

= Mayabazar =

Mayabazar (English : Market of Illusions) is a 1957 Indian bilingual epic fantasy film directed by Kadiri Venkata Reddy . It was produced by B. Nagi Reddy and Aluri Chakrapani under their banner , Vijaya Vauhini Studios . The film was shot in both Telugu and Tamil with the same title , but with a few differences in the cast . The story is an adaptation of the folk tale Sasirekha Parinayam , which in turn is based on the epic Mahabharata . It revolves around the roles of Krishna (N. T. Rama Rao) and Ghatotkacha (S. V. Ranga Rao) , as they try to reunite Arjuna 's son , Abhimanyu (Telugu : Akkineni Nageswara Rao , Tamil : Gemini Ganesan) , with his love , Balarama 's daughter (Savitri) . The Telugu version features Gummadi Venkateswara Rao , Mukkamala , Ramana Reddy , and Relangi Venkata Ramaiah in supporting roles , with D. Balasubramaniam , R. Balasubramaniam , V. M. Ezhumalai , and K. A. Thangavelu playing those parts in the Tamil version .

The first mythological film produced by their studio , Mayabazar marked a milestone for Nagi Reddy and Chakrapani . In addition to the technical crew , 400 studio workers ? including light men , carpenters , and painters ? participated in the development of the film . Director Reddy was meticulous with the pre @-@ production and casting phases , which took nearly a year to complete . Though Rama Rao was initially reluctant to play the lead role , his portrayal of Krishna received acclaim and yielded more offers to reprise the same role in several unrelated films . The soundtrack features twelve songs , with most of the musical score composed by Ghantasala . Telugu lyrics were written by Pingali Nagendrarao and Tamil lyrics were written by Thanjai N. Ramaiah Dass . Four of the songs were composed by S. Rajeswara Rao prior to his unexplained departure from the project . One of them was accompanied by the first illusion of moonlight in Indian cinema , shot by cinematographer Marcus Bartley .

Mayabazar had a final film @-@ reel length of 5 @,@ 888 metres (19 @,@ 318 ft) . The film 's Telugu version was released on 27 March 1957 ; the Tamil version was released two weeks later , on 12 April . Both were critically and commercially successful , with a theatrical run of 100 days in 24 theatres , and it became a silver @-@ jubilee film . Mayabazar was also dubbed into Kannada . The film is considered a landmark in both Telugu and Tamil cinema , with praise for its cast and technical aspects , despite the limitations of technology at the time . Mayabazar received the Filmfare Award for Best Film in Telugu , and was featured at the 1957 International Film Festival of India and the Indonesian Film Festival . The film was screened at the Public Gardens in Hyderabad for its 50th anniversary on 7 April 2007 . Raavi Kondala Rao novelised the film 's script based on Venkata Reddy 's screenplay . A May 2013 CNN @-@ News18 poll listed Mayabazar as the greatest Indian film of all time .

Mayabazar became the first Telugu film to be digitally remastered and colourised , at an estimated cost of ? 75 million (valued at about US \$ 1 @.@ 7 million in 2010) , after a Hyderabad @-@ based company Goldstone Technologies acquired world negative rights to fourteen films including that of Mayabazar in late November 2007 . The updated version was released on 30 January 2010 in 45 theatres in Andhra Pradesh . It was a commercial success that generated mostly positive reviews , one critic only expressing a preference for the original .

= = Plot = =

Subhadra (the sister of Balarama and Krishna) marries a Pandava named Arjuna . Their son Abhimanyu falls in love with Balarama 's daughter , Sasirekha . The families consent to their marrying when they reach adulthood . When Abhimanyu and Sasirekha have grown up , Krishna introduces them to each other . One day , the Pandavas are invited by Duryodhana , the eldest of the Kauravas to join in a game of dice . Duryodhana 's uncle , Shakuni , manipulates the results of the game , thereby costing the Pandavas their wealth , their liberty and their wife Draupadi . Duryodhana 's brother , Dushasana , attempts to disrobe Draupadi . He is seen by Krishna , who , furious , comes to her rescue . On hearing what happened to the Pandavas , Balarama decides to teach the Kauravas a lesson and travels to their capital Hastinapuram . Shakuni and Duryodhana approach Balarama with an insincere respectful manner , then seek his approval of a marriage

between Sasirekha and Duryodhana 's son Lakshmana Kumara . Their true goal is to force Balarama and Krishna to support them if the Pandavas wage war . Unaware of their real intentions , Balarama agrees to the marriage .

