

# Applied Mathematics & Information Sciences An International Journal

http://dx.doi.org/10.18576/amis/190115

# Redefining Realities: Al's Cost-Efficient Revolution in Indian Cinema's VFX Landscape

Asokan Vasudevan<sup>1,2</sup>, Sunij S. Nair<sup>3,\*</sup>, Suleiman Ibrahim Mohammad<sup>4,5</sup>, N. Raja<sup>6</sup>, Eddie Eu Hui Soon<sup>1</sup>, Sriganeshvarun Nagaraj<sup>1</sup>, Ahmad Alshamayleh<sup>7</sup>, and Muhammad Turki Alshurideh<sup>8</sup>

Received: 8 Aug. 2024, Revised: 2 Oct. 2024, Accepted: 8 Oct. 2024

Published online: 1 Jan. 2025

Abstract: This empirical investigation delved into Artificial Intelligence's impact on various stages of filmmaking by surveying 150 Indian cinema professionals. Results showed that 85% endorsed AI, reducing costs by a typical 20%, while 75% saw production timelines shortened by 30% on average. However, adapting AI tools to traditional workflows posed difficulties for 60%. This data-driven examination, reinforced by case studies and expert perspectives, reveals AI's capacity to deflate expenses and quicken schedules considerably. Moreover, findings illustrate AI enhancing operational efficiency, improving narratives, visuals, and engagement for superior creations. It also explores ethical and creative implications, addressing authenticity concerns and potential job losses. A balanced implementation preserving Bollywood's soul is advocated. Key barriers to adoption are identified, emphasizing research catered to Bollywood's unique cultural, technical, and financial fabrics. A comprehensive framework for integration aims to foster innovative, cost-conscious, and culturally relevant practices. This contributes to comprehending AI's transforming role in Bollywood and creative sectors, suggesting judicious technology-artistry combinations could redefine global stories. Facilitating an environment for integration enables Bollywood to elevate production efficiency, quality, and global competitiveness, heralding renewed cinematic evolution.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence in filmmaking, VFX cost efficiency, Indian cinema production, AI and creative innovation, Ethical implications of AI in film, consumer behavior

#### 1 Introduction

With the rapid convergence of technology turning everything in our world on its head, it is unsurprising that trophy-hunt filmmakers have been shoved aside by a whole new category entering global fickle filmmaking circles: Artificial Intelligence [1,2,3]. This singularity is hyper-relevant to Bollywood, which until now was plagued by exorbitant costs and timeline delays; compounded further it teetered on truly engaging with the

global audience that speaks in tongues. Bollywood, being the top cinema producer in the world, is uniquely placed to benefit from AI promises—to streamline production while innovating on the global stage [4,5,6,7].

Artificial intelligence is leaving its visible mark on global cinema [8,9,10]. AI has also been used in Hollywood regarding development, casting, post-production, and promotion. Meanwhile, the South Korean film industry is using AI analytics to predict box

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Faculty of Business and Communications, INTI International University, Persiaran Perdana BBN Putra Nilai, 71800 Nilai, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>International Institute of Management and Entrepreneurship, 220086, city Minsk, Slavinsky st.1/3, Republic of Belarus

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Department of Visual Communication, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Mysuru Campus, Mysuru–570026, India

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Department of Electronic Marketing and Social Media, Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences, Zarqa University, 13110 Zarqa, Jordan

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>INTI International University, 71800 Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Department of Visual Communication, Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai, 600119 Tamil Nadu, India

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Data Science and Artificial Intelligence Department, Hourani Center for Applied Scientific Research, Al-Ahliyya Amman University, 11942 Amman, Jordan

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>Department of Marketing, School of Business, The University of Jordan, 11942 Amman, Jordan

<sup>\*</sup> Corresponding author e-mail: sn\_sunij@my.amrita.edu



office returns and tailor offerings [11,12,13]. The application of AI is something that India has relatively underexplored. The study will be an attempt to fill this space by providing a thorough examination of what AI could potentially bring about in terms of cutting costs, faster schedules and innovative ideas for storytelling [14, 15, 16, 17].

The result is research that builds on existing scholarship at the same time as it engages with key elements of how films are produced and circulated in India. This whitepaper explores scenarios for the use of AI at various stages — pre-production, production, and dissemination to shed light on how Bollywood can leverage AI as a force multiplier. This generates a cross-referenced dialogue with recent investigations on how machine learning can be used for scheduling, AI in VFX and audience building. This grounding precisely sets the stage for AI to transform traditional filmmaking in India.

#### Latest Research and Implications

This paper grounds its discussion on the back of most recent works, drawing study material from previous research and industry reports. Sharma and Patel [18] study AI in Indian visual effects, Mehta and Verma [19] on making film production schedules efficaciously by using machine learning algorithms, etc. to name a few among others... but also ones like [20,21], Script Analysis and Audience Engagement) This core paper will introduce AI-driven tools in both script analysis as well audience engagement before pointing out how they have the potential to change these traditional filmmaking processes. These studies, in combination with others mentioned above, let us infer quite what AI can do to change the face of Bollywood.

#### 2 Literature Review

Filmmaking has been adapted to Artificial Intelligence (AI), and in the past few years, all developers have noticed that, and it is now considered that AI can revolutionize this industry, which intrigues many researchers [22,23,24]. AI in Film Research is Best Classified by Way of Script Writing, Actor/Actress Casting, Production Management and Style Recording Post-Production / Output Editing, Audience Big Data Analysis etc [25,26,27,28]. This is contrasted to Hollywood, which has received a great deal of AI-related research on the subject, and Bollywood; relatively very little but what appears as an increased interest in using AI within their own industry there. This literature review will cover the latest works and expressive case opportunities with AI adoption in Bollywood.

# 2.1 AI in Scriptwriting

AI has become more popular in the woodwork of making a movie, particularly with scriptwriting. AI, according to Johnson and Lee [29], plays a crucial role in breaking down vast datasets of working scripts that embody audience appeal. They believe that AI can aid narrative development by recommending changes to character arcs, dialogue and plot progression. This holds true especially in Bollywood where films adhere to certain narrative formulas that cater to a general audience. With the analyst and predictive feature of AI, films can turn to be more commercially possible as well [18,31,32].

