

Light Works

Jitendra Arya
a Retrospective

curated by Sabeena Gadihoke

Jienetha Aya, whose family had migrated to Kerpy and settled in Naitobi, was born in Shabdara, Delhi, when his mother came to India for a holiday, Lengthy self-saught, his pologoppin of frome Kerpun, the Kerpya maricolonial activist was published in The Colonial Times when he was only fifteen years cld. During this time he photographed the unfolding of many political events in Kerpya. In 1948, he went to Tagland to chase his dream of becoming a photographed. Area began his care as an apprecise and natured single his some in Chiswick, New Location as a studio. In 1951 he accompanied the Hungrinia-British photogramalist Michael Peas to shoot the making of Six Alexander Keradri's documents or Javashutal New, When they survivel, Newless was leaving on his first holiday after becoming prince Minister and had expressed this doi: to be left alone with his family. The determined knam pensisted in following him to Kashmir where Avya took candid photographs of Nebra playing with his grandelididen. These pictures were published in the front pages of The Sunday Times estapolitics, Avya so

instant fame.

In 1956 he set up the Arya Sundio on Kensington High Street. He was now represented by Cameran Press London having received recognition and acclaim for his portains of British and Indian personalities which included Clement Athler, Harold Wilson, Bertarnal Resself, Lord and Lady Moumbatten, Antony Edes and Mahamat Grayatti Devit. As his staged portains gained in popularity, he become known as "Indial's Yosunt Karal" after the legendry Armenian Camadian perturistics, Arya hat the distinction of beingh on or the fow photographers of Asian origin who was made a member of the Royal Society of Arts and the Institute of British photographers.

In 1959, Arya married the radio-artist Chhaya Dikshit. The couple relocated to India in 1960 because Chhay signed a three film contract with Guru Dutt which included the role of playing 'Choti Bahu' in Sahib, Bibi As Ghulam. The contract never worked on the nthe couple stayed back. In 1961, Anya was hired as the Chief Poel Editor of Times of India (TOI) at a salary that was normally reserved for only editors. Here he worked till 1964 during which time the photographed hundreds of covers across all TOI publications. He received a mention in the Linux Blook of Records for shooting. 300 cover images just for Termins. At a time when glamour photography di not have currency it does to day, photographers like Arya were bringing to life other worlds than those choicele by photo-journalism.

In 1983, at the age of \$1, Arya resigned from TOI to pursue an independent career. After a short break in Oxford, ber returned to India in 1985 and continued to photograph young aspiring models and film stars. At the start of the new millennium, after a career that had snanned almost half a centure. Bitendra Arva decided to quit obstooranby.

National Gallery of Modern Art, Bengaluru

(Ministry of Culture, Government of India) and Jitendra Arya Foundation

cordially invites you to the inauguration of the exhibition

Light Works: Jitendra Arya a Retrospective

Curatred by Sabeena Gadihoke

Arundhati Nag

has kindly consented to inaugurate the exhibition

M S Sathyu

will be the Guest of Honor

Navroze Contractor

will be the Chief Guest

Sudhakar Rao

Chairman, Advisory Committee,

NGMA Bengaluru will preside over the function

on Saturday, 21st July, 2018 at 6.00 p.m.

at

National Gallery of Modern Art

#49, Manikyavelu Mansion, Palace Road, Bengaluru - 560052

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The Exhibition will be on view till 21st August, 2018, Daily from 11.00 am to 6.30 pm (Mondays and National Holidays closed)

Jitendra Arya, whose family had migrated to Kenya and settled in Nairobi, was born in Shahdara, Delhi, when his mother came to India for a holiday. Largely self-taught, his photograph of Jomo Kenyatta, the Kenyan anti-colonial activist was published in The Colonial Times when he was only fifteen years old. During this time he photographed the unfolding of many political events in Kenya. In 1948, he went to England to chase his dream of becoming a photographer. Arya began his career as an apprentice and started using his home in Chiswick, West London as a studio. In 1951 he accompanied the Hungarian-British photojournalist Michael Peto to shoot the making of Sir Alexander Korda's documentary on Jawaharlal Nehru. When they arrived, Nehru was leaving on his first holiday after becoming Prime Minister and had expressed his desire to be left alone with his family. The determined team persisted in following him to Kashmir where Arya took candid photographs of Nehru playing with his grandchildren. These pictures were published in the front pages of The Sunday Times catapulting Arya to instant fame.

In 1956 he set up the Arya Studio on Kensington High Street. He was now represented by Camera Press London having received recognition and acclaim for his portraits of British and Indian personalities which included Clement Attlee, Harold Wilson, Bertrand Russell, Lord and Lady Mountbatten, Antony Eden and Maharani Gayatri Devi. As his staged portraits gained in popularity, he become known as "India's Yousuf Karsh" after the legendry Armenian-Canadian portraitist. Arya had the distinction of beinbg one of the few photographers of Asian origin who was made a member of the Royal Society of Arts and the Institute of British photographers.

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photography did not have currency it does today, photographers like Arya were bringing to life other worlds than those chronicled by photo journalism.

In 1983, at the age of 51, Arya resigned from TOI to pursue an independent career. After a short break in Oxford, her returned to India in 1985 and continued to photograph young aspiring models and film stars. At the start of the new millennium, after a career that had spanned almost half a century, Jitendra Arya decided to quit photography.