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Ways of Perceiving.

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Hypothetical exhibition essay.

Introduction:

The topic of my exhibition is human rights. The right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of thought and speech, the right to employment and education, and many more are all protected by human rights. These rights are available to everyone, without exception. A new right to live is now being established by the government. People battle for their rights for the rest of their lives. For example, the black lives issue is a very significant issue in terms of human rights. There are 13 major principal of black lives matters. Restorative Justice is a type of justice that focuses on making amends. We are dedicated to fighting for freedom and justice for Black people and, by extension, all people, collectively, compassionately, and fearlessly, Empathy, Loving Engagement, Diversity, Globalism, Queer Affirming, Trans Affirming and Collective Value.

Human right Analysis:

Human rights are the fundamental rights and freedoms that everyone of us has, regardless of where we live on the planet. Human rights extend to everyone, regardless of where they are from, what they believe in, or how they choose to spend their lives. Human rights cannot be taken away, although they can be limited in some circumstances, such as when a person violates the law or in the interests of national security. These freedoms and rights are founded on principles such as dignity, justice, equality, respect, and autonomy. Human rights, on the other hand, are not merely abstract ideas; they are defined and protected by legislation.

According to the **Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights'** (OHCHR) website it says Any endeavour to make a positive difference in a human rights issue must be led by a full grasp of the situation and the elements that contribute to it. The problem analysis informs the development of a strategy and the selection of action priorities.

In essence, analysis is the map that a field presence uses to pick a path to a solution: it establishes an organic link between the data acquired and the strategic decisions made to solve human rights issues.

What does art say about human rights and what does it do?

Art is an excellent medium for conveying essential ideas that contribute to the creation of a society that values human rights for both themselves and others.

People use art to express themselves, whether it's for the purpose of imagination or to communicate ideas. It has been successfully utilised to communicate public messages regarding social and political concerns now and throughout history. Because both themes are expressive, human rights and the arts go together. We may use language to fight for our rights as individuals.

Because of their potential to elicit aesthetic attention and foster unity and awareness, they are popular and protest, artists and designers play a pivotal role in society by promoting human rights advocacy.

here are several forms of art that demonstrate human rights in many forms, such as visual arts, music, digital art, architecture, film, sculpture, crafts, literature, fashion, and photography.

Artists and Analysis of their work:

I was searching for painters for my human rights exhibition and came across a lot of historical great artists and their famous art work. After doing a lot of study on painters, I came across these four: Salvador Dali, Doris Zinkeisen, Hiroshi Nakamura and Pablo Picasso. And then begin looking at their well-known works of art. Their paintings truly appeal to me, and when I view them, I am overwhelmed and speechless. People experience paintings in a variety of ways; they have diverse points of view and perspectives, and they all think differently about them. However, these artworks have a profound effect on me.

