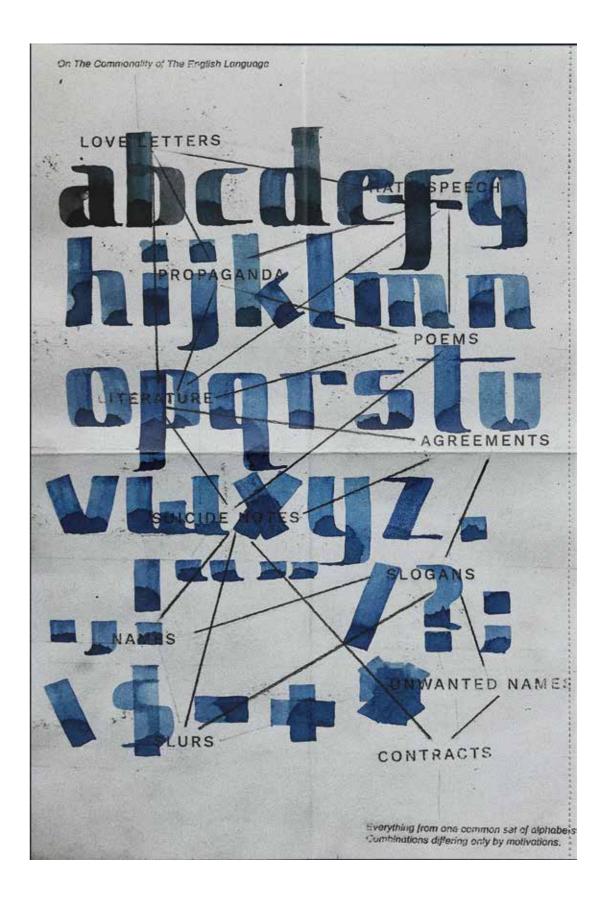
I used a converging-diverging process during this phase. When converging (thinking critically), certain factors such as provoking empathy, questioning assumptions & other such sub-factors played a huge role. My concepts were constantly evolving because of the deepening of my understanding of the underlying issues behind the discrimination faced by Northeastern migrants in the city.

The arrival at the term, "Casual Racism" is what gave me the extra edge.



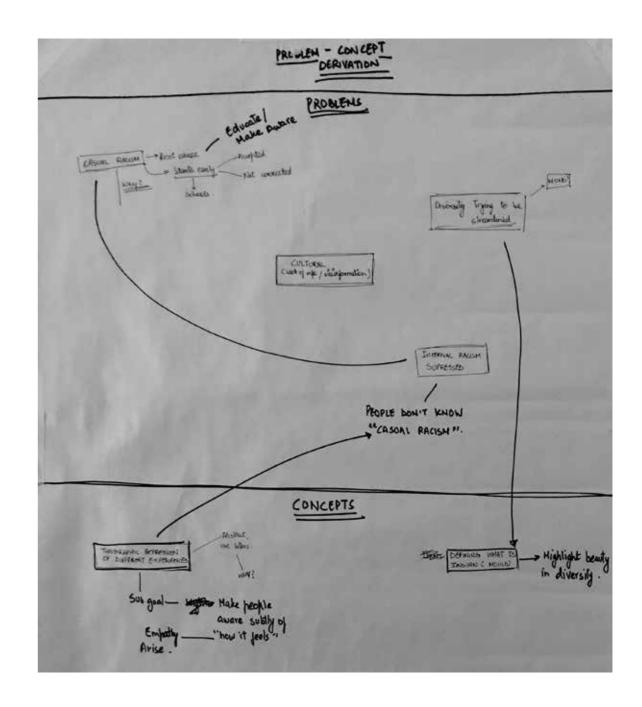
Identification of "casual racism" as the underlying root issue during an information mapping sprint.

