

Film studies

THE WORLD OF CINEMA

Photography made the possibility of capturing still images. The next attempt was to capture moving pictures. Auguste and Louis, better known as Lumière brothers patented a camera on February 13, 1895 which could also project films. They made the first film which was later screened on March 22, 1895 at a hall in Paris.



- Auguste and Louis Lumière are credited with the invention of cinematography.
- One of his first films was of workers leaving the Lumière factory.
- The cinema is an invention without a future. His strengths were in invention, not prediction
- The first ever footage taken was taken by them and was the 46 second documentary workers leaving the Lumière Factory
- Auguste was born on the 19 October 1862
Louis was born on October the 5th 1864.

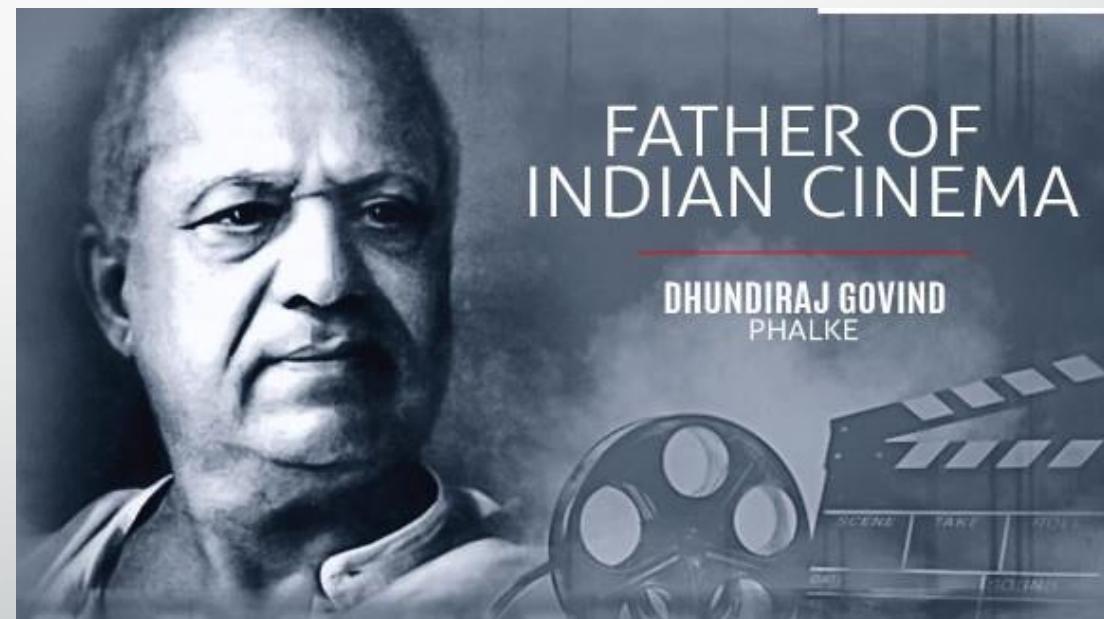
- Cinema was first exhibited in India by the Lumiere brothers on July 7, 1896 at Watson's Hotel in Mumbai, six months after their public exhibition in Paris.
- Feature films found their place in India in 1912 when the first film 'Pundalik' was made by R. G. Torney and N. G. Chitre. This film was followed by 'Raja Harischandra' in 1913 by Dhundiraj Govind Phalke.
- The era of talkie films began in 1931 when the first film Alam Ara was produced by Ardeshir Irani.
- Sohrab Mody's Jhansi Ki Rani (1953) was India's first colour film.
- The Indian film industry, famously known as Bollywood, is the largest in the world and produces around 1000 films a year.

Dhundiraj Govind Phalke

Dhundiraj Govind Phalke, born in a Marathi Chitpavan Brahmin family and popularly known as **Dadasaheb Phalke** was an Indian producer-director-screenwriter, known as the father of Indian cinema. The **Dadasaheb Phalke** Award, for lifetime contribution to cinema, was instituted in his honor by the Government of India in 1969.

Selected Dadasaheb Phalke's Films

- [Raja Harishchandra](#)
- [Mohini Bhasmasur](#)
- [Satyavan Savitri](#)
- [Lanka Dahan](#)
- [Shri Krishna Janma](#)
- [Kaliya Mardan](#)
- [Buddhadev Setu Bandhan](#)
- [Gangavataran](#)



History of Malayalam Cinema

- The first Malayalam cinema was produced and directed by J C Daniel. His film Vigathakumaran was released in 1928. The second film Marthandavarma based on a novel of the same name by C V Raman Pillai, was produced by Sunder Raj in 1933.
- Balan, the first Malayalam cinema with a sound track was released in 1938. Jeevithanouka was a turning point for Malayalam cinema. It was a huge success and can be considered as the first ‘super hit’ of Malayalam cinema.
- In 1961 KandamBacha Coat, the first full-length colour film in Malayalam was released.

HISTORY OF FILM



J. C. Daniel

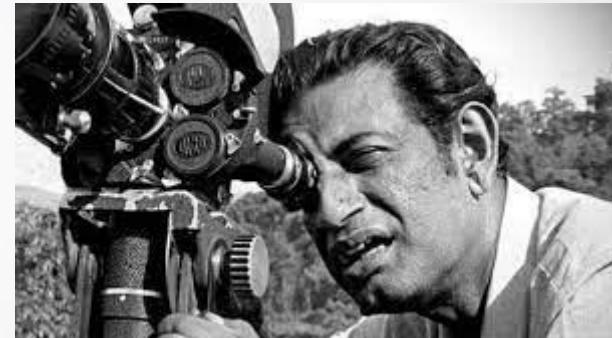
J. C. Daniel Nadar was an Indian filmmaker who is considered as the father of Malayalam cinema. He was the first film-maker from Kerala. He produced, directed, wrote, photographed, edited and acted in the first film made in Kerala, Vigathakumaran (The Lost Child).



