

Arihant Education Foundation's

Name of the College: Arihant College of Education

Name of the Student: Jessica Pathak

Roll No: 09

DECLARATION

My self Jessica Pathak Roll No. 09 declare that the practical submitted by me is original & written by me. I have done this practical under the guidance of Prof. Rameshwari Shende. There is no ambiguity of any kind. In case of any discrepancies occurred in my practical. I will be solely responsible for the consequences. The college will not be, in any kind of responsible for my failure.

Signature of the Student: Pathak

Date:

B.Ed. 211 Drama and Arts in Education

EVALUATION SCHEME

Rating Scale - Excellent: 5 Good: 4 Satisfactory: 3 Average: 2 Unsatisfactory: 1

Practical: Street Play

Sr.No	Criteria	5	4	3	2	1
1	Introduction (Background, Need & Importance of drama & Art in Education)		✓			
	Performance					
2	Entry: (Innovative, attracting attention)	✓				
3	Expression, fluency, Body language, Voice Modulation	✓				
4	Appropriate timing in dialogue delivery		✓			
5	Connections with the Audience		✓			
	Report Writing					
6	Script	✓				
7	Self-contribution	✓				
8	Educational Implication (outcomes: values, life skills, etc)		✓			
9	Reflection (Feelings as a person & teacher, suggestions of improvement)		✓			
10	Evidences (Certificate and 3 Photos; Video)		✓			
	Total Marks out of 50	44				

Practical: Appreciation of Film

Rating Scale - Excellent: 5 Good: 4 Satisfactory: 3 Average: 2 Unsatisfactory: 1

Sr. No	Criteria	5	4	3	2	1
1	Introduction & Summary of the Film	✓				
2	Story & Direction	✓				
3	Acting & Music	✓				
4	Cinematography, Editing & Production		✓			
5	Reflection (Learning Outcome, Experience)		✓			
	Marks out of 25	23				
	Marks out of 75	67				
	Total Marks out of 50	44.6 = 45				

Name of Guide: Prof. Rameshwari S.

Sign of Guide with date :

RRS
10.5.23



Arihant Education Foundation's
ARIHANT COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
[Affiliated to University of Pune & Approved by National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE)]
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Tel: +91-020-67240900 Fax: +91-20-26333900 Email: education@arihant.org In Website: www.arihant.ac.in

Date: 08.02.2023

Sl. No. AEE/ACE/1616 (S-2-23)

To,

The Principal

Acharya Shree Vijay Vallabh School
Sure

Subject: Permission to present street play in your school.

Respected Madam/ Sir,

Kindly grant permission to our S.Y. B.Ed. Students to present a street play in your school which is a part of our B.Ed. syllabus as per your convenience.

Hope, you will grant the permission for which I shall be highly obliged.

Thanks and Regards,

Dr. Sujata Adamuthe
Dr. Sujata Adamuthe

(Principal)



Signature
31.3.23
(Tare Deepali)



To whomsoever it may concern

This is to certify that following S.Y.B.Ed students of Arihant College of Education, Pune has performed street play on the subject Yeh Mera India in our school Shree Vijay Vallabh on 13/2/23 Mon (day & date).
School

WITNESSE
31.3.23
Sign of Principal

Seal

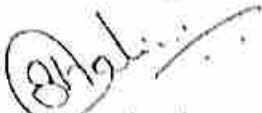


Student Name:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bhavika Dhalawat | 2. Natasha Fernandes |
| 3. Navani Maheshwari | 4. Faterna Sharaf |
| 5. Jennifer Rayappa | 6. Jessica Pathak |
| 7. Callen D'silva | 8. Nayanika Joshi |
| 9. Feeby Andrade | 10. Lakshmi Pardeshi |
| 11. Anna Gabriel | 12. |

To whomsoever it may concern

This is to certify that following S.Y.B.Ed students of Arihant College of Education, Pune performed street play on the subject Yeh mera India in our school
ent High School on Monday (day & date).
Junior college (13-02-23)


Sign of Principal



Student Name:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Fatema Sharaf | 2. Jessica Pathak |
| 3. Navani Maheshwari | 4. Bhavika Dhalawat |
| 5. Natasha Fernandes | 6. Jennifer Anthony |
| 7. Nayanika Joshi | 8. Callen Dsilva |
| 9. Lakshmi Pardesi | 10. Anna Gabriel |
| 11. Feebyl Andrade | 12. |
- 

STREET

PLAY

✓
YEH MERA INDIA

BACKGROUND

Drama is the specific mode of fiction represented in performance; a play, opera, mime, ballet, etc., performed in a theatre, or on radio or television. The term 'drama' comes from a Greek word meaning "deed" or "act", which is derived from "I do". The two masks associated with drama represent the traditional generic division between comedy and tragedy.

The origin of the drama is deep-rooted in the religious predispositions of mankind. Same is the case not only with English drama, but with dramas of other nations as well. The ancient Greek and Roman dramas were mostly concerned with religious ceremonies of people. It was the religious elements that resulted in the development of drama.

The first recorded instance of drama was in the 6th century BC in ancient Greece. It is believed that drama was created as a way to entertain the gods and goddesses. The first theatre was built in Athens in the 5th century BC.

Drama and theatre continued to grow and evolve over the centuries. In the Elizabethan era, William Shakespeare wrote some of the most famous plays in history. In the 19th century, realist plays were popular. In the 20th century, there was a move to more classical forms of drama.

Today, drama and theatre are still popular forms of entertainment. They are also used as a way to teach and educate. There are also used as a way to teach and educate. There are many different types of drama and theatre, and new forms are always being created.

As time went on, drama became more secular, and was often used as a form of entertainment. Today, drama is still used for entertainment, but it can also be used to raise awareness about important issues.

NEED & IMPORTANCE

Humans are social beings - which means they live, thrive, and interact in society. These interactions shape our thinking, values, and cultural heritage. Human beings often express the interactions of society in various forms of art.

The inclusion of art education in the curriculum of school as a subject has certain important purposes apart from contributing to overall development of the child's personality.

Art education enables students to fully experience the joy of teaching-learning, appreciate and experience the beauty of the universe and also helps in their mental development.

It also brings students closer to their environment to learn about their cultural heritage and to inculcate in them respect for each other's work.

Different art forms such as visual arts (drawing, painting), performing arts (dance, drama, and music) and traditional art and crafts, puppetry, etc. that are

introduced at different stages in school curriculum which can help students to become confident, balanced and well-groomed citizens.

Drama and education is done in groups or with the whole class. Students run into problems where, for example, they do not agree on a solution or action that the rest of their group takes.

There may be many conflicts while working in a group. Like all group work, students must solve problem of how they will handle this conflict of interest. This type of problem solving helps students become lifelong learners.

As adults, it is very common to face problems in our social lives. These problems could occur at home, school or in work place and we need to use problem solving skills to resolve these issues.

As drama in education involves group work so students get an opportunity to acquire skills needed throughout their lives. It encourages children to explore their emotions, expand their imagination and helps them develop their own, unique voice.

SCRIPT

YEH MERA INDIA

ALL TOGETHER: 2 paisa ka aao sab
mil natak dekho me... natak dekho..
natak dekho.. natak dekho me...

3 paisa ka aao sab mil natak dekho..
natak dekho.. natak dekho me..
Bharat mata ki.. Bharat mata ki..
Tum jai bolo jai bolo.. Bharat mata
ki jai

Bone ki chidiya, Dengue malaria
dii bhi hai gobar bhi Bharat Mata
ki jai

NAYANIKA: Gujre aaj Independence Day
hai, matlab holiday, Chalo
ghumne chalte hai.

JENNIFER: Ha chalo... party karege...

(SONG : PARTY ALL NIGHT)

Everyone is dancing and suddenly
everything slows down.

Two personalities come forward

NARRATOR: Yaha sab party kar rahi hai
Aur ek freedom fighter aasmaan
se ye sab dekh rahi hai.
Tabhi waha ek British officer
aata hai.

BRITISH OFFICER [CALLEN]: Can you see
this bloody Indian... You fought
for this day? Today's generation
is not at all interested in your
freedom.

FREEDOM FIGHTER (FEEBYL): Nahi aisa nahi
hai, Bharat ke saare yuvak aise
nahi hai. Kahi yuvak padh likh
kar Bharat ka naam noshan kar
raha hai.

CALLEN: Oh please! Now don't start with
stories of great Rani Laxmi Bai
or Abhinav Bharat and so on.
Only these few stories you have
from many years.

FEEBYL: Nahi... Aaj mai aapko kuch aise
logo se milaungi jinko hum
jaane khi nai... par unhone
humare desh ke liye bahut
kuch kiya hai.

ALL TOGETHER: Chalo chale... Aage badho... (2)
Left wale ... tum bhi suno
Right wale ... tum bhi suno
Aage wale ... tum bhi suno
Piche wale ... tum bhi suno
Agli kahani ... sab milke suno

FATEMA: Street ek aisi gumi hoti hai jo
shirt ke tute button se lekar vyakti
ke tute atmavishwas tak ko jodne
ki kala jaanti hai.

NATASHA: Aise hi ek street hai Bharat mai
jinka naam Suman kundu hai.
Haryana ke kaalwa gaon mai janmi
hai. Unhone commonwealth games
2010 mai bronze medal jeeta.
Yahi nahi vo ek masta Bhartiya
naam hai jinhone Bharat kesari
ka kitab 15 se bhi jyada baar
jeeta hai.

BHAVIKA: Par unke life ye aasan nai tha,
ghar ke jummedai aur apna sapna
dono ko pura karne samay unhe
badi mushkil ka saamna karna
pada. Aaiye dekhte hai unke
sajan ki ek jhalak.