In a parallel train of thought, I was exploring how the same set of characters could lead to such multifarious outcomes differed only by their motivations



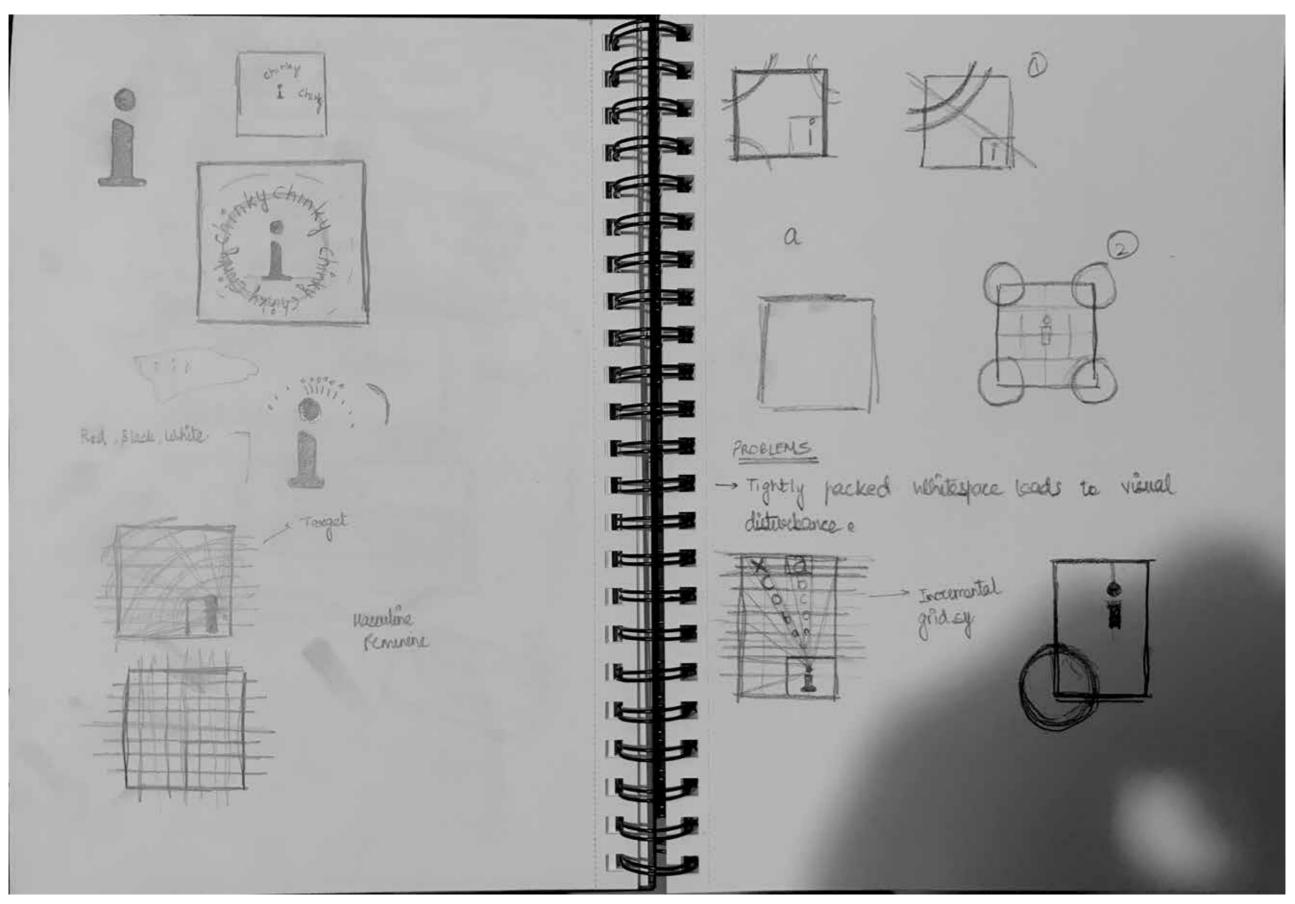


I was able to forge a metaphorical connection between these letters as representations of the inhabitants of the world, differing in physical form & features and yet somehow part of the same common grand picture. Cogs part of a larger machine, if you will.

