



- C G Sriguha AFVE

www.cgsriguha.com







- A professional with 25+ years experience in the field of Film & Television production, having worked in various capacity covering technical, creative and production/ management aspects.
- 18+ Years of qualitative experience in the field of academics related to film & media production having taught at institutions like FTII, Pune; Rai University; Manipal Group; SAE Colleges; LV Prasad Academy; AISFM & Ramoji Academy.
- Presently teaching filmmaking at Ramanaidu Film School, Hyderabad.
- MA in Communication from Hyderabad University, PG Dip in Film Editing from FTII, Pune & PG Dip in Advertising.



About me

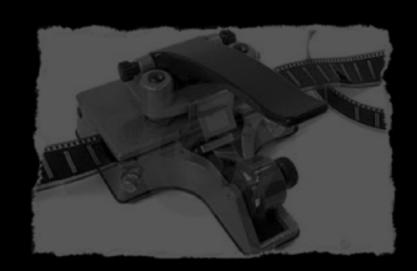


Some of my best known works:

- Gangaputrulu (2010): winner of three Nandi Awards.
- Sontha Vooru (2009): won five Bharathamuni awards and four Nandi awards.
- Hero (2005): won the Nandi award for being the best feature film for children.
- The Holy Bastard (2003): screened at Cannes Video festival in 2003.
- Yellamma (2001): selected for the National Film Festival 2001-2002.
- Surabhi... (The stage) (1999): won best documentary at both the National Film Festival and at the Nandi awards. This film represented India at major international film festivals including Toronto, Los Angeles, Rotterdam, and Paris.
- A Brief Journey (1996): screened at Bombay International Film Festival, International Cinema Students' Festival (Tel-Aviv), 19th Recontres Internationales Henri Langlois, France, and International Film Festival of India.





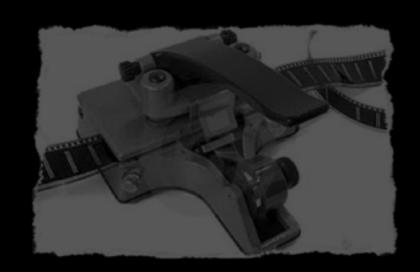


What is Cinema?







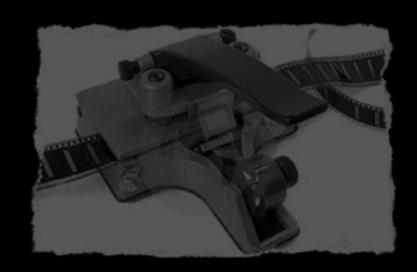


Cinema or the motion pictures (movies for short) is the art of telling stories using moving images

The word "Cinema" is the corrupted form of Kinematographe which is essentially made of two words: Kinema (movement) & Graphe (to write)







Cinema is the extension of photography, where an illusion of movement is created in the minds of the viewers by the rapid projection of series of still images.





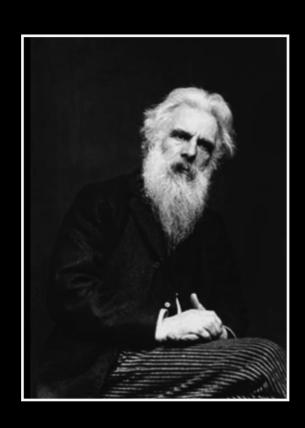


The illusion of movement is the result of a natural phenomenon called "Persistence of Vision"









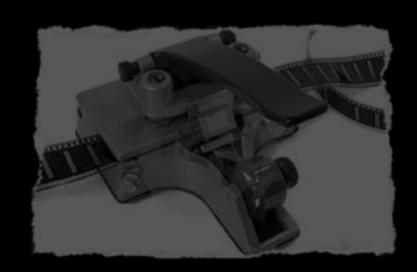
Eadweard Muybridge

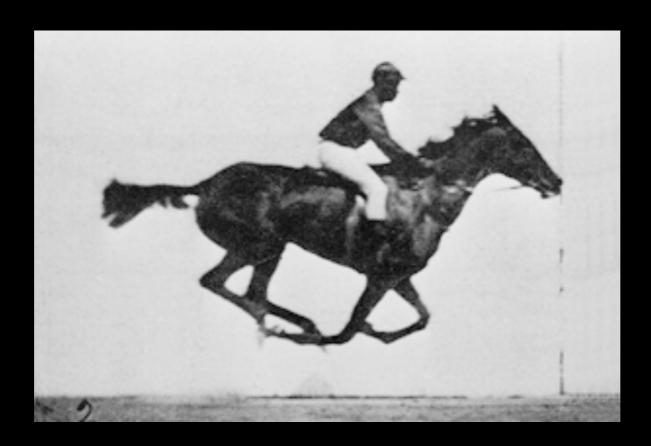


Leland Stanford





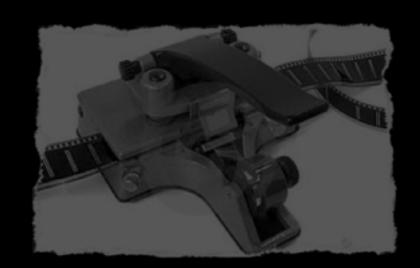




Eadweard Muybridge Experiment







Cinema is predominantly an Audio Visual medium, where the sound works complementary to the visuals.







Films are powerful media of Mass Communication







Cinema as we know today, is the newest art form evolved from all other art forms known to & practised by man.







In Cinema we see an amalgamation of the 24 basic crafts that include Literature, Poetry, Painting, Singing, Acting, Story telling, Music, Architecture, Costume designing, Make up, Dance, Martial arts, etc.







Cinema provides the story teller to tell his story in a captivating and engrossing manner that transcends the barriers of age, culture, linguistics and personal experiences.

That is why Cinema can be truly called an Universal Language.











What is the difference between The Drama (stage performance) & the Cinema (Films)?







Cinema is made up of visuals which has constant and planned changes in the viewers' perspective







The film is an audio visual presentation of a story/ concept or an idea...





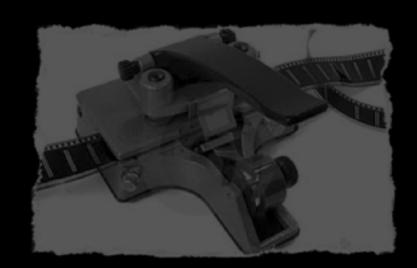




...In the manner/ style the Director wants the viewer/ audience wants him to tell.







What is Editing?