(SONG : DHAKKARD - DANGAL)

Short act of Suman kundu

NAVANI: Is tarah kitni hi aise hai
jinhone kai muchhisa ke baad
bhi apne aur apne dekh ke bhi
bahut kush kya hai.

ALL TOGETHER: chalo chalo ... hoge badhe
left wale ... tum bhi suno
right wale ... tum bhi suno
hoge wale ... tum bhi suno
pehe wale ... tum bhi suno
hgi wahanis ... ab milke suno

JESSICA: 15-17 saal tak woh yahi sunne
ko milta hai, ki abhi tum chote
ho apni padhai par dhyaan do fir
bade apne dekhna. Uske baad
degree jaisi ban jate hai.

JENNIFER: 21 ke hote hote career aisa
paisa jaisi ho jata hai. 25
ka hote hote khud ke sapne
pehe chut jate hai.

JESSICA: 32-35 ka hote hote kaam aur
naukri ki bhul bhulaiya ghar
parivar ki jimmedariya, udhar ke
paise par kharcedi gayi khushiyon
ke illi ka bhoj na jaane kab
humare sapno par bhari pad
jata hai.

JENNIFER: Tum sapne us bhoj ke neeche
tum todne lagte hai aur life
jaisa aur choti choti khushiyon

ke chakravayu mai fasti chal
jaati hai.

JENNIFER: Aur 45-50 ka hote hote yahi
lagne lagta hai ki ab toh na
umar sahi aur na rahi himmat,
sapne dekhne ki aur unhe
pura karne ki.

NAYANIKA: Yeh hai humare samaj ki
soch, sapno ko lekar jo
sabki jansurate puri karte karte
kahi pihe chut jaate hai.

FATEMA: Par aaj hum apko ek aise aaji
se milate hai jinhone 70 ki
umar mai padhai shuru ki hai

NATASHA: Kanta aaji ko bachpan se hi
padhai ka bada shauk tha par
paise ki kami ke vajah se unhe
tissii karkha mai hi school chodna
pada. 13 saal ki umar mai unki
shaadi ho gayi, tabse ghar ki
jimmedari puri karte karte sapne
pihe chut gaye.

BHAVIKA: Par 70 ki umar mai jab unhon
Aajibaichi shala ke baare mai
suna to jise apne sapno ko
pura karne mai jut gayi. Aaj
milte hai Kanta Aaji se.

(SONG - ENGLISH - VINGLISH TITLE TRACK)

Enacting how kanta Aaji went to school.

NAVANI: Sahi kehte hai, padhai ki koi umar nahi hoti, jab jaago tabhi savera.

ALL TOGETHER: Chalo chale ... Aage badho ... (2)
left wale .. tum bhi suno
Right wale .. tum bhi suno
Aage wale .. tum bhi suno
Piche wale .. tum bhi suno
Agli kahani .. Sab milke suno

BHAVIKA: Chu le har uchai tu, kisne tujko hoka hai .. baat ka kuch aur thi phirse aaj mauka hai, par kholke ho azad darr na is aasman se.

FATEMA: Kaman kase aaj hi, ladhna hai abhi jahaan se .. Ye bandishe, ye bediya tujhe na rok payengi, Isado ko shamshira kas ye khud hi tut jayengi.

BHAVIKA: Sar jhuke the .. Sar jhukegi fir se tere saamne .. thi majal kab kisi ki tije jhukade apne shaan mai.

FATEMA: Tune to lthihaas macha hai abtak apne kaam se .. bani hai aur banti sahegi gathaye tere naam se.

BHAVIKA: Tu kisi se kam nahi hai aaj
bas ye jaan le, behti dhara ko
mod de apni taakat ko pechan
le.

NAYANIKA: Sachme agar ekoi naari chahne to
vo kya kuch nahi kar sakti, har
muskil ka saamna karke apne
lakh ko pa sakti hai .. Aur
jab ek naari dusri naari ke saath
hath milaka ke chalti hai tab
toh baat ki kuch aur hoti hai.

JESSICA: diji hi ek naari hai Priyamadevi
Singh, ve Rajasthan ke meja gaar
se thi .. par kuch karan vash
unhe Delhi jaana pada. Umar
ke 20 saal ve Delhi mai
rahi fir unhone vapas apne
gaar, apne Rajasthan gane ka
faisla kiya.

JENNIFER: Yaha aake unhone shuruwat ki
apne purane ghar ko sawarne se
kayi mard unke sath kaam
karne se hichkichate the .. tab
unhone socha kyu na auro se
kaam karaya jaaya. Fir unhone
apne gaar ke sath sath aas
pass ke gaar mai bhi kai
pidit auro ko rozgar
diya.

JESSICA: Toh chalo aye milte hai
Priyamadevi Singh se.

(SONG - BEKHAUFF)

Small act on Priyamadevi Singh.

BHAVIKA: Sach kehte hai, jab Shakti
Sampatti aur Sadbuddhi tino
hi aulte hai to in mardo
ko kis baat ka gussa.

ALL TOGETHER: Chalo chale ... aage badhe.
Left wale ... tum bhi suno
Right wale ... tum bhi suno
Aage wale ... tum bhi suno
Piche wale ... tum bhi suno
Agli kahani ... sab milke suno

NATASHA: Ghar hota hai sabka pyara.
Ism-e-hota hai pyar bohot sam.
Milkar baithte hai sab yaha
Khulta sakki khushiyo ka pitara
Ghar hota hai sabka pyara.

NAVANI: Sukh-dukhi ko yaha baata jata
Damaaj na jaane kab beet jata
Bhara mehta yaado se laasa
Ghar hota hai sabka pyara.

NATASHA: Dandli toofan se hume bachata
Insaan jaha par suraksha paata
Uttu ko yaha dhacha nyasa
Ghar hota hai sabka pyara.

NATASHA: Teej tyohar jab ghar mai
hota .. Angan hai ful se
sajta .. jagmag karta lagta
pyara .. ghar hota hai sabka
pyara.

NAYANIKA: Par kya ho agar kisike pass
ghar ho hi na? kya hoga
agar khane ko anaj ho hi
na? Yeh to kabhi socha hai?
Par kuch dog hai jinhone yeh
socha .. jaise ke Murugan
aur Dr. Raja Sethu Murali.

FATEMA: Murugan ke pass khud hi ghar
nahi tha par inhone dusro ke
baare mai socha .. jab paise
aaye toh khud ke sath dusro
ke liye bhi ghar bandhe ..

NAYANIKA: Mr. Raja Sethu Murali unke
pass bachpan se hi jyada paisa
na the, apne pita bhi 13 saal
ki umar mai kho diya par
uske baad bhi unhone haustla
nai hारा .. chote se chota
kaam kiya aur jab hi thak
thak kamane lage to unhone
2000 mai 1 NGO khola ve
403 subha 4 baje uthke logo
ke liye khana banate hai
aur kaam pe जाता है . Aaj
tak unhone 2 lakh se jyada
dogo ko khana diya hai.

(SONG - TU JO MILA)

Shant act on Musugan and on
Mr. Raja Sethu Murali

JESSICA: To yeh tha humara India,
yaha har rang hai... har
mode par alag kahani hai.
yaha log sath haste bhi hai
aur rote bhi hai, par joh
bhi kuch karte hai... sab
milkar karte hai.

(SONG - DESH RANALLA)

DANCE

BHAVIKA: Aaj iss natak ke madhyam se
jo kahaniya aapko batayi ye
logo ko real life story hai.
Par inhi logo ke wajah se
humari ye society ek
khuburat jagah hai jaha hum
azaadi ki saase le rahi hai.
Aur khud se ek vaada karke ki
hum humare Bharat ko aur
acha banayenge... humari soni
ki chidiya fir chekegi... aur
iski shurwat khud se karnege.

THANK YOU!

SELF-CONTRIBUTION

My contribution in the streetplay 'Yeh Mera India' is as follows:

1. Making of Props: For the play, many props and charts were needed. I helped in making and painting of charts needed for the play.

2. Role of Singing: Before each act started, we had to sing and move around in a circle to introduce the act. I participated in too.

3. Role of Introducing the Act of kanta Aaji:

I along with Jennifer introduced the act of kanta Aaji by having a conversation about the stress of life at different age levels.

4. Introduction of Priyamadevi Singh:

I also introduced the act of Priyamadevi Singh by holding her picture and saying a few things about her.

5. Role of Murugan
I also played the role of Murugan where I dressed up as a man and pretended to give a house to a poor woman.

6. Closing lines
When the acts were all done, I said a few lines about India and closed the play by saying a few sentences.

7. Role of a widow
I also played the role of a widow where I draped a white cloth over my head and cried.

8. Final Dance on Desh Rangeela

When all the acts were done a final group dance was done by all the members of the group on the song Desh Rangeela. In the end, the flag was waved and we all saluted to our National Indian flag.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

* VALUES

1. **Patriotism** : The name of the play speaks for itself, 'Yeh Mera India', from this play children get to learn that they need to do something for the country and the feeling of patriotism should be inculcated in them.
2. **National Integration** : The play also teaches to feel love and affection for nation's progress, stability and unity. By seeing how different Indians helped each other, the feeling of national integration grew in them.
3. **Sensitivity** : Throughout the play, different acts of helpfulness were done. It shows the importance of being sensitive towards the suffering of others.
4. **Dignity of Labour** : The play also shows that all work is equal and anyone can do anything they want to achieve.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

* VALUES

1. Patriotism : The name of the play speaks for itself. 'Yeh Mera India', from this play children get to learn that they need to do something for the country and the feeling of patriotism should be inculcated in them.
2. National Integration : The play also teaches to feel love and affection for nation's progress, stability and unity. By seeing how different Indians helped each other, the feeling of national integration grew in them.
3. Sensitivity : Throughout the play, different acts of helpfulness were done. It shows the importance of being sensitive towards the suffering of others.
4. Dignity of Labour : The play also shows that all work is equal and anyone can do anything they want to achieve.

