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Problem Solving in Nishikant Kamat's Movie *Drishyam*

Yoeanita and Dika Kurniadi

Master's Program, Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

Abstract

This research is related to the process of problem solving that happened in the Nishikant Kamat movie's *Drishyam*. The purpose of this research is to find what kinds of problem solving done in this movie and how those kinds implemented in the movie. The theory used in this research was the problem-solving theory proposed by Redoni (2017) because this theory divides the kinds of problem solving into four categories they are: comprehend the problem, arrange the plan, run the plan, and test and retest the plan that was studied by using Khotari (1990) qualitative method. The result of this research was the actor could comprehend the problems that make them have good strategies to arrange some plans and run it. After that, the actor tests and re-tests all his plans to make the problem solved well. This research is important for people getting into problem as they will find easy to solve problems by knowing the kinds of problem solving.

Keywords: Problem Solving, Problem Comprehension, Arrangement Problem, Test and Re-test Planning

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1. Introduction

Movie is a type of visual communication which uses moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform [2]. People in every part of the world watch movies as a type of entertainment, a way to have fun. For some people, fun movies can mean movies that make them laugh, while for others it can mean movies that make them cry, or feel afraid. There are many genres of movie, and one of them is Thriller. The main goal of the thriller is to bring a tense atmosphere amongst the audience. Therefore, the themes presented are themes of mystery, spies, or even conspiracy theories. It's not unusual that a thriller usually takes you as a detective who is carrying a murder.

In a thriller, the battle between protagonist and antagonist is very important. Usually, the antagonist role in the thriller often appears as someone stronger or smarter than powerful that it must be defeated in unexpected ways. Thriller movies usually

emphasize more on their moral messages. Sometimes it's an ideology issue or even an awareness of justice and morals [14].

Problems may no longer be possible almost every day we listen to the word, even the word problem becomes the most marketable word. So, almost every day listen and say it to others. A problem is defined as a statement about a state that has not been as expected. This illustrates the circumstances stemming from two or more factors that create a brutal situation or can be said to be a gap between expectations and reality (Redoni: 2017: 8). Each problem has several characteristics or in other words has a level that gives the purpose and purpose to solve it. The existence of a problem in the life of an individual is not unfamiliar or then complained of excessively. The point is precisely, if the individual has no problem, it is certain that his life is always in the same spot. Continuous and not moving, for fear of displacement will cause discomfort.

Occasionally, the problem is defined as a statement about a state that has not been as expected. It may be a word used to describe a state derived from a relationship between two or more factors that result in a confusing situation. Problems are usually regarded as a state to be resolved. Generally the problem is realized "exist" when an individual is aware of the circumstances that he faced is not in accordance with the desired circumstances. In some research literature, the problem is often defined as something that requires an alternative answer, meaning the problem answer or problem solving can be more than one. Furthermore, with certain criteria will be selected one of the smallest response risks [1].

Redoni in his book *How to Solve Your Problems* stated that Problem solving is a method to solve some aspects of the problem in life by looking at, charting, and plotting the right solutions to give a meaningful description of the settlement. Problem solving is one action that continues to provide a new experience in looking at every problem, without providing a tray and a significant burden in influencing daily activities (Redoni: 2011:20). Problem solving is primarily a cognitive process. David H. Jonassen theory's of problem solving diverges from traditional approaches to problem solving that articulate single approaches to solving all kinds of problems. Problem solving as a process also has critical attributes. Such as, problem solving requires the mental representation of the problem, known as the problem space, problem schema, or mental model of the problem (Jonassen: 2011: 3).

Nishikant Kamat is an Indian filmmaker. His native language is Konkani. His debut movie, Dombivali Fast earned him accolades in Marathi cinema, as it went on to become the biggest Marathi movie of the year. He remade his film, in Tamil with R. Madhavan in the lead as Evano Oruvan, which opened to rave reviews. He also acted in the Marathi film Saatchya Aat Gharat. His Bollywood debut project was based upon

the Mumbai Mumbai Bombings, titled, Mumbai Meri Jaan, which was filmed in Hindi. He also played Rocky Handsome's negative role in the movie [5].