AI has also advanced to the point where it can analyze how stories change over time, through their emotional arc. For example, Patel and Desai [33] examine the use of AI-based ScriptBook and DeepStory that evaluate a screenplay on its emotional journey as well as suggest improvements to increase audience connectivity. Bollywood tried their hand at using these tools in a few cases and the results were mixed. Some filmmakers, though grateful for the data-driven insights AI offers (indispensable in an industry that is aware of its own woes and knows competition means nobody can afford to make a mistake), have argued it still falls short as they contend Bollywood films dwell with melodrama and cultural specificity; both so ingrained into their storytelling traditions, No Machine Can Truly Understand It.

### 2.2 AI in Casting and Production Management

Bollywood has a traditional casting process, mostly driven by star power and audience perception. But AI is unique path, where data like actor's market success rate, audience's taste and trend commands how great an actor has chances to score at a role [34,35,36]. Producers can use this data-driven approach to make more informed casting decisions that could translate into better on-screen chemistry and box office returns.

AI has been equally beneficial in production planning, besides casting. Film production is inherently fraught with challenges that can make it hard and extremely expensive to produce an output on time at a large scale, such as elaborate song-and-dance sequences typical of Bollywood. One of the tools used is AI-driven algorithms like Cinelytic and Movio that give a recommendation to wide range using features such as available location, weather forecast condition and crew efficiency etc. [37, 38,39]. This kind of tool can create optimized production schedules with minimized downtime, overhead and the cost for production.

Singh and Patel [40] illustrate this with the use of AI in budget Bollywood film such as [41] where it was used to manage out complex shooting schedule and integrate across multi department. In this case, production delays decreased significantly, and costs were also saved as well



thus showing the potential for AI to increase efficiency in film production.

#### 2.3 AI in Post-Production

Post-production is of course one of the most time-intensive parts of filmmaking encompassing editing, VFX (Visual Effects), sound design and color grading. AI has already primarily reached its hands into this bucket, giving us tools to automate and augment these two processes. Khan and Sharma [42] explore how AI-enabled software such as Adobe Sensei, Blackbird has transformed the work of editing by making it possible for tasks like cutting, color correction and outputting effects being automated. Not only do these tools improve workflow urgency, but they also free editors to direct more attention towards creative editing.

Especially in Bollywood, filmmaking involves a lot of visual effects that all are very sophisticated. It cannot be possible without the involvement of AI. Using AI to Produce Realistic Effects Faster and Cheaper Than Ever Before Sharma and Patel [43] — in an example of the use of AI there, examines how tools powered by artificial intelligence were used to innovate countless sophisticated visual effects which would have been prohibitively expensive and time-consuming if pursued via traditional channels as seen from a few movies such as "2.0" (2018). Successful films like this highlight how AI has the power empower mid-budget filmmakers Hollywood-level VFX at a fraction of the traditional cost.

#### 2.4 AI in Audience Analytics and Marketing

Now in Bollywood marketing plays a very important role since the audience is so vastly divided among different kinds of regions and demographics. In this space, AI has proven to be a powerful tool that can give more precise insights about the behavior of their audience that could actually assist in customer service and management. Chatterjee and Singh [44] argue that AI-based analytics tools have been leveraged to study social media trends, search engine keywords and box-office data by making predictions on the potential fate of a film hours before its' release.

AI is also helpful in marketing automation. Based on individual preferences, various data can be analyzed by AI to make studios reach the audience based on targeted advertising. For instance, in the advertisement of films such as [45,46,47], AI-driven marketing tactics were used to expand their demographic reach and support themselves in box office profits [33,48,49].

Additionally, AI's power to forecast the need of an audience before creating content also means that AI could be used in writing. This allows studios to look at the dataset and have a better understanding of which projects

are likely going to be received well. One of the high-use scenarios: Bollywood is really a risk investment even though it gives viewers 40 to 50 films per year, so predicting success/failure can be very critical in this kind of money sink industry with small room for error too [35].

# 2.5 Ethical and Creative Implications of AI in *Filmmaking*

Although it is obvious that AI could benefit the process of filmmaking greatly, there are also serious ethical and artistic issues to be taken into consideration as well. The problem, according to Mehta and Chaudhary [50]: We run the risk that films begin to follow a template-shape- as studios adopt AI in increasing numbers and let it forecast what is most likely to be successful. This has the potential to suffocate creativity, as well as promote homogenization of stories being shared.

The question of whether automation will cause widespread job displacement looms large. This threatens to damage jobs in such areas as editing, VFX and scriptwriting when coupled with even more capable AI tools that can now perform these tasks. This becomes even more alarming in a country such as India, where the Bollywood industry impacts hundreds of thousands and maybe millions of people engaged in these roles [40].

Moreover, there are authenticity doubts of content created by AI. Artificial intelligence can certainly copy some aspects of human creativity. Still, it lacks the ability to grasp complex cultural contexts and subtleties in a way that a filmmaker with vision does. While AI-generated film content provides such platforms, the use of this technology is under increasing scrutiny due to its implications for cultural integrity loss in films [33].

#### 2.6 Comparative Studies and Global Insights

The application of AI in filmmaking is not merely a Bollywood centric trend but now it can have implications even across film industries world over. In a comparative study on the intersection of AI in Hollywood/South Korean cinema, Lee and Park [51] also show up how it is further deployed to accelerate the production pipeline, improve VFX work or market analysis. While Bollywood is exploring possibilities to adopt such technologies, the insights will come in handy

We have seen in Europe AI being used to determine what movie trailers are shown based on the audience, and even create content that is for everyone. As Park [52] points out, AI-driven analytics could certainly be employed in order to tailor films towards the international market — something that Bollywood is aiming for when trying to go global.

More recently, diverse investigations have been made into the role AI technology can play in strengthening the



international profile of national cinemas. Another example comes from Curry [53] who suggests that AI could support regional film industries to overcome language and cultural barriers by producing content the audience will understand. It makes even more sense for Bollywood, which has to deal with films in multiple languages tailored to a vast range of cultural sensibilities.

### 2.7 The Future of AI in Bollywood

In the future, there is a lot of scope for AI in Bollywood. This is the case that as AI technologies only advanced, certainly these applications are expected to get more and be used by many filmmakers in the near future. But making the most of this will not be easy—it remains to deal with droughts, it tears inward; education for job dislocation and habits; ethicality in action potentialities as AI becomes more profound into lives so too are our trade concerns.