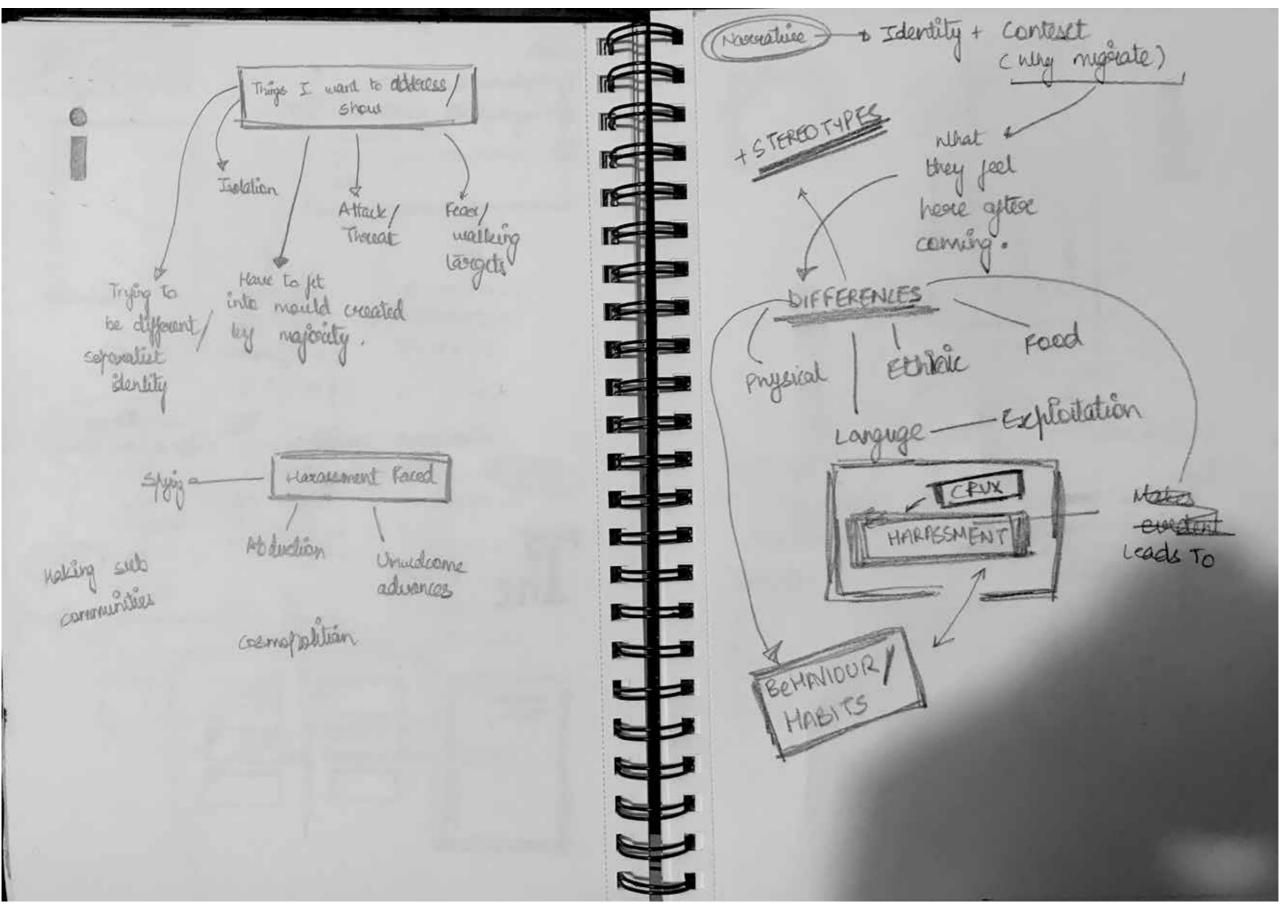


After rounds of messy ideation, I used a Problem-Concept Derivation map & this led me to incorporate my earlier thought about the alphabet.

