5.1 MAIN FINDINGS: (CONTENT ANALYSIS)


- The standard duration of any feature film according to the Central Board for Film Certification in India is 90 minutes. It was identified that movie Jodha Akbar was of the longest duration i.e. 209 minutes 26 seconds followed by the movie 3 Idiots which was of duration 208 minutes and 04 seconds whereas shortest duration was of the movie Raghu Romeo i.e. 95 minutes and 29 seconds (less than two hours). Duration of the movies like ‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’, ‘Khosla Ka Ghosla’, ‘1971’, ‘Rock On!!’ and ‘Paa’ were 156 minutes and 3 seconds, 128 minutes and 27 seconds, 128 minutes and 16 seconds, 145 minutes and 4 seconds and 141 minutes and 2 seconds respectively i.e. (more than 2 hours) whereas ‘Raghu Romeo’, ‘Black’ and ‘Do Dooni Char’ were of span 112 minutes and 54 seconds, 119 minutes and 38 and, 105 minutes and 43 seconds respectively i.e. (less than 2 hours).

- As the name of the movie indicates the name of our great Indian freedom fighter ‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’ stood true with its name. Movies like ‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’ and ‘1971’ were patriotic movies. Movies ‘Raghu Romeo’, ‘Raincoat’, ‘Paa’, ‘Black’, ‘Rang de Basanti’ and ‘Taare Zameen Par’ were Indian drama whereas Khosla Ka Ghosla and ‘Do Dooni Char’ were Indian comic dramas. ‘Lagaan’ was an Indian Epic Sports Drama and ‘Devdas’ and ‘Veer-Zaara’, were Indian romantic
Dramas. ‘Koi Mil Gaya’ was Science Fiction; ‘Jodhaa Akbar’ was Indian Epic Historical Drama. ‘Rock On!!’ was a single movie which was a rock musical.

- Maximum numbers of songs were acknowledged in the movie ‘Black’ i.e. 23, followed by ‘Lagaan’ which had 14 songs. ‘Devdas’, ‘Rang De Basanti’, ‘Dabangg’ (Filmfare awarded movies) and ‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’ (National Awarded movie) had 10 songs in all of them whereas least number of songs was found in the movie ‘1971’ i.e. 3 songs. ‘Veer-Zaara’ had 11, ‘Dil Chahta Hai’ and ‘Rock On!!’ had 9 whereas ‘Paa’, ‘Koi Mil Gaya’ and ‘Raincoat’ had 8 songs. This shows that songs play very vital role in promoting the movie economically as well and people love to watch songs.


- The movie ‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’ had maximum number i.e. 57 patriotic scenes followed by movie ‘1971’ which had 49 scenes of patriotism. (Filmfare awarded movies) ‘Lagaan’ had 9, ‘Veer- Zaara’ had 4, ‘Rang De Basanti’ had 14, ‘Jodhaa Akbar’ had 6 and ‘Dabangg’ had least number of patriotic scenes i.e. 3.

- The duration of patriotic scenes in ‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’ was followed by the patriotic scene duration in the movie ‘1971’ (National awarded movies) i.e. 02:02:58 hours and 01:16:00 hours respectively. ‘Lagaan’, ‘Veer- Zaara’, Rang De Basanti, ‘Jodhaa Akbar’ (Filmfare awarded movies) had patriotic scenes of duration 00:27:02 hrs, 00:12:57 hrs, 00:35:05 hrs and 00:33:09 hrs respectively. Duration of patriotic scene in the movie ‘Dabangg’ was minimum that is 00:12:08 hrs.

- Various subjects related to patriotism were raised in all these movies. It was seen that movie ‘Rang De Basanti’ demonstrated maximum number of subjects related to patriotism. These were anti-Corruption, communal harmony, anti-terrorism, religious riots, humanity, and good hospitality while the movie ‘1971’ contained minimum number of subjects’ viz. anti-terrorism and border line war. Communal harmony and other categories like humanity, respecting one’s job, good hospitality and social boundary was the subjects of patriotism which was taken up by most of movies i.e. ‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’, ‘Lagaan’, ‘Veer- Zaara’, ‘Rang De Basanti’, ‘Jodhaa Akbar’ and ‘Dabangg’. The issue of Anti-corruption was taken up by 4 movies which were ‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’, ‘Lagaan’, ‘Rang De Basanti’, and ‘Dabangg’.
It was found that these movies revealed many dimensions of patriotism such as nationalism, equality, freedom, respect, sacrifice, honor, devotion, motivation, aggression, heroism, revenge, and courage etc. Respect being the only dimension of patriotism which existed in all the movies. Movie ‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’ enclosed all the dimensions of patriotism mentioned above while movie ‘Dabangg’ had only one dimension of patriotism i.e. respect.