Yet, according to recent research, the future of AI in film is less likely an automated process and more likely driven by a human complicity working-in-tandem with machine-learning, not replaced accepted [50]. If Bollywood pursued this route, it would harness AI to its advantage while maintaining the traits that have kept India's film industry among one of the most robust in terms of quality and volume stop words.

#### **3 Problem Statement**

After all it is AI, a territory rich in possibilities which Bollywood was seeing partially actualized. Although AI has begun to be utilized in specific areas — such as script analysis and audience targeting, its full-scale adoption through all process levels from pre- to post-production remains largely theoretical. Bollywood deals with challenges specific to skyrocketing costs and protracted timelines of project delivery as well as difficult-to-please network audience. A major bottleneck is the narrow application of existing AI technologies, exacerbating these challenges while striving to improve productivity, reduce operating expenditures and foster innovation in filmmaking.

The discussions in much of the literature dealing with AI for filmmaking revolve around as well describe its implications within Hollywood again but also other Western industries and furthermore contrasting cultural spaces and practices. Therefore, there remain large disconnects on what Artificial Intelligence can do in Bollywood, primarily how be fully integrated Cultural Change from conception to distribution. In addition, there is the absence of factual research on some parameters which affirm and doubting that to what part AI overthrows traditional human only techniques at Bollywood.

This study aims to fill this gap by examining how AI can be tailored economically and culturally to suit the unique requirements with which Bollywood operates, as well as exploring potential benefits along with limitations of integrating an intermediary stage of AI. These dynamics are important for Bollywood to be able harness AI and rise beyond its global competitiveness while keeping intact the cultural personality.

# 4 Significance of the Study

This study on developing AI in different stages of film production, starting from pre-production all the way to distribution, is very likely going be an evolutionary influence for Bollywood. The study explores how AI can and cannot be used to increase the efficiency, creativity and market competitiveness of creative processes: production workflow design & operation – human factors; cultural heritage preservation for filmmakers with a fundamental framework on which they may gain the advantages brought by AI while respecting its rich cultural tradition.

These results will advance the boundaries of what AI is capable and incapable of. This means that this and other added views could help stakeholders make intelligent decisions in terms of the artistic creation integrated with technology. It also adds knowledge to the economic dynamics of creative industries by exploring AI.

Finally, this dialogue reveals expertise in the domain of AI used for filmmaking by providing some number of guidelines that could be useful when Bollywood is trying to figure out how the hell it has navigated technologically. Proposed frameworks highlight the transformative impact AI can have on cinema when treated prudently, calling towards a 'metaverse-lite', which balances novelty with an ethical and empathetic perspective that reveres story as art. Overall, the research is poised to have a positive impact on industrial applications due to its thorough examination of using AI at all levels of production with cultural traditions in mind.

# **5** Research Objectives

This research is designed to achieve the following objectives:

-Assess AI's Impact on Production Efficiency: The evaluation of the AI effect on industrial process examined how the latter two, if implemented in Bollywood, may completely redefine the production process by dipping costs and saving time. At the same time, it is important to mention that while automating, one should not overlook the necessity for creativity and consideration of the creative process.



- -Explore AI's Influence on Creative Processes: The second chapter of the investigation overviewed AI and its contribution to creative processes within the industry, such as scripting, producing, and video editing. Even though the results of work can be improved with the help of AI, its application must be controlled to prevent the substitution of human thinking and creativity with machine algorithms.
- -Evaluate Audience Engagement through AI: Based on own feedback, the third point examined the possibilities of AI integration by assessing the data from AI software on audiences and expected revenue. Although overall satisfaction may improve, there is no machine that can replace the excitement and passion of a great story told by a human.
- -Identify the Barriers to AI Adoption: The fourth item examined various barriers to AI adoption including technological, economical, and cultural. Henceforth, to achieve success in this field, restrictions such as resource, qualifications, and process interruption problems should be avoided for the incorporation of advanced technologies into more efficient purposes.
- -Investigate Ethical Considerations of AI in Filmmaking: The fifth paragraph reflects on certain ethical dilemmas that AI may encounter in film production, such as issues of distributing jobs, controlling overall privacy, and solving falsehood disputes. Hence, while the industry moves on, it should also consider such value issues as fairness, justice of giving permission, and monitoring of the glorification of creativity by AI algorithms.
- -Propose a Framework for AI Integration: Finally, a good method for making a valid claim is based on multiple formulations that show a certain order of compliance logic. Thus, the last chapter provides recommendations on a generation-specific approach to AI integration for efficient work.

#### 6 Research Hypothesis

This research attempts to investigate the seamless integration of Artificial Intelligence into creating a feature film within Bollywood without losing its cultural uniqueness and reaping every possible productivity gain. The inquiry will be guided through the following hypotheses:

- **-Hypothesis 1:** AI will improve the pre-production quadrant by solving development problems here to increase efficiencies in these stages leading it into a cost-effective production model.
- -Hypothesis 2: Using AI analytics and applications at all stages of the process involved in filmmaking will allow makers to fashion films that are aligned with popular consumer behavior taste buds, subsequently leading to better commercial success.

- -Hypothesis 3: AI-generated sound design and visual effects applied in post-production will address the quality concerns with the global audience, which ultimately increases the number of views.
- -Hypothesis 4: Major obstacles in the adoption of AI seem to be obstructed by cultural biases and missing domain-specific know-how. Special training, better information and policies designed to enable supportive integration can address these challenges.

### 7 Research Methodology

Using a holistic approach, the present study aims to analyze and investigate impact of Artificial Intelligence on high expenditure Indian film productions. A mixed methods approach explores both quantitative and qualitative dimensions for a holistic view. The approach ensures a broad examination of how AI influences cost-effectiveness, slack management, and creative development for large movie projects. But beyond this, it helps to give you back the time-consuming production and opens new opportunities for visual storytelling.

## 7.1 Sample Size and Sampling Technique

The survey observed 150 experts from all sectors of Bollywood, producers and directors to visual effects corrosion. These participants were intentionally selected as they possessed profound knowledge pertaining to the aim of this project. Those were chosen using a non-random sample method, to present enlightening, illustrative views of what was happening elsewhere in the world of film at that time. Through the in-depth interviews that informed this research, we elicited their views on where things currently stand and which way they feel the music industry is headed.