Because of the Pandavas ' ruined financial state , Balarama 's wife , Revati , refuses to honour her commitment to marry Sasirekha and Abhimanyu and expresses her support for the alliance with the Kauravas . Krishna , who is aware of Duryodhana and Shakuni 's real intentions , orders his charioteer Daaruka to take Subhadra and Abhimanyu through the forests to Ghatotkacha 's hermitage . Ghatotkacha , who happens to be Abhimanyu 's cousin , at first thinks they are intruders in his forest and attacks them but later apologises for the misunderstanding . When Subhadra explains the change in the marriage arrangements , Ghatotkacha decides to wage war against both the Kauravas and Balarama . At the urging of his mother , Hidimbi , and Subhadra , Ghatotkacha drops his plans and is advised instead to try some trickery in Dvaraka . With the knowledge of Krishna and Sasirekha 's servant , he carries the sleeping Sasirekha in her bed from Dvaraka , and flies to his hermitage . Assuming Sasirekha 's form , he returns to Dvaraka and , with the help of his assistants Chinnamaya , Lambu and Jambu , wreaks havoc on her wedding to Lakshmana Kumara , preventing the marriage from being carried out .

With the help of Chinnamaya , Lambu and Jambu , Ghatotkacha creates a magical town consisting of an illusory marketplace and palace . He names the town Mayabazar and invites the Kauravas to stay there . Chinnamaya , Lambu and Jamu introduce themselves to the Kauravas as servants appointed by Balarama to look after them . They manage to trick Sarma and Sastry , Shakuni 's lackeys . Ghatotkacha (in Sasirekha 's form) makes Duryodhana 's wife rethink the marriage arrangement and teases Lakshmana Kumara . He plans the wedding of the real Sasirekha and Abhimanyu in his hermitage which is attended by Krishna . Using his divine powers , Krishna also attends as a guest for the marriage taking place in the Mayabazar .

On the wedding day , Ghatotkacha appears before Lakshmana Kumara in various tantalising form while , at the hermitage , Sasirekha marries Abhimanyu . When Shakuni discovers what has really happened , he blames Krishna . Satyaki , Arjuna 's disciple , asks Shakuni to speak standing on a magical box . He proceeds to stand on the box , which makes him involuntarily explain the Kauravas ' real intentions behind the marriage proposal . Ghatotkacha then reveals his identity . After humiliating the Kauravas , Ghatotkacha sends them back to Hastinapuram . Sasirekha 's parents accept her marriage . They thank Ghatotkacha , who credits Krishna as the mastermind behind everything , including Abhimanyu and Sasirekha 's marriage .

= = Cast = =

Principal cast

Supporting cast

= = Production = =

= = = Development and casting = = =

After the success of Pathala Bhairavi (1951) , the production company , Vijaya Productions , selected the film 's technical crew for an adaptation of Sasirekha Parinayam (1936) , also known as Mayabazar . An adaptation of the folk tale Sasirekha Parinayam , it was the studio 's first mythological film . Kadiri Venkata Reddy wrote and directed Mayabazar , assisted by Singeetam Srinivasa Rao , and it was produced by B. Nagi Reddy and Aluri Chakrapani of Vijaya Productions . Nearly a year was spent on pre @-@ production and casting . Pingali Nagendrarao assisted with the story , script , and lyrics . Ghantasala composed the film 's score , and Marcus Bartley was the cinematographer . Mayabazar was edited by C. P. Jambulingam and G. Kalyanasundaram ; Madhavapeddi Gokhale and Kaladhar were the film 's art directors .

The film was produced in Telugu and Tamil versions , with a slightly different cast for each . Gemini

Ganesan appeared as Abhimanyu in the Tamil version , which was portrayed by Akkineni Nageswara Rao in Telugu . Savitri was retained as the female lead in Tamil also , where her character was named Vatsala instead of Sasirekha . N. T. Rama Rao , hesitant to play Krishna after a negative response to his cameo appearance in Sontha Ooru (1956) , agreed at Venkata Reddy 's insistence and special care was taken with his costume and body language ; Mayabazar was the first of Rama Rao 's many appearances as Krishna . S. V. Ranga Rao , described by Nageswara Rao as the film 's male lead in interviews , played the character of Ghatotkacha .