The reason behind choosing the "i" to depict Northeastern migrants in the city & a different typeface being used to depict inhabitants of Delhi was to subtly show how the Northeastern migrants never fit into the culture of this city. Plans of typographic compositions were then made to highlight different key-points which were further dramatised through the incorporation of a narrative.



Each issue was treated as a separate strand & I ideated on typographic compositions for the same.

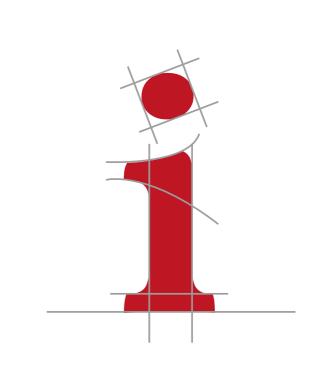


All typographic compositions were then tied together with the help of a narrative.

## 4.1 - Selecting Typefaces

for the "i" signifying migrants from the North-east; letter size: 38 pts.





I knew that the chosen typeface had to have a certain flair in the way it handled the lowercase "i". This would help make the "i", signifying a migrant from the Northeast, look unique.

The top stroke of the "i" was an important selection factor. In some ways, I also wanted this stroke to be beautiful & elegant which added a humanist bias in my selection. However, it could not have been an overly artistic / calligraphic typeface as this would disrupt the overall visual compositions. Finally, I decided to go with the Vollkorn typeface.

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Space Grotesk Bold

Here, the primary basis of selection was to use a very geometric, mechanical & computerised - feeling typeface. The reason for this was to amplify the loss of our diverse identities and the ongoing transformation into an evolving mould in the city.

I wanted to use something which felt somewhat threatening when characters were looked at in isolation. Certain features, for eg: the ascender of the lowercase "t" were looked at from the viewpoint of whether it could give off a sharp / threatening feeling.

Other considerations such as the contrast being minimal, strokes being more sharp & geometric rather than humanist and wide letter widths were important factors during this selection.

I chose the HK Grotesk typeface.

## 4.1 - Selecting Typefaces

final typefaces.

## abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

## abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz



HK Grotesk's construction lines in comparison to the "i" of Vollkorn.

The interesting thing about using these two typefaces was that the stem widths were similar between the two. This helped make the "i" feel not-so-different from the rest of the characters which is what I wanted to establish. Too much and you propagate the wrong message, too little and it goes unnoticed.

The x-height of Vollkorn is a little less than that of HK Grotesk, which added to its resemblance to real world physical features.

While I do believe that something thinner would add to the resemblance even more, I did not consider it simply because it was adding too much diversity between the letters.

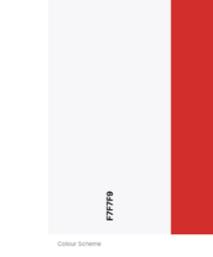


The sharp upper stroke of the stem felt like the perfect fit to highlight the intimidation / aggressive nature.

## 4.2 - Development of Style Sheet

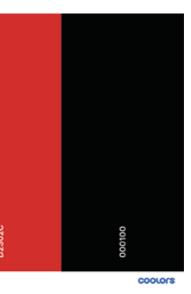
Considerations such as retaining focus on typography, subtlety in delivery & a resemblance to the North-East were kept in mind. The "gamcha" led to the incorporation of red to highlight in what would otherwise have been a black & white series.

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	Celhi. The capital city of incia has seen a remarkable increase in the number of inter-state migrants over the last 10 years. According to the 2011 census data on migraticn (Kawoota, V.M. 2014), 40% of Delhi's population (approx. 63, 00, 000) were inter-state migrants. With the midcle classes embracing a rise in consumerism. Delhi presents its inhabitants with an increasing number of employment opportunities and better facilities & infrastructure. The promise to a better life in the city is what brings hundreds of migrants from the North Eastern states of India every year to Delhi. It is here that the cosmopolitan dentity of a North Eastern migrant is regarded as something that does not quite fit into the mainstructure mould.
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Initial colour scheme; modified slightly later.