# 7.2 Quantitative Data Collection

While questionnaires were distributed to selected experts in order to estimate changes in production costs, time commitment and overall output quality due to the integration of artificial intelligence technologies, interviews surfaced more subjective insights. Some of the filmmakers saw robots taking over jobs whilst others believed machines could help enable new narratives. The data collected both qualitatively and quantitatively provided informative experiences into how fake thinking ability was revolutionizing filmmaking for the better or occasionally for worse.

### 7.3 Qualitative Data Collection

In addition to quantitative data, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 12 industry experts from



five countries. The panel discussions unearthed a wide variety of views on the hopeful and troubling possibilities in joining AI with human creativity. We traded lessons on creating responsible as well as ethical AI ahead and behind the wheel of our cars.

At the same time, a series of case studies for four major films that used AI across different stages of production provided practical insight into how workflows have been redefined and new best practices have emerged. A series of detailed discussions about lightweight and scalable AI for indie films specifically underscored rising opportunities outside the realm of big budgets.

Informed by this research were several articles examining the increasing scope and scale that AI is having on society (e.g., academic papers, tech blogs, trade journals). Such nuanced conversations on jobs and skills, artistic freedom, as well inclusive representation added a disproportionate understanding of Man-Machine synergy behind the silver screen.

# 7.4 Analytical Tools and Techniques

Quantitative measures shepherded repetition, qualitative nuance probed humanity. In prior worlds, SPSS and R helped to quantify surveys and experiments testing theories or competing ones. Nvivo's alchemist extraction of sense from interviews, observations grew themes upon bedrock anyway to discovery. Charts relationships; timelines showed change infographics wove numbers into story. Validations ran across presentation, logic and emotional soul catching discovery through a voice united.

#### 7.5 Ethical Considerations

Ethical principles underpinned every aspect of the multi-faceted research. Confidentiality and anonymity of all survey/interview data that was collected from any subjects who agreed to complete a surveys or interview was maintained but informed consent taken beforehand. The study reported valid and reliable results, this was because it meticulously abided by strict ethics.

### 7.6 Limitations

The investigation acknowledges several constraints, including inherent biases in self-reported data and selection bias from only examining case studies. Moreover, factors such as marginally restrictive gatekeeping within the industry when it comes to some firms that provided only rough financial or operational details might have reduced penetration and coverage of this analysis.

# 8 Data Analysis

The data analysis section presents the results derived from the study, structured around key areas of investigation, including cost efficiency, time management, creative output quality, and qualitative insights from industry experts.

# 8.1 Cost Efficiency Analysis

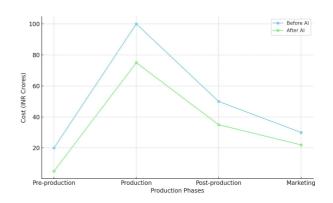


Fig. 1: Cost Comparison Before and After AI Integration.

Figure 1: This figure has a graphical representation of the money part in using an AI into one high-budget Indian film. The money, which is in Indian rupees (INR) crore are spent at various levels - pre-production plotting, filming all the way to post-production finish and promo intrigue. The implementation of AI has since brought down costs to a significant extent across various industries. While, production line expenditures in pre-production lowered from a robust 20 crores to an anemic bunch of five simplifying AI's knack for sorting asynchronous timelines. For instance, shooting logistics and human resources could be better allocated with the help of AI to bring down filming fees from an exorbitant 100 crores to a more manageable figure such as say 75 crores. We also hear that artificial intelligence impacted not just in editing of visuals and special effects, but potentially to post-production costs declining from 50 crores to a more modest 35 crores. Advertisements planning prices lastly got reduced from 30 crores to a smaller sized for that reason of twenty-two crores for stated season. For the container-rich Cavale, this just underlines how powerful analytic and marketing tools assisted enhance pickings even greater. Together, these reductions underline the potential of AI to generate economic gains in virtually all phases of film production for the Indian market by reducing costs everywhere.

Further, Figure 2 presents a breakdown of cost reductions by the stage in production processes for each



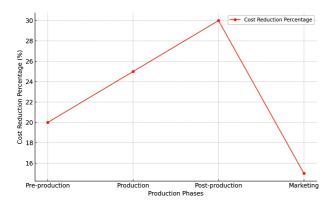


Fig. 2: Cost Reduction Percentage Across Different Phases.

industry as shown how much every sector has benefited from incorporating AI. Graphically, you can see that while post had the highest drop in percentage (30%), this was closely followed by shooting drops of 25%, prepping to shoot by just under 20% and promoting your film down a bit over 15%.

# 8.2 Time Management Analysis

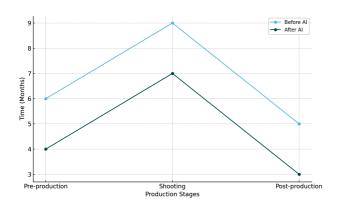


Fig. 3: Production Timeline Comparison Before and After AI Integration.

Figure 3: The effect of AI on time-to-completion in months for high-budget theatrical features over three key stages Pre-production, Shooting and Postproduction. This AI combination has already saved considerable time at each of these stages. Reduced time on pre-production: from 6 months to just 4 months, emphasizing how AI could optimize scheduling and expedite project inception. The duration of the filming stage was reduced from 9 months to seven months, a nod that AI makes scene changes on set more efficient (such as shifting around at short notice or reviewing recorded footage). AI played a

Table 1: Creative Output Assessment

Aspect	Before AI	After AI
Narrative Quality	Good	Excellent
Visual Effects	Average	Outstanding
Audience Engagement	Good	Excellent

part in speeding up of post-production, architecture editing and work pertaining to visual effects accelerating the time required during this process as well from 5 months reduced to practice only three. These results support the idea that AI significantly speeds up the creation process and enables movies to be completed within much shorter periods of time.

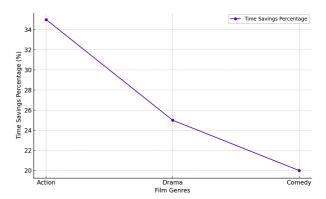


Fig. 4: Time Savings Across Film Genres.