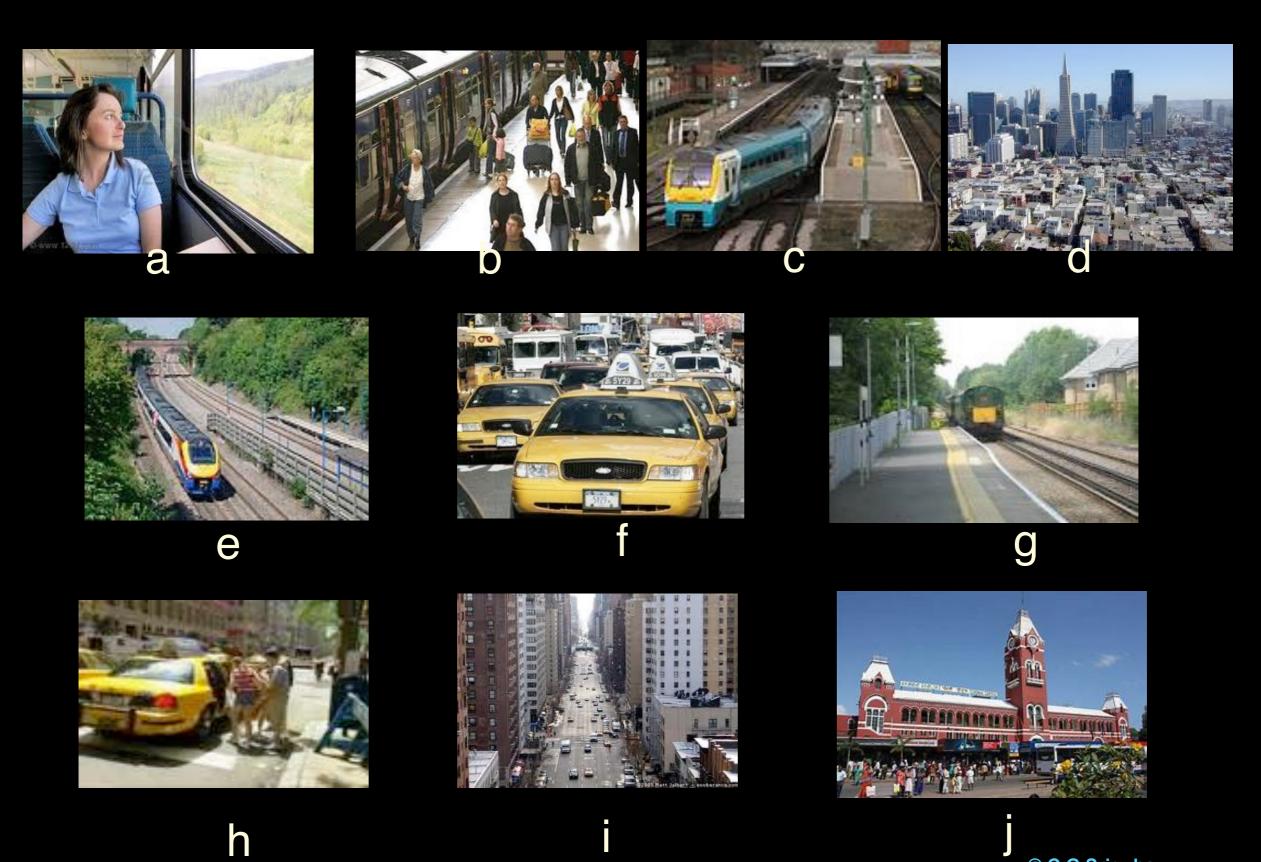






Editing is the process of building up the story (the Film) using individual bits of the visuals/ audio (the shots) in a pre-determined order and duration.

Exercise





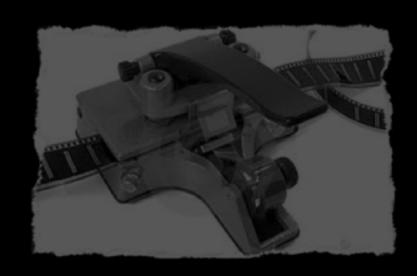




A brief history of Film making









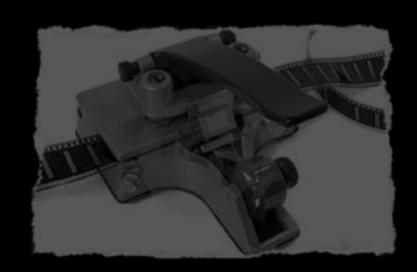
Auguste Marie Lumière Louis Jean Lumière

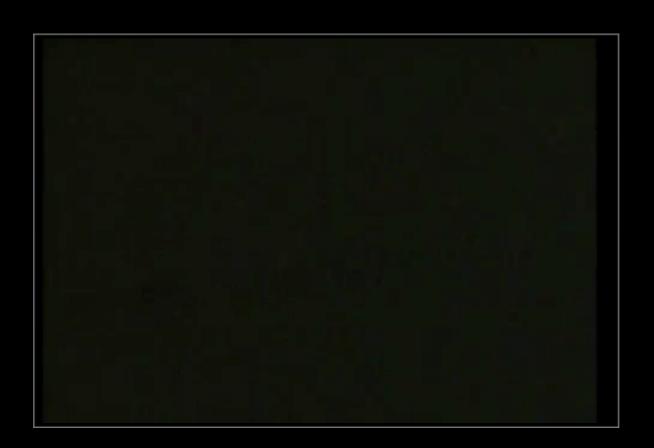


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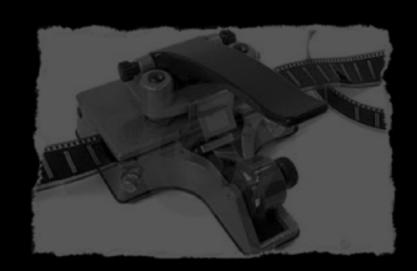




Workers leaving the factory (1895)









Train arriving at the station (1895)