Drishyam is a 2015 Indian Hindi-language thriller movie directed by Nishikant Kamat. The movie is the remake of Jeethu Joseph's 2013 Malayalam film Drishyam. It features Ajay Devgan, Tabu and Shriya Saran in the lead roles, and produced by Kumar Mangat Pathak, Ajit Andhare and Abhishek Pathak. The film was released on 31 July 2015 and collected approximately US$31 million [7]. "Drishyam" itself has been remake three times and use a different language. Malayalam in his original film; Kannada, Telugu, and Hindi in the remake. This is all apart from my old habits that always choose the original version in a movie watching a re-made version.

Hero in this film is Vijay Salgaonkar (Ajay Devgan), a class man who is not graduating from elementary school. However, Vijay successfully runs a cable TV service business in Goa. "Mirage Cable" is his name. He lives peacefully with his wife, Nandini (Shriya Saran) and his two daughters. Besides Vijay likes watching movies and taking important lessons from them, he is also famous as a polite and law-abiding man. He treated many people, except the Gaitonde sub-inspector (Kamlesh Sawant) who always made trouble. Either dream what night thing, Vijay's family hit a big problem and ready to drag them into prison. His eldest daughter inadvertently kills a young man who is none other than the son of Inspector General Meera Deshmukh (Tabu).

In this movie the main actors try to solve severe problems they face in various ways. Writer feel compelled to select problem solving topics of this movie. There are four kinds problem solving were deemed important to be discussed by the authors, namely: *comprehend the problem, arrange the plan, run the plan, test and retest the plan.* The four problems solving were chosen because the authors were interested to see how the main characters solve every problems that come to them. Besides, this movie also teaches the power of suggestion and memory calling. So after studying this research is expected that readers can be grown again in solve their own problems.

This reseach is aimed at analyzing problem solvingin Nashikant Kamat'smovie *Drishyam*. Based on the questions formulated in the problem identification, the objectives of this research are put forward as the following: to reveal the kinds of Problem Solving In Nashikant Kamat Movie's *Drishyam* and to reveal the implementation of Problem Solving type in the movie.

Redoni in *How to Solve your Problems* (2011: 51) established four kinds of problem solving, they are *comprehend the problem, arrange the plan, run the plan, test and retest the plan.* The research concerned with the problem solvingin Nashikant Kamat Movie's *Drishyam.* This research will focus only on the four features of problem solving, i.e.

comprehend the problem, arrange the plan, run the plan, test and retest the plan. Others issues which are not relevant to the problem solving are not discussed in this research.

The significance of this research falls under two categories: practical significance and theoritical significance. Practical research is important because human life should prioritize compassion to others, with affection he will approach a good brotherhood, which will provide a harmonious social relationship. This research will be useful for the reader in terms of problem solving. If man is not able to solve the problem he faces it will be very difficult for him to run this life well. Thus, solving the case in this movie will improve the ability of each individual in solving every problem faced.

Theoritically, this research surely gives some beneficial contributions to the readers to widen the horizon of thinking in matters problem solving, especially *comprehend the problem, arrange the plan, run the plan, test and retest the plan.* Then this research will also be useful for other researchers making further research in the field of problem solving, making focus on kinds of problem solvingfrom other movie and novel.

2. Literature Review

Gok. and Silay I. (1998), in his journal *The Effects of Problem Solving Strategies on Students' Achievement, Attitude and Motivation*, says that problem solving strategies were applied to the experimental group by the cooperative learning method and to the control group by conventional teaching. The averages of the experimental group's achievement, motivation, strategy level, and attitude were found to be higher than control group's. According to the experimental data, gender didn't affect the physics achievement of students. It was concluded that problem solving strategies was more effective in cooperative learning than conventional teaching..This journal is proposed to reveal whether problems solving strategies are really found in on the tenth grade students in Turkey. This journal is conducted by applying theory proposed by Reif. Content analysis is concerned with the Analyze the Problem, Construction of a solution, and Checks. The data of this thesis are analyzed with the qualitative approach.

