

- **Program Format**
- **Treatment**
- **Floor Manager**

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**FICTIONAL  
PROGRAMME  
&  
NON-FICTIONAL  
PROGRAMME**

# **NON-FICTIONAL PROGRAMME**

- Programmes have content that is reality based
- There is no fiction or epic

# TYPES OF NON-FICTIONAL PROGRAMME

- News
- News Programme
  - Documentary
  - Reality Show
  - Variety Show
  - Live Show

# NEWS

- Most common programme format in non-fictional category
- Supposed to be reality based.
- these days news channels are showing lots of content that is recreated with the help of drama.
- For e.g. crime news originally narrates any real life event
- The main news channels are :DD News, Zee News, Star News, Aaj Tak, NDTV India and IBN-7.

# NEWS PROGRAMME

- News channels presents these kind of programmes
- Programmes based on discussion and debate
- All types of current affair programmes
- Nowadays news channels are experimenting with mixed formats which are difficult to put into single category.
- For example, Janata ki Adalat, Hum Log, The Big Fight are the programs having unique identity of their own

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# NEWS PROGRAMME

- Programmes based on contemporary issues in the form of talk show and chat show
- Talk Show is usually formal and on serious issues
- Chat Show is informal in its presentation and content.
- Discussion usually has an anchor along with two or many guests/experts.
- Discussion centre around a central theme or issue.



# NEWS PROGRAMME

- Interview is kind of programme where one or two anchor interviews one or more guests.
- Like in Seedhi Baat on Aaj Tak, Prabhu Chawla interviews the guest every week
- News Magazine is a collection of in depth stories based on current news events
- Usually it is weekly and present four to five items.
- In news magazine a weekly roundup is show in a more detailed manner.
- The World This Week by Prannoy Roy was a popular weekly news magazine.

# DOCUMENTARY

- This is another very common non fictional programme format
- All documentaries depict reality.
- Documentary may be related to tourism, environment, history, science, technology etc.
- Nowadays there are channels dedicated to documentaries only
- Like Discovery, National Geographic Channel, History Channel, Animal Planet
- There may be many kinds of documentaries based on the topic and treatment.
- All tourism documentaries have a travelogue format.
- History documentaries have to depend upon drama.
- Science documentaries rely on animation and computer graphics.

# REALITY SHOW

- These days reality shows are new popular formats.
- There are two major sub categories in reality show.
- One is game show, for example Kaun Banega Karorpati
- Another is talent hunt show, for example Antaakshari, Sa Re Ga Ma, Indian Idol

# VARIETY SHOWS

- These programs are a kind of mix variety entertainment
- i.e. music, interview, dance, humorous chat etc.
- demonstrated on a stage
- This kind of entertainment is basically a part of restaurants in some part of the world
- Later it was copied by the television producers
- In India, Shekhar Suman is a popular anchor of this format

## **LIVE SHOWS**

- Television channels telecast sports and some important events live.
- Like Live News, live cricket Match, live Independence Day Parade in India

# **FICTIONAL PROGRAMME**

- Programmes based on any story, play, novel or fictional work comes under this category.

# **TYPES OF FICTIONAL PROGRAMME**

- Soap opera
- Epic serial
  - Sitcom
  - Series
- Countdown show
  - Tele Film
- Cartoon Show
- Advertisement

# SOAP OPERA

- The most common fictional programme format is soap opera.
- India's first Soap Opera was Hum Log telecast on Doordarshan in 1984.
- Later many other serials were *Buniyad*, *Khandan* etc.
- Earlier, soap opera were telecast once or twice in a week but later on some daily soap opera were also broadcast.
- In nineties, *Shaanti* and *Swabhiman* were beginners in daily soap opera.



# PLAYING OF SOAP OPERA CLIP



# EPIC SERIAL

- Serials based upon epics are epic serials.

*Ramayana and Mahabhart*  
is classic example of epic

# SITCOM

- Situational comedy is format where humor is created by depicting amusing situations.
- In this format, the characters remain same but they create different story in each episode.
- *Dekh Bhai Dekh, Tu Tu Main Main* are typical example of sitcoms

# PLAYING OF SITCOM CLIP



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# SERIES

- In series the main character and environment of the theme remains same but in story changes in every second or third episode.
- Usually this kind of programme is created around a profession.
- *Tehkikat* and *CID* are two popular series about detectives while **Reporter** is all about an investigative journalist.

# PLAYING OF SERIES CLIP - (GUMRAH)



# COUNTDOWN SHOW

- These were very popular during early nineties.
- *Superhit Muqabala* is one of the popular names.
- In this format, popular film songs are shown one by one according to their popularity just and in between the anchor entertain the audience.
- In some shows small plays are also show in pieces.

# TELE FILM

- Films specially made for television.
- Usually the duration of video films are of 90 minutes.
- *Doordarshan* telecast and finance tele films based upon developmental issues.



# CARTOON SHOW

- Nowadays cartoon shows are very
- popular among children. All cartoon show are based on
- stories and basic difference is in terms of style of
- presentation only

# ADVERTISEMENT

- Most of the ads is fictional in nature as every ad has a story and fictional characters.
- Some ads i.e. tourism advertisement is made of real life footage without any drama in line of documentary format does not come under this category

# Quiz shows

- Examples
- Who wants to be a millionaire
- Deal or no Deal
- Family Fortunes



# Quiz Shows

- 1. Quiz shows are different to other shows because they are people coming on the show answering questions and trying to win a prize.
- 2. They exist because they are fun to watch people answering questions and seeing how far they can go to winning it.
- 3. people who love quizzes will watch quiz shows.

