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Disclaimer

The views and opinions expressed in the articles published in this magazine are those of the authors and are not necessarily of the editorial team, PSI or the Managing Committee.





EDITORIAL

Our country has a rich heritage of art and culture. Many artists of different art forms like painting, sculpting, music, dance, drama, etc. have gained fame all over the world and enriched our lives. This is true for the art of photography also. There have been many legendary photographers in India. Late Shri Jagan Mehta was one such legend whose work span was from the pre-independence to post-independence era. He is well known for his artistic documentation of Mahatma Gandhiji's freedom movement. We will get to know about this great artist and his work in the column, 'Legends of Photography' written by Shri Anil Risal Singh.

In one more article, Shri Deepak Bartakke explains the technique of 'Zoom Burst Photography'.

Dr. Adwait Aphale balances well his profession and his passion for photography. He has extensively traveled the world for wildlife photography. He has shared his experience of shooting wildlife in Mana Pools National Park in Africa, which is a UNESCO declared world heritage site.

In the month of February, PSI had arranged an outing to Konkan. Some of the participant members have shared their images taken during the outing.

Rajendra Waghmare

Røjendra Waghman.

Chief Editor



RESULT OF MONTHLY COMPETITION: FEB 2022 JUDGE: SAURABH BHATTACHARYYA MEMBERS (COLOUR)











RESULT OF MONTHLY COMPETITION: FEB 2022 MEMBERS (COLOUR)





MEMBERS ACCEPTED ENTRIES (COLOUR)



BLUE BEAUTY AMOD KUMAR



MEMBERS ACCEPTED ENTRIES (COLOUR)



BONDA TRIBAL WOMAN AMOD KUMAR



MERMAID MUSIC SAMAR KHAN



HOPES NIKHIL PANCHAL



MORNING CHITCHAT NILESH GANTHADE



MEMBERS ACCEPTED ENTRIES (COLOUR)



SISTERS NIKHIL PANCHAL



YELLOW WALL AMOD KUMAR



MEMBERS (MONOCHROME)











MEMBERS (MONOCHROME)





MEMBERS ACCEPTED ENTRIES (MONOCHROME)



DARK ROOM SAMAR KHAN



EKAGRATA
SURESH BANGERA



MEMBERS ACCEPTED ENTRIES (MONOCHROME)



GARLIC NILESH GANTHADE



MORNING BATH NILESH GANTHADE



MY CATCH
NILESH GANTHADE



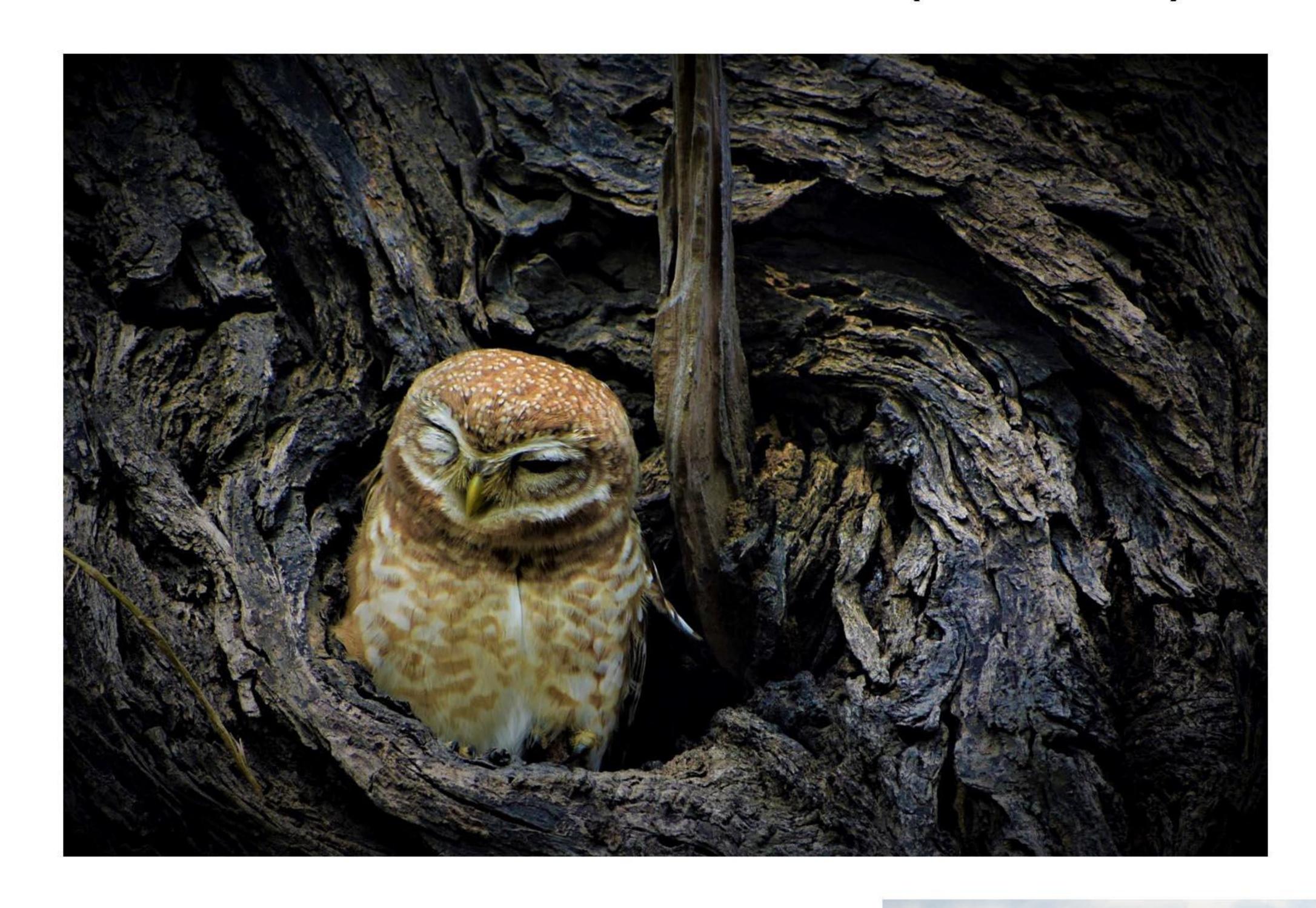
SPECS SHADOW PRASAD MANTRI



TEMPLE CHANDRASHEKHAR SALUNKHE



BEGINNERS (COLOUR)











BEGINNERS (COLOUR)

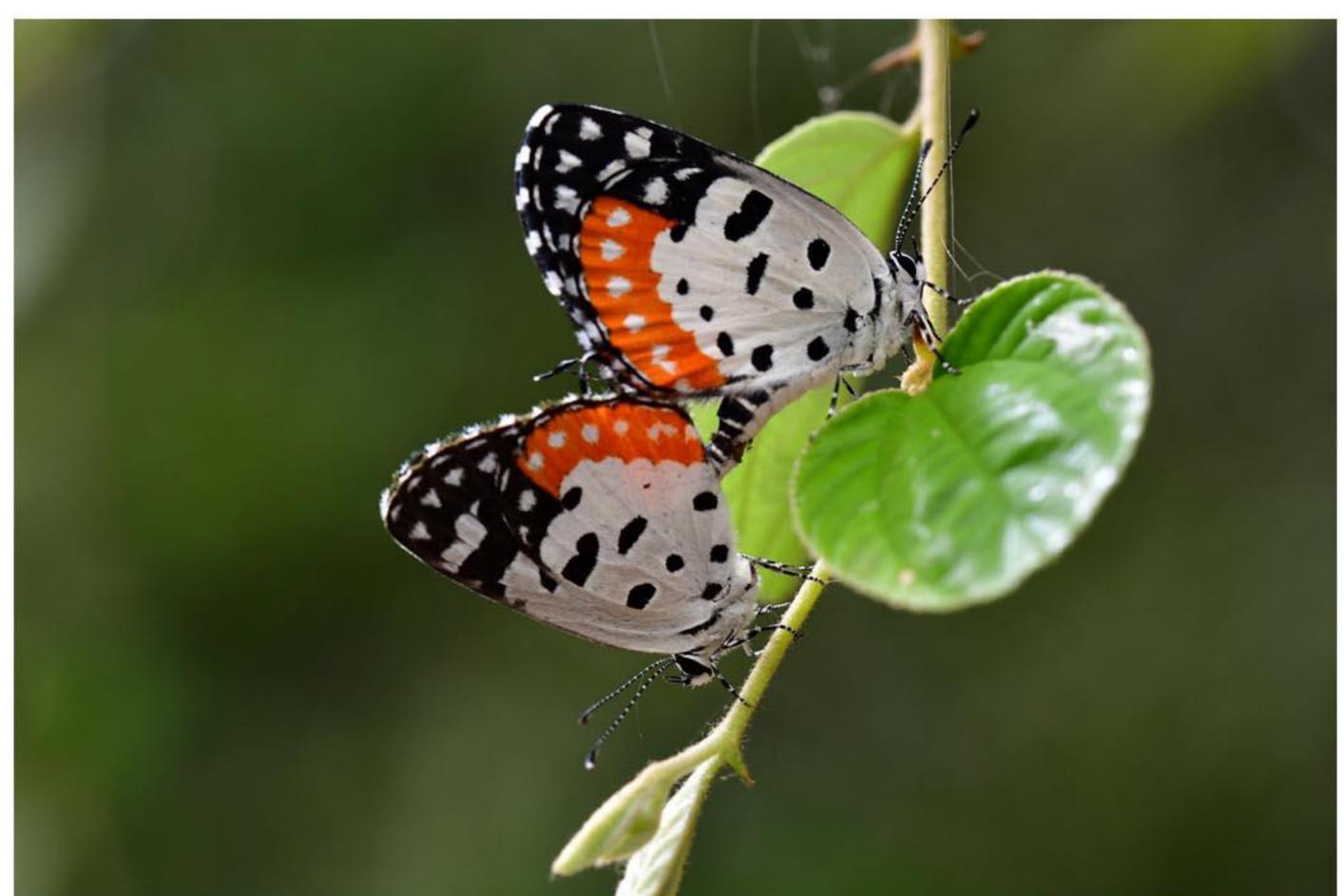




BEGINNERS ACCEPTED ENTRIES (COLOUR)