Thus, the findings of this thesis the responses of the research questions were examined. The pre and post test' arithmetic means and standard deviations of PAT (Physics Achievement Test), PSSS (Problem Solving Strategies Survey), PSAS (Problem Solving Attitude Survey), and AMS (Achievement Motivation Survey) were calculated, and then t-tests for independent samples were applied to check whether the difference between the averages of the groups is meaningful.

King (2002), in her journal entitled *Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving for the 21st Century Learner.* This journal explores the Critical thinking and problem solving for the

21st century learner means preparing students for a global society that has become defined by high speed communications, complex and rapid change, and increasing diversity. It means engaging students to use multiple strategies when solving a problem, to consider differing points of view, and to explore with many modalities. This thesis is conducted by applying theory proposed by Hamlin and Wisneski. The data of this study are analyzed with collecting samples, sketching interesting findings, and jotting down ideas and observations.

The findings of this journal are the learners of the 21st century are poised to join a workforce that requires them to ask questions, problem solve and think critically, pursue investigation and share and apply their findings through multisensory lenses. Many of today's jobs require workers to think outside of the box and problem solve from different angles, always being ready to construct and defend a new way of thinking.

John Wiley & Sons (1998) *Social problem-solving deficits and hopelessness, depression, and suicidal risk in college students and psychiatric inpatients.* This essay discussed The Social Problem-Solving Inventory Revised was used to examine the relations between problem-solving abilities and hopelessness, depression, and suicidal risk in three different samples: undergraduate college students, general psychiatric inpatients, and suicidal psychiatric inpatients. A similar pattern of results was found in both college students and psychiatric patients: a negative problem orientation was most highly correlated with all three criterion variables, followed by either a positive problem orientation or an avoidance problem-solving style. Rational problem-solving skills emerged as an important predictor variable in the suicidal psychiatric sample. This essay is conducted by applying theory proposed by J. Clin. The data of this essay are analyzed with the qualitative descriptive approach. The findings of this essay are Support was found for a prediction model of suicidal risk that includes problem-solving deficits and hopelessness, with partial support being found for including depression in the model as well.

This research, Problem Solving in Nashikant Kamat Movie's *Drishyam* is the dissertation that elevates the movie *Drishyam* as research material and will apply Redoni's theory of Problem solving. So, it can be sure this thesis will be different from previous theses which ever talk about the problem solving.

3. Research Method

This study was conducted in order to describe the Problem Solving in Nashikant Kamat Movie's *Drishyam*. Qualitative research describes and interprets what it is concerning

with condition or relationship that exist, opinion that are held, processes that are going on, effect that are evident, or trends that are developing. Qualitative design attempts to describe what is going on and what data shows. Therefore, in order to understand the phenomenon, the researcher elaborates the study, make a list and present it descriptively. The data collected are in the form of words. The written results contain quotations from data to illustrate and substantiate the presentation. The researcher will try to analyze the data with all of their richness as closely as possible to the study of language is that the researcher of language can begin with and draws his linguistics information from the theory as developed in descriptive linguistics.

The data, after collection, has to be processed and analyzed in accordance with the outline laid down for the purpose at the time of developing the research plan. This is essential for a scientific study and for ensuring that we have all relevant data for making contemplated comparisons and analysis. The data from the movie was analyzed by using the following steps:

1. Coding the data based on the kinds of the Problem Solving found in Nashikant Kamat Movie's *Drishyam*.

2. Discussing and summarizing the findings. In this part, the researcher analyzes a number of arguments indicating the Problem Solving found in Nashikant Kamat Movie's *Drishyam*.

4. Discussion

The analysis in the movie is led to the findings of this research. This research discusses the four kinds of problem solving; they are comprehending the problem, arranging the plan, running the plan, and testing and re-testing the plan.

In the story of this movie, the character of Vijay were very good at comprehending the problem, arranging the plans, running it, and testing and retesting the plans in ordered to solve his family's problem in the movie that could be seen as well as perceived by the audience. The reflections of the kind of problem solving can be clearly seen and perceived through the dialogues and the acts of the characters in the movie.