* LIFE - SKILLS

1. Self-awareness - Through the play, we learn how it is important to be aware of our strengths and weaknesses.
2. Empathy : Through the play, we learn how to have empathy and help people in need.
3. Problem-Solving : Various personal and economic problems are solved in the play. Children learn and take example on how to solve problems in real-life.
4. Decision-Making - Students learn to take decisions in the welfare of the people. Also, towards helping children.
5. Creative Thinking : This play focuses on creative thinking. Children see in the play, how they can bring changes in their life by thinking out of the box.

REFLECTION

*AS A PERSON

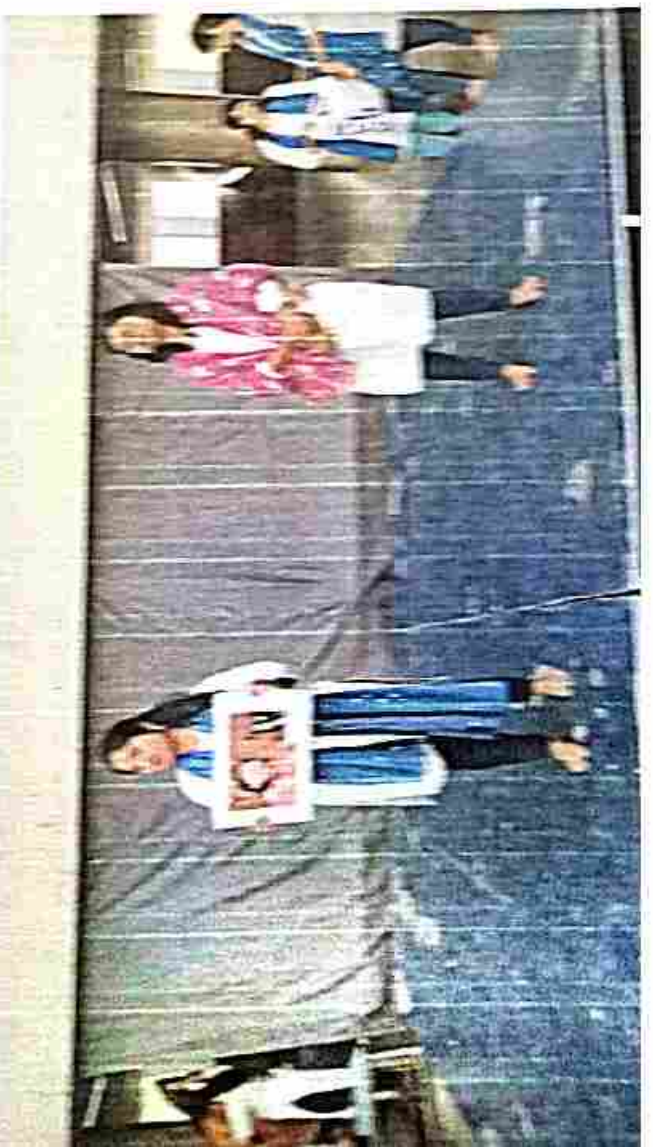
As a person, there are many things I learnt from the play. The play had a series of small acts that focused on India's unsung heroes. It made me aware of all the people, who though unnoticed, make excellent contributions towards the progress of the society.

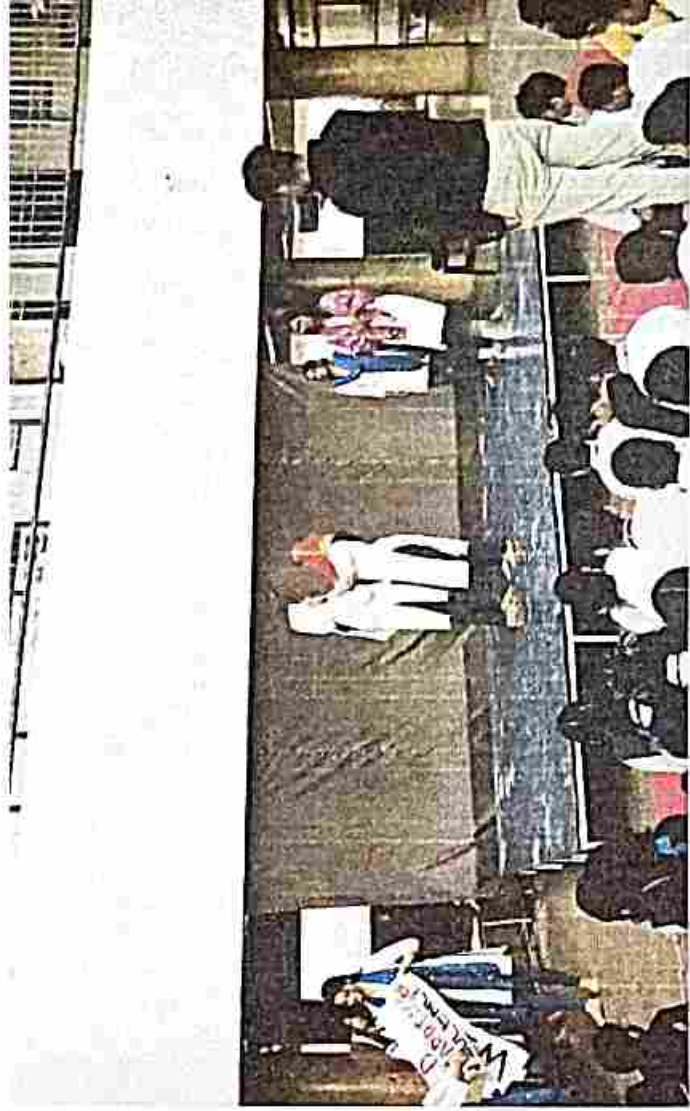
I also learnt, how everyone can make a difference in the world in small ways. It also teaches that everyone is equal and there is no difference between men and women.

Through this play, I learnt how important it is to take initiative towards changing society and life. And through stories like Kanta Aaji and different characters, I learnt that anyone can achieve anything through hardwork at any age.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

- The play can be made a little longer so more stories of unsung heroes can be shared to the students.
- The participants can also wear different costumes while role playing the characters. So students can have the perfect image in their heads.
- The play could have also had a few jokes and funny lines so children could have enjoyed it more.
- The pictures portraying the heroes could have been more bigger.





Appreciation

Of

Film



A BEAUTIFUL MIND 2001

running time 135 MINUTES

directed by RON HOWARD

produced by BRIAN GRAZER RON HOWARD

starring RUSSELL CROWE ED HARRIS JENNIFER CONNELLY

A Beautiful Mind

DIRECTED BY	RON HOWARD
WRITTEN BY	AKIVA GOLDSMAN
BASED ON	A BEAUTIFUL MIND by SYLVIA NASAR
PRODUCED BY	BRIAN GRAZER RON HOWARD
STARRING	RUSSELL CROWE ED HARRIS JENNIFER CONNELLY PAUL BETTANY ADAM GOLDBERG JUDD HIRSCH JOSH LUCAS ANTHONY RAPP CHRISTOPHER PLUMMER
CINEMATOGRAPHY	ROGER DEAKINS
EDITED BY	DANIEL P. HANLEY MIKE HILL
MUSIC BY	JAMES HORNER
PRODUCTION COMPANIES	UNIVERSAL PICTURES DREAMWORK PICTURES
DISTRIBUTED BY	UNIVERSAL PICTURES DREAMWORK PICTURES

RELEASE DATES	DECEMBER 13, 2001 (Barry Hills premiere) DECEMBER 21, 2001 (United States)
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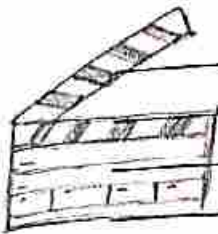
RUNNING TIME	135 MINUTES
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COUNTRY	UNITED STATES
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LANGUAGE	ENGLISH
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BUDGET	\$ 58 Million
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BOX OFFICE	\$ 316.8 Million
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INTRODUCTION

In the history of films, most biographical films are based on businessmen or artists, rather than scholars, but in 2001, a film called *A Beautiful Mind* changed this situation. It won the Academy Award for Best picture that year. The film is based on John Nash, a Nobel Prize-winning economist who developed the Nash equilibrium theory and made major breakthroughs in the field of game theory.

At the same time, the content of the film is based on the personal experience of mental illness, giving the audience a different perspective on this population. The film not only makes a breakthrough in the subject matter, but also shows the beauty of the soul and humanistic feelings, which are very beneficial to the growth of the audience's spiritual world.

A Beautiful Mind tells the story of genius mathematician John Nash, who made a breakthrough in the famous game theory in the 1940s, and who suffers from schizophrenia while in graduate school: a mental disorder of genius,

Daily lonely he imagines, he
an understanding and support the
roommate Charles. Five years later
became a professor in the institute
wheeler meet his students, and his
future wife dicia, at the same time
he had another illusion, the pentagon
palmer to find him; asked him to do
some secret work for the U.S.

Different from the style of many
commercial films. A Beautiful Mind
shows the humanistic feelings and the
beauty of human nature. The humanistic
feelings are demonstrated by describing
the love between the hero and Nash
and his wife, the friendship between
him and his friends, and the tolerance
and respect between him and the
social environment. Although Nash was
plagued by illness and pain throughout
his life, he could always feel the care
from people around him, which lit up
his life journey like a beacon in the
night. In our mundane reality, John's
experience may give us a way to grow
whether its friendship, whether its love,
whether its the value of acceptance, whether
its the acceptance that we can give to
others. Likewise, society should have
more room for 'freaks' even if many
of them don't achieve as much as
John.