In the Telugu version , Gummadi Venkateswara Rao and Mikkilineni Radhakrishna Murthy were cast as Balarama and Karna , respectively , whilst Sita had a supporting role as Sasirekha 's maid . Relangi Venkata Ramaiah portrayed Lakshmana Kumara , Duryodhana 's son ; his popularity inspired a song with him and Savitri . Allu Rama Lingaiah and Vangara Venkata Subbaiah enacted the parts of Shakuni 's lackeys , Sarma and Sastry . Kanchi Narasimha Rao played Krishna , disguised as an old man who stops Ghatotkacha when he enters Dwaraka . The playback singer Madhavapeddi Satyam made a cameo appearance as Daaruka , singing " Bhali Bhali Bhali Deva " . Ramana Reddy portrayed Chinnamayya , a tantrik who teaches witchcraft at Ghatotkacha 's ashram , with Chadalavada and Nalla Ramamurthy playing his apprentices Lambu and Jambu .

= = = Filming = = =

During rehearsals , Venkata Reddy timed his actors with a stopwatch , calculating the length of each scene (including songs) to determine the film 's length . D. S. Ambu Rao , Bartley 's assistant , said that Mayabazar was shot according to the screenplay and Bartley 's lighting . The song " Lahiri Lahiri " was shot in Ennore , a suburb of Chennai . Its outdoor filming lasted for 10 to 15 seconds . Bartley then created an illusion of moonlight , which according to Ambu Rao was a first for an Indian film . Nageswara Rao was injured on the film 's set , and action sequences featuring himself and Ranga Rao were shot only after his recovery , causing a three @-@ month delay in the release of the film . Ganesan volunteered to act as Nageswara Rao 's body @-@ double in a scene where Abhimanyu 's character would jump from a two @-@ floor high balcony .

In addition to the principal technicians and actors , a crew of 400 , including light men , carpenters , and painters , worked on Mayabazar during production . For the Dvaraka set , 300 unique miniature houses were created in an approximately 50 @-@ by @-@ 60 @-@ foot (15 m x 18 m) electrified space at Vauhini Studios under the supervision of Madhavapeddi Gokhale and Kaladhar . The desired effect in the " laddoo gobbling " shots of Ghatotkacha in the song " Vivaha Bhojanambu " took four days to film . In the scene where Ghatotkacha (disguised as Sasirekha) stamps Lakshmana Kumara 's foot with his own , the expression is Savitri 's ; the stamping foot belongs to choreographer Pasumarthi Krishnamurthy , who pasted false hair on his foot to make it appear demonic .

= = Music = =

After writing the music for four songs ? " Srikarulu Devathalu " , " Lahiri Lahiri " , " Choopulu Kalisina Shubhavela " and " Neekosame " ? S. Rajeswara Rao left the project . Following his departure , Ghantasala orchestrated and recorded Rajeswara Rao 's compositions with N. C. Sen Gupta and A. Krishnamurthy , and composed the rest of the film 's score . The soundtrack album has 12 songs with lyrics by Pingali Nagendrarao and Thanjai N. Ramaiah Dass for the Telugu and Tamil versions , respectively , and was mixed by A. Krishnan and Siva Ram . The album was engineered by N. C. Sen Gupta and orchestrated by A. Krishnamurthy . P. Leela said in an interview that one of her songs took 28 takes to record , and her fifth song was finished by Ghantasala . " Lahiri Lahiri " (" Aaga Inba Nilavinile " in Tamil) was based on the Mohanam raga . " Vivaha Bhojanambu " (" Kalyana Samayal Saadham " in Tamil) was heavily based on lyrics from Surabhi Nataka Samajam 's 1950s plays , which were influenced by 1940s Janaki Sapadham harikatha records by B. Nagarajakumari .

Nagarajakumari was inspired by a song written by Gali Panchala Narasimha Rao for Sasirekha

Parinayam (1936) , directed by P. V. Das . That song 's melody was inspired by Charles Penrose 's 1922 song " The Laughing Policeman " , written by Penrose under the pseudonym of Charles Jolly . According to M. L. Narasimham of The Hindu , music " flowed at its mellifluous best " in Mayabazar . He added that Ghantasala " gave a new lease of life " to the song " Vivaha Bhojanambu " , despite it being a borrowed tune .