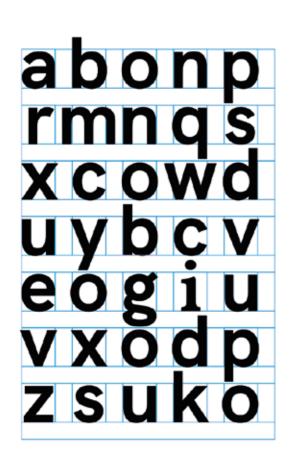




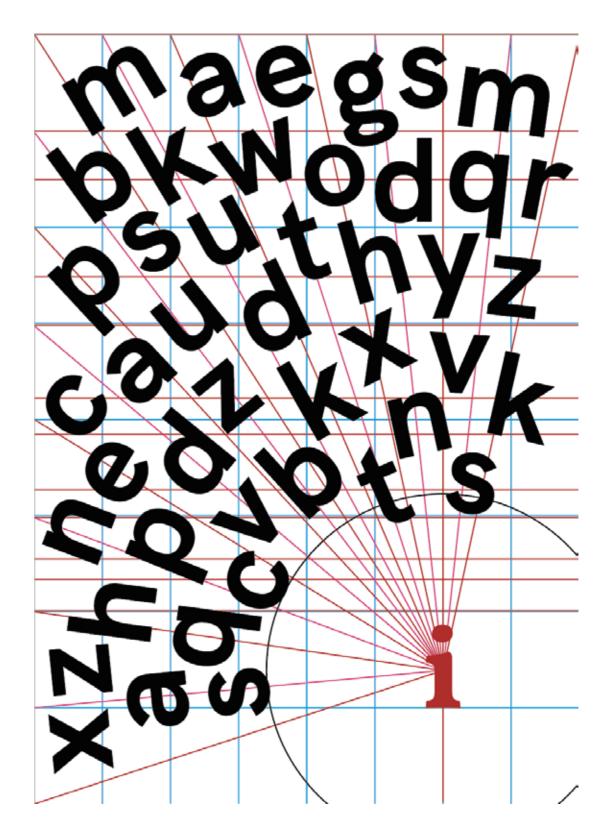
## 4.3 - Grid Systems

This was an incredibly frustrating phase. An important realisation was that regular box-based grids do not work for typographic heavy compositions as each letterform has it own unique width + the inclusion of ascenders & descenders for certain characters.

I found myself using them only as starting points and then breaking away from their to create organic compositions.You can refer to the document titled "Grid Systems" for further clarification.







Whereas they proved to be quite helpful in some compositions, especially those where randomisation needed to be eleminated.

### **5 - Final Outcomes**

I knew that each poster needed to target a specific issue. However, without context, the typographic compositions in themselves may have been too abstract & metaphorical in nature.

Hence, I created an A5 book/zine & a series of typographic posters. You can <u>view it here.</u>



The book was titled "Dear Delhi, There's Something Wrong With You".

Each page explored a specific issue & a typographic composition accompanied it to provoke feelings of empathy & express the feelings of a victim.

The posters, by themselves (showcased in the next page), were capable of being independent entities as well.

