



## A new approach through Cinema towards Education with Entertainment

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**Abstract:** *Cinema, or motion picture, is the art of moving images; a visual medium that tells stories and exposes reality. Cinemas are platforms for the display of performing arts. Films are powerful tools for education. They are a probable or budding source of education mixed with entertainment. This can help to discover to a generally common misconception among people and the academicians that education and entertainment are two recognizably different areas.*

*Using movies to teach can be a challenge, but when carried out in a proper manner, it possesses of numerous benefits. Dissimilar to texts, movies enable students to learn visually.*

*The extend of understanding the audiovisual text depends on many factors, for example: knowing the techniques of reading, knowing the meaning of words and expressions, the type of audiovisual elements and knowing the basic elements of audiovisual language. The ability to make rational judgment is needed by all people in society whether they will themselves be engaged in scientific activity.*

*The use of films as a teaching resource is suitable for interdisciplinary education like to teach biology in arts classes because films represent creative forecasts and predictions on future human society, helping the public realize what could occur in the future.*

*Watching and discussing films in the classroom in the way as teaching film pedagogy suggests, involves initiate the critical judgment and the personal voice of the subject.*

**Key Words:** *Cinema, Educational Tool, Audiovisual Text, Interdisciplinary Education, Society.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION :

Education is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits. Educational methods include storytelling, discussion, teaching, training, and directed research. Education frequently takes place under the guidance of educators, however learners may also educate themselves. 1-3.

Cinema, or motion picture, is the art of moving images; a visual medium that tells stories and exposes reality. Cinemas are platforms for the display of performing arts. Films are powerful tools for education. They are a probable or budding source of education mixed with entertainment.

Today cinema has become the most popular and the cheapest means of entertainment. It provides great relaxation for the hard-working laborer who have no other way of entertainment. For a few hours they escape into a different world altogether and forget their woes and worries.

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History of Cinema in India: - India is the leader in film production. 1903 movies released in 2016 The first exposure to motion picture was received by India in 1896, when Lumiere Brothers' cinematograph unveiled six soundless short films at Watson Hotel, Esplanade Mansion, Bombay on July 7. The first exposing of celluloid in camera by an Indian and its

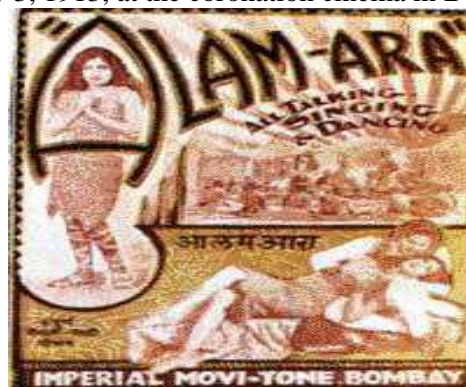
consequent screening took place in 1899, when Harishchandra Bhatwadekar (Save Dada) shot two short films and exhibited them under Edison's projecting kinetoscope. Hiralal Sen and F B Thanawalla were two Indian pioneers engaged in the production of short films in Calcutta and Bombay in 1900. Around 1902, J F Madan and Abdullah Esoofally launched their career with Bioscope shows of imported short films.

In 1912, N G Chitre, and R G Torney made silent feature film 'Pundalik' which was released on May 18, and it was half British in its make. Dhunraj Govind Phalke, more generally known as Dada Saheb Phalke was responsible for the production of India's first fully indigenous silent feature film Raja Harishchandra which indicated the birth of the Indian Film industry.

The film had titles in Hindi and English and was released on May 3, 1913, at the coronation cinema in Bombay.



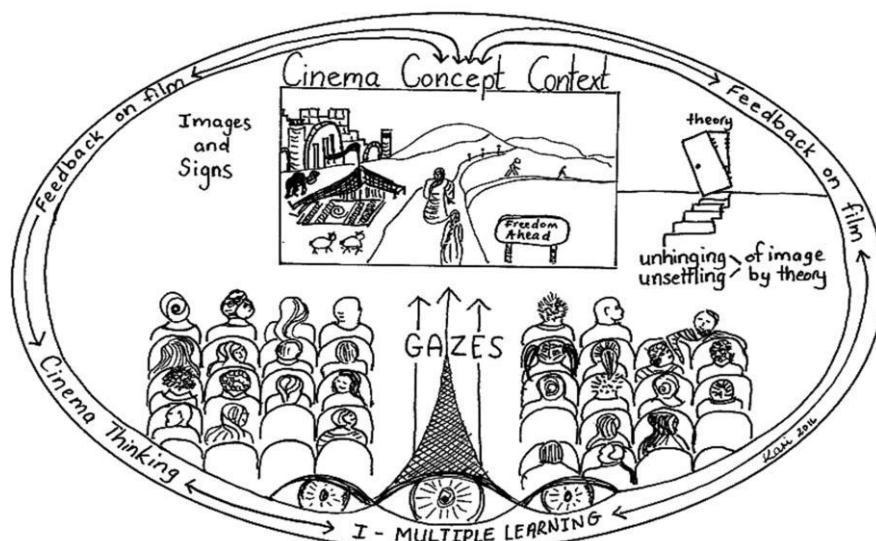
Movie - Raja Harishchandra



Movies play a very important role in the field of education. This very fact is being realized by the educationists these days that movies are much more than entertainment only, so they are now called *INFOTAINMENT*. The relationship between education, cinema and politics is rather a complex topic. Education plays an important role as a means of transferring cultural, material, and moral values of a nation according to the conditions of the times from generation to generation. The existence of a nation, sustaining its relations with the world and its cultural values, and educating conscious individuals depends on education and education policies. Therefore, education is an important concept that maintains the functionality of each area and provides intercultural interaction.

