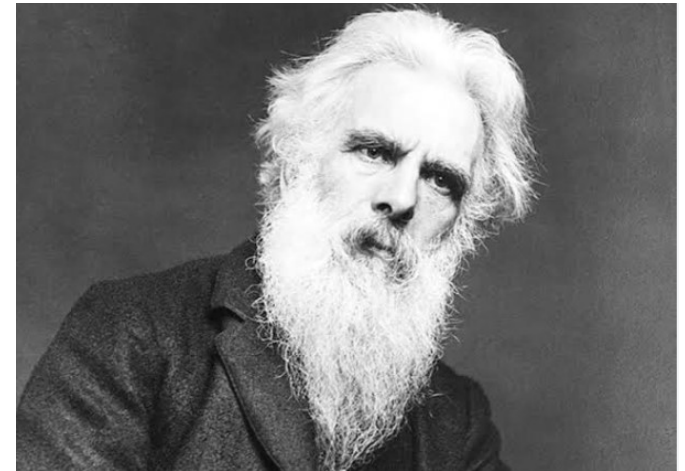


# The First Moving Picture

By Eadweard Muybridge (UK)

- In 1878, Muybridge was commissioned to take photographs of a moving horse for a science experiment.
- The experiment aimed at finding out whether horse's all four legs touches the ground at the same time
- Muybridge when played these images in quick succession, he found out that this process creates an illusion of moving horse
- Thus the first motion picture came into existence



Eadweard Muybridge (Photographer)



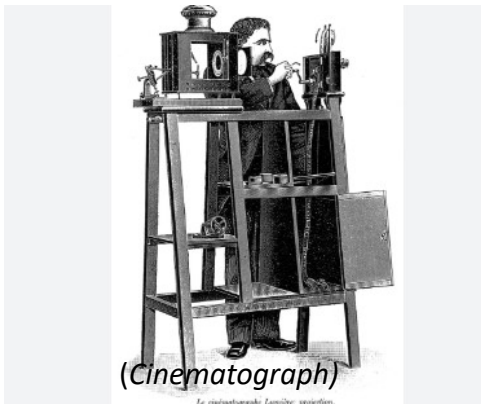
# Pioneers of World Cinema

## Lumiere Brothers (France)

- Auguste Lumiere and Louise Lumiere were cinematographer and inventors of photography Equipment .
- Cinema was just an extension of photography to them. So, they captured brief videos which was called actualities.
- Their notable works includes : Arrival of a train, Workers leaving a factory, ladies and soldier on wheels, train leaving the station.
- Lumiere Brothers' film did not have storyline and detailed characters.



*Lumiere Brothers (cinematographer)*



*Arrival of a train (1895)*

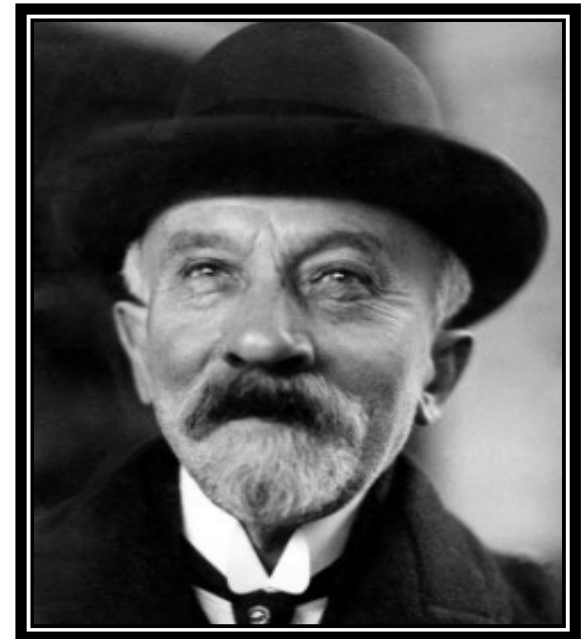


*Workers leaving a factory*

# Pioneers of World Cinema

## George Melies (France)

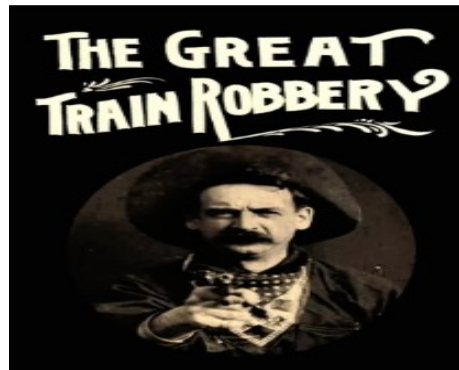
- George Melies brought several changes in the world of filmmaking
- His films contained storyline, more detailed characters, artistic narratives.
- His notable work includes, Voyage to the moon, The great train