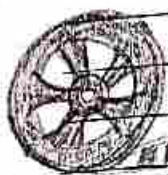
SUMMARY

The movie begins in 1947 at Princeton, where Nash (played by Russell Crowe) has arrived as a graduate student. Together with Martin Hansen (John Lucas), Richard Sol (Adam Goldberg), Ainsley (Jason Gray-Stanford) and Bender (Anthony Rapp). Nash is arrogant and dismissive of his classmates but gets along with his roommate Charles (Paul Bettany). Nash generally pursues his studies alone but, when Charles suggests that he take a break and go to the bar, a discussion with his classmates as to the most successful way for them to approach a group of women leads to Nash's breakthrough paper on game theory.

Nash later receives an appointment to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where Sol and Bender become his assistants. A few years later, he is asked to the Pentagon to decrypt coded Russian communications. His success impresses William Parcher, a high level agent in the Department of Defense. While teaching at MIT, Nash becomes dating a student, Alicia Parcher visits Nash to enlist him in a group of workers who scan newspapers and magazines to find hidden Russian codes embedded in the text. Nash is to leave deciphered codes in a

secret drop for Parcher. The clandestine work makes Nash nervous, but he is cheered when he reunites with his former roommate Charles. He marries Alicia soon thereafter. Some time later, Nash gets caught up in a gun battle between Parcher and several Russian agents. Terrified, he asks Parcher to be relieved of his assignment, but Parcher tells him that he would be killed if he were to quit. While giving a lecture at Harvard University, Nash sees Charles in the audience but then spots Russian agents as well, and he flees.

Nash is captured, sedated, and sent to a psychiatric facility under the care of Dr. Rosen (Christopher Plummer). Dr. Rosen tells Alicia that Nash suffers from schizophrenia and that Parcher and Charles exist only in Nash's mind. Alicia is not convinced until she sees the inside of Nash's office and also finds the dropbox which is full of unopened missives. Nash receives therapy, and Nash, Alicia, and their son move to Princeton. The medication makes Nash lethargic, however, and eventually he stops taking his pills. After he knocks Alicia to the ground when Parcher urges him to kill her, and he and Alicia decide to find a way to live with his illness. After that, although Nash continues to see Parcher and Charles, he no longer interacts with them. Eventually, he is able to return to teaching, and in 1994 he receives the Nobel Prize.



STORY



In 1947, John Nash arrives at Princeton University as co-recipient, with Martin Hansen, of the Carnegie Scholarship for mathematics. He meets fellow math and science graduate students Sol. Ainsley, and Bender, as well as his roommate Charles Herman, a literature student.

Determined to publish his own original idea, Nash is inspired when he and his classmates discuss how to approach a group of women at a bar. Hansen quotes Adam Smith advocating "every man for himself", but Nash argues that a cooperative approach would lead to better chances of success developing a new concept of governing dynamics. Publishing an article on his theory, he earns an appointment at MIT where he chooses Sol and Bender over Hansen to join him.

In 1953, Nash is invited to the Pentagon to study encrypted enemy telecommunications, which he deciphers mentally. Bored with his regular duties at MIT, including teaching, he is recruited by the mysterious William Parcher

of the United States Department of Defense with a classified assignment: to look for hidden patterns in magazines and newspapers to thwart a Soviet plot. Nash becomes increasingly obsessive in his search for these patterns, delivering his results to a secret mailbox, and comes to believe he is being followed.

One of his students, Alicia Hardy, asks him to dinner, and they fall in love. On a return visit to Princeton, Nash runs into Charles and his niece, Marcee. With Charles' encouragement, he proposes to Alicia and they marry. Nash fears for his life after surviving a shootout between Parcher and Soviet agents, and learns Alicia is pregnant, but he is forced to continue his assignment. While delivering a guest lecture at Harvard University, Nash tries to flee from people he thinks are Soviet agents, led by psychiatrist Dr. Rosen, but is forcibly sedated and committed to a psychiatric facility.

Dr. Rosen tells Alicia that Nash has schizophrenia and that Charles, Marcee and Parcher exist only in his imagination. Alicia backs up the doctor, telling Nash that no "William Parcher" is in the Defense Department and takes out the unopened documents he delivered to the secret mailbox. Nash is given a course of insulin shock therapy and eventually released, frustrated with the

side effects of his antipsychotic medication, he secretly stops taking it and starts seeing Parcher and Charles again.

In 1956, Alicia discovers Nash has resumed his 'assignment' in a shed near their home. Realizing he has relapsed, Alicia rushes to the house to find Nash had left their infant son in the running bathtub, believing Charles was watching the baby. Alicia calls Dr. Rosen, but Nash accidentally knocks her and the baby to the ground, believing he's fighting Parcher.

As Alicia flees with the baby, Nash stops her car and tells her he realizes that "Marcee" isn't real because she doesn't age, finally accepting that Parcher and other figures are hallucinations. Against Dr. Rosen's advice, Nash chooses not to restart his medication, believing he can deal with his symptoms himself, and Alicia decides to stay and support him.

Nash returns to Princeton, approaching his old rival Hansen, now head of the mathematics department, who allows him to work out of the library and audit classes. Over the next two decades, Nash learns to ignore his hallucinations and, by the late 1970s, is allowed to teach again.

In 1994, Nash is awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences for his revolutionary work on game theory, and is honoured by his fellow professors. At the ceremony, he dedicates the prize to his wife, Elinor, and their son John. The audience in Stockholm, Nash sees Charles, Marcus, and Rachel watching him, but glances at them before departing.

DIRECTION

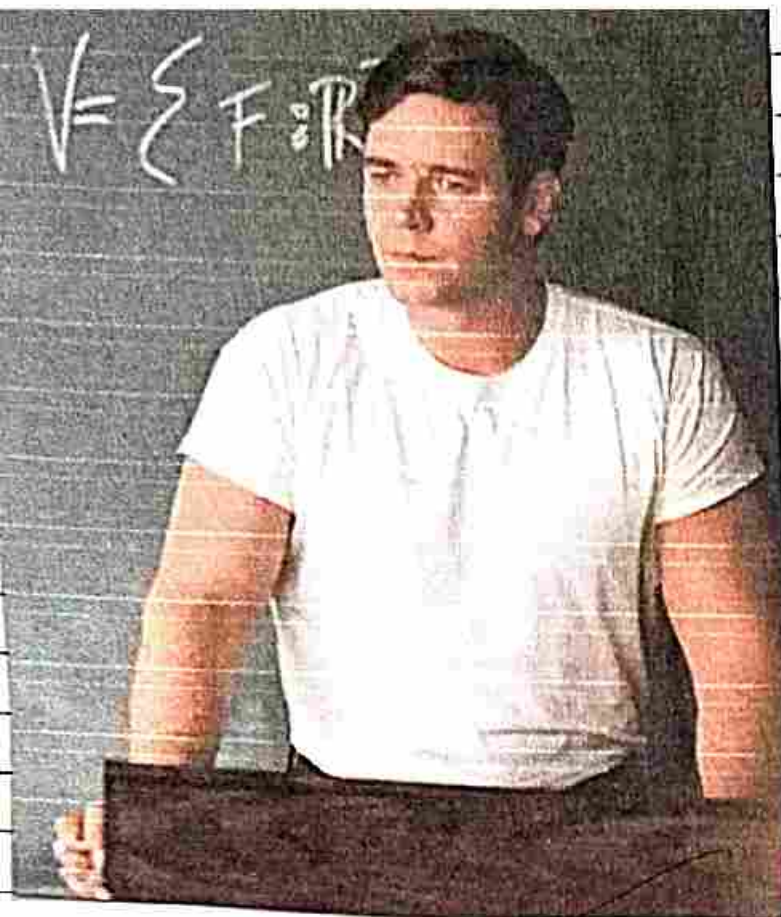
A Beautiful Mind is a 2001 American biographical drama film directed by Ron Howard. Written by Akiva Goldsman, its screenplay was inspired by Sylvia Nasar's 1998 biography of the mathematician John Nash, a Nobel laureate in Economics.

Ron William Howard (born March 1, 1954) is an American director, producer, screenwriter, and actor. He first came to prominence as a child actor, guest-starring in several television series, including an episode of The Twilight Zone. Howard received the Academy Award for Best Picture for A Beautiful Mind and was nominated again for the same award for Frost / Nixon. In 2003, he was awarded the National Medal of Arts. He was inducted into the Television Hall of Fame in 2013. Howard has two stars on the Hollywood Walk of Fame for his contributions in the television and motion picture industries.

The film has been directed in such a way that film literature has commented that the most powerful feature of the film, which won the

Academy Award and almost swept the world's top awards in 2002, is that it offers a unique way to recognize the luck and misfortune of genius. In a sense, Nash was lucky, both by worldly standards and Nash's own - great career success, a beautiful wife, a handsome promising son at Harvard. The happiest people in the world are as successful as ever. It was such a genius and such a lucky man who still encountered all the misfortunes of the common people. This misfortune did not result from the material poverty of the physical world, nor from the human struggle to which genius most often suffers, but from the deep loneliness of his soul.

Due to its incredible direction, in 2002, *A Beautiful Mind* won the Academy Awards for Best Picture, Best Director, Best Supporting Actress and Best Adapted Screenplay. In addition, it also won the Golden Globe Awards for Best Actor, Best Supporting Actress, Best Picture and Best Screenplay.