Georges Melies







Can be considered as the first film maker who introduced story in cinema

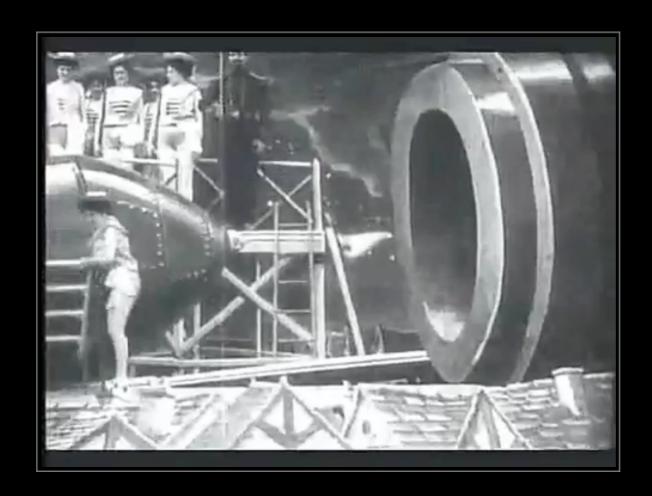
Introduced concepts of

- Scenes to take the story forward
- Special effects
- Misc-en-scene









The trip to Moon (1902)







Edwin S Porter

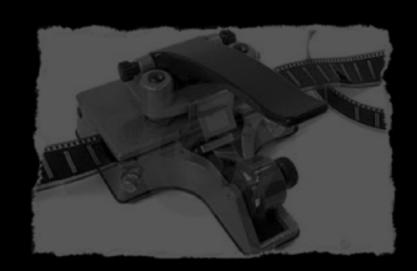
Can be considered as the Father of Editing



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Introduced concepts of

- Used cuts to switch between different visuals to heighten emotions
- Close ups to dramatise the story
- Parallel action









Life of an American Fireman (1903)







Influence of Moscow Film School:







Lev Kuleshov

Sergei Eisenstein

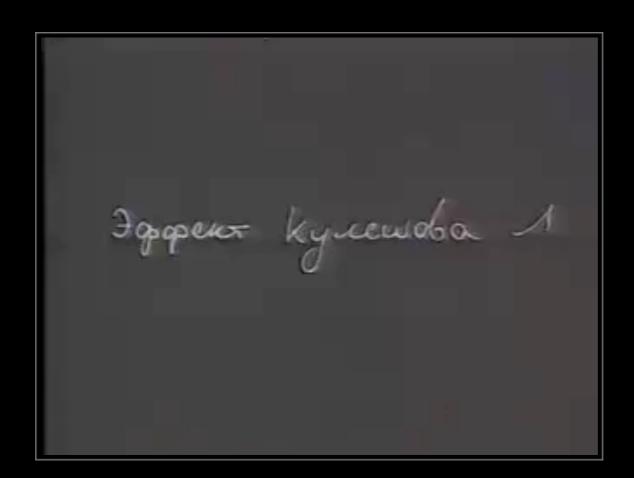
Vsevolod Pudovkin

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Kuleshov Experiment (early 1920s)





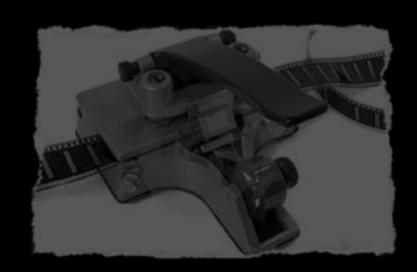


Contribution of Moscow Film school

- Introduced the concept of Montage
- Adapted the concept of Dialectics to Film making
- Realised that Films can perform the role of imparting social messages







Trivia

Why is the process of film making called "Shooting"?





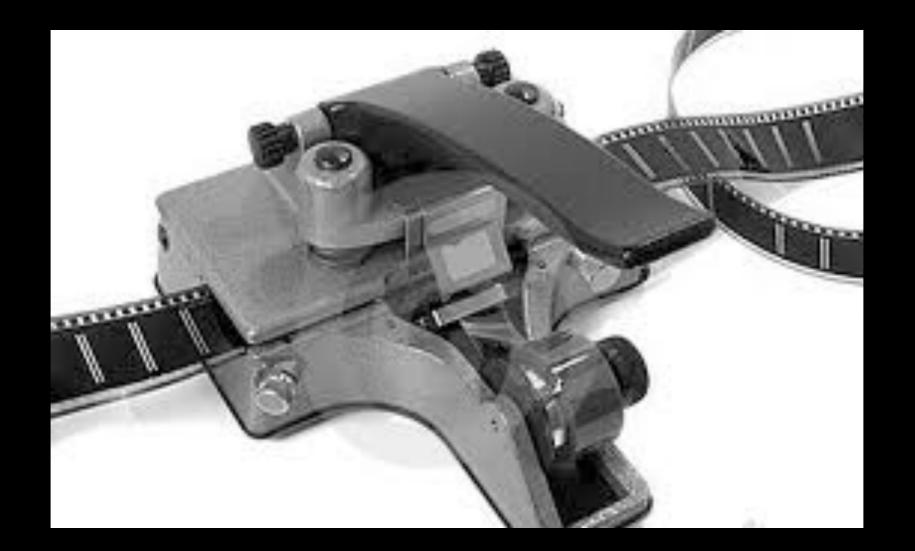








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When does Editing start?



The First Editor is the Director him/ herself







The two aspects of Editing:

The mechanical The Aesthetic







What Editing does to the Film?

- Manipulation of Time
- Manipulation of space
- Manipulation of Pace & Rhythm
- Influence on the theme of the film
- Harmony & the unity of the film
- Manipulation of the Viewer's emotion



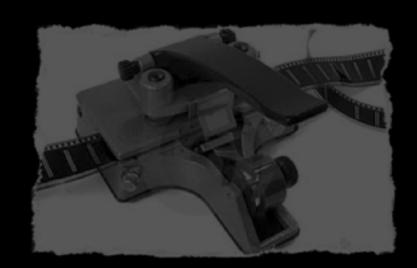




• Manipulation of Time (Play Incident at Owlcreek Bridge)



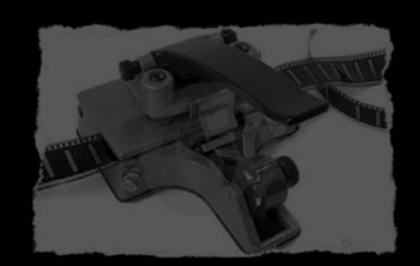




Manipulation of Space







• Manipulation of Pace & Rhythm (play chase seq from The French Connection)