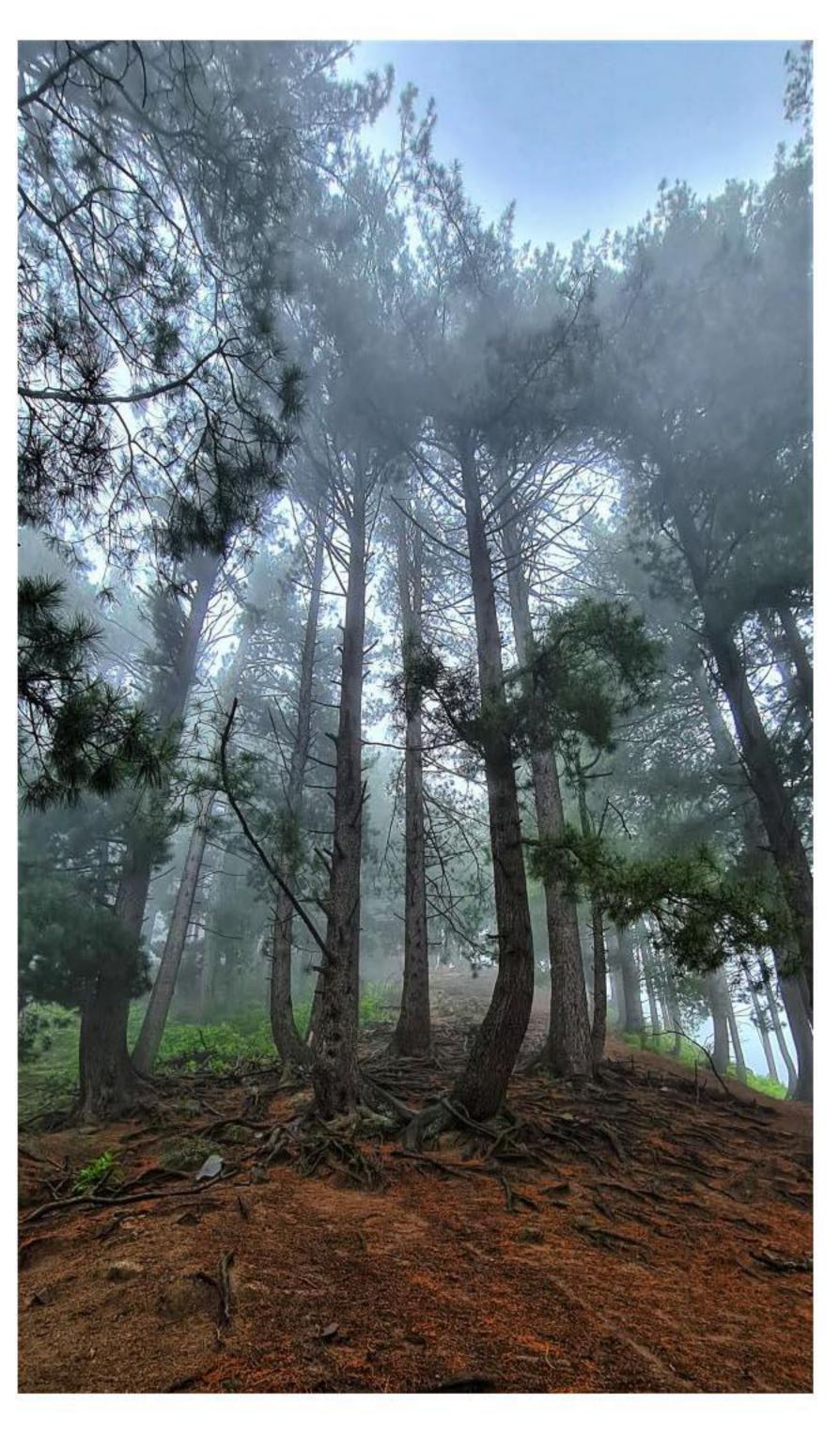
BETTER TOGRTHER MEENA MADKAIKR



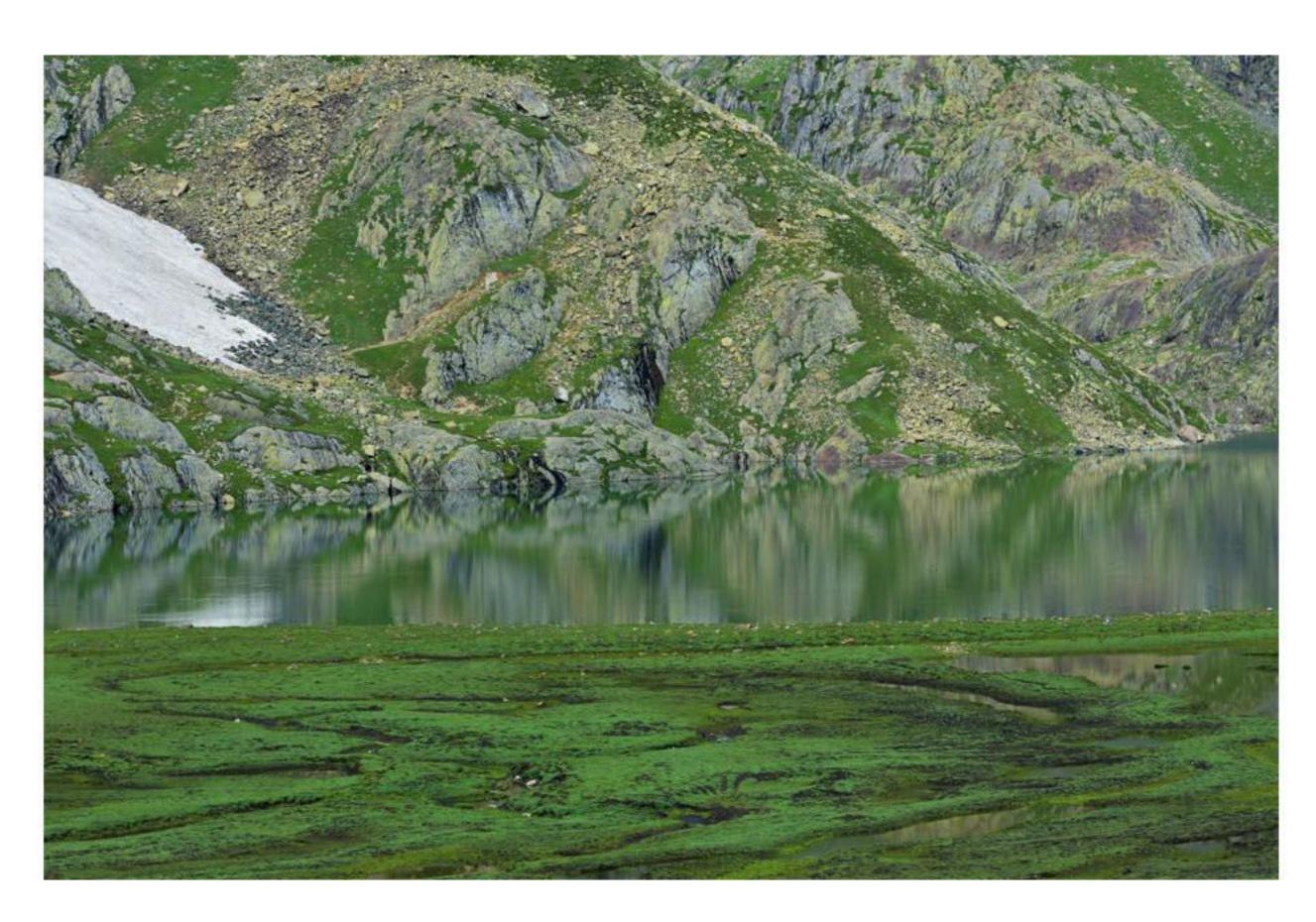
RED PIERROT MATING ASHVINI K CHHABRA



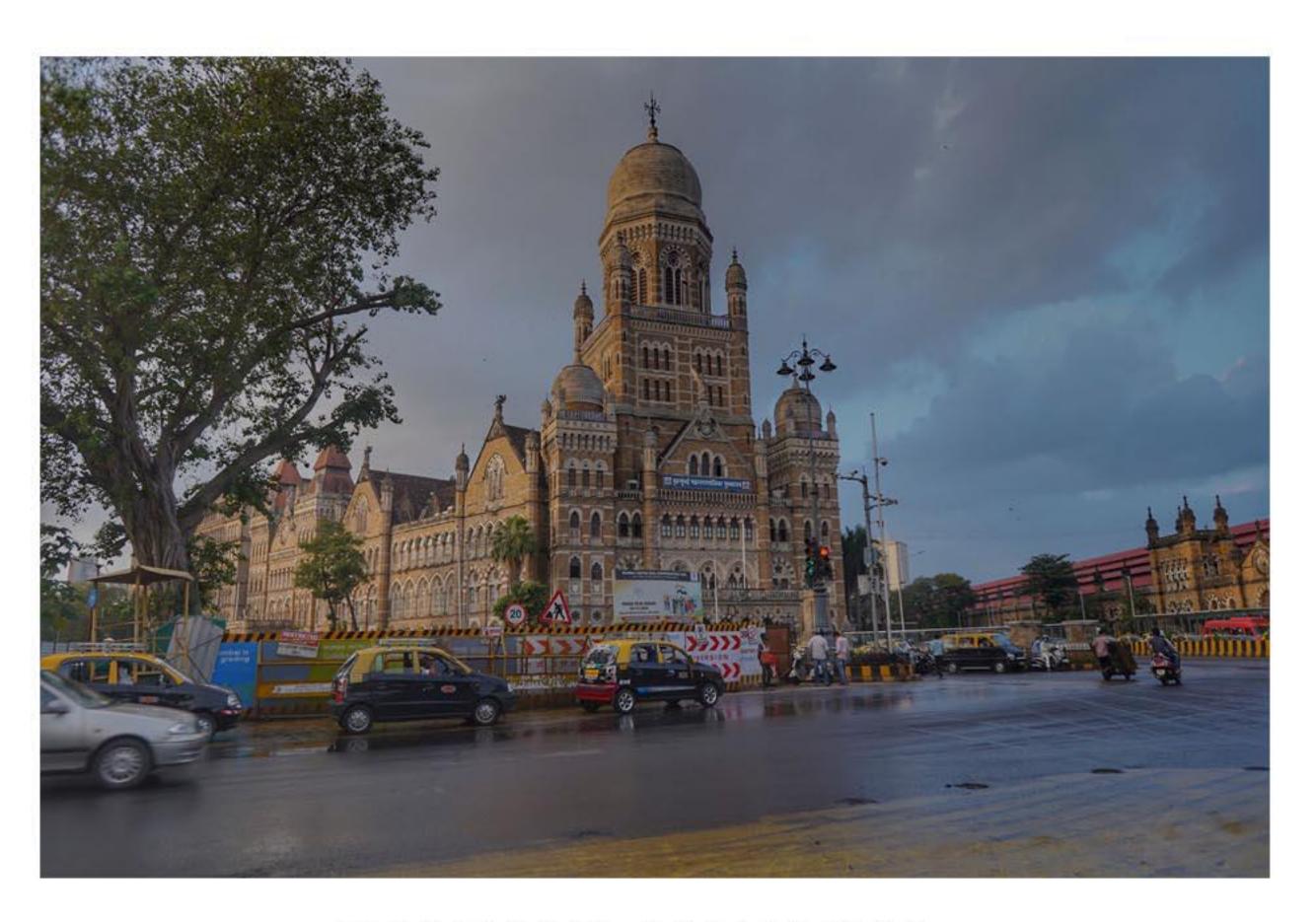
BEGINNERS ACCEPTED ENTRIES (COLOUR)