*George Melies (cinematographer)*



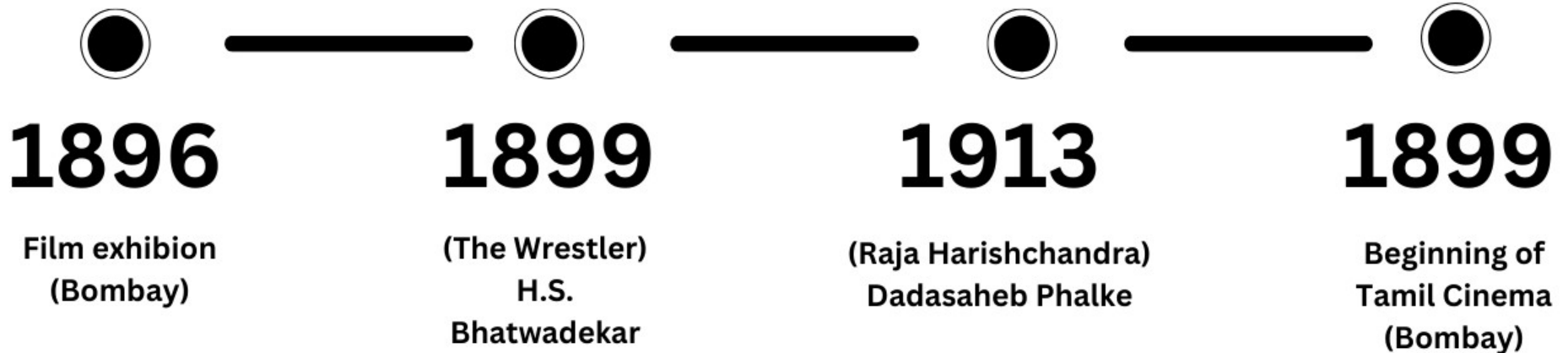
*Voyage to the moon (1902)*



*The Great Train Robbery*

# SILENT ERA

## 1890-1920



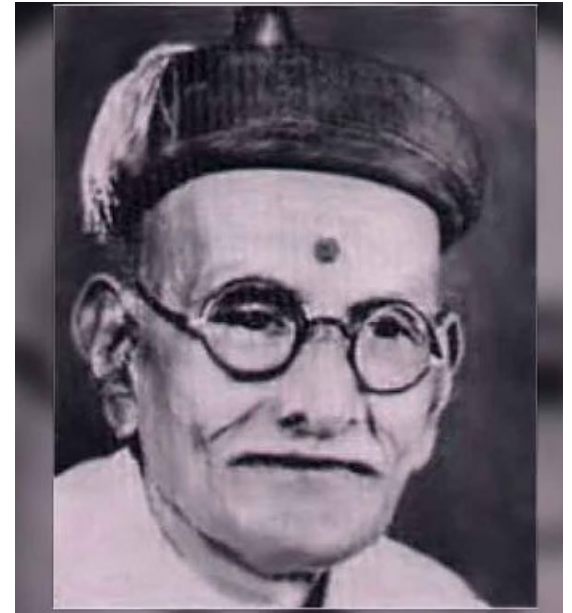
# History of Indian Cinema

- Lumiere Brother's cinematographic exhibition was held at Bombay (1896)
- It continued for two months and four shows were held daily
- Similar Exhibition was organised in Calcutta.
- It was held by a British cinematographer.

# Pioneers of Indian Cinema

## Harishchandra S. Bhatwadekar

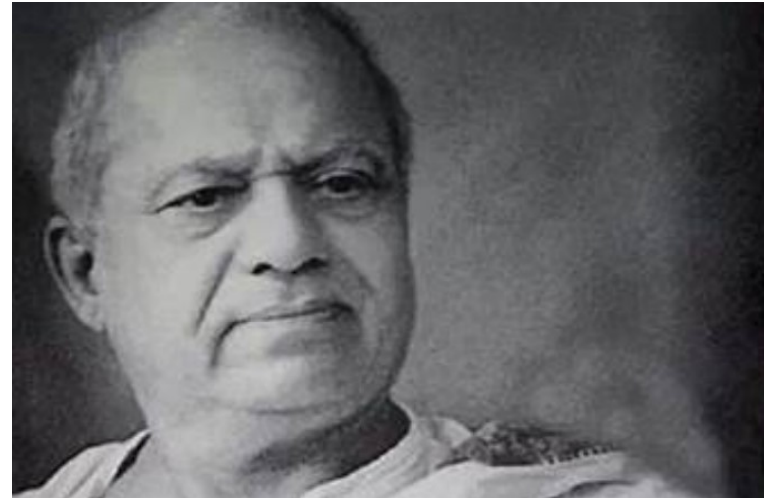
- One prominent name in the history of Indian cinema is Harishchandra S Bhatwadekar
- He attended cinematographic exhibition held at Bombay 1896.
- He got Inspired, and order moving picture camera from London
- He took that camera to a wrestling match and recorded the live match. (Two Wrestler)
- His notable work includes **Return of wrangler Paranjpe (1901), A man and his monkey.**
- Also known as **The father of Indian factual films**