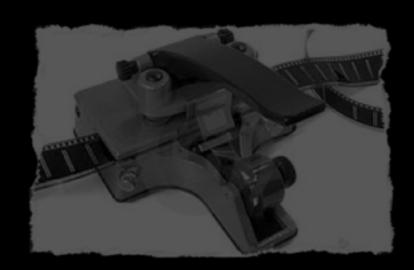




• Influence on the theme of the film







Manipulation of Harmony
 & the unity of the film







 Manipulation of the Viewer's emotion





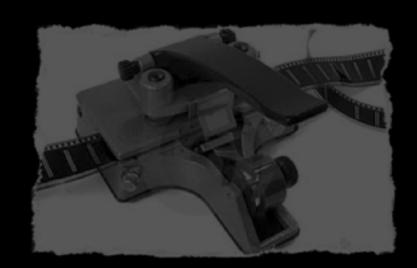


Rules of Film Editing

- Continuity & Jump cuts
- 180 degree rule
- 30 degree rule
- Cutting on movement







Play Your Editing lacks
 Continuity





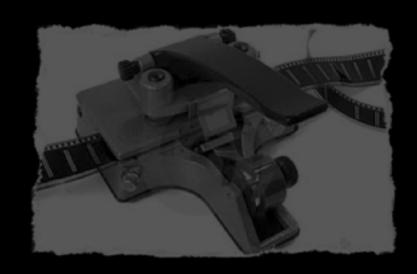


Aesthetics of Editing

- How & when to cut
- Narrative & the Building up of the narrative
- Building up a scene
- Maintaining the Continuity
- Inserts, cutaways & bridge shots







Aesthetics of Editing

- Rhythm & Pace of the scene
- J & L cuts
- Transitions and their emotional significance
- Editing the various kinds of scenes (Action, Dialogue, Songs, etc.)



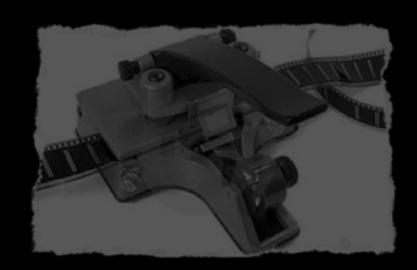




Tips to become a good Editor





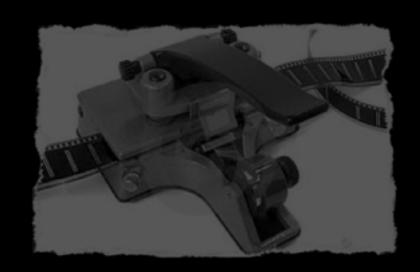


Plan your Editing

- Do not start right away on your project.
- Try to get more info on the Deadlines, Resolution, Formats, what is the output required by your client.
- Go through your Rushes thoroughly and do a paper edit first before you actually sit on your system.

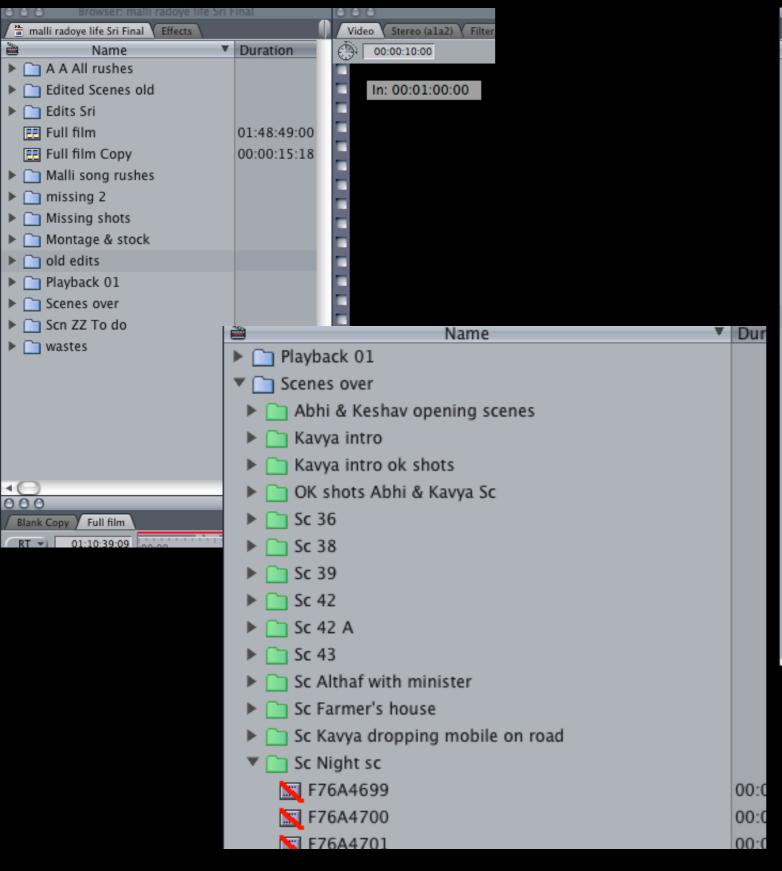






Keep your Project clean & ordered

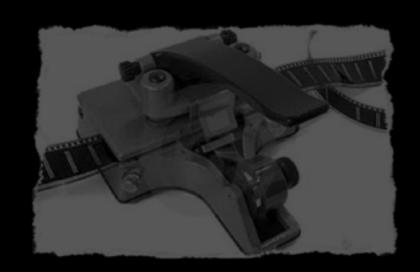
- Save your project giving relevant & unique names that you can remember.
- Label your bins/ folders appropriately.
- Save versions of the project & also of folders within the project, giving dates in the name or in a separate folder.
- Always keep safety copies of your edits and also backups of the project



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Name ▼	Duration
▶ 🗀 A A All rushes	
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E Sc 02 Sri	00:12:43:19
🖭 Sc 11 Edited Copy Rambabu + friend house	00:01:36:17
E Sc 12 Edited Copy Mugaliah + Wife	00:00:51:14
EE Sc 30 30A Edited	00:03:27:14
EE Sc 31 Edited Copy	00:02:03:05
🖭 Sc 32 33 Rambabu trying to escape, stuck in window, e	00:08:01:14
EE Sc 36 Edited Copy Kavya going to Shruti House before F	00:02:15:22
EE Sc 37 Edited (Restaurant fight)	00:06:03:00
E Sc 38 Edited Copy (Kavya in Shriti's House)	00:06:04:19
EE Sc 39 Edited Copy (Kavya + Parents)	00:03:01:12
E Sc 42 Edited Copy (Shruti visits Kavya in Bedroom)	00:01:04:04
EE Sc 42A Edited Copy (Kavya in Pajamas)	00:00:47:20
E Sc 43 Edited Copy (Rambabu Calling Kavya & Pugaliah)	00:03:49:17
EE Sc Abhi and kavya edited Copy	00:04:18:19
EE Sc althaf with minister Edited	00:01:43:00
EE Sc Climax edited now Copy	00:12:58:07
EE Sc Collector's office Edited	00:01:27:20
EE Sc farmer's house Edited	00:02:55:02
Sc farmer's house writing dairy	00:00:50:15
Sc Kavva dropping Phone on Road Copy	00:01:53:14







Keep your Project clean & ordered

 Remember that the more systematic you are, lesser the time you will take to finish your assignment...