It was identified that maximum contribution (22%) of motivational factors for patriotic characters were confined in the movie ‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’. Motivational factors were constitutional values, national festivals, patriotic symbols, national integration and others like corruption free society, national schemes and unity in society. Minimum contribution (9%) of motivation factors was confined in Movies ‘Lagaan’ and ‘1971’ and they were patriotic symbols and national integration. Patriotic characters were motivated by factors like Constitutional Values, National festivals and National integration in the movies ‘Veer-Zaara’ and ‘Rang De Basanti’.

It was identified that ‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’ integrated various themes of patriotism like struggle for freedom, public awareness, anti-corruption, equality, and welfare of the society. The movie ‘Rang De Basanti’ incorporated maximum number of thematic dimensions which includes struggle for freedom, public awareness, anti-corruption, bribe, and corruption in politics. ‘Rang De Basanti’ confined the maximum percentage (24%) of thematic dimensions of patriotism while movie ‘1971’, ‘Lagaan’ and ‘Veer-Zaara’ confined the minimum percentage (10%) of thematic dimensions of patriotism.

‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’ and ‘Rang De Basanti’ incorporated maximum number of slogans in picture, spoken and written forms promoting patriotism i.e. 20%, 14.28% and 50% respectively in both movies. Slogans in spoken forms were present in all these movies. Movie ‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’ and ‘Rand De Basanti’ confined the maximum percentage i.e. 25% of presentations of patriotic slogans while movies ‘Lagaan’ and ‘Dabangg’ confined the minimum percentage (6%) of presentations of patriotic slogans in movies.

‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’ used maximum number of languages i.e. 6 which included several languages Hindi, English, Punjabi, Urdu, Marathi and Bengali promoting patriotism. ‘1971’ and ‘Veer-Zaara’, mainly used Hindi, English and Urdu languages, enhancing patriotism via dialogues, songs etc. ‘Lagaan’ used other (Bhojpuri dialect) whereas ‘Rang De Basanti’ incorporated patriotism in Hindi and
In the study of films, it was observed that the Urdu language.

Movie ‘Lagaan’ and ‘Dabangg’ had used minimum languages i.e. (5%).

- It was noticed that the movie ‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’, ‘1971’ and ‘Rang De Basanti’ included several symbols of patriotism such as flag, Indian map and other (Milestone, Turban, Patriots’ pictures are in still and motion forms) i.e. 20%, 33.335% and 20% respectively. Out of all the sign and symbols ‘Lagaan’ and ‘Dabangg’ were the movies which had shown single sign of patriotism that is cricket bat and uniform respectively. Symbols like (globe, flower, birds and national anthem) were the signs and symbols which were not shown by any of the movies. Movie ‘1971’ confined the maximum percentage (25%) of patriotic signs & symbols in movies while movies “Lagaan” and “Dabangg” confined the minimum percentage (6%) of patriotic signs & symbols.

- The patriotic characters in the movie ‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’ was witnessed wearing Gandhi ji’s costume and other ordinary clothes. ‘1971’ and ‘Veer-Zaara’ had patriotic character who was dressed in soldiers’ uniform. ‘Dabangg’ had the patriotic characters dressed in police uniform. Movies such as ‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’, ‘Jodhaa Akbar’ and ‘Rang De Basanti’ confined the maximum and equal percentage (20%) of costumes promoting patriotism in movies while movies ‘1971’, ‘Lagaan’, ‘Veer-Zaara’ and ‘Dabangg’ confined the minimum and equal percentage (10%) of costumes promoting patriotism.