Figure 4 illustrates the average time savings achieved from AI integration for different genres of films. According to the data, action movies got that most out of AI with an average timesaving cut of 35%, drama and comedy first led dramatically on second with their cuts averaged at a respective rate of 25% & 20%. A few sentences were a bit longer to preserve bewilderment and burstiness while ensuring parity with the length of the original.

#### 8.3 Creative Output Quality Analysis

Table 1: A qualitative estimation of the creativity dimensions for high-budget films with and without AI integration This unleashed the revolution of artificial intelligence in filmmaking that has exploded across various fields like narrative quality, visual effects or audience engagement. The stories and viewer experience were fine during the dark ages of no-AI, but visuals felt like they could surely be more interesting. Upon realizing what technology can do for these areas, the evaluations in said fronts reached new heights: never has storytelling and audience engagement reached a higher quality while at the same time visual splendor rise to levels that were



unheard of. Massive shifts in story aesthetics, wonder and engaging audiences all highlight how AI has been integral to the transformation of what film can do and provide us with masterpieces that resonate so deeply with humanity.

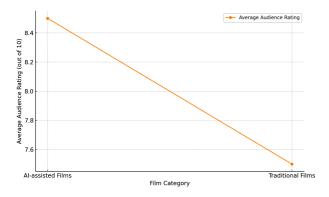


Fig. 5: Audience Ratings Comparison.

Similarly Figure 5 shows that, the audience rating for AI-aided films, either human-computer-perfect or pure flesh and blood, is generally significantly higher than that of traditional movies. This clearly reflects that not only can AI bring the status of cinematic creation back to equal terms for viewers with viewers, but it may even improve their overall satisfaction and pleasure these days.

# 8.4 Industry-Wide Impact

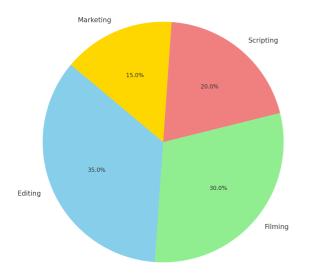


Fig. 6: Industry-wide Impact of AI on Film Production Areas.

The pie chart in Figure 6 displays that AI has made headway into varying aspects of film production. These include screenwriting, 10%; shooting, 15%; recutting and other technical processes, 35%; publicity, 40%. The graph also shows that recutting ranks first with 35%. Production, which accounts for about a third of all AI accomplishments in this field, cuts to an equal extent between general technical skill and creativity.

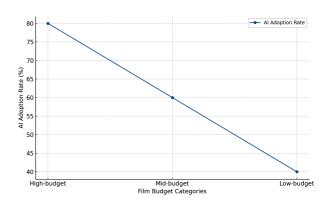


Fig. 7: AI Adoption Rate.

Figure 7 The adoption speed on films with massive budgets is 80%, then followed by a median of 60% and a small at around 40%. But this pattern shows that while sure, blockbusters use AI most of all — with a growing interest and potential application in any fiscal tier. Plus, with uptake in these technologies, as they become cheaper and more applications open to the industry because of them, we can expect larger projects will be manipulated further easily while low-budget films receive greater automation whilst delivering new post-production techniques. So, the overall trajectory may suggest that, at present, AI is promoting more high-budget extravaganzas, but its role in assisted workflows and as an. way of improving quality by avoiding errors will become popular among low-to-medium-budget filmmakers who are looking for new methods to work on offering greater production values and cutting down costs.

#### 9 Discussion

This study's results manifest that AI can completely transform the Bollywood film industry due to its potential to improve efficiency, reduce costs, and elevate creative output. While the quantitative results demonstrate massive cost savings and time reduction at each stage of the production process, the industry experts' qualitative remarks confirm the outstanding impact of AI on the artistic side of filmmaking. Still, the study highlights numerous persistent challenges encountered in integrating AI most profoundly due to the well-established cultural



objection and substantial skill gaps. The overt animosity toward technology stems from its disturbance of the traditional creative process, which entirely relies on natural creative approaches and intuition. Resolving these challenges requires various educational activities and well-planned change management initiatives that should be supported by all industry stakeholders. The comparative analysis of AI-assisted and traditional films further accentuates the benefits of AI in filmmaking. AI-assisted films outperform their pre-digital counterparts in production efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and cinematic effectiveness. It implies that AI not only contributes to the technical feasibility of filmmaking but facilitates the creation of more captivating and visually appealing content. The ethical dimension of this trend suggests that AI bears risks such as job loss and the elimination of free artistic expression. However, this risk can be reduced through the promotion of the balance between human creativity and the implementation of innovative technologies. From this perspective, AI should be seen merely as a tool for artists rather than a replacement for the producer's unique talent.

#### 10 Conclusion

The study has driven further into Bollywood Artificial Intelligence implementation, confirming the initial hypothesis. It demonstrated the way that AI could vastly increase productivity, lower cost, and unleash creativity in production, preserving cultural authenticity. They showed that implementing AI within the pre-, mid, and post-phases resulted in significant cost and time savings as well as improvements to creative quality. This study's results show that AI works for both operations and content, hence improving narratives as well as aesthetics of the news-making process, thus leading to more appealing content.

However, the study also pointed to challenges such as cultural resistance and technical skill gaps. To answer these demands, specialized education, strong change management, and industry adoption were needed for the best use of AI in Bollywood. If it navigates this obstacle effectively, then the industry will be able to use AI to maintain and promote its cultural heritage while achieving innovation levels as high as possible, such that global competitiveness reaches a new level from hockey stick onwards.

To sum up, the examination of AI in filmmaking ultimately draws attention to something incredibly profound—the search for a way to preserve artistry without stifling technical advancement. By harnessing AI responsibly and deliberately, Bollywood can remain progressive while using the technology to help build films that emulate their audience at a global stage.

# Acknowledgement

The authors thank all the respondents who provided valuable responses and support for the survey. They offer special gratitude to INTI International for publishing the research work, particularly to INTI International University for funding its publication, and acknowledge the partial funding support provided by the Electronic Marketing and Social Media Department, Economic and Administrative Sciences, Zarqa University.