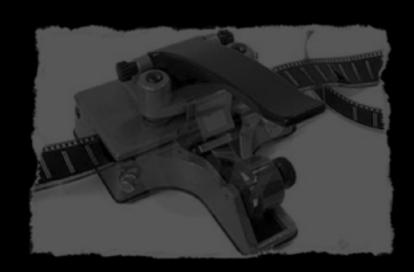


Know your Footage...

- Log your rushes entirely
- Remember that there is no NG till the final cut





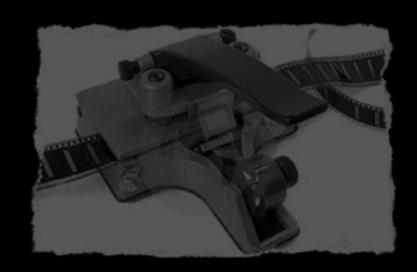


Be ruthless & non partisan

- Avoid the urge to use up all the shots in your rushes
- As an editor you are the viewers' representative on the film making unit...





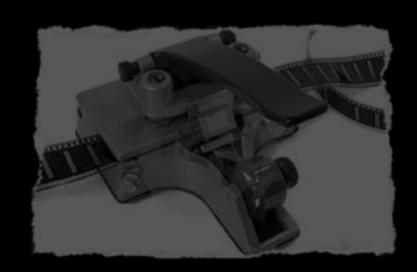


Avoid Unnecessary Effects

- Special effects & transitions divert attention from the main story/ content of the film. Keep your effects to the minimum.
- Creativity should not be at the cost of content...
- Avoid using default transitions/ effects/ graphics (try customising the transition/ effects/ graphics)





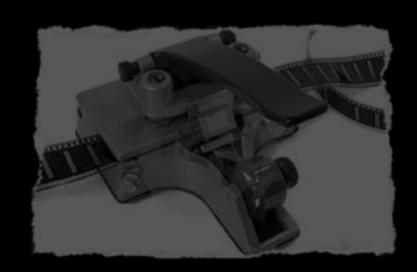


Avoid jump cuts

- Try as much as possible to make your edits smooth.
- Be prepared and ready, always think of interesting ways to cover jump cuts.
- Use b-roll or an interesting transitional device, such as a custom graphic, to avoid the jump cut.





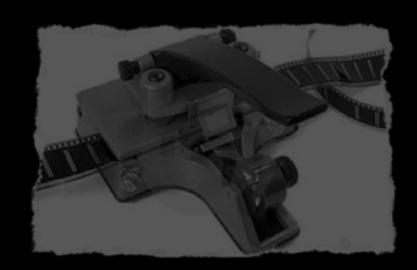


Pay attention to Audio

- Remember it is called Audio-visual so the sound is important to your film.
- If you are not comfortable working with sound, do not be ashamed to admit it. Call in an Audio professional to help you.





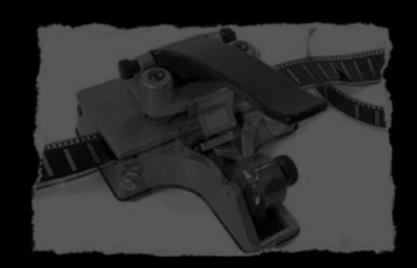


Do not be a copy cat

- Have your own style of editing the film; do not copy the style of other editors...
- Remember that there is no right way of editing or the wrong way... there can only be a good edit & the not so good edit.







There has to be a reason to cut...

 The cut should have a motivation for its existence... Avoid cutting the shot just for the sake of cutting.







Finally Remember Editing is a transparent ART

 A good editor is the person whose work is not seen in the film; but whose work attracts attention to the other crafts of film making...







Any Queries?



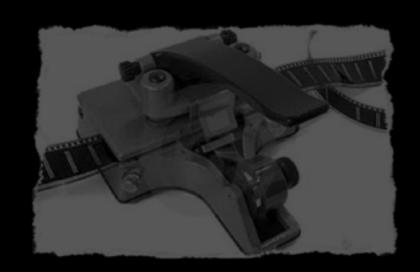




Thank You







My Contact Details

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Cinema as a Business

- The history of film began in the 1890s, with the invention of motion picture cameras and the establishment of film production companies.
- The films of the 1890s were under a minute long and until 1927, motion pictures were produced without sound.
- The first eleven years of motion pictures show the cinema moving from a novelty to an established large-scale entertainment industry. The films became several minutes long consisting of several shots.







Cinema as a Business

- The first film studios were built in 1897.
- 1900s saw the films following the now accepted norms of continuity of action and the use of Close ups.
- The first feature length multi-reel film was a 1906 Australian production.
- The first successful permanent theatre showing only films was "The Nickelodeon" in Pittsburgh in 1905.







- First Screening of a Film- Actualities of Lumiere Brothers in July 1896 at Bombay.
- 1898, Hiralal Sen, a photographer made a film "The Flower of Persia" depicting the scenes from a stage show presented by Professor Stevenson
- H S Bhatavdekar made the "The wrestlers" in 1899 which is historic as the first Indian documentary film made.



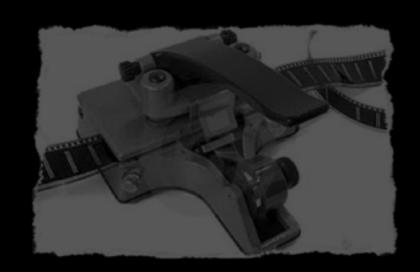




- The first Indian Film released in India is the "Shree Pundalik" a silent film in Marathi made by Dadasaheb Torne on 18 May, 1912 at the Coronation Cinematograph, Mumbai.
- The first full length feature film in India was produced by Dadasaheb Phalke. He made Raja Harishchandra, a silent film in Marathi in 1913.
- The first silent film in Tamil "Keechaka Vadham" was made by R Nataraja Mudaliar in 1916.