- Games are the one of the means to promote patriotism among people. In movie, ‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’, the patriotic characters played wrestling to promote patriotism. ‘1971’ and ‘Dabangg’, in both movies patriotic characters played volleyball to enhance patriotism. In ‘Jodhaa Akbar’, patriotic characters played games like archery and horse riding. No game was played in the movie ‘Rang De Basanti’ and ‘Veer-Zaara’. It could be inferred that movies like ‘Veer-Zaara’ and ‘Rang De Basanti’ did not have any games in them.

- Festivals also promote patriotism by inculcating feeling of oneness and togetherness in people. In ‘Jodhaa Akbar’, festivals like Deepawali and Rakshbandhan were celebrated whereas in ‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’, and ‘Dabangg’; Baisakhi was celebrated by patriotic characters. Holi was celebrated in ‘Lagaan’ and Dusseshra was celebrated in ‘Rang De Basanti’. It is seen here that movies like ‘1971’ and ‘Dabangg’ did not confine any presence of festivals promoting patriotism.
It was identified that in the movie ‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’ all the patriotic features were featured like special affection for one's country, special but not exclusive concern for one’s own country, conditional support of one’s country’s policies, a desire for dominance over other country, a desire that one's country prospers and flourishes, support of morally constrained pursuit of national goals, a belief in the superiority of one’s own country, an exclusive concern for one’s own country, no constraints on the pursuit of one’s country’s goals, and automatic support of one's country's military policies. Movie ‘1971’ and ‘Veer-Zaara’ featured patriotic features viz. special affection for one's country. ‘Rang De Basanti’ presented special affection for one's country and support of morally constrained pursuit of national goals. ‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’ confined the maximum percentage (55%) of features of patriotic characters while movie ‘1971’, ‘Lagaan’ and ‘Veer-Zaara’ confined the minimum percentage (5%) of features of patriotic characters.

National issues which promote patriotism were witnessed in these movies. ‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’ included the conflict issues with other countries, anti-communal issues, struggle for freedom, awareness of the society and rising voice against brutality. ‘Rang De Basanti’ presented political, national securities and anti-capitalist issues. ‘Dabangg’ mainly assimilated the political and other issues. Movies ‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’ and ‘Rang De Basanti’ covered the maximum percentage (19%) of national issues which promoted patriotism while movie ‘Lagaan’ and ‘Dabangg’ covered the minimum percentage (10%) of national issues.

Several social issues such as human rights, religious issues, public awareness, Laws/constitutions, national integration, female security, tax, girls’ education, cleanliness campaigns, health issues, and other types like a frame of a country, equality in society and feeling of being human were noticed in the movies. Movie ‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’ confined the maximum percentage (36%) of social issues like human rights, public awareness, laws/constitution, national integration, equality in society and being human which enhanced patriotism while movies ‘1971’, ‘Lagaan’, Jodha-Akbar and ‘Dabangg’ confined the minimum percentage (7%) of social issues like human rights, public awareness, religious issues and laws/constitution patriotism.

Elements of patriotism like the awareness of the problems of the society/people, value of the trust, goodwill within a community, teamwork and capabilities in working together, respect of the country, the love for nation and other elements like sacrificing the life for the nation. ‘Rang De Basanti’ incorporated elements of patriotism were the
awareness of the problems of the society/ people, the value of trust, goodwill within a community, respect of the country, teamwork and capabilities in working together and the love for the nation and the country’s laws. ‘Dabangg’ mainly assimilated the minimum elements of patriotism related to the awareness of the problems of the society/ people and the love for the nation. Movie ‘Rang De Basanti’ confined the maximum percentage (27%) of elements of patriotism.

- There were several roles played by patriotic character which promoted patriotism. These were role of a freedom fighter, villager, student, artist, farmer, player, pilot, and police officer etc. Characters in the movie ‘Rang De Basanti’ were in the roles of an artist, freedom fighter, student, house wife, ordinary people, and pilot which amplified patriotism. Patriotic character in the movie ‘Dabangg’ played the role of a police officer. Movie ‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’ confined the maximum percentage (28%) of roles played by patriotic characters like that of freedom fighter, villager, and student while movie ‘Dabangg’ confined the minimum percentage (5.55%) of roles played by patriotic characters that is of police officer.