DHUND VRINDA NADKARNI



WATERSCAPE AJEETA CHAWAN



BMC HO-MUMBAI HARISH CHANDORKAR



BEGINNERS (MONOCHROME)











BEGINNERS (MONOCHROME)





BEGINNERS ACCEPTED ENTRIES (MONOCHROME)



BOMBIL VRINDA NADKARNI



WATCHING NEW BEGINNING HARISH CHANDORKAR



BEGINNERS ACCEPTED ENTRIES (MONOCHROME)



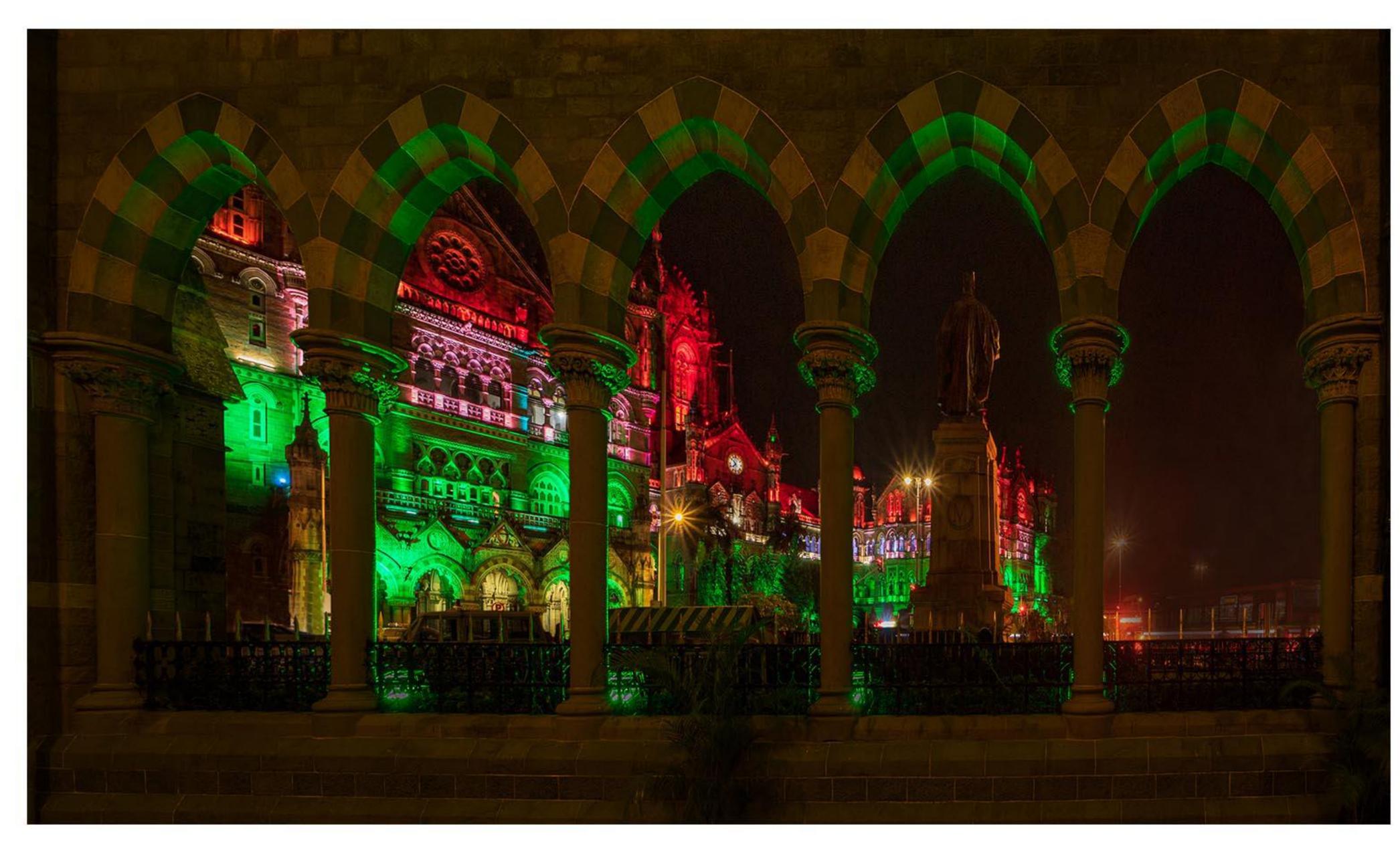
ISMILE BUILDING, FORT MEENA MADKAIKR

BEGINNING OF LIFE HARISH CHANDORKAR



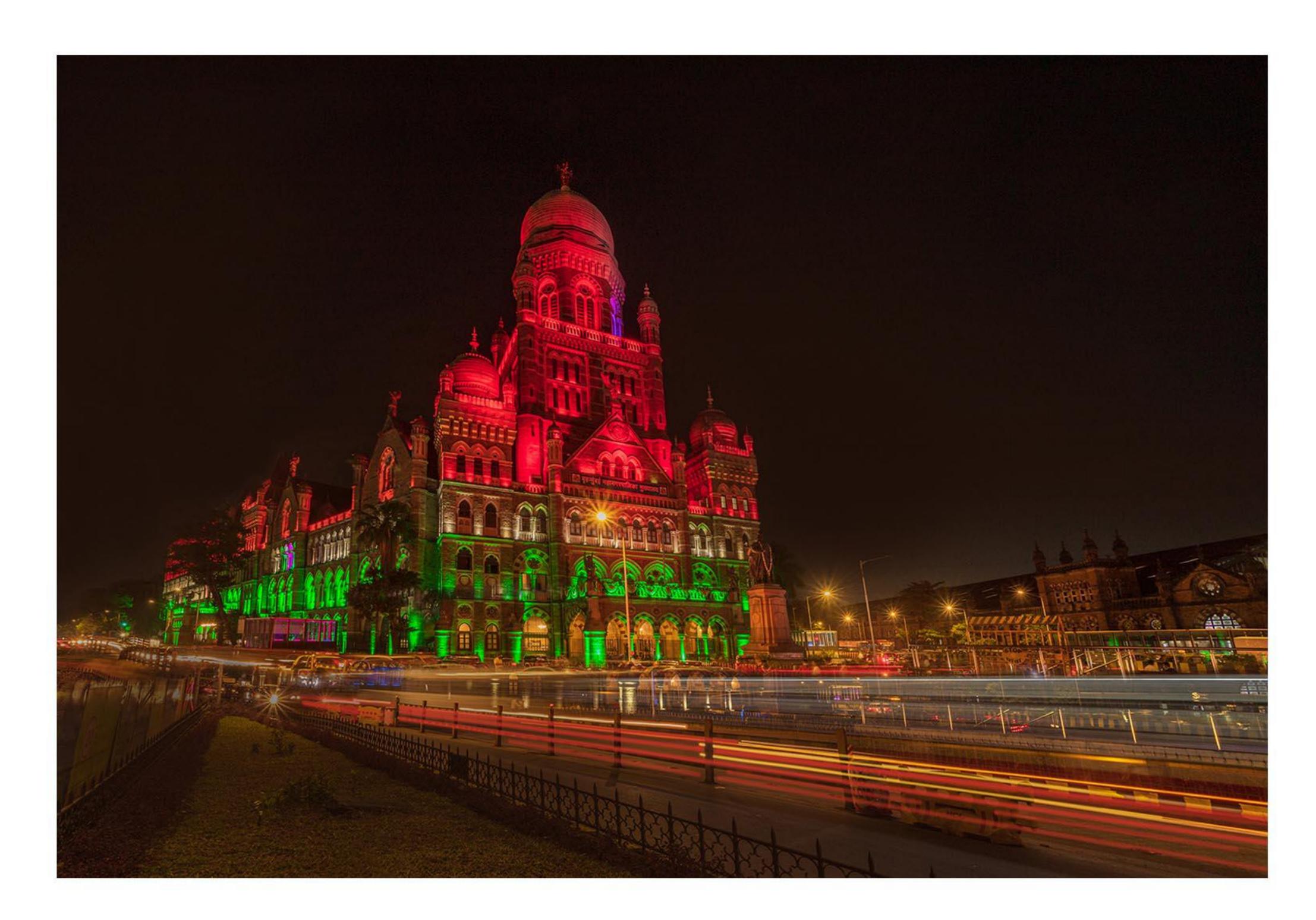


OUTING









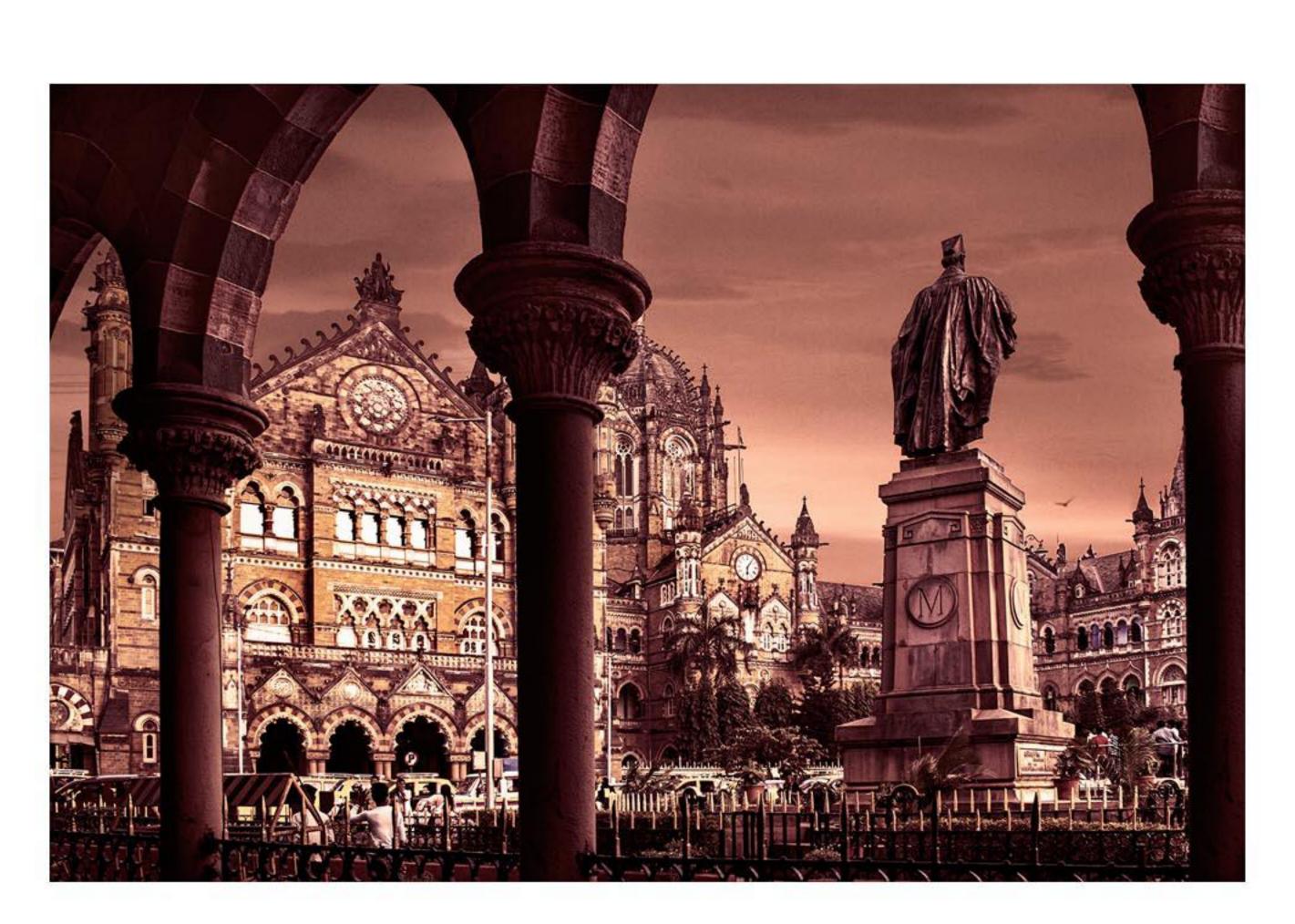


OUTING





OUTING ACCEPTED ENTRIES



ARCH VIEW
SHEKHAR MANGAONKAR



CST 2
RAVINDRA DEODHAR



OUTING ACCEPTED ENTRIES



STRUGGLE RAJEEV DUDHALKAR



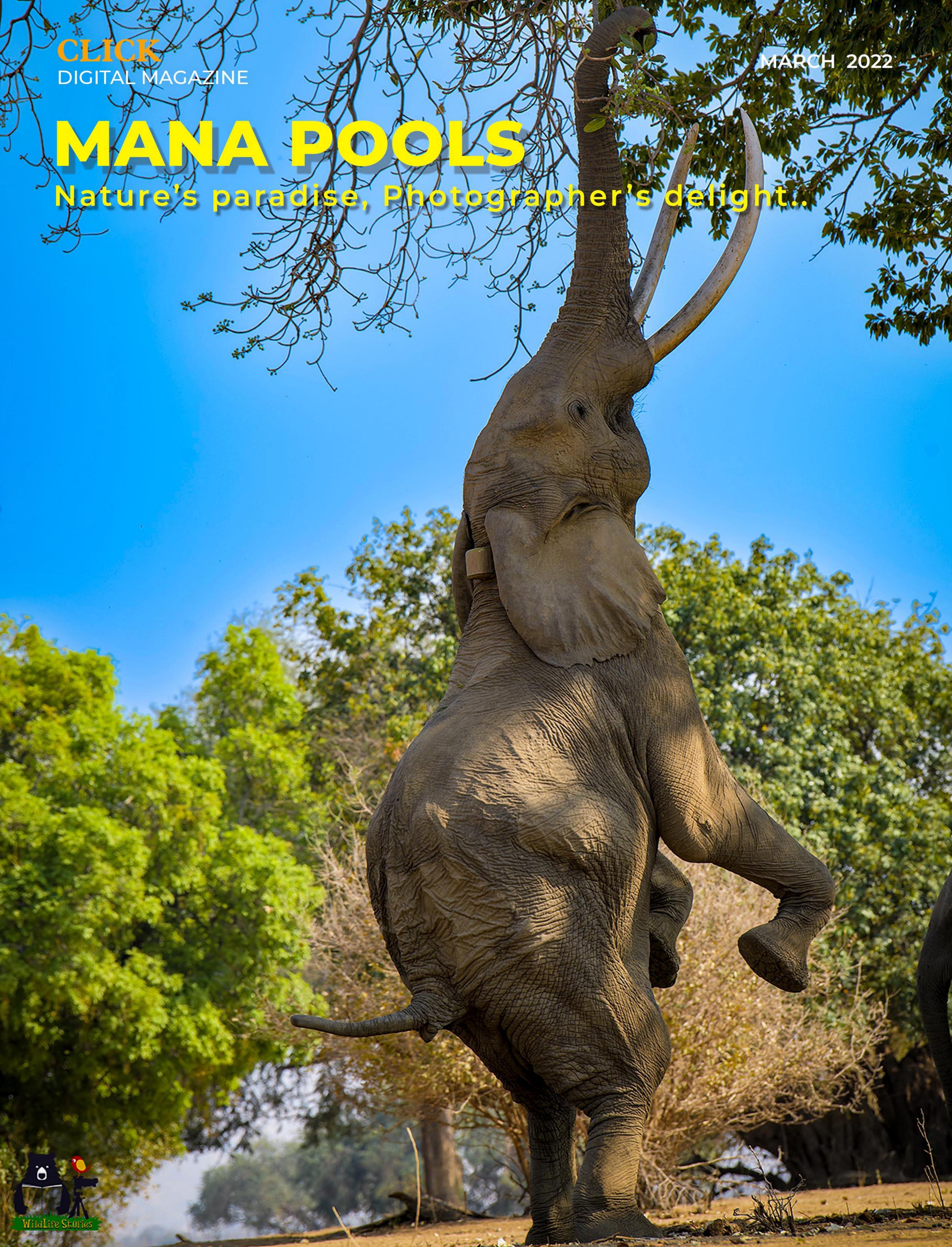
CST 1
RAVINDRA DEODHAR



WAVE RAJEEV DUDHALKAR

SPEED OF MUMBAI YOGESH KSHIRSAGAR









Mana pools is a UNESCO declared world heritage site. The Mana Pools National Park, Sapi and Chewore Safari Areas is an area of dramatic landscape and ecological processes. Physically protected by the Zambezi River to the north and the steep escarpment (which rises to over 1,000 m from the valley floor) to the south, this substantial property of 676,600 ha provides shelter for immense congregations of Africa's large mammal populations which concentrate in its flood plains.

The property is composed of three contiguous protected areas comprising the Mana Pools National Park (219,600 ha), Sapi Safari Area (118,000 ha) and Chewore Safari Area (339,000 ha) covering an entire area of 676,600 ha. Three other contiguous conservation areas, although not included in the property, include the Urungwe Safari Area (287,000 ha), Dande Safari Area (52,300 ha) and the Doma Safari Area (76,400 ha). In addition the Lower Zambezi National Park in Zambia (409,200 ha) is contiguous on the opposite bank of the river.

Mana pools hosts variety of flora and fauna and incredible range of mammals including big five. Entire purpose of visiting mana pools was to witness and capture the animals in most scenic set up. Mana pools is blessed with characteristic and charismatic highly saturated light.

Mana means "four" in local Shona language. In the dry season the Zambezi River dries up leaving water in 4 large pools inside the park which attracts entire wildlife ensuring great sightings.