= = Release = =

The Telugu version of Mayabazar was released on 27 March 1957 , and the Tamil version about two weeks later , on 12 April . Both versions have a film @-@ reel length of 5 @,@ 888 metres (19 @,@ 318 ft) . A commercial success , Mayabazar had a theatrical run of 100 days in 24 theatres and went on to become a silver jubilee film . After the film 's release , 40 @,@ 000 colour calendars of Rama Rao as Krishna were distributed to the public . Mayabazar received the Filmfare Award for Best Film in Telugu . The Telugu version was featured at the 1957 International Film Festival of India and the Indonesian Film Festival . Mayabazar was dubbed into Kannada with the same name in 1965 ; it remained the last Indian film to be dubbed into Kannada until the announcement of a dubbed version of Kochadaiiyaan (2014) after 50 years .

Dasari Narayana Rao remade the film later with the same title . Mayabazar was shown at the Public Gardens in Hyderabad on 7 April 2007 for the film 's 50th anniversary , at a celebration organised by the Andhra Pradesh Department of Culture , the Film , TV and Theatre Development Corporation and Kinnera Art Theatres . Nageswara Rao and C. Narayana Reddy , who were associated with the film , were honoured on the occasion . The former released a book written by Raavi Kondala Rao at Lalitha Kala Thoranam located in the Public Gardens . Kondala Rao novelised the film 's script based on Venkata Reddy 's screenplay .

= = Critical reception = =

The film received positive reviews from critics , particularly for the work of its technical crew . In 2006 , W. Chandrakanth of The Hindu wrote :

The greatness of the director lies here ? he successfully reduces all characters to ordinary mortals displaying all the follies of human beings except Ghatotkacha or Krishna . And then he injects into the Yadava household a Telugu atmosphere , full with its simile , imagery , adage , sarcasm and wit . The result ? a feast for the eyes and soul . That is Mayabazar for you .

Vijaysree Venkatraman wrote for The Hindu in 2008 that the " special effects in this summer 's Hollywood superhero movies were spectacular , but , for me , the mythological Maya Bazaar [sic] hasn 't lost any of its magic " , adding , " If watching the genial half @-@ demon polish off a wedding feast single @-@ handedly remains a treat , seeing the greedy duo from the groom 's side get whacked alternately by the furniture and the wilful carpet has me in splits " . The Hindu film critic M. L. Narasimham wrote : " Though there were several movie versions in various Indian languages , the 1957 Vijaya Productions ' Mayabazar is still considered the best for its all round excellence " . According to The Times of India , " With a powerful cast and a strong script , this movie is a stealer . Savitri , NTR [N. T. Rama Rao] , ANR [Akkineni Nageswara Rao] , SV Rangarao and not to mention Suryakantam add layers to their characters . Of course , the language and the dialogues , simply unbeatable . Some of the scenes are simply hilarious . "

In his 2013 book , Bollywood Nation : India through Its Cinema , Vamsee Juluri wrote , " Maya Bazar 's appeal is of course as much in its story as in its stars . But the performances and the beautiful songs and sets aside , the film also reveals an interesting feature of the Telugu mythological in its Golden Age ? it is a story about something not very important from a doctrinal view of religion at all " . Juluri also termed Ranga Rao 's performance as " mighty and majestic " . In April 2013 , CNN @-@ News18 referred to Mayabazar as a " pioneer in every sense " . They praised its cinematography and music , adding that Rama Rao " proved his calibre as a method actor " . In their 2015 book , Transcultural Negotiations of Gender : Studies in (Be) longing , Saugata Bhaduri and Indrani Mukherjee opined that Mayabazar " both breaks and perpetuates the

stereotypes for masculine and feminine bhavas by making a single female actor Savitri perform both the set of emotions " .

= = Digitisation and colourisation = =

Mayabazar was the first colourised Telugu film , with its audio remastered from monaural to a DTS 5 @. @ 1 @- @ channel system . In late November 2007 a Hyderabad company , Goldstone Technologies , acquired world negative rights to 14 Telugu films produced by Vijaya Vauhini Studios , including that of Mayabazar , to digitally remaster them in colour . C. Jagan Mohan of Goldstone Technologies ' experience at All India Radio gave him the idea of converting the film 's audio to DTS . The audio was restored , sound effects remastered , distortion eliminated , and the volume of the vocals increased , and musicians re @- @ recorded the film 's background music on seven tracks instead of one .