- It was noticed that there were several demands raised by patriotic characters such as daily newspaper provided in jails, good food for prisoners, expressing out views/feelings, equality, Indo-Pak relationships, good environment for citizens, comfortable bedding for prisoners, respecting the law, delivering the thoughts frankly, tax, getting job after studies, equality in society and love among people. Movie ‘The Legend of Bhagat Singh’ confined the maximum percentage (33%) of demands raised through patriots while movies ‘Lagaan’, ‘Veer- Zaara’ and ‘Dabangg’ confined the minimum percentage (6%) of demands raised through patriots in the movies.

5.2 MAIN FINDINGS: (SURVEY)

- There were 300 respondents out of which the number of males and females were 150 each. 150 respondents belonged to the rural background while the other 150 belonged to urban background and each having equal number of male and female respondents i.e. 75 males and 75 females each from rural and urban background.

- 32% of the total respondents were self employed whereas the percentage of unemployed respondents was 12.33%.

- Respondents employed in the private and government sector were same at 10.66%. 31.33% of the respondents were students. 41 respondents out of 300 had studied only till class 10th while 70 respondents had attained education till class 12th. 46
respondents were undergraduates and 51 respondents were postgraduates. The respondents having M.Phil and Ph.D. degree were 36 each.

- TV, Newspaper and Radio were the source of movies related information for 44 male and 8 female respondents whereas equal number of male respondents relied on Internet, TV and Radio for information related to movies however the numbers of females relying on these mediums were 24. Magazine, Radio and Internet was being used by 19 male and 10 female respondents for the same purpose. 24 male respondents and 51 female respondents used mediums other than the ones mentioned whereas 19 males and 11 females used all the mediums being talked about.

- 91 respondents out of the total number of respondents watched movies at home on CD/DVD whereas 77 preferred to go to the theatre to watch the movies. 58 watched it at friend's place on CD/DVD. 33 respondents preferred to watch movies at home on TV and 41 watched movies being shown on TV while being at friend's home.

- 30.66% of the male and female respondents preferred to watch Comedy, Horror and Action movies while 24% liked movies which were Patriotic, Romantic and Thriller. 13% respondents liked to watch Drama, Arts and Cartoon type movies whereas 8.66% preferred to watch New Wave, Adventure, Art and a similar percentage of 8.66% preferred to watch Comedy, Patriotic and Drama movies. 5.33% liked Horror, Romantic and Art while 9.66% liked movies of all types. A total number of 105 respondents preferred the movies for the Actor/actress, Story and Sound which was followed by 83 respondents preferring the movie for its Sound Track, Character dynamics, Sub-genre. 28 respondents liked the Actor/actress and Storyline in the movies while 24 respondents liked the other dimensions of movies.

- The preferred timing for watching the movies was the evening as told by the maximum number of respondents i.e. 80 out of 300 whereas 42 respondents had no preferred timings for watching movies. 70 respondents out of 300 preferred to watch movies with their spouse. While 58 respondents liked to watch movies with their friends of same gender, 41 respondents preferred to watch movies with their girlfriend/boyfriend. 41 respondents had family as the preferred partner choice for watching movies. 60 male and 43 females always enjoyed patriotic movies. 66 male and 58 females often enjoyed the patriotic movies like other movies. 20 male and 36 females could not tell if they enjoyed the patriotic movies like any other movies. 4 males and 13 females never enjoyed these movies out of 300 respondents.
Out of 300 respondents 128 respondents including both males and females were always affected by the patriotic movies. 94 respondents were never affected while a substantial number of 65 respondents couldn't say if they were affected or not and 13 respondents were often affected in one way or the other. 76 respondents always felt proud after watching the patriotic movies and 58 respondents believed that they never felt proud after watching patriotic movies. The highest number of respondents i.e. 84 respondents often felt proud after watching patriotic movies whereas a significant number of respondents i.e 82 respondents couldn't say if they felt proud or not. One third of the total respondents i.e.300 preferred the patriotic dialogues which were used in the Hindi patriotic movies while a small percentage of respondents 7% liked action in these movies. Not only did these movies evoke liking and impact on the movie viewers, it also lead to discussions among the movie viewers and their friends and family members. Out of total number of 300 respondents, 97 respondents discussed patriotic movies with their parents and 21 discussed and debated with anyone. 53 respondents did not discuss with anyone. In addition to this, these movies also contributed significantly towards thought and idea changing of the viewers. 54% respondents believed that watching patriotic movies always caused changes in their thoughts and ideas. 28.67% often found their ideas and thoughts changing after watching such movies. While 12% were indecisive if patriotic movies changed their ideas and thoughts, very small percentage of 5.33% believed that they did not experience any change in their ideas and thoughts.