RUSSELL CROWE

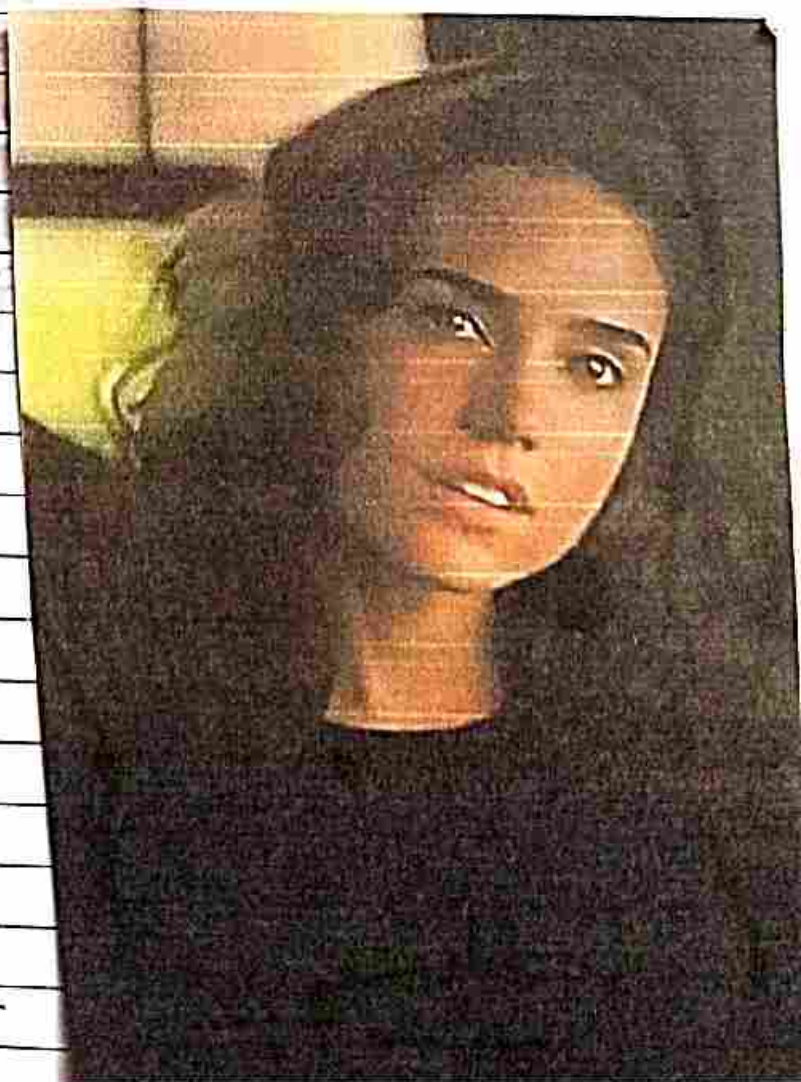
AS

JOHN NASH

JENNIFER CONNELLY

AS

AUCIA NASH



Character

A Beautiful mind, the title seems to have little to do with game theory, this title reflects the quality of the character. Not only is the protagonist John's determination to overcome a devastating disease, courage, perseverance in game theory research. John's wife Alicia to accompany her husband to overcome the disease, never abandon the care of him, in his most painful time with love to influence him, she also has a beautiful heart. And John's real friends, like Hansen, who allowed him to stay at Princeton and do his research, had beautiful minds. Therefore, the title tells us that the first step to success is often to have a good heart.

First, the main character John Nash, from his perspective, the film shows the audience genius and a madman that thin, fragile of one wall lie between. Nash mentioned his teacher said he was "having two brains, but only half a heart", so Nash's image has been initially appeared serious social disorder, but human social life, social networking is an indispensable part of life. Just because you cannot socialize, which does not mean you do not need to socialize or make relationships.

The causes of John's illness stem

from the desire to love, to belong, to succeed, to expect nothing, and to desire something deeper. That's why in graduate school, he started hallucinating, and although it might seem unreasonable to the average person, from John's point of view, it was the consistent world he was creating to satisfy his spiritual needs.

Then, the heroine of the film, Alicia, John's wife. This film reflects Alicia's beautiful heart as a bright line. Her image embodies the greatness of humanity before the disaster: tolerance, understanding and never abandoning. Love conquers all things, even destruction, in an inclusive way. Cerebral insulin therapy never cured John of schizophrenia, but Alicia with kind love, tolerance and understanding John, and let John also learned to tolerate their own, so that all his hallucinations come to an end.

In addition, some of the other supporting roles, such as Martin Hansen and John's friend Saul, also reflect their beautiful hearts, once all enemies. Hansen gardening sheltered sick John, Saul and other people never leave John.

MUSIC

The soundtrack divides John's life into three phases :-

- 1) Digital world
- 2) Fighting disease
- 3) Brilliant humanity

In the first stage, the female voice, triangular violin and orchestral strings introduce, reflecting a colourful digital world, leading to the opening, at 21 minutes and 32 seconds of the film, is the turning point of the story, of course. In addition, John Nash completed the most important research of his college years and entered a new phase of his life. At this time, the digital-themed music stayed here as long as one minute, and it got the maximum play and display in both plot and music.

In the second stage, the suspense plot is increased, and the narrative technique of combining the virtual and the real also changes the music style, which is well reflected in John's two letters. In the first letter, there is only the sound of piano as it strengthens the sense of immersion of the audience.

The third stage uses the question and-answer melody, hesitant, slow, full of philosophical meaning, reflecting the strong humanistic feelings. The power of music increases with the strong love, and also reflects the great love between John and Alicia.

A Beautiful Mind is the original soundtrack album on the Decca Records label, of the 2001 film A Beautiful Mind starring Russell Crowe, Jennifer Connelly (who won the Academy Award for Best Supporting Actress for her role as "Alicia Nash"), Christopher Plummer and Paul Bettany. The original score and songs were composed and conducted by James Horner.

The album garnered nominations for the Golden Globe Award for Best Original Score and the Academy Award for Best Original Score. Music critics felt that the musical score fit the film well, but believed it to be similar to several of Horner's previous films.

DEVELOPMENT

Composer James Horner was a frequent collaborator with Ron Howard, the director of *A Beautiful Mind*. Horner desired to feature vocals reminiscent of being midway between a girl and woman, and wrote the score specifically for 15-year-old Welsh singer Charlotte Church. To convey "the beauty of a kaleidoscope, as its patterns are always changing, and things move very quickly, but in moving so quickly, they create other patterns that move very slowly underneath." He added that these changing patterns were conveyed with the piano and Church's voice.

Release & Reception

PROFESSIONAL RATINGS

REVIEW SOURCE	SCORES	
	RATING	
Filmtracks.com		
Soundtrack.net		

Writing for Empire magazine, Danny Graydon gave the soundtrack four out of five stars. He thought the score contained elements of Horner's previous films *Sneakers* (1992) and *Bicentennial Man* (1999), but said "if you can forgive that, this is a clever, masterful and romantic score that captures a brilliant mind in conflict."

In the tracks "Creating Government Dynamics" and "Cracking The Russian Code", Graydon opined that Church's "poignant vocals mix well with the frenetic piano and strings to represent Nash's brilliance" and wished that her voice had been used more in the film.

Dan Holdwasser of Soundtrack.net also found similarities to the score in *Bicentennial Man*, but thought Horner's work fit the film regardless, explaining, "it effectively underscores the drama and romance, and even provides a few bits of tension for the action scene." Holdwasser concluded that "while it all works well in the film, there is enough about this score that just seemed so 'familiar' to make it stand out."

Contributing to National Public Radio, Andy Trudeau believed Church's particular voice adds a "human element."

TRACK LISTING

NO.

TITLE

1. A Kaleidoscope of Mathematics
2. Playing a Game of 'Go'!
3. Looking for the Next Great Idea
4. Creating 'Governing Dynamics'
5. Cracking the Russian Codes
6. Nash Descends into Parcher's World
7. First Drop-off, First Kiss
8. The Car Chase
9. Alicia Discovers Nash's Dark World
10. Real or Imagined?
11. of One Heart, of One Mind
12. Saying Goodbye to Those You So Love
13. Teaching Mathematics Again
14. The Prize of One's Life... The Prize of One's Mind.
15. all have can Be
16. Closing Credits

It's the sound that, I think, gives a sense of -- the center of this character, if you will. I think it's the soul. And it's trying to be normal in a way, and underneath it's trying to be crazy.

Horner's score garnered nominations for the Golden Globe Award for Best Original Score and the Academy Award for Best Original Score. It lost the Golden Globe to the film Moulin Rouge and the Oscar to The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring.

FILM SCORE BY JAMES HORNER

Released December 11, 2001

Recorded 2001

Genre Classical, jazz, stage and screen

Label Decca 440 016 191-2

Producers - James Horner, Simon Rhodes

CINEMATOGRAPHY

Cinematography is a combination of techniques used to describe the emotions and mood in films.

Cinematography includes camera shots, angles and lighting. A Beautiful Mind and The King's Speech are biotic films, this depicts the life of an important historical person.

A Beautiful Mind emphasizes the inner struggles of a man who has schizophrenia. John Nash's emotions are expressed through various cinematography. The opening scene of the film shows shifting camera movement and this is done through physical displacement of the camera. The movements of the camera show John Nash is not confident in himself due to his schizophrenia.

Different colours throughout the film express different emotions. In the above frame a close up shot has been used. Side lighting is light which only illuminates part of the subject. In this image it is John. This shows that there is conflict and an unexpected feeling to the film. This lighting expresses to the viewer that

danger is around as well as suspicion.

Cinematography is used throughout the movie to underscore the key themes of the movie. The visual references to mental illness start early; at the beginning of the movie, Nash picks up glass and twists it in his hands to create refraction from the sun. This image helps to establish Nash as someone who sees things that others do not, in a way that is more 'beautiful.'