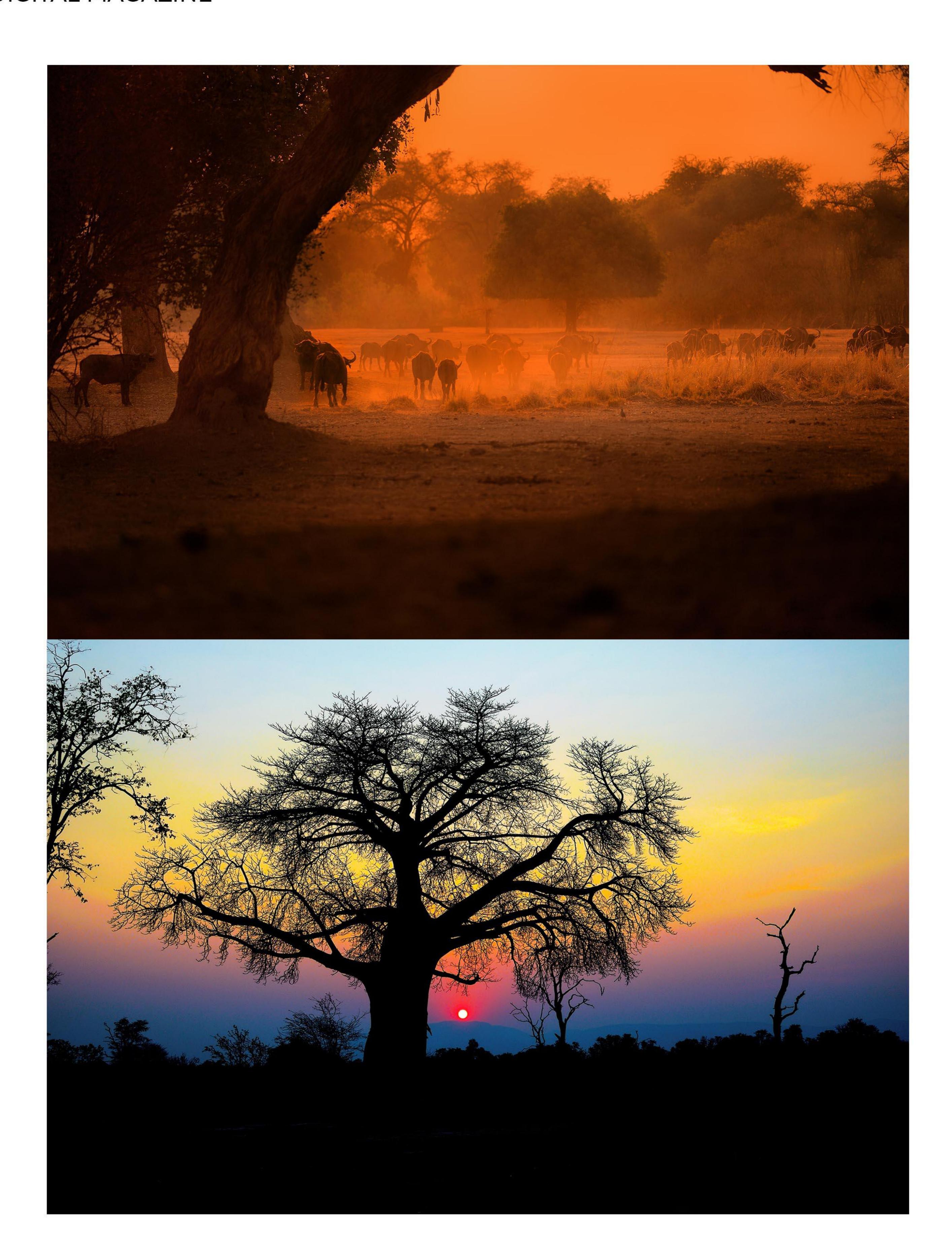


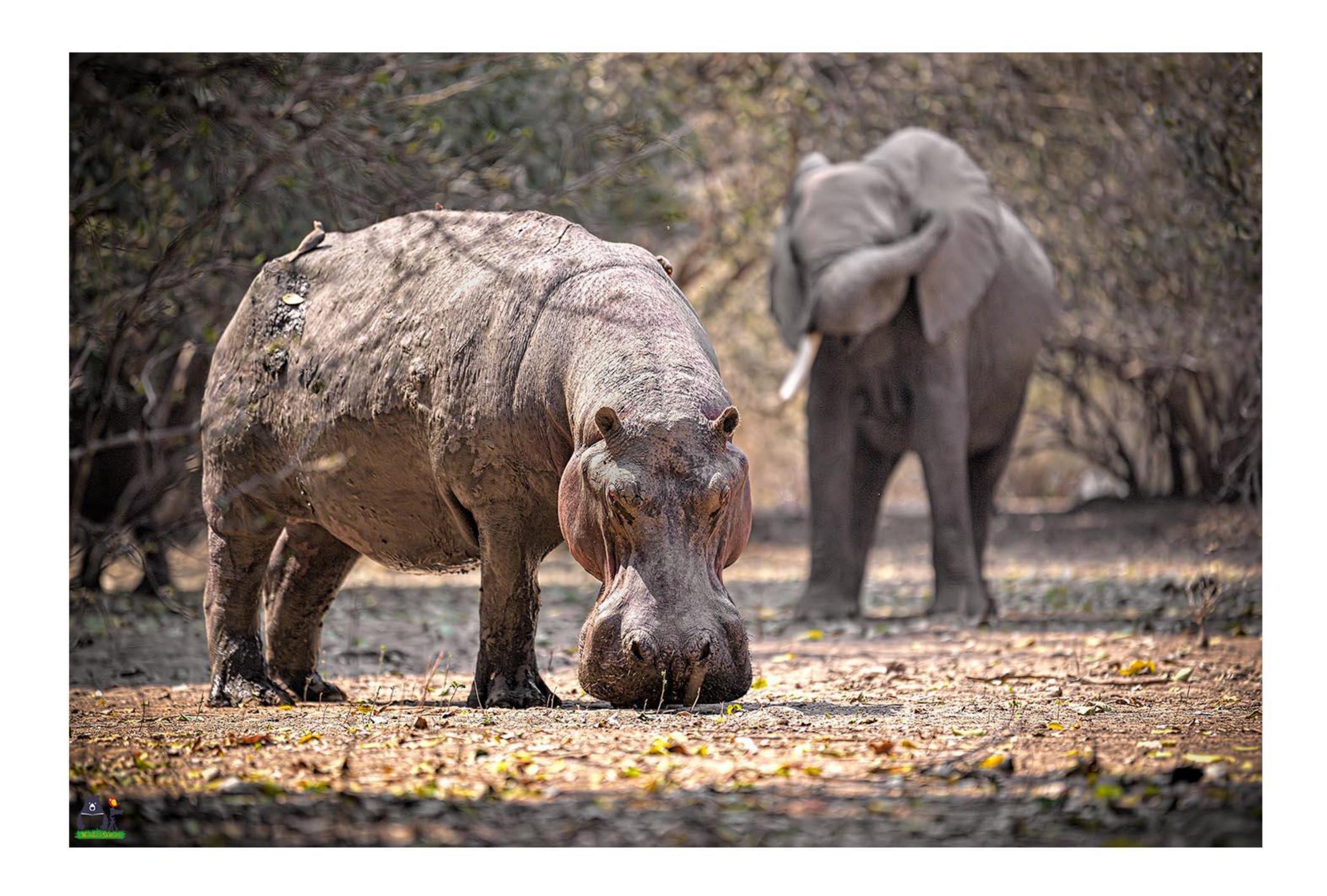
We decided to visit mana pools purely for hard-core photography purpose. Elephants, wild buffaloes, wild dogs, hippos are the main attractions which you can approach on foot and try to go as close as they could allow.

Planning: - Best season to visit Mana pools is after the rains have stopped and sun starts drying up the Zambezi water. August to October is the ideal season, though one can enjoy green backgrounds in June, July, August & September are preferred months as after that temperature starts rising and can reach up to 45 degree Celsius in day time, making photography difficult and challenging.

Mana pools offers Govt. owned tented sites, camps which are quite cheap and are decent. It needs prebooking at least 6 months as they are in high demand and get booked very fast. They provide only bedding, solar lamp and a well-maintained kitchen. So entire meal plan and its raw material needs to be carried along with you while going in. You won't get anything nearby as it's completely cut off from outer world. There is no public transport to drop you at Mana pools.







Journey: - We flew from Mumbai to Harare and camped there for night and set out for Mana Pools the next day morning.

Harare to Mana pools was almost a 6 -7 hrs journey. Anticipating some hurdles, new road, un-known road conditions and some rest in between for nature's call, we started our journey at 5 a.m.

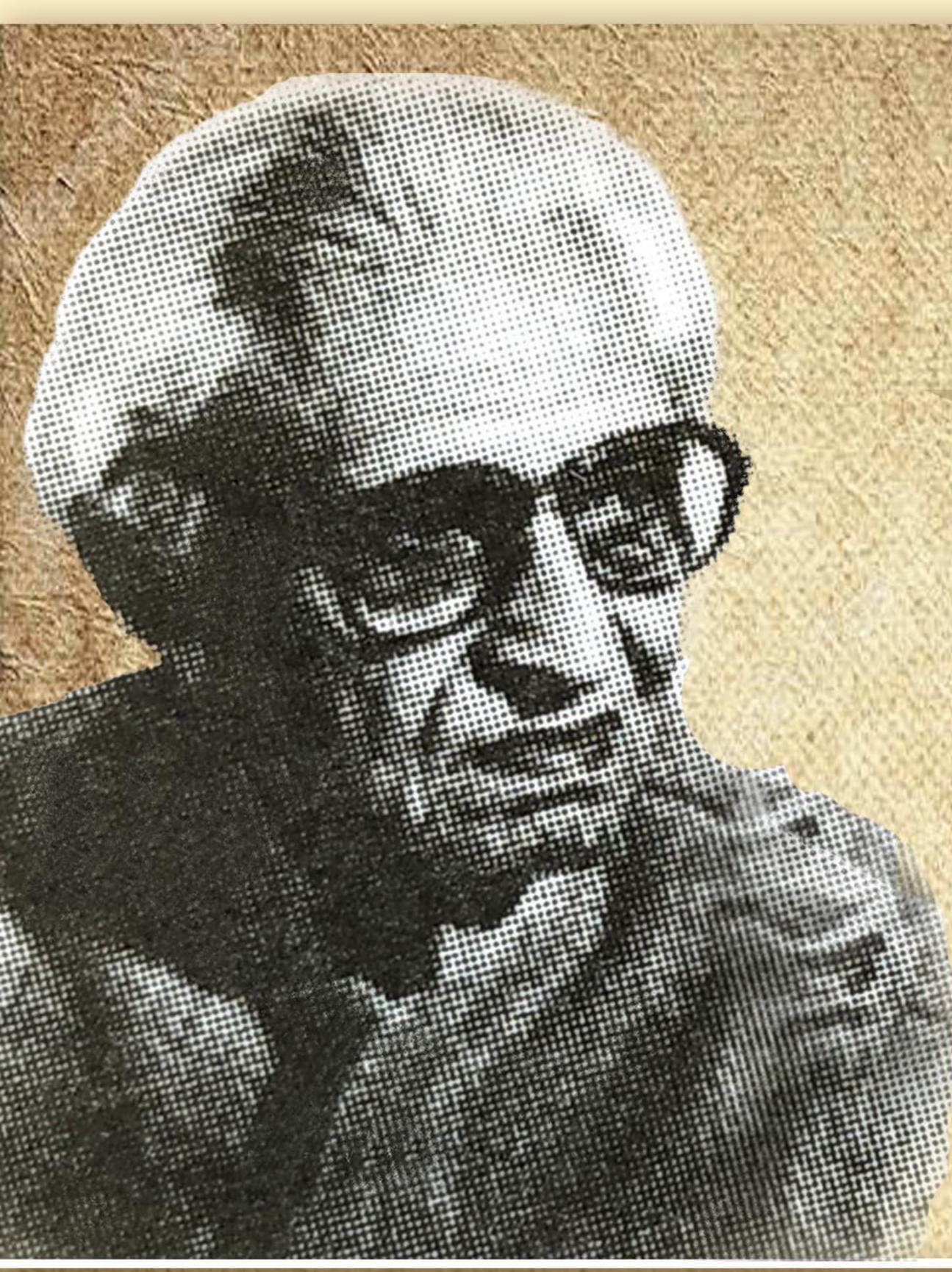
After completing the formalities, we headed down through the ghat section. Just after 1000 meters we took right turn to reach another main gate of Mana pools called "Chimutsi" gate. The rangers at the gate verified our documents, checked our vehicle and also warned us against the Tse-Tse flies which can be very dangerous.