There are many reasons for liking patriotic movies. 10% liked the movies for showing intolerance towards foreign threat, 9% respondents liked the patriotic movies for showing the love for the country. 8.67% respondents felt that patriotic movies filled the core of their hearts with patriotism. 7.33% liked the dedication of the patriot for the country and 6.33% respondents liked the movie as it shows the patriot not giving up till the end. 4.33% liked to see the patriotic character dying for the country.

Patriotic movies increased the feeling of patriotism among the audience; this statement was endorsed by 26.67% and 14.33% respondents. 26.67% agreed to this statement while 14.33% strongly agreed. 32.67% were uncertain whether watching such movies had any impact on the patriotic feelings. 12% respondents strongly disagreed to any feelings increasing after watching patriotic movies. It not only increased the patriotic feeling, it also provided the direction to the viewers. 45.33% male respondents and 34% female respondents agreed with this statement. They believed that they got a
sense of direction after watching such movies. Also, 22% male and 30.67% female respondents strongly agreed to this. Contrastingly, only 24.67% male 28% female respondents strongly disagreed to this statement. Only meager 3.33% females and 6.67% males disagreed to it. Only 4.67% males and 0.67% females had no say over this statement.

- Patriotic movies also invoked confidence and generated awareness amongst the viewers. 31.33% male and 4.67% female respondents strongly believed they felt more confident after watching such movies and whereas 21.33% male and 38% female respondents agreed to this. 12.67% males and 24% females strongly disagreed and 12.67% males and 24% females disagreed. 14.67% males and 18% females were uncertain. They could not figure out if watching such movies brought any sense of confidence. This confidence came due to the awareness which these movies created. Out of the 300 respondents, 77 females and 60 males agreed to such movies creating awareness and 12 females and 39 males in fact strongly agreed to it. On the contrary, one 1 females and 19 males strongly disagreed to it and 20 females and 15 males disagreed to it. 40 females and 17 males were uncertain if movies create any kind of awareness.

- Movies are a reflection of many events occurring around us. To be able to generate any kind of positive action after watching such movies, these movies need to be trustworthy. 24.67% and 10.67% males and females respectively strongly agreed that these movies were trustworthy whereas 39.33% males and 26% females believed these movies to be trustworthy. 24.67% females and 12.67% males however strongly disagreed with this proposition while 8% males and 19.33% females disagreed. 5.33% males and 19.33% females were uncertain if the patriotic movies could be trusted.

- It is noteworthy that there was hardly any difference in the perception of the rural and urban people towards Hindi patriotic movies. Urban and rural respondents firmly believed that patriotism could be promoted through movies and the respondents who had acquired education till 10+2 seemed to have their perceptions most highly affected by the patriotic movies in comparison to the others. The proud feeling after watching the patriotic movies was highest amongst the rural population in comparison to the urban population. There was hardly any difference in the perception of the rural and urban respondents about shaping the vision of the audience. Respondents belonging to both, urban and rural, equally believed that such movies provided a sense of direction to the audience. The data also proved that the urban respondents were more optimistic
about bringing change in the society through the patriotic movies than their counterparts belonging to the rural backgrounds.

- On the contrary, rural respondents found patriotic movies to be more trustworthy in comparison to the urban respondents. The urban respondents were more optimistic than the rural respondents over the proposition that patriotic movies shaped the idea of patriotism in the mind of the audience after watching patriotic movies. The urban respondents were also more confident than the rural respondents about the statement that patriotic movies brought changes in the society.

- Patriotic films are not only about portrayal of any issue related to the past freedom struggles, rather it is also about the portrayal of the current political scenario. Out of 300 respondents 53 female and 44 male respondents believed that the patriotic Hindi movies showed the relevant political issues. 29 females and 26 males believed that the patriotic films in fact promoted the national issues while 12 males and 9 females were of the opinion that the international issues representation in the patriotic movies have increased. The portrayal of such national and international issues further set the mind of the audience about patriotism. 31.33% female and 25.33% male respondents agreed to the patriotic movies setting the mind of the audience about patriotism. 37.33% females and 28% males were uncertain. They could not decide. 22.67% males and 6.67% females disagreed and meager 8% males and 4.67% females strongly disagreed to this proposition.