# Dadasaheb Phalke

- Dadasaheb Phalke was a painter, photographer and magician.
- He watched film 'Life of Christ' and got inspired.
- He wanted to make similar film by on life of Lord Krishna.
- He faced challenges like, financial challenge and unwillingness of women to work on his film.
- In 1913 he made first feature film 'Raja Harishchandra'
- His most popular films were, Lanka Dahan, Savitri, Krishna janm etc.
- He selected a young man to work on his films.
- He made 96 full length film, and 26 feature films



# Other Prominent film maker of 20s and 30s

- DG Ganguly of Calcutta specialised in satirical comedy
- Chandulal Shah of Bombay made films on social problems
- Himanshu Rai, who was sponsored by Germans made incredible films like, The light of Asia and Shiraz.
- R. Natraja set up Indian Film Company and he played major role in setting up south indian film industry
- JBH Wadia in many subtle ways promoted struggle for independence through his film.



# The Talkies

- The first talkie which was screened in India was **The melody of love.**
- The first Indian talkie released is **Alam Ara (1931)**
- It was directed by Ardeshir Irani.
- Films during this era was accomapnied with music and dance sequence.
- Indra Sabha had 70 songs in single film
- JBH Wadia was an exception. His films did not usually had song or dance sequence.

- During 30s Studio System also flourished in India.
- The famous studios of the time were Bombay talkie (1935) , Prabhat Film Company(Pune), Imperial Film Co. , New theater Co. (Calcutta)
- During 40s, Studio system started declining.
- That was the time when people started making film under their own banner.

# Motion Picture Production and Management

## Management

Film production management is the process of planning every stage of the production process, ensuring that the film delivers good financial returns at minimum cost.

Film production managers control the administrative aspects of film creation, such as hiring camera teams or approving promotional materials. They're responsible for ensuring that a film's production remains within its budget and achieves commercial success for the film studio.

# Pre Production

1. Scripting – writing script, script breakdown (location, character, costume, sound effect, prop, visual effect, extras – that's seen or heard in the film.)
2. Budget – forming production company, Budget, Production Schedule, Assemble Crew
3. Creative Planning – Create Story Board, Shot list
4. Logistics – Equipments and location, Hiring Production Crew, Rehearsing and Prepping.

The pre-production stage involves creating the physical, financial and creative infrastructure required to start shooting the film. The first step in this process is to draft script breakdown documents. These files determine the cast, camera equipment, makeup artists, costumes and sets required to film certain scenes. You can then compare these specifications to your overall budget before allocating funds for productive expenses, such as payroll or insurance costs. You may also set aside a percentage of this budget to cover unforeseen expenses, such as reshoots or legal issues. For the final steps of the pre-production stage, you may use the budget to make product purchases. These purchases can include recruiting the film's cast and crew, hiring film locations or leasing film equipment. You could also plan to create storyboards, which visualise each scene.

# Production

In the production stage, film crews travel between shooting locations to record each scene, using their visual storyboards to determine stage direction and camera angles. Film crews rarely shoot scenes in chronological order as this allows the studio to limit location rental costs, work within an actor's schedule and prevent poor weather from disrupting filming. This limits overall production times without compromising the quality of the final product. During filming breaks, the film's producer, director and leading actors may conduct *behind-the-scenes* interviews with newspapers or television channels.

# Post Production

- The post-production stage involves refining the filmed scenes to create a finished and marketable product. In this situation, you can use a film management system to detail the editing, accreditation and marketing tasks required to prepare the film for release in cinemas. Editing tasks can include adding sound effects and music to certain scenes, mastering audio or altering the video's definition. Film editors may also backup these edits on external files to avoid losing this work.
- For legal reasons, you might also plan how to credit the third-party organisations and individuals whose help made production possible.
- Besides refining the film, you may also plan how to effectively market the film to consumers. Marketing tools may include press releases, chat show interviews with lead actors or edited trailers.