Towards the end of the film, when his illness has taken hold, his wife hurls a glass against the wall in frustration - this mirrors the earlier sun to represent John's fractured mind. Many shots of John in the throes of his hallucinations are tight-angle close ups, reflecting the fact that he cannot escape from his illness.

Similarly, windows are a recurring visual motif - when aligned in shot with Nash, they show that he is trapped behind his invisible illness. He is often seen peeking through windows, underlining the paranoia his illness provokes.

EDITING

Film editing is described as an art or skill, the only one that is unique to cinema, separating filmmaking from other art forms. On its most fundamental level, film editing is the art, technique and practice of assembling shots into a coherent sequence. The job of an editor is not simply to mechanically put pieces of a film together, cut off film slates or edit dialogue scenes.

The movie, *A Beautiful Mind* is edited by Daniel P. Hanley and Mike Hill. The use of camera language is very clever. Starting from the perspective of the protagonist John, the film shows the contrast between John's spiritual world and the real world.

The film is edited in such a way - illusory spirit with intent, brought more powerful visual impact. It gives the audience the experience of schizophrenic symptoms. The scene in which John enters the Pentagon uses a rotating camera to create a sense of vertigo while also highlighting John's experience.

In addition, the film also uses excellent colours. - Cold colours represent John's spiritual world, such as the secret personnel in black and the laboratory in gray tone. The background color is cold and cruel, symbolizing John's suffering from mental illness and black for John's struggle in reality and fantasy.

Warm colours represent the real world, warm, soft, full of inclusive power. Two kinds of main tone are making strong contrast, enhancing the visual impact, highlighting the contradiction.

There are three interactive scenes in the film. The first one is that young John is full of contempt and disdain when teaching students and thinks it is the most meaningless and waste of time. However, at the end of the film, the old John takes the initiative to teach and explain to students. Second, young John saw accomplished professors receiving pens from young people, and after winning the Nobel Prize, he also received pens from people in recognition of his academic achievements. Third, John played chess with Hansen twice, and both times the same question and answer came up. These scenes in contrast, reflect John's journey from fear and disdain towards society to love and tolerance. All shots and scenes are edited with excellent colour, background and in a sequence.

PRODUCTION

'A Beautiful Mind' is produced by Brian Grazer and Ron Howard. Production Companies: Universal Pictures, DreamWorks Pictures, Imagine Entertainment

When producer Brian Grazer first read an excerpt of Sylvia Nasar's book 'A Beautiful Mind' in Vanity Fair magazine, he immediately purchased the rights to the film. Grazer later said that many A-list directors were calling with their point of view on the project. He eventually brought the project to his long-time partner and director Ron Howard.

Grazer met with a number of screenwriters, mostly consisting of "serious dramatists", but he chose Akiva Goldman because of his strong passion and desire for the project. Goldman's creative take on the project was to avoid having viewers understand they are viewing an alternative reality until a specific point in the film. This was done to make the viewers' understanding to mimic how Nash comprehended his experiences. Howard agreed to direct the film based on the first draft. He asked Goldman to emphasize

the love story of Nash and his wife, she was critical to his being able to continue living at home.

Dave Bayer, a professor of mathematics at Barnard College, Columbia University, was consulted on the mathematical equations that appear in the film. For the scene where Nash has to teach a Calculus class and gives them a complicated problem to keep them busy. Bayer chose a problem physically unrealistic but mathematically very rich, in keeping with Nash as "someone who really doesn't want to deal with the mundane details, who will home in on what's really interesting". Bayer received a cameo role in the film as a professor who lays his pen down for Nash in the pen ceremony near the end of the film.

Luig Cannom was chosen to create the makeup effects for A Beautiful Mind, specifically the age progression of the characters. Crowe had previously worked with Cannom on Cocoon. Each character's stages of makeup were broken down by the number of years that would pass between levels. Cannom stressed subtlety between the stages, but worked toward the ultimate stage of "Older Nash". The production team originally decided that the makeup department would age

Russell Crowe throughout the film; however, at Crowe's request, the makeup was used to push his look to resemble the facial features of John Nash. Cannom developed a new silicone-type makeup that could stimulate skin and be used for overlapping applications; this shortened make-up application time from eight to four hours. Crowe was also fitted with a number of dentures to give him a slight overbite in the film.

Howard and Lirazer chose frequent collaborator James Horner to score the film because they knew of his ability to communicate. Howard said, regarding Horner, "it's like having a conversation with a writer or an actor or another director." A running discussion between the director and the composer was the concept of high-level mathematics being less about numbers and solutions, and more akin to a kaleidoscope, in that the ideas evolve and change.

After the screening of the film, Horner told Howard, "I see changes occurring like fast-moving weather systems." He chose it as another theme to connect to Nash's ever-changing character. Horner chose Welsh singer Charlotte Church to sing the soprano vocals after deciding that he needed a balance between a child and adult singing.

voice. He wanted a "purity, clarity and brightness of an instrument" but also a vibrato to maintain the humanity of the voice.

The film was shot 90% chronologically. Three separate trips were made to the Princeton University campus. During filming Howard decided that Nash's delusions should always be introduced first audibly and then visually. This provides a clue for the audience and establishes the delusions from Nash's point of view. The historic John Nash had only auditory delusions. The film makers developed a technique to represent Nash's mental epiphanies.

Mathematicians described to them such moments as a sense of "the smoke clearing," "flashes of light" and "everything coming together", so the film makers used a flash of light appearing over an object or person to signify Nash's creativity at work. Two night shots were done at Fairleigh Dickinson University's campus in Rutherford Park, New Jersey, in the Vanderbilt Mansion ballroom. Portions of the film set at Harvard were filmed at Manhattan College. Harvard now has turned down most requests for on-location filming ever since the filming of Love Story (1970), which caused significant physical damage to trees on campus.

Tom Cruise was considered for the lead role. Howard ultimately cast Russell Crowe. For the role of Alicia Nash, Rachel Weisz was offered the role but turned it down. Charlize Theron and Julia Ormond auditioned for the role. According to Ron Howard, the four finalists for the role of Alicia were Ashley Judd, Claire Forlani, Mary McCormack and Jennifer Connelly, with Connelly winning the role. Before the casting of Connelly, Hilary Swank and Salma Hayek were also candidates for the part.

IT IS ONLY IN THE
MYSTERIOUS EQUATIONS
OF LOVE THAT ANY LOGIC
OR REASONS CAN BE FOUND.
I AM ONLY HERE TONIGHT
BECAUSE OF YOU. YOU ARE
THE ONLY REASON I AM.
YOU ARE ALL MY REASONS.

- A BEAUTIFUL MIND

scrollroll.co



Perhaps it is good to have a beautiful mind, but an even greater gift is to discover a beautiful heart.

AWARDS

- ACADEMY AWARD FOR BEST PICTURE
2002 · RON HOWARD · BRIAN GRAZER
- ACADEMY AWARD FOR BEST ACTRESS IN A
SUPPORTING ROLE
2002 · JENNIFER CONNELLY
- ACADEMY AWARD FOR BEST DIRECTING
2002 · RON HOWARD
- CRITICS' CHOICE MOVIE AWARD FOR BEST PICTURE
2002
- GOLDEN GLOBE AWARD FOR BEST MOTION
PICTURE - DRAMA
2002 · BRIAN GRAZER
- ACADEMY AWARD FOR BEST WRITING
(ADAPTED SCREENPLAY)
2002 · AKIVA GOLDSMAN
- GOLDEN GLOBE AWARD FOR BEST SUPPORTING
ACTRESS - MOTION PICTURE
2002 · JENNIFER CONNELLY
- GOLDEN GLOBE AWARD FOR BEST ACTOR -
MOTION PICTURE - DRAMA
2002 · RUSSELL CROWE

• BAFTA AWARD FOR BEST ACTOR IN A
LEADING ROLE

2002. RUSSELL CROWE

• BAFTA AWARD FOR BEST ACTRESS IN A
SUPPORTING ROLE

2002. JENNIFER CONNELLEY

• GOLDEN GLOBE AWARD FOR BEST SCREENPLAY

2002. AKIVA GOLDSMAN

• SCREEN ACTORS GUILD AWARD FOR
OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE

2002. RUSSELL CROWE

• CRITICS' CHOICE MOVIE AWARD FOR BEST
SUPPORTING ACTRESS

2002. JENNIFER CONNELLY

• DIRECTORS GUILD OF AMERICA AWARD FOR
OUTSTANDING DIRECTING - FEATURE FILM

2002. RON HOWARD

• CRITICS' CHOICE MOVIE AWARD FOR BEST
ACTOR

2002. RUSSELL CROWE

• SATELLITE AWARD FOR BEST SUPPORTING
ACTRESS - DRAMA

2002. JENNIFER CONNELLY

• CRITICS' CHOICE MOVIE AWARD FOR BEST DIRECTOR

2002. RON HOWARD

REFLECTION

Learning Outcome

The movie, directed by Ron Howard with the brilliant acting of Russell Crowe and Jennifer Connelly, was one of the best films in cinema history and won four Oscars. It is one of the most beautiful and touching stories of madness, recovery, discovery, fame, uselessness, loneliness, and is, needless to say, a must-watch.

The movie teaches that it isn't always easy to stick to what you really want. Things and circumstances around you keep changing. But ultimately, it's your conviction that matters. So, if you believe in it, go for it.

It also teaches to not be afraid to be that lone wolf who treads his own path. Businesses keep evolving, and change is the only constant. So do not hesitate to question old concepts and evolve your business to suit the times.

There are also various scenes that

show that there may be multiple paths that lead you to your goal. But what matters is your ability to choose the wisest of the strategies.

The movie deals with mental illness of the protagonist and we get to learn that we should find people who would stick with you when you are at your lowest.