Mana pools offers you full day safari, but with guided and guarded tours one can go from morning 6 to 11 and 3 to 7 because guides do need rest. In case of some exciting sighting there is no limit. As long as you can walk your safari is on. After 7p.m. coming out of your campsite is banned as there are high chances that just beside your camp a lion or leopard might be munching its dinner or waiting to hunt.

(To be continued...)



Dr. Adwait Aphale



LEGENDS OF PHOTOGRAPHY

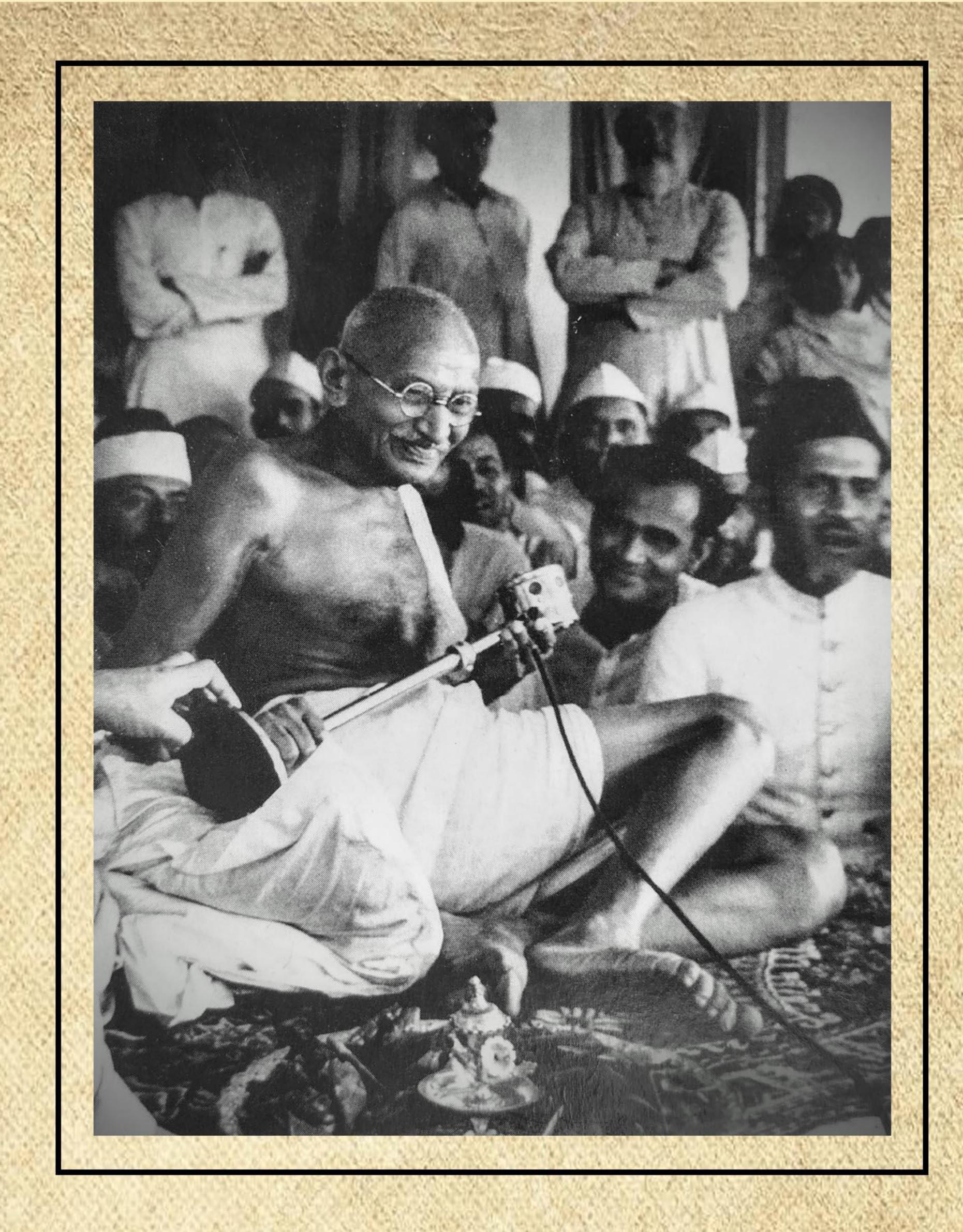


Late. Mr. Jagan Mehta (1909 - 2003)

Jagan Mehta, a Gandhian from Gujarat, was born on 11th May 1909 in Viramgam, Ahemdabad district. His passion towards the arts was from a young age and in 1934 he joined Raval's School of Art at Kum Karyalaya. It was here that he first took an interest in photography and dark room work. In 1934 he was awarded a scholarship to study photography reproduction techniques in Vienna, Austria.

Jagan Mehta learned painting under Late Kala Guru of Gujarat, the master painter Shri Ravishankar Raval at 'Kumar Karyalaya', Ahmedabad. However, in 1934 he studied mechanical photography at Vienna, Austria. A self- developed skill in photography and the painter's insight resulted into fine compositions, and also sensitive and poetic perspective in his photographs. Since the first snap taken of Mahatma Gandhi in 1933, he had the craving to document his life in posterity. Jagan Mehta joined the independence movement and was able to capture Gandhi's inner turmoil during his last peace march to Bihar in early 1947. Later on Jagan Mehta taught photography at C.N. Fine Arts College, Ahmedabad, and was a founder member of Niharika, the club of Gujarat pictorialists. His photographs were exhibited at various places in India and abroad, and received several awards.

He took innumerable number of historical photographs of Mahatma Gandhi. These photographs brought him national and international recognition. They have been exhibited all over the globe, including for a year and half in United States alone. Mehta's motivation for taking these photographs was a hope that they would become historical documents, and thus an important part of Gandhi's legacy.



The Noakhali carnage took place on October 1946, a year before India's independence. To calm down the riots, Gandhi set forth on a march in Bengal as well as in Bihar, in a notion to bring forth peace. Mehta documented this march in Bihar. Mehta has eloquently documented this misery in pictorial form; his evocative studies are a result of the proximity he shared with his subject, and they allow us a rare insight into the sorrows and agonies suffered by Gandhi.

By looking at these photographs we can see how Mehta emancipated the strife Gandhi was facing. One of the images show Gandhi going for a walk, with his hands on two associates and the tall figure of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, walking by his side. The photograph has received immortality because of its perfect light and shade. The photographs of Gandhi by Jagan Mehta evoke a sensation of beauty, although they document a time of great misery in India.

Mehta captures the impossibility of one man's humanitarian thought. Even though Gandhi's ideals were accepted as divine by the people, they weren't always implemented into their lives.







Mehta brought to light the inner feelings of Gandhi in pictorial form. Now in the 21st century, through these photographs, one can actually feel a glimpse of the hardship Gandhi went through, in trying to create a united country. These photographs made Mehta world famous, but never rich. On return to Ahmadabad in 1948, he opened a studio, which closed in 1954. To succeed in business was perhaps not in Mehta's destiny.

From 1957, for 10 years he served as an official photographer. His last job was at the Prince of Wales Museum in Bombay, where he documented stone carvings, bronze sculptures and paintings.