Salvador Dali

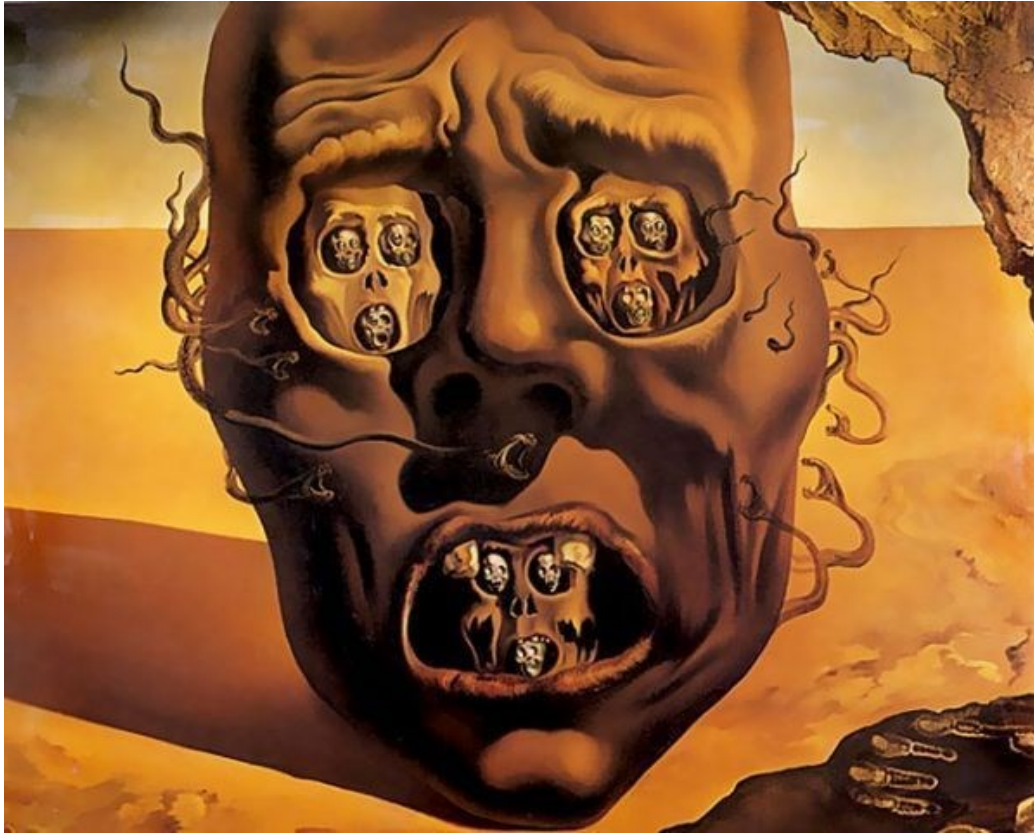


Figure 1 The face of war (1940)

The full name of Salvador Dali was Salvador Domingo Felipe Jacinto Dali i Domenech. He is a painter, graphic artist, filmmaker, sculptor, designer, and photographer, among other things. He was born in Figueres, Spain, on May 11th and died there on January 23rd, 1989.

This picture, *The Face of War*, was created in 1940, just as the Spanish civil war came to a conclusion and the second global war was about to begin. And he expresses his sorrow for the land he loves in this painting. This painting size is 64 cm × 79 cm (25.2 in × 13.1in). The painting depicts a disembodied face hovering against a barren desert landscape. The face looks shrivelled, like if it belonged to a corpse, and it has a sad expression on it. It has similar faces in its mouth and eye sockets. There are more similar faces in their jaws and eyes in an unending process. Biting serpents swarm the big face. The snakes around the face represent the attacks that innocent people continue to suffer after having been through a lot. And in the lower right hand corner, I can see what appears to be Salvador Dali's handprint, which he maintained was left by his own hand.

There are message behind this painting for us. By looking this painting people can contemplate what conflict can do to their life by looking at the picture. The majority of Dali's works were influenced by conflict. He intended to demonstrate the impact of war on people's livelihoods, how it can rip them apart and leave them lonely and wretched. *The Face of War*

painting was a great way to show the horrors of war. This helped people to understand the importance of peace.

Doris Zinkeisen.



Figure 2 Human Laundry (1945)

Doris Zinkeisen was born on July 31, 1898, in Roseneath Village, Southland. Her full name is Doris Clare Zinkeisen. She worked as a painter, commercial artist, and writer in addition to being a stage and costume designer. Her work in theatre design was her calling card. She passed away in Badingham on January 3, 1991.

Belsen's image conjured me images of hell, or at least what I expect hell to look like. Skeletons shuffle around the ground. You may speak to someone and they would die right there in front of your eyes, just collapsing. 'There were dead bodies all over the place

This painting was made in 1945 by Doris Zinkeisen image depicts the scene. On April 11, 1945, the British 11th Armoured Division "liberated" it. When they arrived in Belsen, they were met with a scene of pure terror. The colony was littered with 13,000 unburied dead, and 60,000 people were hungry and sick. Richard Dimbleby of the BBC, who was embedded with the troops, described the scenes that met them as follows.

In this picture I can see A row of wooden tables, with an emaciated figure sitting or resting on top of the first three. A guy or woman in a white uniform is washing each of the figurines. Every table has a metal bucket at the foot, and a lady is seen leaving the room with a bucket

in each hand.

Nakamura Hiroshi.



Figure 3 Sunagawa #5 (1955)

Hiroshi Nakamura is a Japanese artist who is known for his role in the anime series On September 20, 1932, he was born in Shizuoka, Japan, and grew up in Kamakura and Kanazawa. He is a Japanese photographer who specialises in "reportage" and "surrealism."