GREAT MASTERS OF WORLD CINEMA

1. Satyajit Ray

Satyajit Ray (1921 –1992) is regarded as one of the greatest directors of 20th century cinema. He directed thirty-seven films, including feature films, documentaries and short films. Ray's first film, Pather Panchali (1955).



Charlie Chaplin

Charlie Chaplin (1889 –1977) stardom began in 1914. He was a figure of poverty looking undernourished and undersized. He wore a funny hat, a coat too small for him and trousers too large for him. He walked in a shuffling manner with a bamboo walking stick. With his inimitable acting style and peculiar mannerism, he brought laughter and relief to millions of film viewers



3. Alfred Joseph Hitchcock

Alfred Joseph Hitchcock (1899 –1980) was an English filmmaker and producer who pioneered many techniques in the suspense and psychological thriller genres. *The Pleasure of Garden* (1925) was Hitchcock's first film. He gained his first success with *The Lodger* (1926) based on Jack the ripper.



4. Steven Spielberg

Steven Spielberg, (born 1946-) is an American film director, screenwriter, and film producer. Spielberg's early science-fiction and adventure films were seen as an archetype of modern Hollywood blockbuster filmmaking.



5. Sergei Eisenstein

Sergei Eisenstein (1898 –1948) was a revolutionary Soviet film director and film theorist noted in particular for his silent films *Strike*, *Battleship Potemkin* and *October*, as well as historical epics *Alexander Nevsky* and *Ivan the Terrible*.



1.Camera.The camera is the basic tool of the film maker. It is, essentially, a light-tight box equipped with a shutter to admit light through the aperture of the lens for a precisely controlled length of time. A motion picture camera also houses a mechanism to move the film one.

2.Film. Motion picture film is a thin flexible ribbon of transparent material having perforations at regular intervals along one or both edges and bearing a sensitized coating capable of producing photographic images. International standards for motion picture film define several sets of dimensions, ranging from 8mm width to 65mm and 70mm width, with different configurations of picture area and perforations.

3.Frame. A single picture on a strip of film.

4.Scene. A term used imprecisely in film. Few shooting scripts are divided into "scenes." Scene can refer to a tableau (e.g. a sunset), a place, or an action; preferred terms are shot and sequence, though one still speaks of a "love scene.

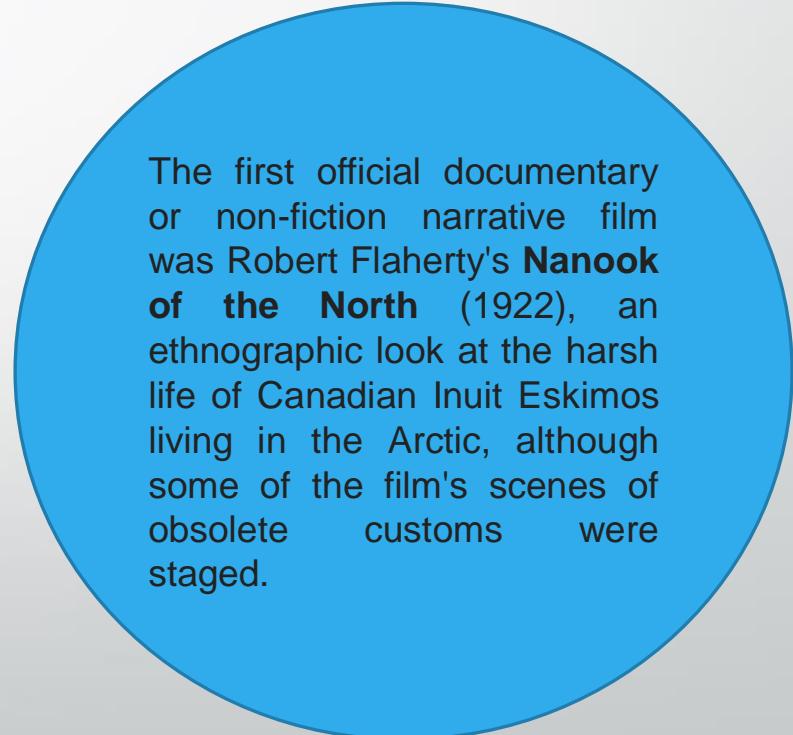


5.Screenplay. The content of a film written in detail and separated into numbered sequences by the screenwriter. A screenplay may be original or adapted from a novel, play, or short story.

6.Sequence. In the completed film a number of shots which together present some unified action -- such as a conversation, a fight, a chase, a journey -- are usually referred to as a sequence.

7.Shot. The basic division of a film. Generally, composed of a single run of the camera as it appears in the finished film. A shot can vary in length anywhere from one frame upwards.

8.A documentary film is a non fictional, motion picture intended to "document reality primarily for the purposes of instruction, education, or maintaining a historical record.



The first official documentary or non-fiction narrative film was Robert Flaherty's **Nanook of the North** (1922), an ethnographic look at the harsh life of Canadian Inuit Eskimos living in the Arctic, although some of the film's scenes of obsolete customs were staged.