**2. Suggested Pedagogy:** - Watching and discussing films in the classroom in the way that Giroux's film pedagogy suggests, involves activating critical judgement and the personal voice of the subject. Giroux (2004) wanted students to become democratic, political, and self-critical, reading films and treating moving images like cultural texts with (political) representations of, for example, racism, gender or education. Film pedagogy is thus a confrontation of the personal beliefs inside the student with what is represented on the screen. \*

**A Pedagogy of Cinema**



According to Lucky. B, Executive- BD and Events, Edumedia. students today may just be a good comparative and analytical thinking mind. Films may become part of their curriculum. School Cinema, an initiative of Edumedia India, makes learning interesting with an array of films that deal with everyday issues.



Since students are more interested in TV than a teacher standing in front of the class and teaching, we came up with this idea.

Neil O' Brien, Chairman, Council for Indian School Certificate Examinations Board, approves of the idea and says, "We need innovative concepts in education, and this sounds good. My best wishes for the project, I'm sure the children will love it." The current module for 2009-2010 is for students of Classes V and VI and has 12 films, out of which 10 are for students, one for parents and one for teachers.

Edumedia has gone around 30 cities and visited 500 schools with the idea of School Cinema. As of now about five schools from Chennai have signed up for this innovative way of learning — Velammal group of schools, Kaligi Ranganathan School, Chinmaya, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Air Force School and Gateway American International School.

### 3. Methodology to be applied: -

- 3.1. Selection of movie as per the standards and choice subjects of students.
- 3.2 Selection of language (including regional movie which can involve for Edu media)
- 3.3 Selection of time to play movie in classroom under supervision.
- 3.4 Discussion after movie show on pre-defined questions.
- 3.5 Write a report on movie watched by student.

**3.1 Selection of movie:-** Cinema is a universal teacher. It educates the people in different branches of learning. Movies for classroom teaching tools may be selected based on standard of students Like Primary education – Cartoon Movies, Middle and High school level – Social Movie like Gandhi allows a student to view a recreation of the life of Mahatma Gandhi, a paramount figure in the history books. The visual clips provide a greater understanding of the time and era as well as the lifestyle of the historical figure than simple words. At Higher education science fiction, moral based movies, or social reforming like *tare jammen pe* (Journey of think, plan, and act), *three idiots*- overlooking and overriding the glitches of the education system. Chase your dreams, work hard and run through the system and achieve them is a fantastic learning from the movie, *Oh my God*- More such movies that target the religious sentiments of the audience, English Vinglish - The little ventures read challenges that a lady faces and challenges them back outshining the barrier of merely a language, Chak De- Teamwork and passion to win.

**3.2. Selection of language:-** Regional language are much more helpful to understand the social issues and the local cinema are more effectively encourage the study level of local students. For example, *Anbe Sivam* a tamil movie spoke and explained Communism in a short and crisp manner. Also gave a insight about the exploitation of our country's by Foreign MNCs. Mainly how God can be found in Humans, *Kutram Kadithal*- The boldest movie of 2015 which spoke about the importance of Sex\Gender Education to be instilled in all Educational Institutions.

**3.3. Selection of time to play movie in classroom under supervision:-** The best time to play a message movie in class is mid-week after completion of some heavy subject learning. The prescribe time is 20 to 40 minutes and then break with some question answer phase. After the complete movie run the students must go for discussion.

**3.4 Discussion after movie show on predefined questions:-** The pre-defined questions with supervisor/ monitors will help to make a successful discussion among students about the message part of movie. This is one of the great things about movies. Some movies take sides- you can agree or disagree with the content. Some movies take sides and create a conversation, and that conversation can be in any area; be it political, social, or even within specific disciplines such as fashion. Movies can create controversy and tell difficult stories.

**3.5 Write a report on movie watched by student:-** At the final the supervisor/monitor instruct to write a report on movie watched by students in their own worlds. Considering the example of the Civil Engineering program, an essay writer can be hired to write a script for storytelling based on the case studies in the program curriculum. It is important for the writer to be well-versed with the core Civil Engineering concepts, so one of the bright and well-performing students with good writing skills can be assigned this task. Students can even be encouraged to perform in the movies, and the films can be funded by the research and development departments of the concerned colleges and universities.

### 4. DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION:

Cinema reflects society, both present and past. Cinema is a form of communication and powerful vehicle for culture, education, leisure, and propaganda. Its cosmopolitan outlook can be used for the growth of international understanding. In a 1963 report for the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization looking at Indian Cinema and Culture, the author (*Balduon Dhingra*) quoted a speech by Prime Minister Nehru who stated, "the influence in India of films is greater than newspapers and books combined." Using movies to teach can be a challenge, but when carried out in a proper manner, it boasts of numerous benefits. Unlike texts, movies enable students to learn



visually. Additionally, movies are not limited in the way books are. They occasionally go beyond the curriculum and touch upon topics which might not be part of the course but important nonetheless, like the class and gender conflicts forming an inherent part of 'Gandhi'.

For some students, learning through films is a boon. Even those with severe learning disabilities have shown a response to movies and can relate to them. Students belonging to deprived backgrounds, without books to learn from at home, often show the inability to read properly but still willingly and excitedly talk about movies they are familiar with and which they relate to new way of education with entertainments.

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