Hiroshi Nakamura is a Japanese artist. This work of art was created in 1955. Sunagawa #5 is a two-point perspective painting showing fights between Japanese authorities and a combination of workers, women, Buddhist monks, and other activists during the Sunagawa Struggle in opposition to the proposed expansion of Tachikawa Airfield during the Sunagawa Struggle. And it's one of his most well-known art pieces.

He includes unique details in this art piece, such as a miniature figure of a priest standing in solidarity with local residents protesting the seizure of their land to expand the runways of a large US airbase.

Pablo Picasso.



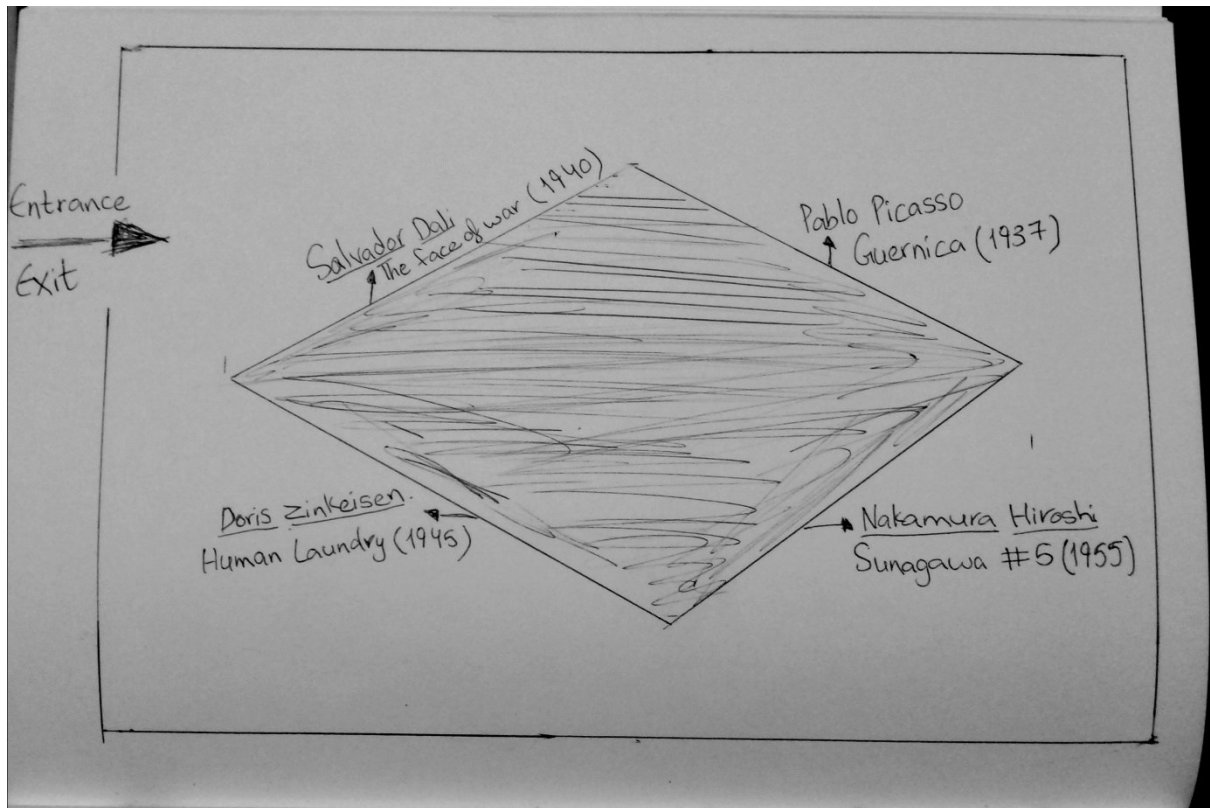
Figure 1Guernica (1937)

Pablo Picasso is a painter who lives and works in Spain. He was born in Malaga, Spain on October 25, 1881, and died in Mougins, France, on April 8, 1973. He spent the majority of his professional life in France as a sculptor, printer, ceramicist, and stage designer.

In June of 1937, the Cubist painter produced the renowned Guernica picture. And many art experts consider Guernica, a mural-sized oil painting, to be one of the most dramatic and powerful anti-war artworks in history. With a height of 3.49 metres (11 feet 5 inches) and a width of 7.76 metres (25 feet 6 inches)

The agony caused by violence and turmoil is shown in this picture. A gored horse, a bull, screaming ladies, a dead infant, a severed soldier, and flames are prominent in the composition.

My Exhibition Map



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