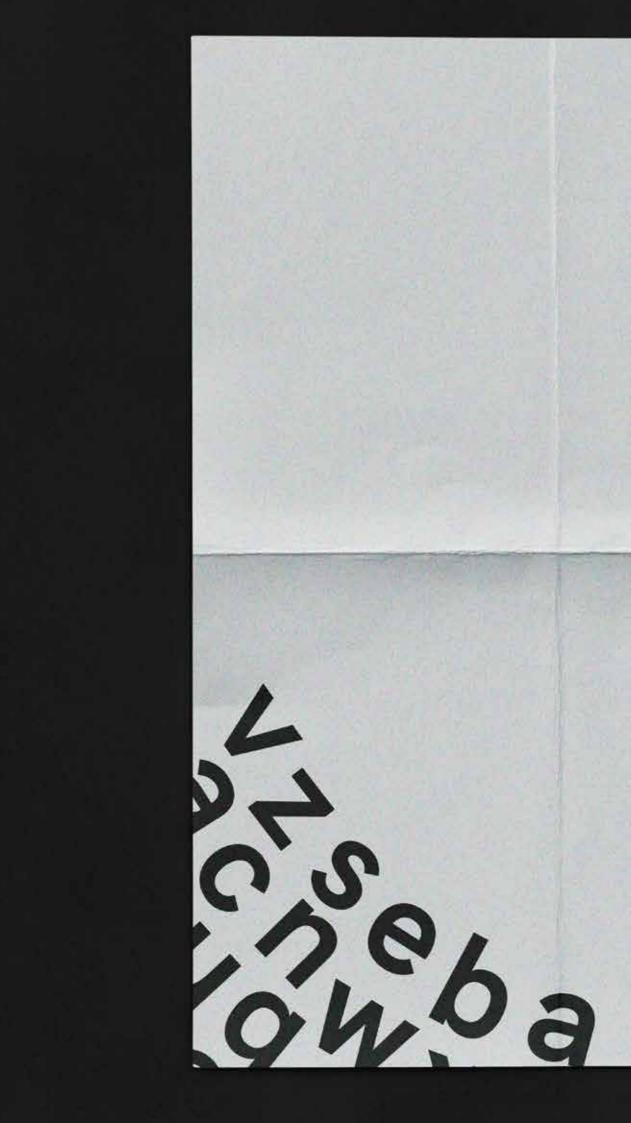


#### **Groping & Assault**

A common stereotype, majorly against North-Eastern females in the city, is that their financial independence is earned by immoral means. This is strenghtened with the hypersexual portrayal of Asian women in literature & film and results in a long string of multifarious harassment. Groping or verbal assaults have found freedom to occur even in public spaces and this makes it profoundly hard to be addressed as a dangerous form of harassment because of its widespread acceptance. Even in more intense cases such as the Deer Park rape case in Hauz Khas in 2017 (Sunry, S. 2017), women are often blamed by the authorities and measures to curb their freedom are put into place.