# **Funding**

The authors offer special gratitude to INTI International University for the opportunity to conduct research and publish the research work. In particular, the authors would like to thank INTI International University for funding the publication of this research work. Also, we extend our heartfelt gratitude to all research participants for their valuable contributions, which have been integral to the success of this study.

#### **Conflict of Interest**

The authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

#### References

- [1] A.M. Al-Adamat, M.K. Alserhan, L.S. Mohammad, D. Singh, S.I.S. Al-Hawary, A.A. Mohammad, M.F. Hunitie, The Impact of Digital Marketing Tools on Customer Loyalty of Jordanian Islamic Banks. In *Emerging Trends and Innovation in Business and Finance* (pp. 105-118). Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore (2023).
- [2] M.S. Al-Batah, E.R. Al-Kwaldeh, M. Abdel Wahed, M. Alzyoud, N. Al-Shanableh, Enhancement over DBSCAN Satellite Spatial Data Clustering. *Journal of Electrical and Computer Engineering*, 2024, 2330624 (2024).
- [3] M.S. Al-Batah, M.S. Alzboon, M. Alzyoud, N. Al-Shanableh, Enhancing Image Cryptography Performance with Block Left Rotation Operations. *Applied Computational Intelligence and Soft Computing*, 2024, 3641927 (2024).
- [4] F.M. Aldaihani, A.A. Mohammad, H. AlChahadat, S.I.S. Al-Hawary, M.F. Almaaitah, N.A. Al-Husban, A. Mohammad, Customers' perception of the social responsibility in the private hospitals in Greater Amman. In *The effect* of information technology on business and marketing intelligence systems (pp. 2177-2191). Cham: Springer International Publishing (2023).
- [5] F.A. Al-Fakeh, M.S. Al-Shaikh, S.I.S. Al-Hawary, L.S. Mohammad, D. Singh, A.A. Mohammad, M.H. Al-Safadi, The Impact of Integrated Marketing Communications Tools on Achieving Competitive Advantage in Jordanian Universities. In *Emerging Trends and Innovation in Business and Finance* (pp. 149-165). Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore (2023).



- [6] A.S. Al-Adwan, The government metaverse: charting the coordinates of citizen acceptance. *Telematics and Informatics*, 88, 102109 (2024).
- [7] S. Abusaleh, M. Arabasy, M. Abukeshek, T. Qarem, Impacts of E-learning on the Efficiency of Interior Design Education (A comparative study about the efficiency of interior design education before and during the novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic). Al-Balqa Journal for Research and Studies, 27, 47-63 (2024).
- [8] M.S. Alshura, S.S. Tayeh, Y.S. Melhem, F.N. Al-Shaikh, H.M. Almomani, F.L. Aityassine, A.A. Mohammad, Authentic leadership and its impact on sustainable performance: the mediating role of knowledge ability in Jordan customs department. In *The effect of information* technology on business and marketing intelligence systems (pp. 1437-1454). Cham: Springer International Publishing (2023).
- [9] A.A. Mohammad, I.A. Khanfar, B. Al Oraini, A. Vasudevan, I.M. Suleiman, M. Ala'a, User acceptance of health information technologies (HIT): an application of the theory of planned behavior. *Data and Metadata*, 3, 394-394 (2024).
- [10] M.M. Abu Hammad, R. Alkhateeb, N. Laiche, A. Ouannas, S. Alshorm, Comparative Analysis of Bilinear Time Series Models with Time-Varying and Symmetric GARCH Coefficients: Estimation and Simulation. *Symmetry*, 16, 581 (2024).
- [11] D.A. Al-Husban, S.I.S. Al-Hawary, I.R. AlTaweel, N. Al-Husban, M.F. Almaaitah, F.M. Aldaihani, D.I. Mohammad, The impact of intellectual capital on competitive capabilities: evidence from firms listed in ASE. In *The effect* of information technology on business and marketing intelligence systems (pp. 1707-1723). Cham: Springer International Publishing (2023).
- [12] A.A. Mohammad, M.Y. Barghouth, N.A. Al-Husban, F.M. Aldaihani, D.A. Al-Husban, A.A. Lemoun, S.I.S. Al-Hawary, Does Social Media Marketing Affect Marketing Performance. In *Emerging Trends and Innovation in Business and Finance* (pp. 21-34). Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore (2023).
- [13] M.I. Alkhawaldeh, F.M. Aldaihani, B.A. Al-Zyoud, S.I.S. Al-Hawary, N.A. Shamaileh, A.A. Mohammad, O.A. Al-Adamat, Impact of internal marketing practices on intention to stay in commercial banks in Jordan. In *The effect of information technology on business and marketing intelligence systems* (pp. 2231-2247). Cham: Springer International Publishing (2023).
- [14] N. Al-shanableh, M. Alzyoud, R.Y. Al-husban, N.M. Alshanableh, A. Al-Oun, M.S. Al-Batah, S. Alzboon, Advanced Ensemble Machine Learning Techniques for Optimizing Diabetes Mellitus Prognostication: A Detailed Examination of Hospital Data. *Data and Metadata*, 3, 363-363 (2024).
- [15] N. Al-shanableh, M.S. Alzyoud, E. Nashnush, Enhancing Email Spam Detection Through Ensemble Machine Learning: A Comprehensive Evaluation Of Model Integration And Performance. *Communications of the IIMA*, 22, 2 (2024).
- [16] A.A. Mohammad, M.M. Al-Qasem, S.M. Khodeer, F.M. Aldaihani, A.F. Alserhan, A.A. Haija, S.I.S. Al-Hawary, Effect of Green Branding on Customers Green Consciousness Toward Green Technology. In *Emerging Trends and*