Nash gets stuck down the vortex of hallucinations and mental illness, he was unable to focus on his research and his career seemed to have reached a dead end. We see the journey of Nash where we learn that once you set your mind on your goal, put your heart and soul into it. Do not limit your options or let your ego come in way of opportunities.

The most important lesson we learn is that it is sometimes good to make your own solutions for your problems. While advice might pour in from different quarters, you know your situation best. So analyze, weigh all the options and make your own decision. Do not let your fears or your past failures hold you back. Tailor your solution and be the master of your fate.

EXPERIENCE

While completing this practical, the film was analysed from every aspect. This practical gave me the chance to watch and study the movie 'A Beautiful Mind' from all corners. The film was appreciated on its direction, music, editing, production etc. It gave me a chance to peek behind the working of a movie.

The movie 'A Beautiful Mind' focused on the character John Nash who suffers from mental illness. The story brought limelight on his sufferings and how he overcame his shortcomings. At the end, he becomes a professor and won a Nobel Prize for his game theory.

This was an inspiring story that tells that nothing is impossible if you try hard enough. The story also highlighted the importance of love and friendship and also how friends and family support play an important role in personal and academic/career life.



NAME: JESSICA PATHAK

ROLL NO: 09

SUBJECT: 211 DRAMA

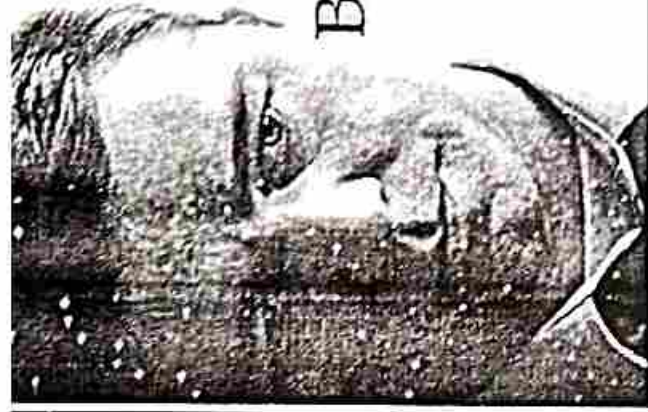
AND ART IN EDUCATION

TOPIC: APPRECIATION

OF A FILM



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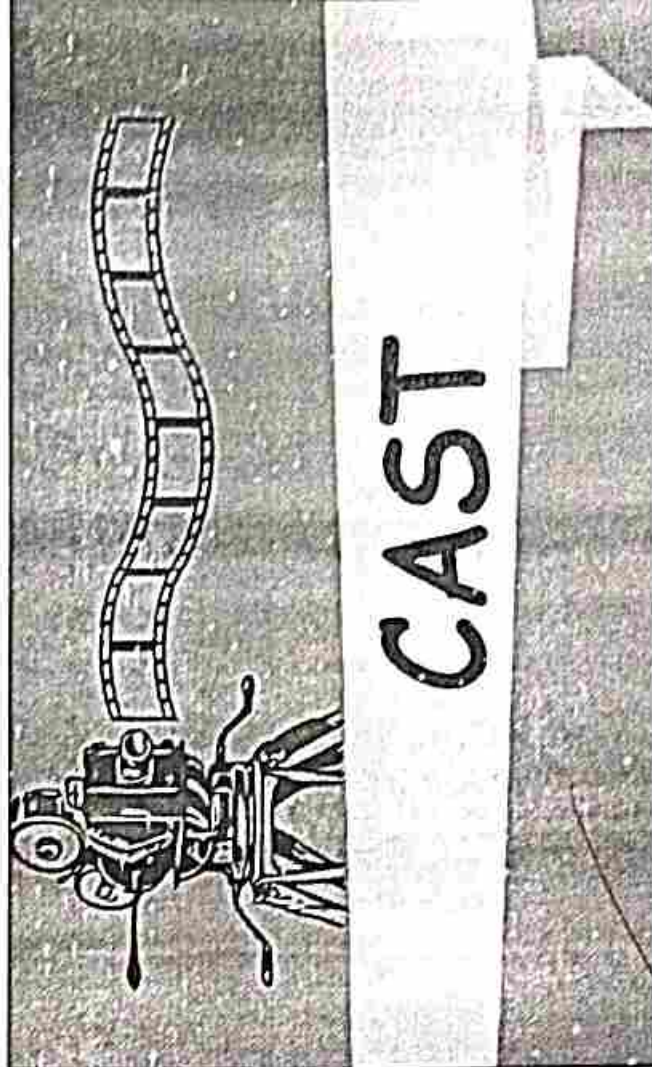
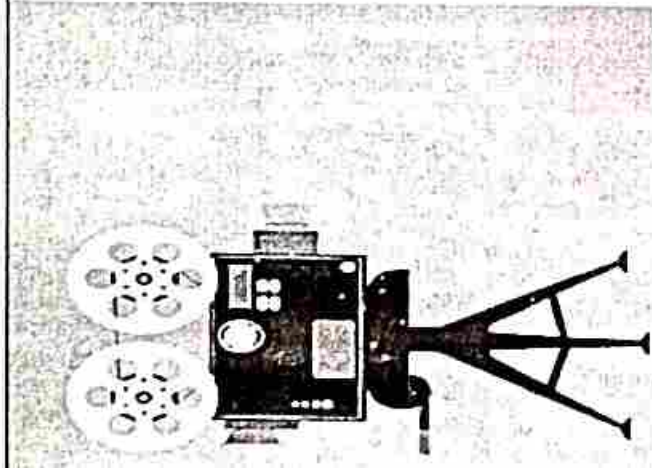
An
original
idea...

An
extraordinary
gift...

BEAUTIFUL MIND

Russell Crowe

Ed Harris
Jennifer Connelly



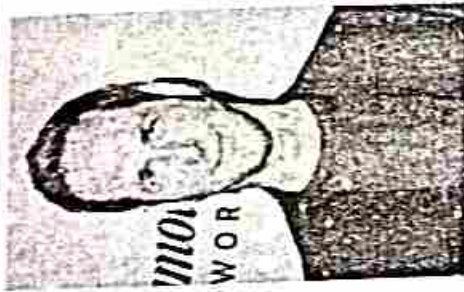
CAST



Russell
Crowe as
John Nash



Jennifer
Connelly as
Alicia Nash



Josh Lucas
as Martin
Hansen



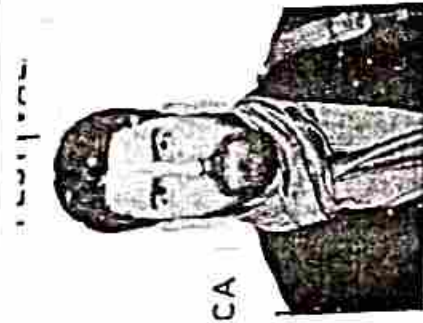
Ed Harris as
William
Parcher



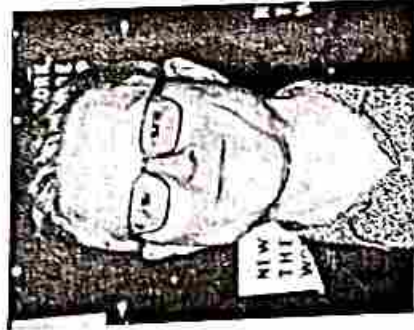
Vivien Cardone
as Marcee



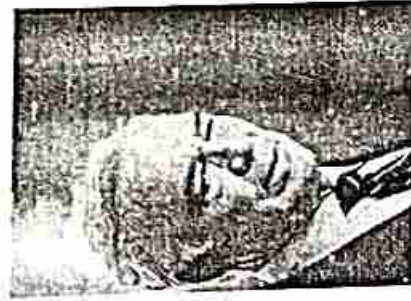
Paul Bettany
as Charles



Adam
Goldberg as
Richard Sol



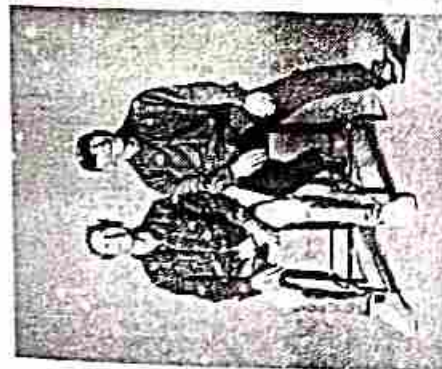
Anthony Rapp
as Bender



Christopher
Plummer as
Dr. Rosen



Synopsis & Summary



Brian Grazer &
Ron Howard



SYNOPSIS

A human drama inspired by events in the life of John Forbes Nash Jr., and in part based on the biography "A Beautiful Mind" by Sylvia Nasar. From the heights of notoriety to the depths of depravity, John Forbes Nash Jr. experienced it all. A mathematical genius, he made an astonishing discovery early in his career and stood on the brink of international acclaim. But the handsome and arrogant Nash soon found himself on a painful and harrowing journey of self-discovery.



A BEAUTIFUL MIND 2001

CASTING: CLAUDE
COSTUME DESIGNER: ROBERTA
EDITOR: JAMES HANCOCK
EXECUTIVE PRODUCERS: JAMES HANCOCK

SUMMARY

- This film was inspired by the true story of mathematician John Forbes Nash, Jr., who was one of three Nobelists celebrated in 1994 for their work in game theory.
- The film is driven by the agonizing conflict between Nash's mathematical brilliance and the paranoid schizophrenia which almost destroys both his career and his marriage to Alicia Larde (Jennifer Connelly).
- The film shows Nash (Russell Crowe) as obsessed and, in schizophrenic episodes, delusional and occasionally violent.





Perhaps it is good to have a beautiful mind, but an even greater gift is to discover a beautiful heart.