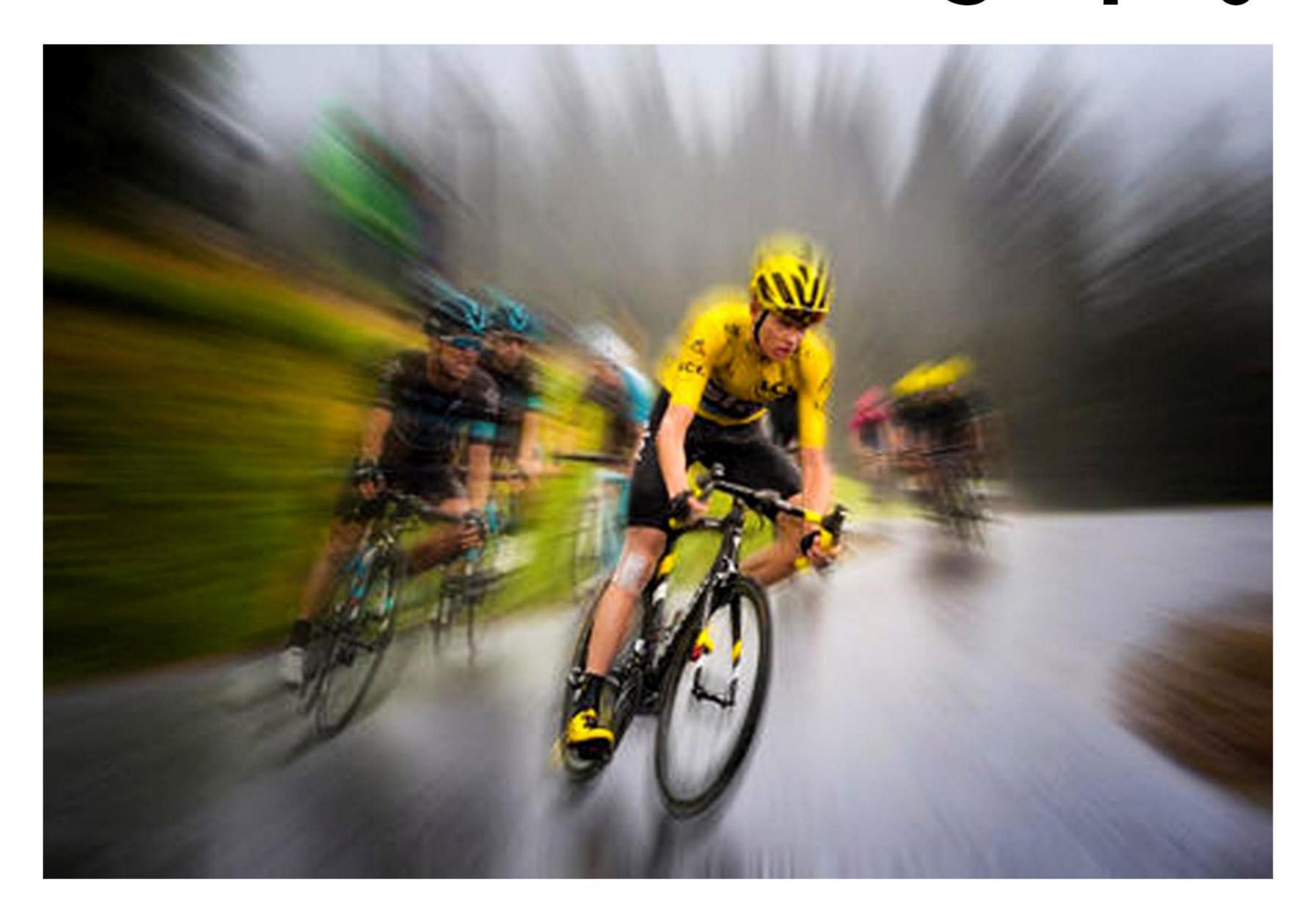
Mehta was known by his peers and friends to be a jovial and enthusiastic person during his lifetime. Even during his last years, he was keen on teaching photography to young students. Even at the age of 80 he was determined that he could still wield a camera. Jagan Bhai passed away on 10th February 2003.



MFIAP, ARPS, Hon.FIP, Hon.LCC, FFIP,AIIPC, Hon.FSoF, Hon.FPAC, Hon.TPAS, Hon. FSAP, Hon.FICS, Hon.PSGSPC, Hon.FPSNJ, Hon. FWPAI, Hon. FGGC, Hon. GA-PSGSPC,



Zoom Burst Photography



The zoom effect is a picture which look like the subject is either moving towards or away from you with motion lines.

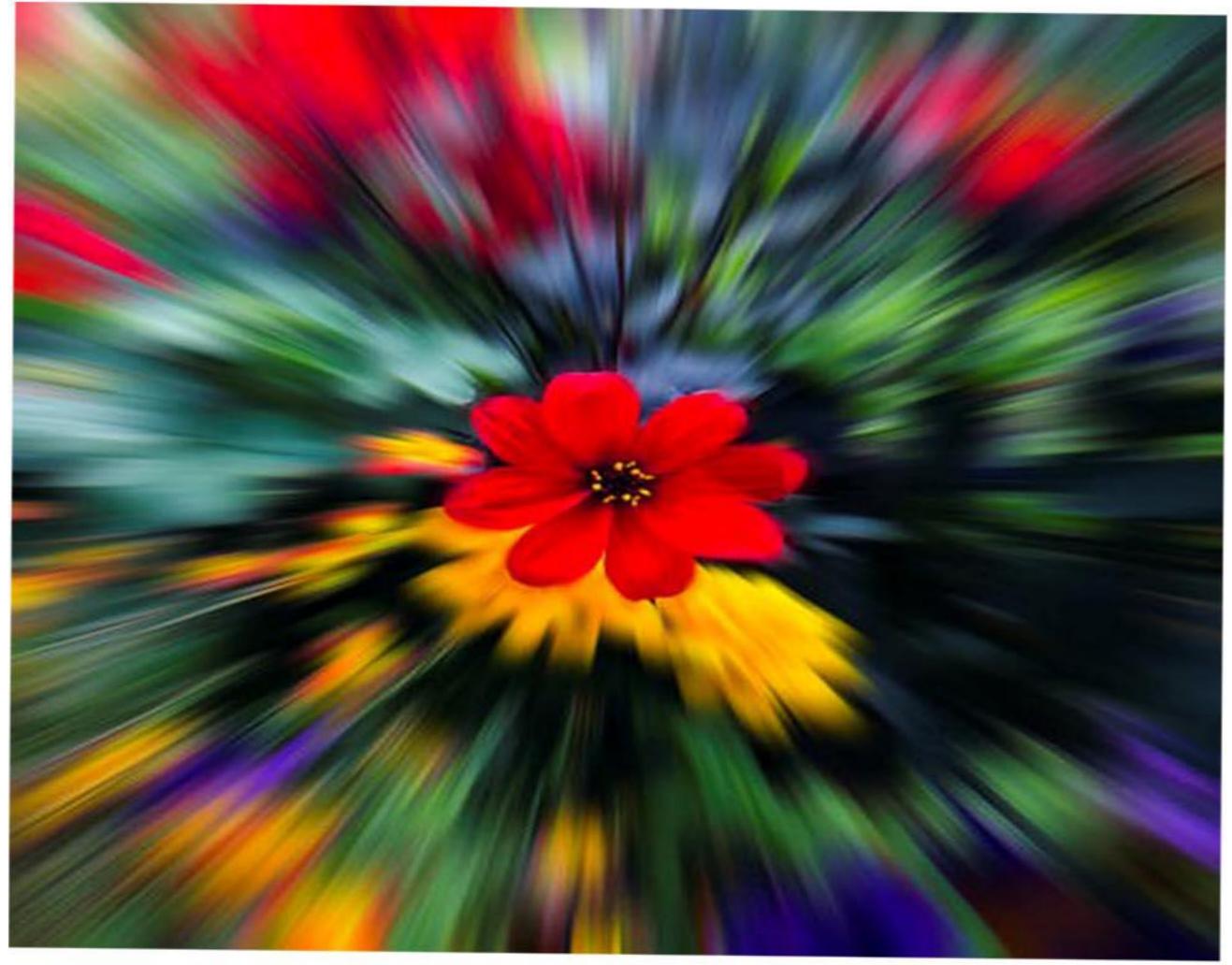
How to take zoom burst photographs

Taking a zoom burst photo is a simple technique, in fact, you can even do this handheld.

The effect is achieved by changing the focal length of your camera lens during a long exposure. Follow these steps:

- 1] Choose a scene that has mixed areas of light. You can use a forest with mottled light, or an apartment building where some lights are on and some are off.
- 2] The exposure should be between half a second and 2 seconds long.
- 3] You can take this photo handheld but it's better to use a tripod.





4] Change the focal length of the lens during the exposure.

Zooming out tends to work better during the night for longer exposures, and zooming in works better during the day.

- The change in focal length creates streaks of color and light that appear to burst from the center of the frame. It's a great way of adding a sense of movement, or to simply enhance a scene by giving it an abstract feel.
- · Scenes full of color or patterns work particularly well, as the end result will be an array of colorful streaks and lines.
- Another element that you can add to this technique is light. You can do this with virtually any light but the most common one is obviously the flash. Fire it during your long exposure and you'll freeze part of the image while still getting movement behind and around it.