A team of 165 people worked for eight months ; Mohan used 180 @, @ 000 shades of colour to create a tone similar to human skin , and employed 16 @. @ 7 @- @ million @- @ shade colour technology . Apart from colouring clothing and jewellery , Mohan said that the song " Vivaha Bhojanambu " and the wedding scene in the climax were the most challenging sequences , and that the food should look more realistic after colourisation . In the wedding scene , Mohan explained : " Each and every rose petal strewn on the pathway had to be coloured . Further , each frame in the climax has many actors . In technical parlance , we refer to a set of colours used for skin tone , clothes , jewelry and so on as different masks . If five or six masks were used on one character , the presence of many actors in a frame called for that much more work . " Three songs (" Bhali Bhali Deva " , " Vinnavamma Yashodha " and " Choopulu Kalisina Subha Vela ") and many poems were cut from the remastered colour version to maintain print quality .

With an estimated digitalisation budget of ? 75 million (valued at about US \$ 1 @. @ 7 million in 2010) , Mayabazar was released in colour on 30 January 2010 in 45 Andhra Pradesh theatres . The colourised version was distributed by R. B. Choudary under his production banner , Super Good Films . Nageswara Rao , Gummadi Venkateswara Rao , Mikkilineni Radhakrishna Murthy and Sita were the only cast members still alive for the release of the digitally remastered version . The colour version received positive reviews and was commercially successful . M. L. Narasimham of The Hindu called the new version " laudable , but the soul was missing " , adding , " Get a DVD of the original (Black & White) movie , watch it and you will agree with ANR [Akkineni Nageswara Rao] who while talking about Mayabazar once exclaimed , ' What a picture it was ! ' " .

According to a 29 January 2010 government order , the remastered version was exempted from entertainment tax , although theatre owners charged full price because they and other film producers were uncertain of the order 's validity . Despite Mayabazar 's success , Mohan decided not to remaster the remaining 14 films ; according to him , most producers who sold negative rights to TV channels lost control of them , and he cited legal and copyright issues .

The Film Heritage Foundation announced in March 2015 that they would be restoring Mayabazar , along with a few other Indian films from 1931 to 1965 , as a part of their restoration projects carried out in India and abroad in accordance with international parameters . The foundation opposed digital colourisation , stating that they " believe in the original repair as the way the master or the creator had seen it " .

= = Legacy = =

Mayabazar is considered a classic of Telugu cinema , particularly in its use of technology . The film is memorable for Nagendra Rao 's dialogue : " Evaru puttinchakunte maatalela pudathayi " (" How would words emerge if no one invented them ? ") and " Subhadra , aagadalu , aghaaityalu naaku paniki raavu " (" Subhadra , these atrocities mean nothing to me . ") . Various words and phrases , such as " antha alamalame kada " (" Is everything fine ? ") , " Asamadiyulu " (" Friends ") , " Tasamadiyulu " (" Enemies ") , " Gilpam " and " Gimbali " (" bed- " and " room @- @ mat ") , later became part of Telugu vernacular . The success of Donga Ramudu (1955) and Mayabazar

prompted Venkata Reddy to produce the 1958 Telugu film Pellinaati Pramanalu (Vazhkai Oppantham in Tamil) . It recovered its investment and won the silver medal at the annual National Film Awards .

A 1987 Telugu film directed by Jandhyala Subramanya Sastry and a 2011 Telugu film directed by Veerabhadram Chowdary were named after the song " Aha Naa Pellanta " from the film ; both were successful . Jandhyala Subramanya Sastry named his 1988 Telugu films Vivaaha Bhojanambu and Choopulu Kalisina Shubhavela after the songs of the same name . Telugu comedian Mallikarjuna Rao considered Mayabazar to be the " greatest comedy film ever " , adding that it represents " one of the most transcendental and joyful experiences any movie @-@ lover can hope for " . Telugu director Mohan Krishna Indraganti named his second film Mayabazar (2006 , also a fantasy film) . Regarding his title , Indraganti said he was a fan of Mayabazar and named his film (produced by B. Satyanarayana) at the insistence of writer D. V. Narasaraju .

In January 2007 , M. L. Narasimham of The Hindu listed Mayabazar with Mala Pilla (1938) , Raithu Bidda (1939) , Vara Vikrayam (1939) , Bhakta Potana (1942) , Shavukaru (1950) , Malliswari (1951) Peddamanushulu (1954) and Lava Kusa (1963) as films that have had an impact on society and Telugu cinema . Rama Rao reprised the role of Krishna in several films over a two @-@ decade career .