In comprehending the problem, Vijay comprehend correctly the case of the problems faced by his family resulting from the unintentionality of his daughter, Anju, who apparently killed the son of the Inspector General of Police, Sam. It could be seen in the dialogues below:

00:40:35 → 00:41:07

Anju, what happened? Anju? Nandini, what happened? Why doesn't some-one tell me?

[2]

This dialogue occured when Vijay returned to his house early in the morning after staying in his office for a night. He saw his wife and his children sit in fear, after Anju, his eldest daughter, accidentally head Sam and took his life away. Vijay asked the family to explain what really happened.

The next dialogue that showed Vijay comprehended the problem was when his wife, Nandini asked him about what they had done to Sam's body.

00:45:16 → 00:45:24

Nandini: Did I make a mistake by burying him?

Vijay: No. You did the right thing.

[2]

Vijay seemed to understand the problems that existed when he began to ask whether Sam came in his car, then told his family to clean up the scene of action.

00:45:50 → 00:47:00

Nandini: No.

Vijay: Let's go. Where did Sam fall when you hit him?

Nandini: Right there. What are you searching for?

Vijay: Blood. There's not a single drop of blood here. When you hit him with the stick, did you hit his head? Perhaps, it's an internal injury. We have to clean the outhouse, thoroughly. Just a moment.

[2]

Based on the dialogues above, Vijay seemed to understand well about their problem. Then he took Sam's mobile SIM card and saved it.

He also understood their family's problem well when Anju tried to make self-defense:

00:48:07 → 00:48:14

Anju: I didn't mean to kill Sam. I was just trying to break his phone. But, he didn't let go...

Vijay: I know. I know!

[2]

After comprehending the problems, Vijay then arranging the plans ranging from asking his family to close all the doors and windows to make as if they were not at home, eliminating evidence of Sam's car that parked not far from their home at the night he was killed.

00:47:45 → 00:48:00

Vijay: Don't leave the house until I get back. Don't call anyone. Keep the doors and windows locked. It should appear as if no one is at home.

Nandini: Where are you going?

Vijay: I have to find the car and take it somewhere else.

[2]

After arranging all the plans, Vijay then ran those plans one by one, starting from moving Sam's car to anywhere, activating Sam's phone SIM card, then went to Swami Chinmayanand's sermon.

This scene took part when Anju was interrogated by some police to know whether Sam came to her house or not. This scene showed that Vijay really ran the plan he made.

To make sure that all of his plans running well, Vijay re-tested the plans by influencing the mindset of those whom they encountered beforehand so that they might think that it was true that Vijay and his family had traveled on the night of Sam's disappearance. It was Vijay's attempt to check on the success of their plan.

Vijay: 3 weeks? I told you, I'm going to Panaji for the sermon. I told you to pay this the day after I got back.

Jose: Yes.

Vijay: When did I go to Panaji?

Jose: Well... On Saturday, the 2nd of October.

Vijay: Yes. When did I go?

Jose: On Saturday, the 2nd of October.

Vijay: When did I get back?

Jose: On Sunday the 3rd of October. Yes, you got back on Sunday, 3rd October. The next day on 4th October, a Monday... [2]

This scene was between Vijay and his worker, Jose, when he asked Jose to pay the bill. But actually, he wanted to make Jose remember about him and his family's departure. And he succesfully influenced Jose's mindset, so when they were intogated by police, they had an alibi.

After analyzing them in this research, the researcher found that the four characteristics were vividly seen in the movie.

5. Conclusion

Nishikant Kamat's movie *Drisyham* clearly reflects the four kinds of problem solving as proposed by Redoni (2017), i.e. comprehend the problem, arrange the plan, run the plan, and test and re-test the plan. Kamat takes the problem as his field and undertakes to naturalize it. He has reached the object by skillfully combining the dialogues used by the characters and choosing the settings of the movie.

From this movie, Kamat tells implicitly how to solve the problem excellently. The audiences of this movie are suggested to take care of the fourth characteristics. There is an advice given through this movie that people should comprehend the problem that they got to know what solutions are good.

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