DEEPAK BARTAKKE
FPSI, FIIPC, FFIP, AFIAP, Hon. FAPA









PHOTOS CAPTURED BY MANOJ AMBADKAR





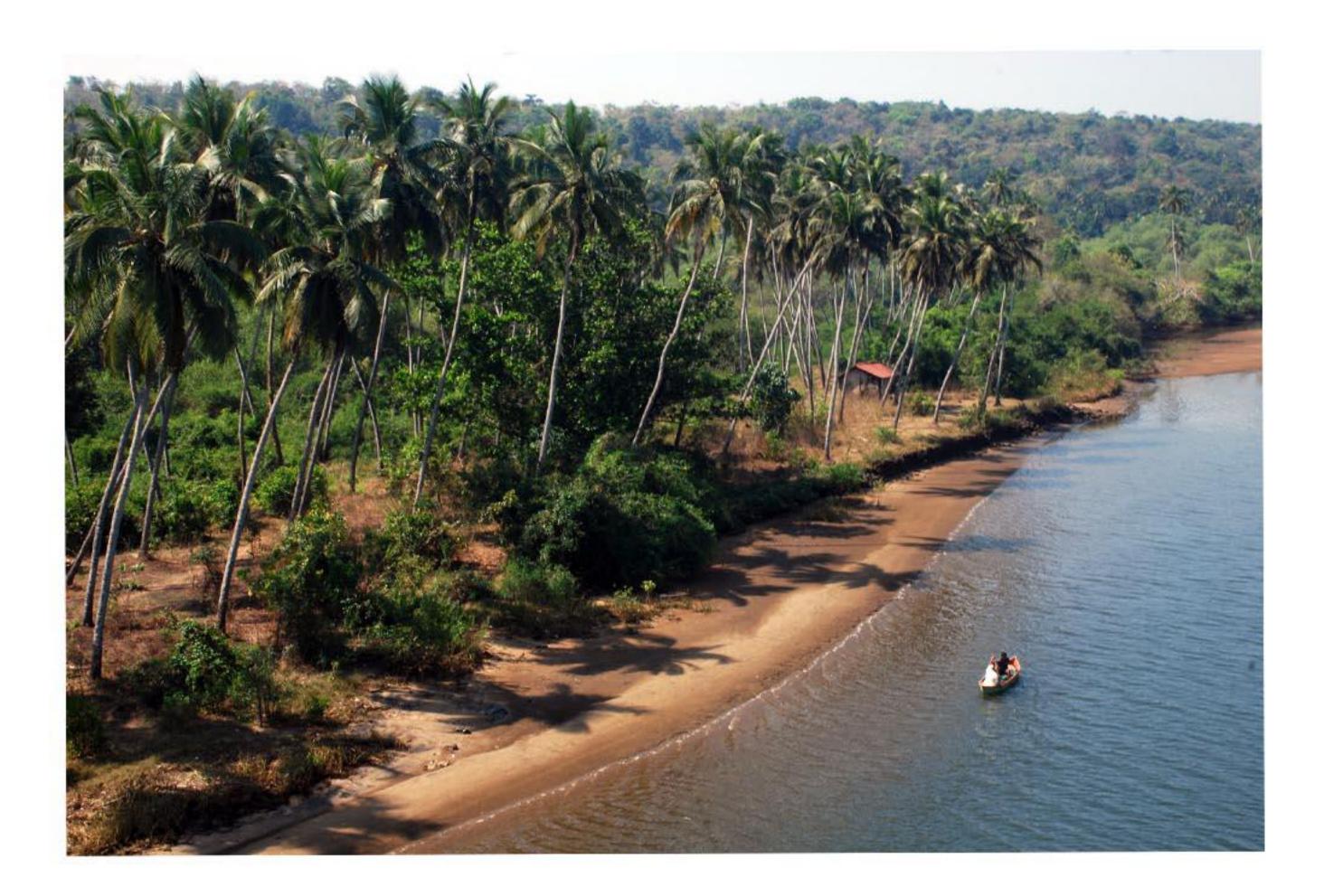
PHOTOS CAPTURED BY MILIND JOSHI







PHOTOS CAPTURED BY PANKAJ NARSHANA





PHOTOS CAPTURED BY GIRISH KAMBLE

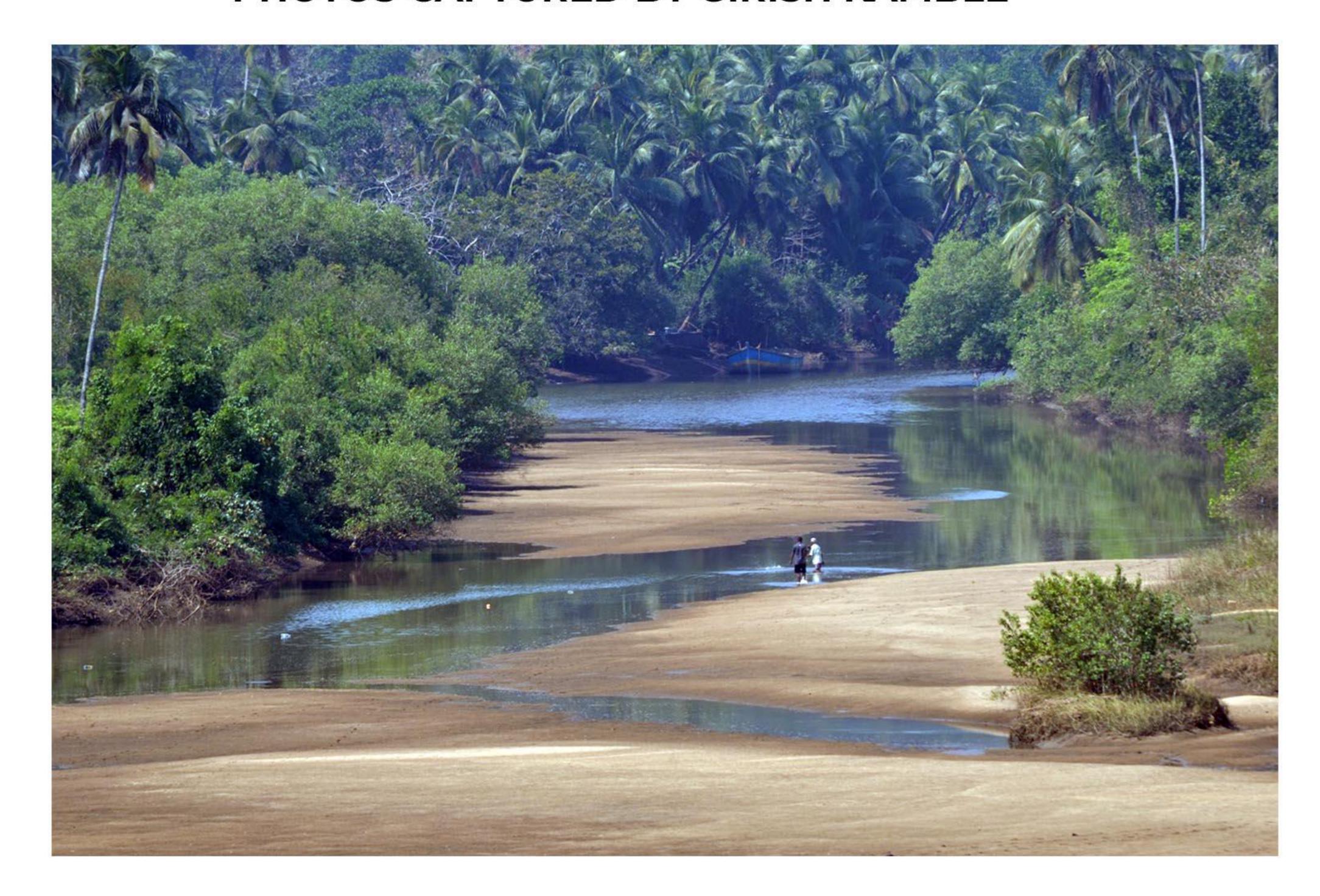
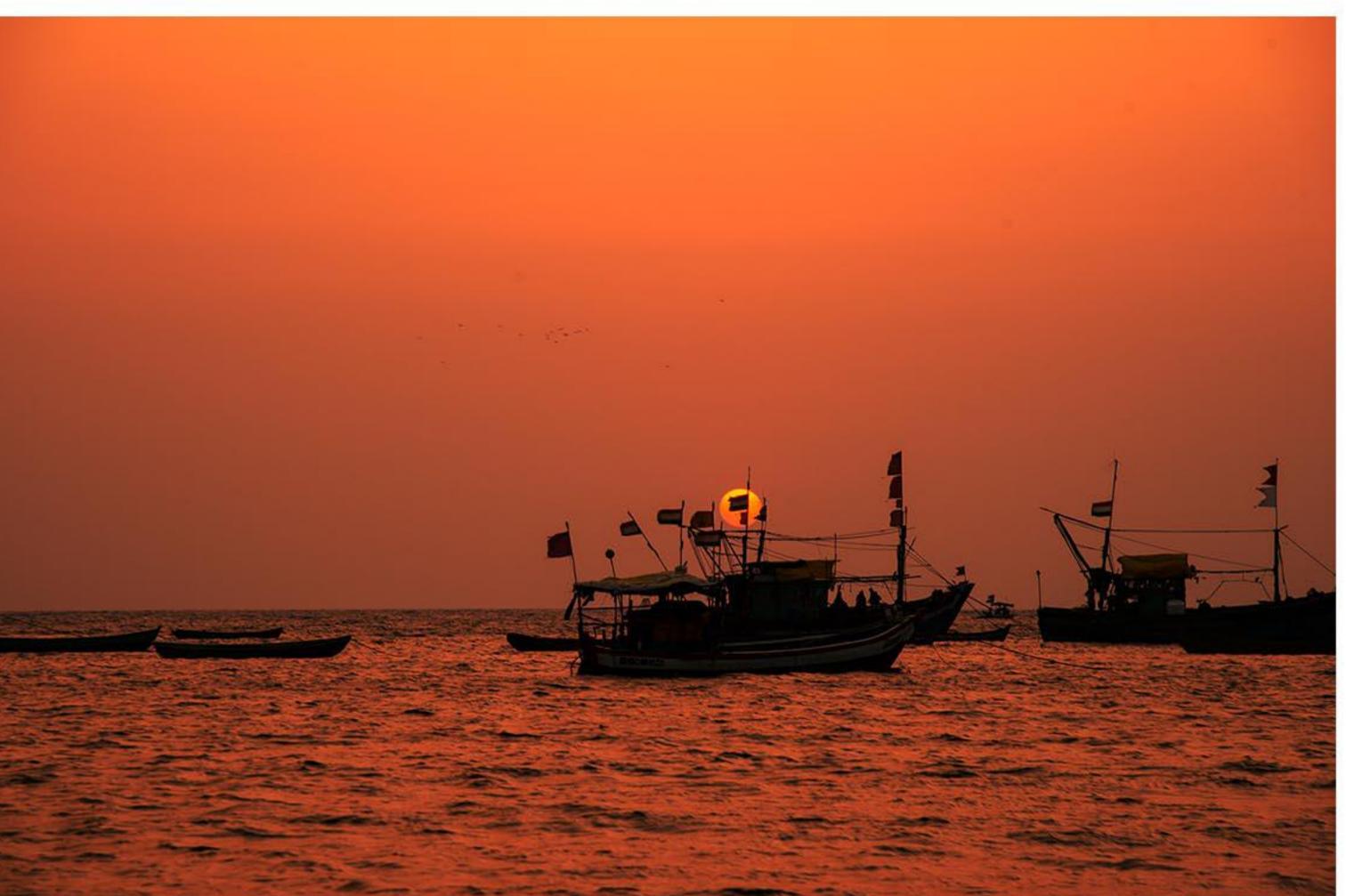


PHOTO CAPTURED BY SATYASHEEL KAMBLE









PHOTOS CAPTURED BY RAJENDRA WAGHMARE



PHOTOS CAPTURED BY VRINDA NADKARNI



