

Pre-production: personnel, budgeting, scheduling, Location scouting, casting, contracts & agreements

AIM:

To understand the key aspects of pre-production in media production, including personnel management, budgeting, scheduling, location scouting, casting, and contracts/agreements.

PROCEDURE:

1. Identify project personnel roles and responsibilities.
2. Create a budget that outlines expenses for personnel, equipment, locations, and other resources.
3. Develop a production schedule that includes timelines for pre- production, production, and post-production phases.
4. Conduct location scouting to find suitable filming locations.
5. Cast actors and secure contracts/agreements for their involvement in the project.

1. Personnel Management

- **Director:** Oversees the creative vision and artistic direction of the project.
- **Producer:** Manages the overall production process, including budgeting, scheduling, and hiring key personnel.
- **Screenwriter:** Develops the script or screenplay, shaping the narrative and dialogue.
- **Production Designer:** Creates the visual look and feel of the film, including sets, props, and costumes.
- **Director of Photography (DP):** Responsible for visual aspects like lighting, camera angles, and shot composition.
- **Casting Director:** Conducts auditions and selects actors for various roles.
- **Location Manager:** Scouts and secures filming locations to meet script and production needs.

2. Budgeting

- Allocate a significant portion of the budget to cutting-edge visual effects (VFX), animatronics, or practical robotics to convincingly depict advanced robotic technologies.
- Consider funding for research into current robotics advancements to root the story in realism.

3. Scheduling

- Schedule in-depth consultation periods with robotics experts to ensure accuracy in the portrayal of robotic behaviors and ethics.
- Plan for a longer production schedule if complex robotic props or digital effects need to be developed.

4. Location Scouting

- Look for futuristic or industrial locations that can serve as settings for robotics labs, testing facilities, or dystopian urban environments.
- Explore the use of green screen studios for scenes requiring fully digital environments.

5. Casting

- Choose actors capable of portraying nuanced characters, as thrillers often rely on emotional depth and subtlety.
- Consider casting performers with experience in motion capture or physical acting for roles involving humanoid robots.

6. Contracts/Agreements

- Draft agreements with robotics firms or VFX studios if outsourcing specific elements of the production.
- Include clauses to protect intellectual property, especially when working with cutting-edge robotic technologies.

RESULT:

Pre-production involves strategic planning and organization to set the foundation for a successful media production project.