Digital Filmmaking: Component of Bangladeshi Children Film Production

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Abstract: *Digitalization has impacted everything around the world. It has impacted the way we do small daily things like watching a movie and big things like buying a home, finding a life parterre or ordering a car from another country. It has made our life very easy. Teaching methods has also changed after digital evolution. The creative industries like Film industry is also impacted because of digitization. Besides movie effects there has been lot of changes in learning methodology of film making. In this paper we have studied the impact of digitalization on filmmaking industry. Through systematic review of literature, it has been concluded that film making has embraced the digital innovation. Many schools around the world are teaching film making via digital channels. Children Film making has three main components: film funding; film production and distribution and film culture.*
Key words: *Digitalization, Film Making, Digital Disruption, Evolution technology, Children Film, Bangladesh.*

I. Introduction and Background

Process of production films is called Filmmaking. Some times in academic world it's also called the film production. Film making consists of many stages and many components. In olden days making a film involved lots of people involvement, for animation and background complete sets were made(Stewens, Internationale and Köln, 2010). Film making has completely changed after digitalization. With advancement in technology in all stages of film making starting form an initial story, idea generation, complete screen writing, selection of the cast, shooting, recording of the movie, editing and distribution and screening of the movie every aspect is changing. Digitalization is not limited to business, corporate sector people or company communication to its customer and within employee's communication. It has impacted every person. Complete eco system has changed. Even in religion after digitalization's people expectation has changed.

Filmmaking is not a country bound; it's not limited to one nation or culture, films are produced around the world in every country, culture and city. Films cover all the age segments starting from the child, adult, middle aged and old people. Films cover all professional people, people from every industry for example manufacturing, services, and hosteling and telecommunication industry. Films cover the biggest issues like countries politics, economic and environmental issues, ecological and psychological issues. Film making involves involvement of many people to some people. This evolution in the digitalization is incorporated in all the people lives and same should be updated in the filmmaking(Keane and te Velde, 2008; Stewens, Internationale and Köln, 2010; De Souza, Ufcspa and Amaral, 2017)

More than film making, film teaching methods have changed. All this digitalization must be updated in taught in film making, most important segment where film making should incorporate the digitalization is teaching of film making. Children these days learn a lot from films. Digitalization made it easy for the companies to introduce new concepts in innovative ways.

History of child film making is not too long. There are over 57 million children in Bangladesh. That's more than the entire population of the United Kingdom. About 57.15 million of the population are under-eighteen years of age and 15.6 million are under five years of age two. This suggests that there is a potential market for child movies. However, despite the huge market segment available for child movies, very few movies of this genre have been produced in the country. Therefore, Bangladesh is greatly deprived from children movies. That does not mean that the children in Bangladesh do not watch movies at all. They watch the classical Bengali children movies that were produced way back in the past. However, the foreign children movies are often being watched now a day. Watching foreign movies comes with a significant limitation. Foreign movies do not represent the native culture and its language. Since children are not adequately efficient in foreign language, a major portion of the children are not comfortable with foreign movies. In Bangladesh

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digital format children film started its journey from 2009. And the first ever digital children film is DURBIN which was directed by the author himself.

Entertainment has recently been acknowledged as a basic right in the country. This suggests that Bengali children have legal rights to enjoy movies on their own genre. However, the movie industry seems to be unconcerned about this fact. To fulfill the demand of children being entertained, guardians are buying DVD of foreign produced children movies which are not widely accessible and understandable by their very target watchers.

II. Research Framework and Methodology

Research design of this research is systematic review of the literature and reaching towards in conclusion. The author has studied the film making from 1980 to 2018. It has been concluded that the film making has following three components.

- Children's Film Funding
- Children's Film Cultures
- Children's Film Production and Distribution