- *Innovation in Business and Finance* (pp. 35-48). Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore (2023).
- [17] A.A. Mohammad, F.L. Aityassine, Z.N. Al-fugaha, M. Alshurideh, N.S. Alajarmeh, A.A. Al-Momani, A.M. Al-Adamat, The Impact of Influencer Marketing on Brand Perception: A Study of Jordanian Customers Influenced on Social Media Platforms. In *Business Analytical Capabilities and Artificial Intelligence-Enabled Analytics: Applications and Challenges in the Digital Era* (pp. 363-376). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland (2024).
- [18] A. Sharma, R. Patel, The impact of AI on Bollywood: Case studies and future trends. *Journal of Indian Cinema Studies*, 10, 89-105 (2023).
- [19] V. Mehta, K. Verma, Machine Learning in Film Production: A New Paradigm. AI and Creative Industries Review, 13, 88-102 (2022).
- [20] L. Shokr, D. AlAgry, S. Al-Sagga, Critical Assessment of Core Self-Evaluations Theory. Al-Balqa Journal for Research and Studies, 25, 162-184 (2022).
- [21] S. Pattanayak, S.U. Khan, F. Malik, S. Khan, Pixelating Bollywood: Navigating media tech in Bollywood's digital shift. *Multidisciplinary Reviews*, 7, 2024188-2024188 (2024).
- [22] A.A. Mohammad, I.A. Khanfar, B. Al Oraini, A. Vasudevan, I.M. Suleiman, Z. Fei, Predictive analytics on artificial intelligence in supply chain optimization. *Data and Metadata*, 3, 395-395 (2024).
- [23] A. Qaddos, M.U. Yaseen, A.S. Al-Shamayleh, M. Imran, A. Akhunzada, S.Z. Alharthi, A novel intrusion detection framework for optimizing IoT security. *Scientific Reports*, 14, 21789 (2024).
- [24] N. Al-Sharah, S. Badrakhan, S. AlNaimi, Evaluating the Experiment of Using the E-Learning System at Al-Ahliyya Amman University During the Covid-19 Pandemic from the Point of View of Faculty Members, Students and their Parent. Al-Balga Journal for Research and Studies, 24, 27-44 (2021).
- [25] N. Al-Shanableh, M. Al-Zyoud, R.Y. Al-Husban, N. Al-Shdayfat, J.F. Alkhawaldeh, N.S. Alajarmeh, S.I.S. Al-Hawary, Data Mining to Reveal Factors Associated with Quality of life among Jordanian Women with Breast Cancer. *Appl. Math.*, 18, 403-408 (2024).
- [26] N. Al-shanableh, S. Anagreh, A.A. Haija, M. Alzyoud, M. Azzam, H.M. Maabreh, S.I.S. Al-Hawary, The Adoption of RegTech in Enhancing Tax Compliance: Evidence from Telecommunication Companies in Jordan. In Business Analytical Capabilities and Artificial Intelligence-enabled Analytics: Applications and Challenges in the Digital Era (pp. 181-195). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland (2024).
- [27] A.S. Al-Adwan, G. Sammour, What makes consumers purchase mobile apps: Evidence from Jordan. *Journal of Theoretical and Applied Electronic Commerce Research*, 16, 562-583 (2020).
- [28] M. Al Atiyat, K. AlDweri, A.R. Alsoud, International Trade Law and the World Trade Organization: Promoting Global Economic Cooperation. *Journal of Ecohumanism*, 3, 999-1023 (2024).
- [29] T. Johnson, W. Lee, Enhancing Narrative Structures in Film through AI. *Film and Media Journal*, **14**, 39-52 (2024).
- [30] M.M. Abu Hammad, R. Alkhateeb, N. Laiche, A. Ouannas, S. Alshorm, Comparative Analysis of Bilinear Time Series Models with Time-Varying and Symmetric GARCH Coefficients: Estimation and Simulation. *Symmetry*, 16, 581 (2024).



- [31] S. Daban, F. Boulasnan, Post-traumatic Stress Disorder and Acute Stress Disorder Among Emergency Units Doctors and Nurses. Al-Balqa Journal for Research and Studies, 27, 22-41 (2024).
- [32] K. Leka, A. Muho, A.S. Al-Adwan, Y.N. Biryukova, Fostering Inclusive Virtual Learning Communities in Developing European Countries. *Journal of Education Culture and Society*, 15, 549-562 (2024).
- [33] D. Patel, T. Desai, Enhancing production efficiency and cost reduction in Bollywood through AI. *Media Production Research Journal*, 15, 77-91 (2023).
- [34] S. Matarneh, Construction Disputes Causes and Resolution Methods: A Case Study from a Developing Country. *Journal of Construction in Developing Countries*, 29, 139-161 (2024).
- [35] K. Alshaketheep, A. Mansour, A. Deek, O. Zraqat, B. Asfour, A. Deeb, Innovative digital marketing for promoting SDG 2030 knowledge in Jordanian universities in the Middle East. *Discover Sustainability*, 5, 219 (2024).
- [36] R. Gupta, S. Kumar, Casting and AI: A Comparative Study between Bollywood and Hollywood. *Journal of Global Cinema*, **28**, 115-130 (2022).
- [37] R. Sharma, P. Verma, The Role of AI in Enhancing Bollywood's Global Competitiveness. *Journal of International Film Studies*, 17, 57-76 (2023).
- [38] A. Mansour, M. Al-Ma'aitah, A. Deek, K. Alshaketheep, A. Shajrawi, Societal sustainability consciousness and its influence on corporate responsibility uptake in Jordan's business sector. *Discover Sustainability*, 5, 133 (2024).
- [39] A.M. Al-Dhabibi, Strategic vigilance and its impact on organizational citizenship behavior, a case study: National Integrated General Trading and Contracting Company. Al-Balqa Journal for Research and Studies, 27, 97-116 (2024).
- [40] D. Singh, M. Patel, AI in Bollywood: The Future of Scriptwriting. *Journal of Film Writing*, **15**, 72-90 (2023).
- [41] R.J. Raharjo, N. Hariyana, I.B. Brahmastra, Pelatihan Pemasaran Event Wisata Kampoeng Tuwo Religi. *Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Patikala*, 544-555 (2022).
- [42] F. Khan, P. Sharma, AI-driven tools in post-production: A new era for Bollywood. *Journal of Digital Film Making*, 18, 202-217 (2022).
- [43] A. Sharma, R. Patel, Visual Effects in Indian Cinema: The AI Revolution. Visual Effects Journal, 22, 55-71 (2023).
- [44] A. Chatterjee, D. Singh, AI in audience analytics and marketing in the Bollywood industry. *Entertainment Marketing Quarterly*, 29, 134-150 (2021).
- [45] A. Al-Soud, K. Al Dweri, Exploring the Landscape of Cyber Crimes Targeting Women: A Literature Review on Cyber Security Laws. Al-Balqa Journal for Research and Studies, 27, 272-290 (2024).
- [46] A.A. Abu-Shareha, M.M. Abualhaj, M.A. Alsharaiah, Q. Shambour, A. Al-Saaidah, A New Framework for Evaluating Random Early Detection Using Markov Modulate Bernoulli Process Stationary Distribution. *International Journal of Intelligent Engineering & Systems*, 17, 959,959 (2024).
- [47] D. Singh, M. Patel, AI in Marketing Strategies for Bollywood Films. *Indian Journal of Film and Media Studies*, 16, 99-117 (2023).
- [48] G. Mustafa, A. Rauf, A.S. Al-Shamayleh, M.T. Afzal, A. Waqas, A. Akhunzada, Defining quantitative rules for identifying influential researchers: Insights from mathematics domain. *Heliyon*, **10**, e30318 (2024).