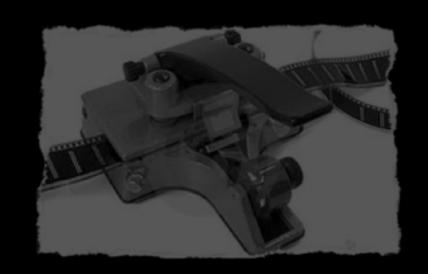




- The first Indian chain of cinema theatres, Madan Theatre was owned by the Parsi entrepreneur Jamshedji Framji Madan.
- Ardeshir Irani released "Alam Ara" which was the first Indian talkie film, on 14 March 1931.







- India is the largest filmmaking nation in the world (average of 1000 films in a year)
- Highest admittance in theatres per annum (About 3bn viewers)
- Many Indian movies collecting more than 100 crs in the first week at the box office (PK India's topmost grosser at the box office with 647 Cr as returns, Bajrangi Bhaijan second with 607 Cr)
- India a preferred offshore centre for the back of the



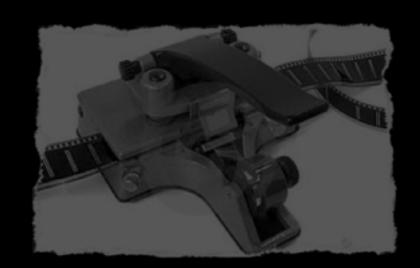




Content & Form







Content is what the Film is all about... The content is the story itself.

Form is the way in which the story is told or presented on screen.



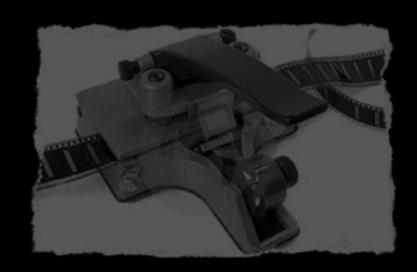




What are the different types of Cinema/ Films?



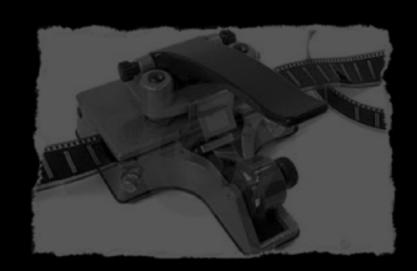




Films can be categorised using different parameters





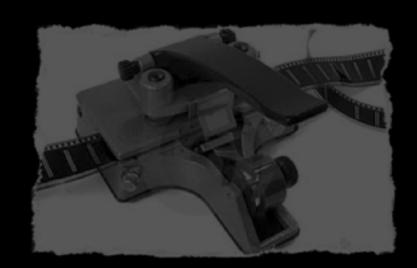


The most common parameter is based on the format:

Fiction & Non Fiction







Based on the Duration:

Feature Length & Short Films







- Feature Films
- Documentary Films
- Short Films
- Ad Films
- Corporate Films

- Product Films
- Instructional Films
- Educational Films
- Propaganda Films
- TV Programmes







Types of programming in Television:

- Soaps/ Sitcoms
- Talent shows
- Interviews
- Discussions
- Chat shows
- News programmes

- Demonstration shows
- Telefilms
- Live Sports shows
- Analysis shows
- Product shows, etc.







Based on Actors

Live Action & Animation







Films can also be classified based on term we call the "Genre"







"Genre" refers to the way we categorise Narrative films by the story they tell & the way in which they tell them.

Movies belonging to the same Genre share a particular set of conventions and recurring elements that are recognisable from film to film.







Action

Mission Impossible - Rogue Nation

Mad Max: Fury Road

The Maze Runner





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Adventure

Jurassic World The Martian Everest

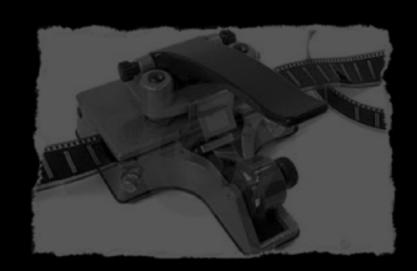




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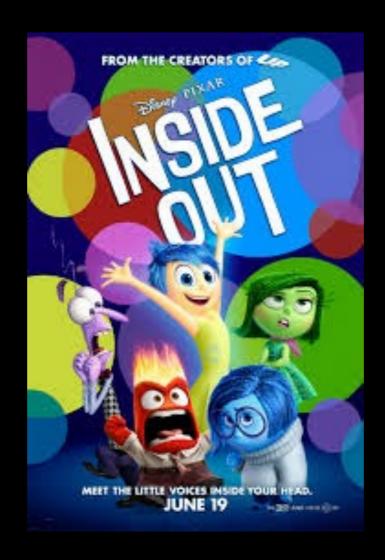


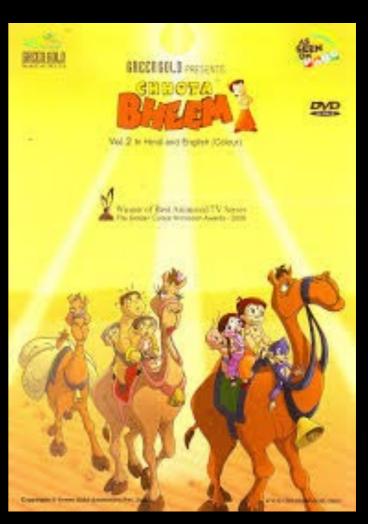




Animation

Inside Out Chota Bheem

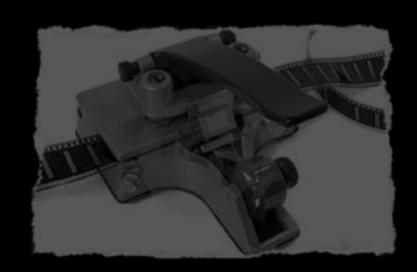




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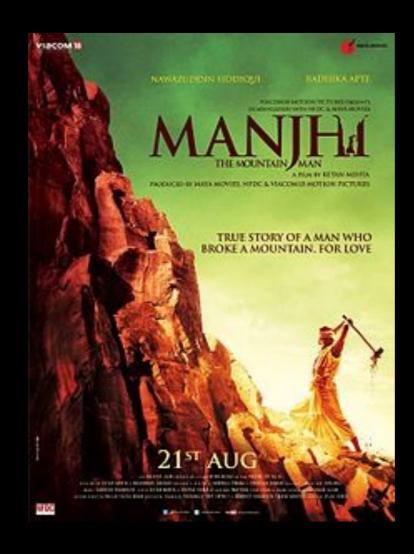