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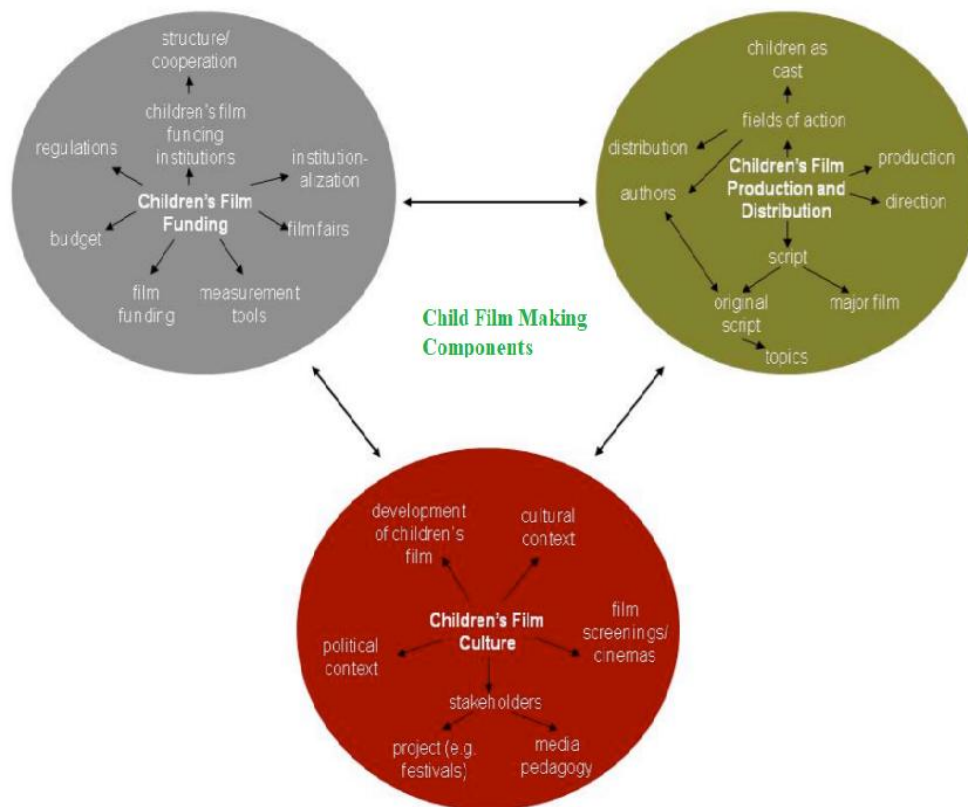
III. Conclusion and Discussion

In literature of child film making it has been observed that there are mainly three components which impact on the child film making in era of digitalization. The three main components are described in detail in figure-1. In this section we will talk about each component in detail.

This is very important to note that all components are interrelated and every component has its own important. This is an explorer study based on systematic review of literature. Most important factor in any filmmaking is the funding of the film. Funding of the film has following components.

- Structure Cooperation (Annabel Jackson Associates, 2004):
- Children Films Funding Institutions (Bazalgette Cary 2006):
- Resolutions (Silvia, 2006)
- Budget (Doyle, Gillian, Matthew,2003)
- Film Funding (Hamburgisches Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv (HWWA): Hamburg. EM Media (2008)
- Measurement Tools (Auclair, Alain, 2009):

- Film fairs (Cayla, Véronique, 2009)
- Institutionalization (Silvia, 2006)

Structure cooperation mean there are cooperation that provide the details about the children film content. They support this phenomenon at learning and at some sponsorship level. Funding is the key component in any industry. Education firms learn very less therefore sponsorship from institutes is very important. Strong institutes always derive the creativity. Resolution is important, budget, film funding and measurement tools are very important components in children film funding. Film fair is very important component because over here films can get the sponsors.

Second component important in children film production is "Children Film Production and Distribution". It has following important components.

- Children as Cast (Patrick, 2003)
- Field of action (Eidgenossenschaft , 2001)
- Distribution (Jäckel, Anne 2007)
- Authors (Eidgenossenschaft ,2001)
- Original Script (Francis ,2001)
- (Annabel Jackson Associates, 2004):
- (Bazalgette Cary 2006):
- (Silvia, 2006)
- (Doyle, Gillian, Matthew,2003)
- (Hamburgisches Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv (HWWA): Hamburg. EM Media (2008)
- (Auclair, Alain, 2009):
- (Cayla, Véronique, 2009)
- (Silvia, 2006)
- Major Film (Auclair, Alain, 2009)
- Topics (Auclair, Alain, 2009)
- Production (Auclair, Alain, 2009)
- Direction (Auclair, Alain, 2009)

Third important component important in children film production is "Children Film culture". It has following important components.

- (Auclair, Alain, 2009):
- (Cayla, Véronique, 2009)
- (Silvia, 2006)
- The development of children film (Cayla, Véronique, 2009)
- Political context (Cayla, Véronique, 2009)
- Stake holders(Cayla, Véronique, 2009)
- Project festival(Cayla, Véronique, 2009)
- Media pedagogy(Cayla, Véronique, 2009)
- Film screening cinema(Silvia, 2006)
- Cultural Context (Silvia, 2006)

Managerial and Theoretical Contributions

This study is extremely important for all the mangers working in filming industry across the global. This frame work tells about the all components which contribute in success of successful child film maker. Every editor and produced can use this study to identify components.

Direction for Future Researchers

Future researchers can use this frame work and interview the media production expert and editors to validate this concept around the global in different context.

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