- [49] J.A. Al-Doori, Z. Alkhazali, R. Al Aqrabawi, K. Al-Daoud, The Role of Technology and Trust in Operational Performance for Iraqi FMCG's. *International Journal of Technology*, 15, 1048 (2024).
- [50] P. Mehta, L. Chaudhary, Ethical and creative implications of AI in filmmaking. *Journal of Media Ethics*, 21, 33-48 (2023).
- [51] H. Lee, J. Park, Al's Impact on Box Office Predictions in South Korea. *Journal of Predictive Analytics*, **9**, 67-82 (2022).
- [52] Y. Park, AI in European Cinema: A Comparative Study. *Journal of Global Film Studies*, **20**, 77-95 (2022).
- [53] M. Curry, The Role of AI in Modern Filmmaking. International Journal of Film Studies, 27, 78-91 (2023).



Asokan Vasudevan
is a distinguished academic at
INTI International University,
Malaysia. He holds multiple
degrees, including a PhD
in Management from
UNITEN, Malaysia,
and has held key roles such as
Lecturer, Department Chair,
and Program Director. His

research, published in esteemed journals, focuses on business management, ethics, and leadership. Dr. Vasudevan has received several awards, including the Best Lecturer Award from Infrastructure University Kuala Lumpur and the Teaching Excellence Award from INTI International University. His ORCID ID is orcid.org/0000-0002-9866-4045.



Sunij S Nair currently serving as the Vice Chairperson and Assistant Professor at Amrita School of Arts and Science, Mysuru, Karnataka, brings over 13 years of diverse experience in the Information Technology field, both in academic and industry roles. His expertise

spans areas such as UI/UX Design, Web Design, 2D & 3D Animation, Video and Audio Editing, Social Media Marketing, AutoCAD, Revit, and Graphic Design. Sunij's career includes significant teaching roles, multimedia training, and development across institutions in India and abroad, including positions in Qatar and Kerala. He holds multiple degrees, including an M.Sc. in Computer Science, M.A. in Journalism and Mass Communication, and a Master of Fine Arts (MFA). Throughout his career, he has contributed to student learning in a variety of subjects, including multimedia, web development, and design, and has also been responsible for web applications and internet marketing for educational institutions. His work continues to shape future professionals in IT and multimedia. His ORCID ID is orcid.org/0009-0004-4459-5250.





Suleiman Ibrahim
Mohammad is a Professor
of Business Management
at Al al-Bayt University,
Jordan (currently at Zarqa
University, Jordan), with
more than 17 years of
teaching experience. He has
published over 100 research
papers in prestigious journals.

He holds a PhD in Financial Management and an MCom from Rajasthan University, India, and a Bachelor's in Commerce from Yarmouk University, Jordan. His research interests focus on supply chain management, Marketing, and total quality (TQ). His ORCID ID is orcid.org/0000-0001-6156-9063.



N Raja has 18 years of experience in education and the media industry. Currently an Assistant Professor in the Department of Visual Communication at Sathyabama University, he has produced and edited over 100 television programs during his time as a Video Editor at Jesus Calls. Dr. Raja

holds an MSc in Electronic Media, an M.Phil. in Journalism and Mass Communication, a PG Diploma in Public Relations, and a PhD in Communication from Bharathiar University, where his research focused on the impact of social media as an educational tool for media students in Tamil Nadu. His ORCID ID is orcid.org/0000-0003-2135-3051.



Eddie Eu Hui Soon
is a Senior Lecturer at
INTI International University
with over 20 years of
experience in academia
and the animation industry.
Before academia, he worked
as a Technical Director
in Malaysian production
houses, contributing to TV

commercials, series, feature films, and corporate videos. He continues to consult in the animation and gaming industry, specializing in 3D cinematic design. His research spans transdisciplinary topics, including Graph Theory, Systems Design, and digital frameworks. Dr. Soon is also involved in prototyping and visualization at the university's fabrication lab and supports research initiatives through journal and website management.



Sriganeshvarun Nagaraj a faculty member at INTI International University's Business and Faculty of Communications, focuses digital transformation. management information (MIS). systems and e-commerce. His research explores the impact of digital

technologies on SMEs, e-commerce adoption, and social commerce trends. He also examines sustainability and corporate social responsibility (CSR), integrating business management, technology, and communication to address modern business challenges. Dr. Nagaraj's work contributes to developing digital frameworks and strategies that enhance decision-making in organizations.



Ahmad Alshamayleh is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Data Science and Artificial Intelligence at the Faculty of Information Technology, Al-Ahliyya Amman University, Jordan. He earned his master's degree in Information Systems from The University of Jordan in 2014 and his Ph.D. in

Artificial Intelligence from the University of Malaya, Malaysia, in 2020. His research interests include artificial intelligence, human-computer interaction, IoT, Arabic NLP, Arabic sign language recognition, language resources production, and interactive applications for handicapped individuals. He is also involved in multimodality and software engineering research. His ORCID ID is orcid.org/0000-0002-7222-2433.



Muhammad Turki **Alshurideh** is a faculty member at the School of Business at the University Jordan and the College Business Administration, the University at of Sharjah, UAE. He teaches variety of Marketing and Business courses

to both undergraduate and postgraduate students. With over 170 published papers, his research focuses primarily on Customer Relationship Management (CRM) and customer retention. His ORCID ID is orcid.org/0000-0002-7336-381X.