- He undergoes 1950s insulin shots and later is on and off pills that seem to take away his brilliance along with his schizophrenia.
- Late in the film he is off medication and says, in effect, that he has decided not to be deluded by delusions.
- The film ends with a triumphant series of scenes around the Nobel Prize, including the tribute of his colleagues at Princeton's Institute for Advanced Study and Nash's emotional Nobel acceptance speech at Stockholm expressing his gratitude to his wife for standing by him.

CINEMATOGRAPHY

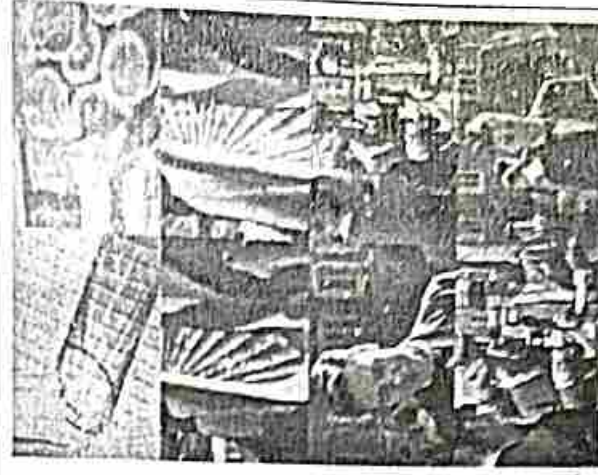


ROGER DEAKINS

IT IS ONLY IN THE
MYSTERIOUS EQUATIONS
OF LOVE THAT ANY LOGIC
OR REASONS CAN BE FOUND.
I AM ONLY HERE TONIGHT
BECAUSE OF YOU. YOU ARE
THE ONLY REASON I AM.
YOU ARE ALL MY REASONS.

A BEAUTIFUL MIND

- The shots of A Beautiful Mind consists of many medium, high angle and low angle shots. John Nash is often shot in a medium shot.
- The film uses color as symbolic of good and evil. During scenes where the lead Nash was in a good mood or was having something happy happen to him, the colors were all saturated with a golden hue. The lights looked gold, and it was as if all the actors' faces were covered with golden morning sunlight.



ROGER DEAKINS

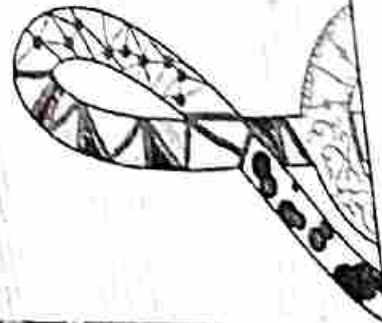
- During the sad times there was a lot of desaturation going which gave it a pale blue or gray tone. High angle shots are used to show freedom and low angle shots to show hope. His relationship with Alicia is often shot in high and low angle shots.



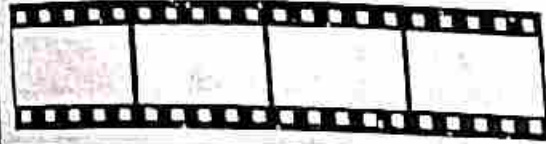
JAMES HORNER



MUSIC



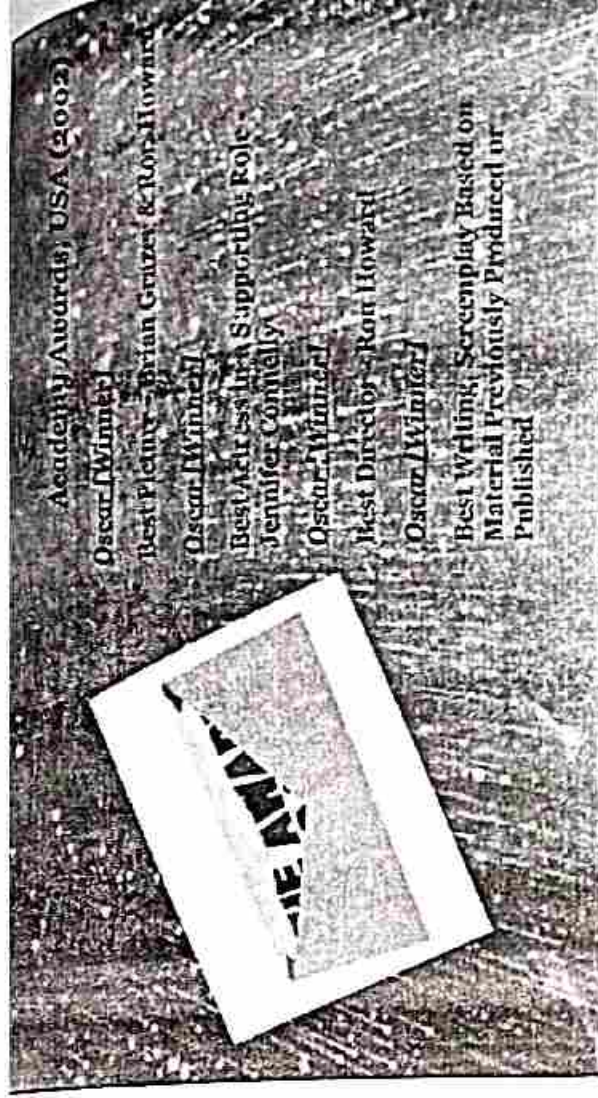
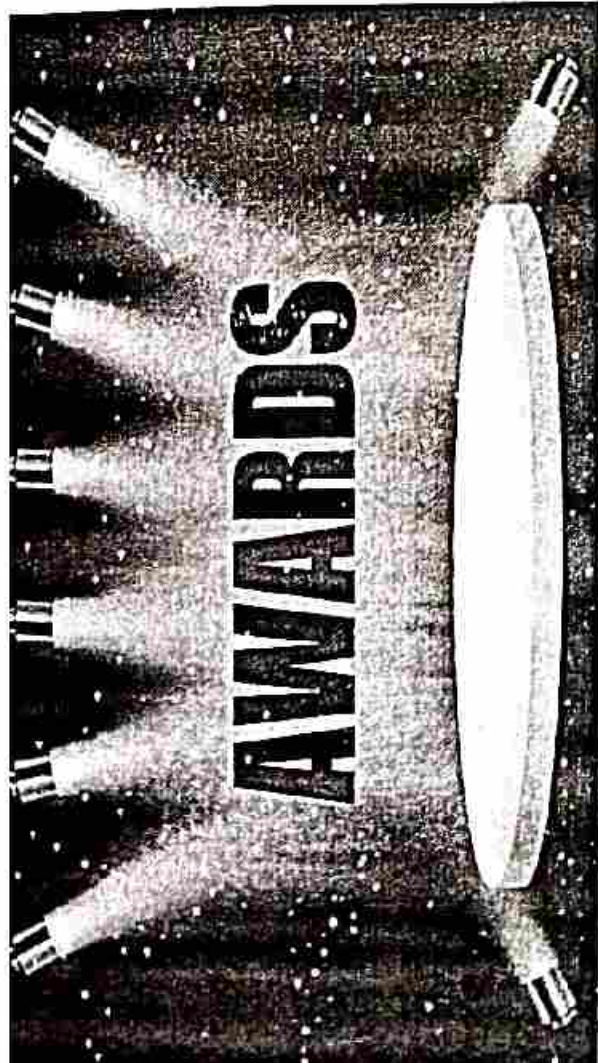
- A Beautiful Mind elegantly uses small, nice effects early on. When Nash is lost looking at geometric patterns, they dance across the screen of their own accord; when he looks at a page of numbers, digits float up to greet him. It is a smart visual, both suggesting the abstract joys of thought and the visual hallucinations to come.
- The look of the film was very crisp and clear. In the school environment you saw school things, in a work environment you saw work things. It was as if they were more concerned with dating and the period of the film rather than the mood it was trying to portray.
- The film and the camera work are fairly straightforward, with only a few digitally animated instances of hallucinations



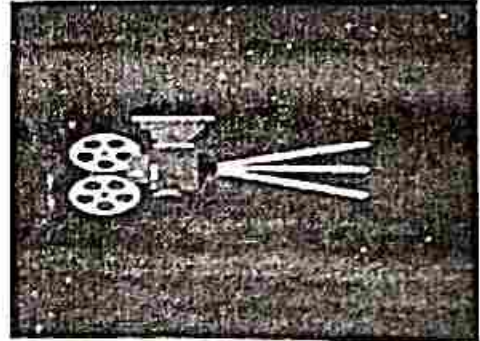
Composer James Horner was a frequent collaborator with Ron Howard, the director of A Beautiful Mind. Horner desired to feature vocals reminiscent of being midway between a girl and woman, and wrote the score specifically for 15-year-old Welsh singer Charlotte Church.

To convey "the beauty of mathematics", Horner decided to use the idea of a kaleidoscope, as its "patterns are always changing, and things move very quickly, but in moving so quickly, they create other patterns that move very slowly underneath". He added that these changing patterns were conveyed with the piano and Church's voice.





REFLECTION



- Question old theories, create your own path.
- Do not let failures haunt you.
- A mental illness cannot define anyone. It may be a part of you, but you are more than one simple aspect of yourself. You are way more than just a mental illness. You are you, and you matter.



- Find people who would stick with you when you are at your lowest.
- Love is more powerful than logic or math.





I NEED TO
BELIEVE THAT
SOMETHING
EXTRAORDINARY
IS POSSIBLE.

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PERHAPS IT IS GOOD TO
HAVE A BEAUTIFUL MIND,
BUT AN EVEN GREATER
GIFT IS TO DISCOVER
IT A BEAUTIFUL HEART.



The only thing greater
than the power of
the mind is the courage
of the heart.