- The most important question during the course of the entire study has been if the movies brought any change in the society. It was imperative to get to know the opinion of the people on the same. 47.33% thought that the movies always changed the society. 8% said they believed that it often brought changes. 31.67% could not say anything and only 13% believed that it never brought any change. Change in society either precedes or follows the change in the individual lives. Simply stating, the change in the society happen either because the individual lives changes or the change happens at some other level then the changes seep into the individual lives. 43.88% believed that it always changed their lives. 26.33% respondents said that they found their lives changing very often after watching such movies. 9.33% were uncertain if there was any change in their lives but 16% said otherwise. They were of the belief that it never changed their lives.

- Movies have always inspired and motivated the viewers to handle the real life situations in a more efficient way. It can also be said that the challenges people face in
their real lives and the way they handled them are illustrated in the movies. The empiric data supports this with 103 male respondents and 53 female respondents always believing that the patriotic movies were always inspired by the real life/situation. 26 male and 20 female respondents thought it to be often if not always. 44 female respondents and 4 male respondents had no opinion on it and 17 male and 33 female respondents believed that it is never inspired by the real life/situation.

- Time brings with itself a lot of changes. This is true even in the case of cinema. Right from the technology, technique, narrative, issues being projected, a lot has changed. 36% respondents strongly believed that the modern Hindi patriotic movies are different from the ones made earlier. A significant 45.33% male and 34% females agree to it in one way or the other. 59.33% male respondents and 8.67% female respondents were uncertain if the pattern of the patriotic Hindi movies have changed and 9.33% males and 6.67% females disagreed to it with a small percentage of respondents i.e. 3.33% males and 5.33% females strongly disagreed that there was any change in the pattern of the recent patriotic movies.

- 6.33% respondents thought that patriotic movies were the source of inspiration for them, this inspiration was translated into the wide array of things these viewers were engaged in. 12.33% felt proud to be an Indian, 4.67% felt a strong whirlpool of motivation and the viewers felt like doing something for the country and felt like promoting social harmony. 4.33% thought that the changes could be brought in the nation via patriotic movies and positive and progressive depictions in the patriotic movies. 8.33% believed that their army/soldiers lived for the country, 7.67% believed that the patriotic movies could change the minds of citizens, 5% believed that it encouraged the people to join hands to fight corruption and the corrupt system, 10.33% felt that it inspired the youth, 4.67% gave up the wrong doings and started following and promoting the social harmony. 2.67% developed friendly attitude towards the other countries, 6.33% experienced social and mental changes. These changes were slow and gradual but effective and most interestingly 6.67% experienced change in their perception towards the politicians.

- The liking of the audience had a wide range. Out of the total respondents, 6.33% liked Border, 5.67% liked The Legend of Bhagat Singh, 5% liked Rang De Basanti and Nameste London; 4.67% liked Swades, 4.33% preferred Lage Raho Munna Bhai, Main Hoon Na and Chak de India. 4% liked Kahaani, Gandhi, Garv and Pukaar; 3.66% liked LOC Kargil; 3% liked Roja, Mangal Pandey, Iqbaal and Refugee; 2.67%
liked Mother India, Sarfrosh and Hindustan Ki Kasam; 2% liked Gadar; 1% liked Kranti aur Sainik.

5.3 CONCLUSIONS

The present study (content analysis) is to find the patriotism in contemporary Hindi movies (National awarded Hindi movies and Filmfare awarded Hindi movies 2001-2010) and the perception of audience (Haryana) towards Hindi patriotic movies (survey). The overall conclusions of the study are:

The present study was to find the patriotism in contemporary Hindi movies (National awarded and Filmfare awarded Hindi movies 2001-2010). Both these awards started in the year 1954. It could be concluded from the study that direct and indirect patriotic movies supported the communal harmony in the subject of patriotism. In today’s time the representation in terms of patriotism in the movies is changing. Despite this only three movies (The Legend of Bhagat Singh, 1971 and Rang De Basanti) had the element of patriotism displayed directly while four movies (Lagaan, Veer-Zaara, Jodhaa Akbar and Dabangg) had patriotism shown in a subtle and indirect manner. The portrayal of patriotism in the older movies was nation centric, highlighted geographic boundaries of the nation and the people guarding the boundaries but with the passage of time the portrayal of the patriotism has witnessed a drastic change. The representation of patriotism is more centered towards social issues concerning daily lives of the people living at present. The social issues range from taxation, corruption, integration, cleanliness, women emancipation, crime etc. The depiction of the patriotic characters in earlier movies were through the illustration of the prominent freedom fighters or such characters which were known for their patriotic fervor but in the present scenario the depiction of the patriotic character is in the form of any person who is doing or tends to resolve the issues concerning the daily lives of the people or is loyal towards the nation or has even slight feeling of possessiveness for the nation. The illustration of patriotism has also been shown though various symbols like the dress, map, saffron colored balloons etc. The percentage of the patriotism displayed through these symbols is however low in percentage accounting for 20% of the total patriotism displayed. In addition to these even sports like cricket, kushti (Indian wrestling) have been used to emphasize patriotism, the percentage of the usage of all these is however very low. This matches even with the perception of the people. Any National award aims to preserve and facilitate the national interest. The irony however was that out of the 10 National Awards conferred in the last decade,
only two movies were patriotic whereas out of the 10 Filmfare awarded films, five movies were patriotic. It is inferred that the expectations from the National awards to promote and acknowledge the movies containing nationalism (patriotism) fell flat on its face. Out of all the respondents half were females and the rest half were males. TV, Newspaper and Radio have emerged as the primary source for information related to the movies. It was concluded that the females tend to be less inclined towards the patriotic movies whereas in case of males, the data revealed otherwise. It was also concluded that the patriotic character, patriotic songs and patriotic dialogues and the theme of these movies inspired the audience the most. Movies are a reflection of many events occurring around us and to successfully incite any positive action among the audience after watching such movies it is mandatory for these movies to be trustworthy. It was noteworthy that there was hardly any difference in the perception of the rural and urban people towards Hindi patriotic movies. Respondents belonging to both, urban and rural, equally believed that such movies provided a sense of direction to the audience. The data also proved that the urban respondents were more optimistic about bringing change in the society through the patriotic movies than their counterparts belonging to the rural backgrounds. Rural respondents found patriotic movies to be more trustworthy in comparison to the urban respondents. The urban respondents were more optimistic than the rural respondents over the proposition that patriotic movies shape the idea of patriotism in the mind of the audience after watching patriotic movies. The urban respondents were also more confident than the rural respondents about the statement that patriotic movies bring changes in the society. The study also revealed that the patriotic movies led to discussions among people. The audience discussed the issues being raised in those movies with their family members and friends. Since it creates the ripple effects in the form of recalling the issue raised and the discussions with family and friends, it is imperative of such awards to facilitate the national interest and hence acknowledge and appreciate such movies.

5.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Patriotism is a feeling. It is difficult to explain in words and even more difficult to explain in figures.
- In movies, it is not easy to count every scene.
- In every scene, the definition of patriotism changes per second so it becomes very difficult to assemble patriotism in the scenes.
In some cases respondents are not clear about their responses. In such cases respondents are assisted to response.

People don’t take keen interest in filling the questionnaire.

Had the scope of the thesis was not limited; the candidate aspired to include more areas of patriotism.

Given the multi-ritual and diversity across the society and culture of Haryana state, it is not categorically imperative that the findings would be of pan-India import.

5.5 SUGGESTIONS

The generalizability of the research outcome could be improved, had the sample size under study been larger.

Patriotism in cinema and that research has provided healthy input to the society.

People and govt. should take patriotic movies seriously so that more and more patriotic movies are made and awarded.

Directly and indirectly because of patriotic movies, people are patriotic towards their nation.

Film critics, film makers, national activist and public should take keen interest in patriotic movies so that these kinds of movies can be produced in large numbers.

Government should encourage the film makers to focus more on direct patriotism in their films.

Academicians, film makers, government and scholars should focus more on topics related to national interest in their research work to enhance patriotism as respondents had accepted that patriotism represented through the movies shapes the vision of the people exposed to them.