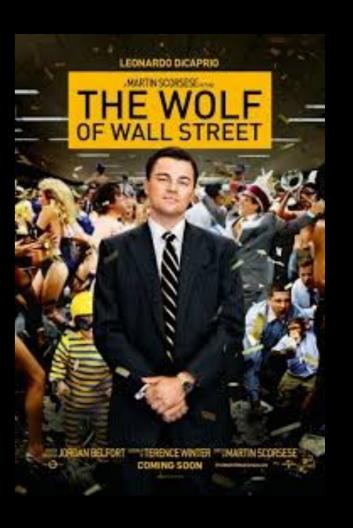


Biography

The Wolf of Wall Street

Manjhi - The Mountain Man





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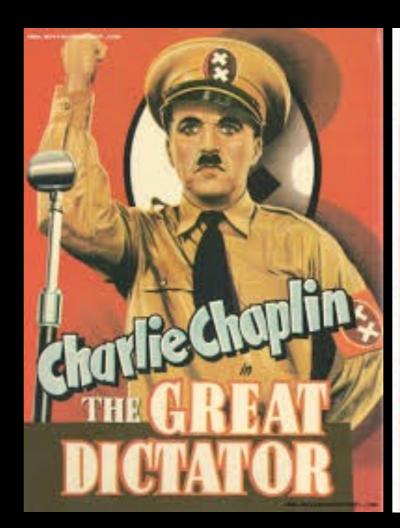




Comedy

The Great Dictator

Jaane bhi do yaaron





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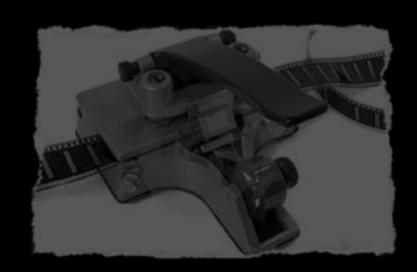




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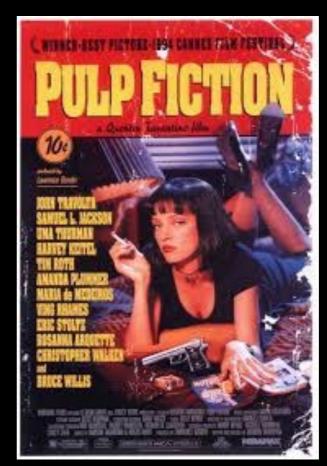






Crime & Gangster Films

The French Connection
Pulp Fiction
Gangs of Wasseypur

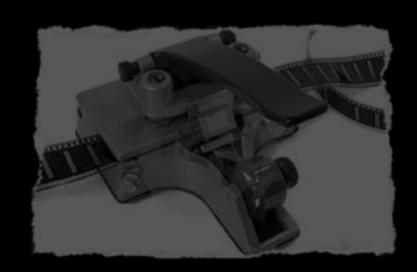




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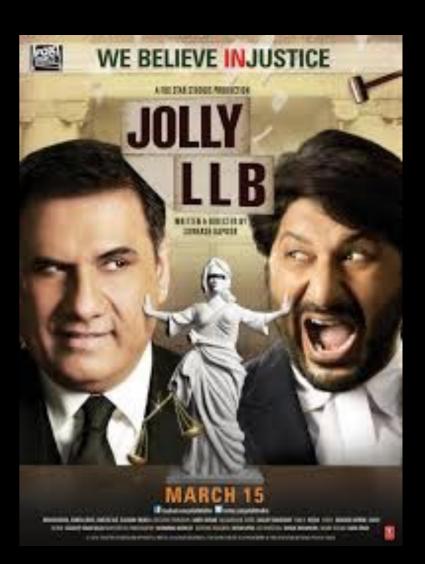




Drama

A Few Good Men
Titanic
Johnny LLB

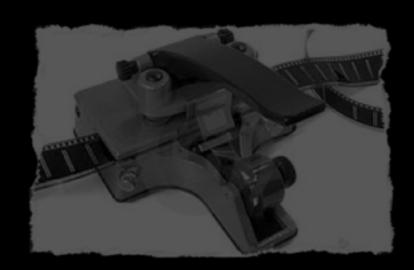




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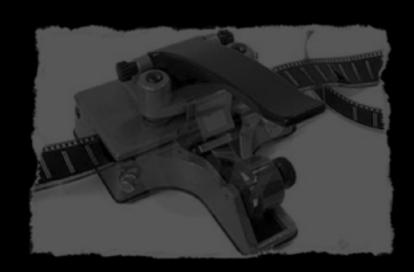
Fantasy

Harry Potter series Eega









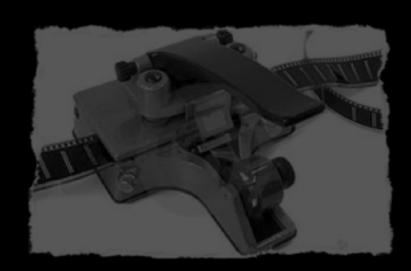
Historical

Bahubali Black Hawk Down Pompeii



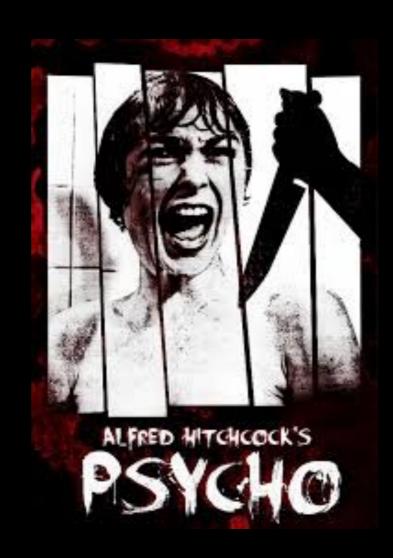






Horror

The Conjuring
Psycho
Bhoot

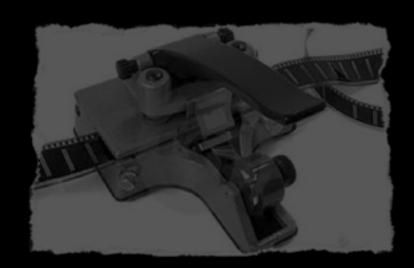




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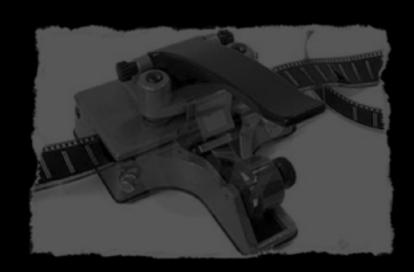
Musical