Singeetam Srinivasa Rao used Mayabazar 's storyline in his 2008 multilingual animation film , Ghatothkach . Director Krishna Vamsi called Mayabazar more an " epic , than a mere classic " and said that the film 's tagline , " Sasirekha Parinayam " , inspired the title of his 2009 Telugu film . In February 2010 , acting coach and director L. Satyanand compared Mayabazar to films such as The Ten Commandments (1956) , Ben @-@ Hur (1959) , Sholay (1975) and Avatar (2009) , saying that they " are evergreen and never fade away from the mind " , with continued appeal . Satyanand praised Bartley 's cinematography , saying that the film

... was definitely ahead of its time . It is still a mystery how Marcus Bartley could morph Sasirekha through the ripples in the pond . It was an absolute masterpiece , considering the equipment in use , those days . In the absence of hi @-@ def cameras , computer generated visual effects and high @-@ end computers , the direction , cinematography and visual effects were efforts of sheer human genius .

In the period drama Rajanna (2011) , the central character Mallamma (played by Baby Annie) listens to Mayabazar 's songs . Although this was criticised as anachronistic , director K. V. Vijayendra Prasad said that Rajanna was set in 1958 , a year after Mayabazar 's release . In Ram Gopal Varma 's Katha Screenplay Darsakatvam Appalaraju (2011) , its protagonist Appalaraju (played by Sunil) , an aspiring director , is shown enjoying a sequence from the song " Lahiri Lahiri " in the song " Mayabazaru " . In her article " The making of Tollywood " , commemorating the 81st anniversary of the Indian Telugu film industry , Sunita Raghu of The New Indian Express called Mayabazar the " tour de force " of Telugu cinema . In November 2012 , The Times of India listed Mayabazar along with other unrelated films such as Missamma , Gundamma Katha , Narthanasala , and Bommarillu (2006) in the list " Telugu classics to watch along with family this Deepavali " . For the April 2013 centennial of Indian cinema , CNN @-@ News18 included Mayabazar in its list of " The 100 greatest Indian films of all time " , and a May 2013 CNN @-@ News18 poll ranked it the greatest Indian film of all time . In commemoration of the centennial of Indian cinema , The Hindu listed Mayabazar along with Pathala Bhairavi (1951) , Missamma (1955) , Gundamma Katha (1962) , Maduve Madi Nodu (1965) , Ram Aur Shyam (1967) , Julie (1975) , and Shriman Shrimati (1982) as the iconic films produced by Nagi Reddy .

CNN @-@ News18 included Mayabazar on its February 2014 list of " 12 Indian films that would make great books " , and in May 2014 Rediff included the film on its list of " The Best Mythological Films of Tamil Cinema " . The Tamil film Kalyana Samayal Saadham (2013) was named after the song of the same name . The Andhra Pradesh state government planned to introduce the film as part of the tenth standard English syllabus in 2014 . The fourth unit of the English textbook , " Films and Theatres " , mentions Mayabazar and its actors and has two stills from the film . In March 2012 , film historian Mohan V. Raman stated in an interview with The Times of India that Mayabazar , which " perfected the art of trick photography " , was " among the significant black and white films of

yore " , along with Andha Naal (1954) and Uthama Puthiran (1940) .

A Tamil song written by Thamarai and Harris Jayaraj for the film Yennai Arindhaal (2015) was named Mayabazar . The scene in which Krishna reveals his identity to Ghatotkacha at Dvaraka was used in Gopala Gopala (2015) , with Pawan Kalyan as Krishna . References were made to Shakuni 's character in the film Pataas (2015) starring Rama Rao 's grandson Nandamuri Kalyan Ram . Director S. S. Rajamouli told film critic Subhash K. Jha that Venkata Reddy 's work in Mayabazar was a " huge inspiration " for him to make Baahubali : The Beginning (2015) and Baahubali : The Conclusion . Writing for DailyO , an online opinion platform from the India Today Group , actor Rana Daggubati opined that films like Mayabazar were " truly cutting edge " and added , " Considering the technological limitations technicians were working with back then , these were phenomenally commendable instances of the Indian cinema " . In an interview with The Hindu in November 2015 , actor Kamal Haasan noted , " Visual appeal has always gone hand @-@ in @-@ hand with content , since the days of Chandralekha and Maya Bazaar [sic] , not just after Baahubali . "