

Guidelines

- Photographers must keep in mind that the nature of the Frames Photography Grants is largely documentary. Therefore, though we would like every photographer to work in their own creative style and artistic freedom, the themes and images should be visually informative and contextual (not abstract).
- The photographer must be knowledgeable about the subject and will be expected to do in-depth subject research *before* engaging in the shooting process.
- Images must be shot in 300 dpi resolution and minimum file size 6mb (at least 1500 px on the longer side). All images must be shot in RAW with a corresponding jpg file.
- The images should each be unique, and not include 'similar' (photographs shot in quick sequence of the same composition without difference in content or context). Sahapedia will decide what qualifies as 'similar' photographs, and if necessary, reject them. Photographers are expected to choose the best shot from a set of 'similar' photographs and submit only the most suitable image.
- Images with noticeable blur, shake, defocus aberration, heavy tilt, inappropriate cropping, heavy grain, severe burn, fish-eye distortion (if used creatively, fish eye lenses can be used, however, they also create heavy distortion which should be avoided) and other optical aberrations will not be accepted. Photographers are expected to select the appropriate images before sending them for a review.
- In case of shooting panoramas, photographers should clearly mention that the image is a panorama and submit the original set of images used to create the panorama. This set will be treated as a combined single image (e.g. if five images have been stitched together to make one panorama, the five images will be treated as one image in the final count). Sahapedia will retain rights to stitch the panorama from the individual images.
- The photographer should be able to provide specific details if later asked by Sahapedia as part of the narrative or the captions. For this purpose, the photographer must keep record of details like place names, names of people, terminologies specific to rituals and other practices in local languages etc.
- If a photographer is working in an unfamiliar language environment, they must take help of a translator to get the correct spellings and their relevant English translations.
- If necessary, a photographer must be willing to return to a site more than once to cover processes which are conducted over a duration of time.