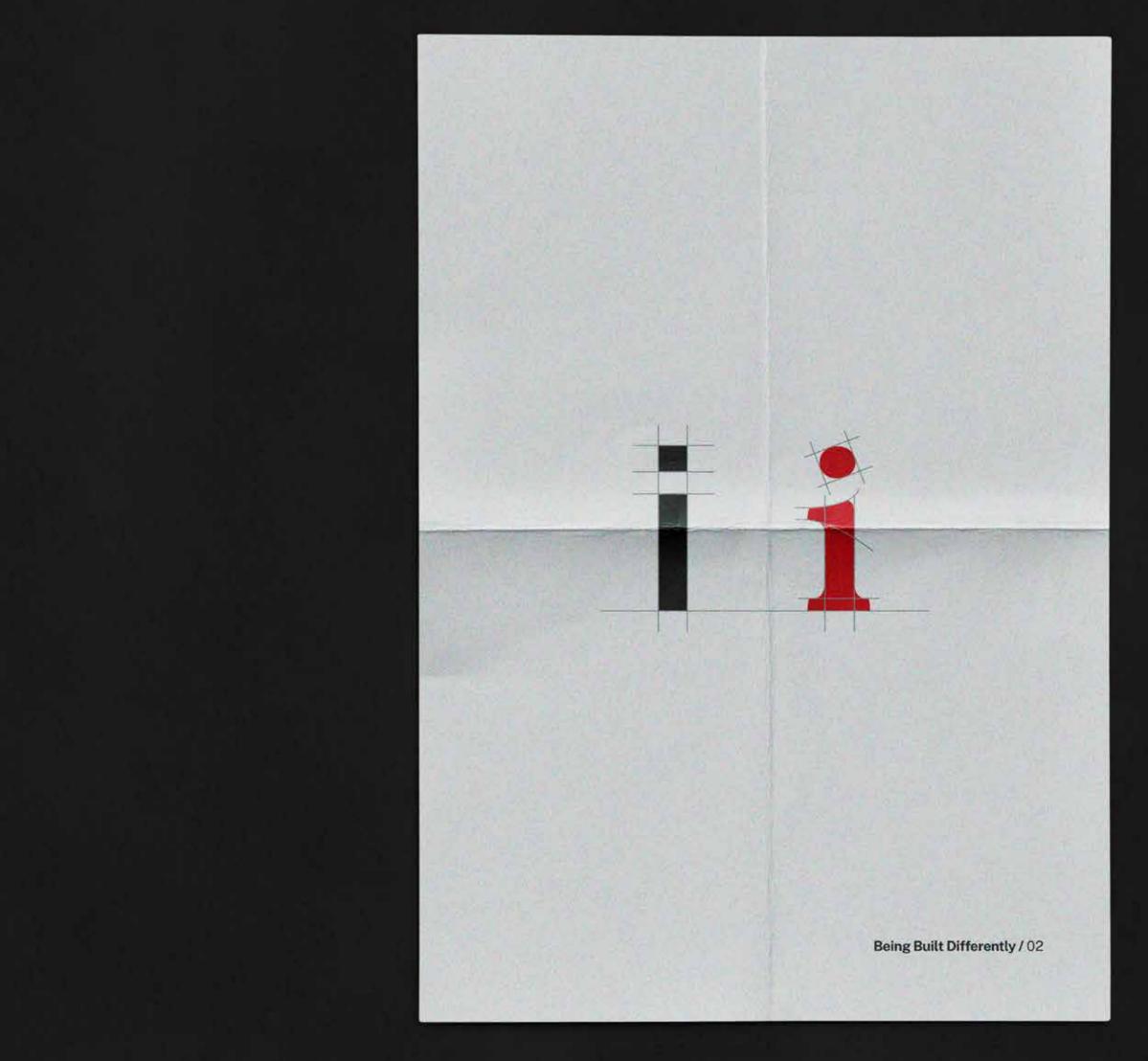
North Eastern women, on a daily basis, have to tolerate catcalling, groping, slurs & judgement in the society.

Groping & Assault / 12



Spying /05







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Targeting & Suppressing / 07



## **6 - Critical Reflection**

Ah, this project. How do I aptly end this?

It has been such a flurry of emotions, levels of motivation, sickness & health, expectations, failures and small successes. This project was carrying a lot of self-created expectations & pressure which was a great motivator during the initial phases of the project. It was also my biggest hinderance when resuming the project after a month of sickness & completing a 3-week project in 10 days.

Somewhere, I reacted immaturely in the later parts of what was shaping up to be an exciting project. I failed to adapt but somehow, I'm not mad at myself like I usually would be. Deep down, this project went perfect regardless of the situation.

I've learnt so much about the gaps in my process, grid systems for typographic-heavy compositions, writing on sensitive topics, project management, narrowing down in research-intensive projects, the understand of typeface weights in correspondence to their size, subtlety in visual communication and more. It has increased my awareness, not only about design but more importantly, about the role of design in the society & the power it can possess.

I don't know if I'll ever create visual communication powerful enough to make an impact / generate change in the society but I realise that what matters are attempts to change wrongdoings of humanity by education or encouraging practices such as reflection. *And all it takes is one.* 

Thank you for a wonderful project ISTD, Mr. Suman & IIAD. Until next time. -Arjun.

Academic project by Arjun Yadav done as coursework for the Bachelor's programme at IIAD, Delhi in May 2021. www.arjunyadav.info