UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF COMPUTING

PROJECT REPORT

Program Name: BCA

Subject Name/Code: Desktop Publishing

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Section: BCA – 2 "A"

Title – The legacy of Indira Gandhi

Submitted to:

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Process

1. Set Up the Canvas

- Open Adobe Photoshop and create a new document with a suitable size (e.g., 1080x1920 pixels for a vertical format).
- Choose a high resolution (300 DPI) for better quality.

2. Background Layer

- Use a dark, cloudy, or misty texture as the background layer to create a moody atmosphere. You can either find a cloud texture online or use Photoshop's brushes to paint one.
- Apply a **Gaussian Blur** (Filter > Blur > Gaussian Blur) to make it less distracting and blend well with other elements.

3. Adding the Characters

- Import or paste the images of the main characters. In this example, there's a split image of a character's face (half human, half skeletal or monster form).
- Use the **Pen Tool** (P) to carefully cut out the character from the original images. Place the face in the top section of your canvas.
- Position the body in the bottom center as the focal point facing the split-face portrait.

4. Creating the Split Face Effect

- Place the two images (human side and monster side) next to each other, aligning them at the center.
- Add a **Layer Mask** to each layer, then use a **Soft Brush** (with black as the foreground color) to blend the edges where the two halves meet, creating a seamless split effect.
- To enhance the split line, you can add a glowing line in the middle:
    - Use the **Brush Tool** with a light blue color to draw a line along the center. ₒ Apply a **Outer Glow** effect in the Layer Style to make it emit light.

5. Add Background Characters or Silhouettes

- In this image, there are faint images of other characters in the background, which adds depth.
- Import additional character images and reduce their **Opacity** to 20-30% so they blend into the background.
- Apply a **Gaussian Blur** for added depth.

6. Enhancing the Scene with Light and Effects

- Add a glow or beam effect where the split line is by creating a new layer, drawing a line with a soft, large brush, and then setting the **Blend Mode** to **Overlay** or **Screen**.
- Use **Lens Flare** (Filter > Render > Lens Flare) on a new layer to add light effects around the character to give a dramatic look.

7. Adding Shadows and Depth

- For the main character's body, add shadows by creating a new layer below the character and using a soft black brush.
- Consider using **Blending Modes** like **Multiply** for shadow layers to make them look more natural.

8. Final Adjustments and Color Grading

- Use **Color Balance** (Image > Adjustments > Color Balance) to add a blue tint to the entire image for a cohesive look.
- Apply **Curves** (Image > Adjustments > Curves) to adjust contrast and make the colors pop.
- Experiment with **Gradient Maps** for color grading. For instance, a gradient from blue to black can give a cold, dramatic tone.
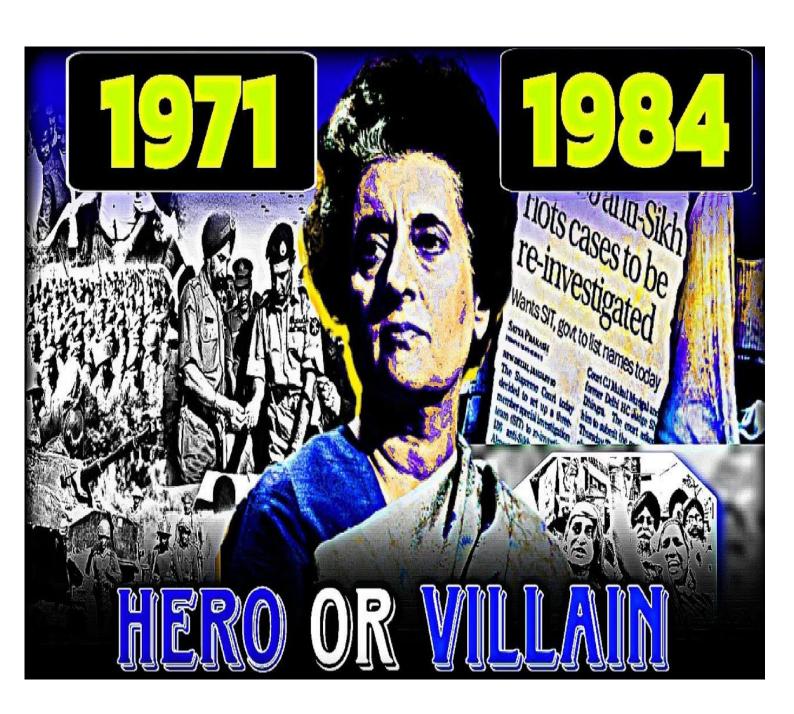- Adjust the **Saturation** and **Brightness/Contrast** as needed.

9. Final Touches

- Add a vignette effect by creating a new layer, using a large soft brush to paint black around the edges, and reducing the **Opacity**.
- Zoom out and review the overall composition, making sure all elements blend well.

Key Photoshop Tools and Techniques Used

- **Layer Masks** for blending images.
- **Pen Tool** for precise selection.
- **Layer Styles** for glow and shadow effects.
- **Blending Modes** like Screen and Overlay to add lighting effects.
- **Adjustment Layers** (Curves, Color Balance, Gradient Maps) for color grading.

Story

The Legacy Of Indira Gandhi

Indira Gandhi, the third Prime Minister of India, is a complex figure in Indian history. Her tenure, from 1966 to 1977 and again from 1980 until her assassination in 1984, was marked by significant achievements and controversies, leading to diverse opinions about her legacy. To present a comprehensive depiction of her as a villain or hero would require a nuanced analysis of her life, policies, and impact on Indian society and politics.

Indira Gandhi is hailed as a hero by many for her strong leadership and decisive actions during her time in office. She is credited with leading India through a period of significant change and progress, including the nationalization of banks, the Green Revolution, and the liberation of Bangladesh. Her policies aimed at reducing poverty and empowering the marginalized sections of society are often praised for their visionary nature.

On the other hand, Indira Gandhi is also seen as a villain by some, particularly for her imposition of Emergency rule in 1975, during which civil liberties were suspended, political opponents were arrested, and censorship was imposed. The Emergency period is widely criticized as a dark chapter in Indian democracy, with allegations of authoritarianism and abuse of power against Indira Gandhi's government.

Additionally, her role in the Operation Blue Star, the military operation to remove Sikh separatists from the Golden Temple in Amritsar, remains a deeply controversial aspect of her legacy. The operation led to a significant loss of life and damage to the Sikh community's religious sentiments, contributing to a sense of alienation and resentment among Sikhs in India.

In conclusion, Indira Gandhi's legacy is complex, and opinions about her as a villain or hero vary widely depending on one's perspective and interpretation of history. While she is celebrated for her leadership and achievements, she is also criticized for her authoritarian tendencies and controversial decisions. Understanding her role in Indian history requires a balanced and nuanced approach, recognizing both her contributions and her shortcomings.