# Documentaries

- Examples
- The House that made me
- Ross Kemp on gangs
- Road wars



# Documentaries

- 1. Documentaries are different to other TV shows because they are about topics of stuff that happens like gangs or animals.
- 2. They exist because they are telling you things that you probably don't know
- 3. people that are interested at things like animals would watch documenters.

# What Is a Treatment?

A treatment is a document that presents the story idea of your film before writing the entire script. Treatments are often written in present tense, in a narrative-like prose, and highlight the most important information about your film, including title, logline, story summary, and character descriptions.

## The 4 Elements of a Film Treatment

Treatments contain detailed descriptions of the setting, theme, character roles, and plot in order to show how the story will play out for the audience. There are four main things a treatment should contain:

**Title.** Give your treatment a title, even if it's just a working title.

**Logline.** This is a short sentence summarizing the premise.

**Plot summary.** How long you want your story summary to be depends on you as a writer—some writers give short one-page summaries, while others use 70 pages to tell their film's story.

**Key characters.** Provide a breakdown of key characters, including their arch or how their character develops in the story.



# Writing a Treatment



- What is a treatment?
  - A treatment is a breakdown of your movie story
  - Think of it as a short story
  - A treatment is the foundation for a screenplay
  - It reveals the full story and its structure, and shows the main and secondary characters
    - personalities, relationships, and how they change and develop.

# Writing a Treatment



- How do I write a treatment?
  - Your treatment should read and look like a short story!
    - **Recommended fonts:** Courier 12-point OR Times New Roman 12-point
    - **Title:** Centered and emboldened
    - **Dialogue:** None, except if you wish to give key phrases.
    - **Length:** 6 to 12 pages is normal.

# Writing a Treatment



- Why do I need a treatment?
  - The two basic functions of a treatment:
    - Organise your thoughts and develop the content of a script.
    - A treatment's major function is to sell your story to a producer and/or agent.

## **HOW TO WRITE A TREATMENT**

**Working Title** – The name of your project

**Genre** – Advert / Short Film / Music Video / Documentary

**Duration** – How long is your project?

**Target Audience** – 15 to 35 Male / Female etc. (You should identify your core audience using socioeconomics and psychographics and reference your research)

**Outline** – A detailed paragraph that encapsulates the beginning – middle and end of your story; from the 'inciting incident' to the 'climax'. Explain the topic. A synopsis.

**Character Breakdown** – Your main characters: Name, age, race, gender, and profession. Include the necessary back-story that influences the present.

**Visual Elements** –

- Lighting
- Camera Movement
- Editing
- Setting
- Actors
- Props
- Costume

**Audio Elements** –

- Soundtrack
- Effects (Foley)
- Music

**Rationale** – Why you chose this idea; why will it make a good project? List the skills that you have and the techniques that you have or plan to develop and can therefore use.

**Primary and Secondary Research** – Specific research that backs up your idea will lead to a more professional screenplay.

**Requirements & Resources** – List your cast and crew. List all the technical equipment you will use. Outline some locations that you have considered and why they would be suitable alongside any issues with access or permissions

**Constraints and Contingency** – What problems you may encounter and how they will be overcome. Feasibility.

**Legal and Ethical Considerations** – Linking to the above show that you have considered legal and ethical issues such as copyright

**Budget** – A list that breaks down your costs (include a total.)

***Treatments need to be as detailed as possible – this document sells your project.***

## The Television Floor Manager

The *television floor manager* is the person in charge of the production "floor". In studio settings the floor is the main production area where all the action takes place, often on a stage. In outside broadcast settings, the floor is a temporary area where presenters and other talent are located.

The floor manager is the link between the director and people on the floor, i.e. presenters, talent, other staff and the audience. The floor manager normally wears an earpiece and microphone to stay in constant contact with the control room. S/he passes information and cues to the talent and relays information back to the director.

The floor manager's duties can include...

**Before the show:**

Assisting with production planning and consulting on logistics.

Ensuring all staging, furniture and props are ready before the show starts.

Ensuring all equipment is in place and technical checks have been done.

Briefing presenters and talent.

Preparing the audience.

Coordinating rehearsals.

**During the show:**

Relaying information between the control room, floor staff and talent.

Providing cues, timing and other information to presenters and talent.

Informing the director of any relevant off-camera action.

Preparing for upcoming parts of the show.

Maintaining control of the audience and ensuring they are looked after.

Overseeing safety issues on the floor.

In outside broadcasts; liaising with venue staff, organizing talent, etc.

## Required Skills

The floor manager is a senior position. As such it requires a high level of maturity, confidence and competence. A good floor manager will have a broad understanding of television requirements and know all the floor staff positions well (camera, sound, lighting, etc).

The floor manager must be able to work well under stress and be able to deal with difficult situations calmly. S/he must have excellent interpersonal skills and be unflinchingly diplomatic.

A sense of timing and continuity is critical. A good sense of space is also helpful when referring to floor plans and making set changes flow well. Most floor managers work their way up to this position from having worked in other television roles. Formal qualifications are helpful but practical experience is what really matters.

# Conclusion

- So we can use the interview technique as one of the data collection methods for the research.
- It makes the researcher to feel that the data what he collected is true and honest and original by nature because of the face to face interaction.