The Sound of Music
The Phantom of the Opera
Aashiqui 2





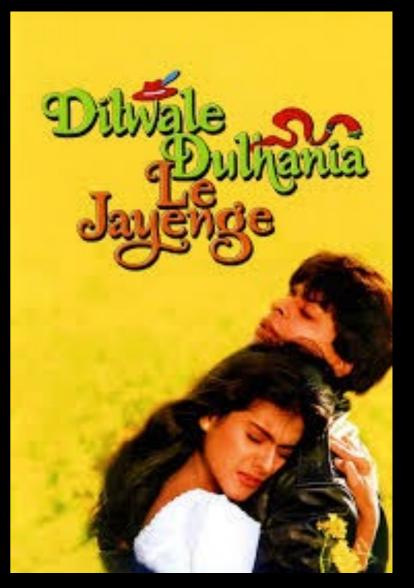




Romance

The Fault in Our Stars
Titanic
Dilwale Dulhania Le
Jayenge





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Sci-Fi

Star Wars
Terminator
Enthiran



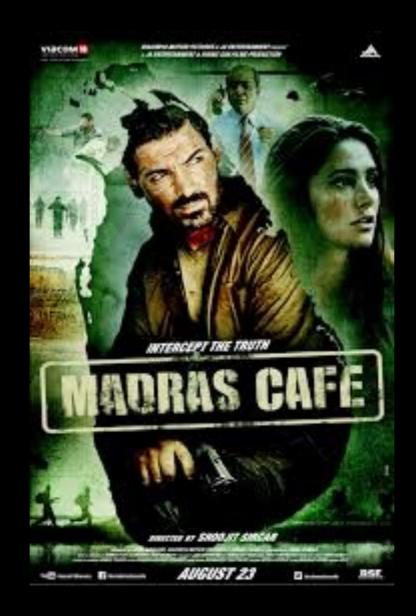






War

Inglourious Basterds
Saving Private Ryan
Madras Cafe

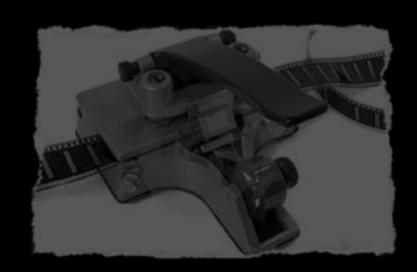




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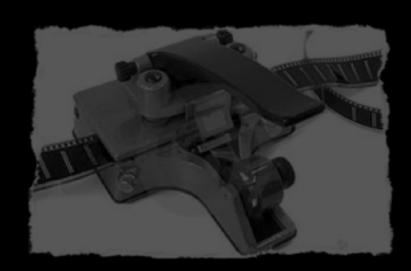
Western

Django Unchained
The Magnificent Seven
Chinagate
Sholay









Documentary

Amy
The Thin Blue Line
District 9
Made in India









Cinema or the motion pictures (movies for short) is the art of telling stories using moving images

The word "Cinema" is the corrupted form of Kinematographe which is essentially made of two words: Kinema (movement) & Graphe (to write)







Cinema is the extension of photography, where an illusion of movement is created in the minds of the viewers by the rapid projection of series of still images.







The illusion of movement is the result of a natural phenomenon called "Persistence of Vision"







Edward Muybridge Experiment



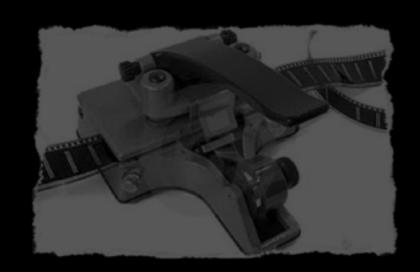




Cinema as we know today, is the newest art form evolved from all other art forms known to & practised by man.







In Cinema we see an amalgamation of the 24 basic crafts that include Literature, Poetry, Painting, Singing, Acting, Story telling, Music, Architecture, Costume designing, Make up, Dance, Martial arts, etc.







Cinema provides the story teller to tell his story in a captivating and engrossing manner that transcends the barriers of age, culture, linguistics and personal experiences.

That is why Cinema can be truly called an Universal Language.







Content & Form







Content is what the Film is all about... The content is the story itself.

Form is the way in which the story is told or presented on screen.



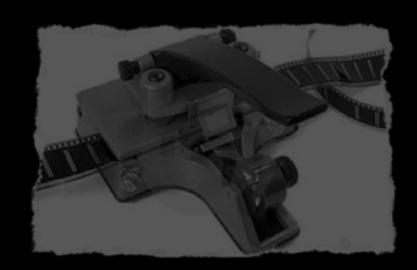




What are the different types of Cinema/ Films?



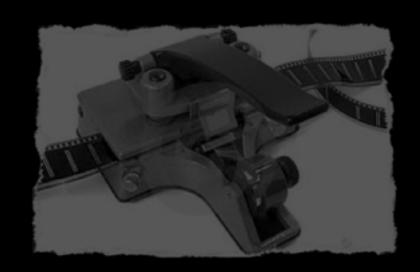




Films can be categorized using different parameters





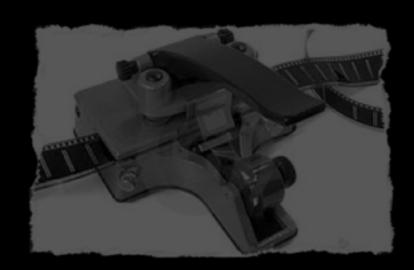


The most common parameter is based on the format:

Fiction & Non Fiction







Based on the Duration:

Feature Length & Short Films







- Feature Films
- Documentary Films
- Short Films
- Ad Films
- Corporate Films

- Product Films
- Instructional Films
- Educational Films
- Propaganda Films
- TV Programmes







Types of programming in Television:

- Soaps/ Sitcoms
- Talent shows
- Interviews
- Discussions
- Chat shows
- News programmes

- Demonstration shows
- Telefilms
- Live Sports shows
- Analysis shows
- Product shows, etc.







Based on Actors

Live Action & Animation







Films can also be classified based on term we call the "Genre"







"Genre" refers to the way we categorize Narrative films by the story they tell & the way in which they tell them.

Movies belonging to the same Genre share a particular set of conventions and recurring elements that are recognizable from film to film.