**Answer NO-02**

I watched Hollywood movie “Frozen”. Frozen is a 2013 American [computer-animated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_animation) [musical](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Musical_film) [fantasy film](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fantasy_film) produced by [Walt Disney Animation Studios](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walt_Disney_Animation_Studios) and released by [Walt Disney Pictures](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walt_Disney_Pictures). It’s the [53rd Disney animated feature film](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Walt_Disney_Animation_Studios_films). It is inspired by the 1844 fairy tale [The Snow Queen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Snow_Queen) by [Hans Christian Andersen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hans_Christian_Andersen). The film was directed by [Chris Buck](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chris_Buck) and [Jennifer Lee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jennifer_Lee_(filmmaker)) and produced by [Peter Del Vecho](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Del_Vecho), from a screenplay written by Lee, and a story by Buck, Lee and Shane Morris. It stars the voices of [Kristen Bell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kristen_Bell), [Idina Menzel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Idina_Menzel" \o "Idina Menzel), [Josh Gad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Josh_Gad), [Jonathan Groff](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jonathan_Groff) and [Santino Fontana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santino_Fontana). Frozen tells the story of [Princess Anna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anna_(Frozen)). As she teams up with [an iceman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kristoff_(Frozen)), [his reindeer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sven_(Frozen)) and [a snowman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olaf_(Frozen)) to find her estranged sister [Elsa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elsa_(Frozen)), whose icy powers have inadvertently trapped their kingdom in eternal winter. Frozen underwent several [story treatments](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Film_treatment) before being [commissioned](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Green-light) in 2011 as a screenplay by Lee. [Kristen Anderson-Lopez](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kristen_Anderson-Lopez) and [Robert Lopez](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Lopez) were hired to write the songs for the film, while [Christophe Beck](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christophe_Beck) composed the score. Frozen premiered at the [El Capitan Theatre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/El_Capitan_Theatre) in Los Angeles on November 19, 2013 and went into its [general theatrical release](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wide_release) on November 27. It was praised for its visuals, screenplay, themes, music and voice acting some film critics consider Frozen to be Disney's best animated film since the [studio's renaissance era](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disney_Renaissance). Frozen received two awards at the [86th Academy Awards](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/86th_Academy_Awards) and [numerous other accolades](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_accolades_received_by_Frozen_(2013_film)). It was the first Walt Disney Animation Studios film to win [Best Animated Feature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academy_Award_for_Best_Animated_Feature). During its theatrical run, the film was a significant commercial success, earning $1.285 billion in worldwide box office revenue, overtaking [Toy Story 3](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toy_Story_3) to become the [highest-grossing animated film of all time](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_highest-grossing_animated_films) and carried its position until it was overtaken by [the remake of The Lion King](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Lion_King_(2019_film)) in 2019. It also became the [fifth highest-grossing film of all time](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_highest-grossing_films) and the [highest-grossing film of 2013](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2013_in_film#Highest-grossing_films). By January 2015, the film became the best-selling [Blu-ray Disc](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blu-ray) in the United States, which resulted in the film launching [a franchise](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frozen_(franchise)), including [an animated short](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frozen_Fever) in 2015, [an animated featurette](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olaf%27s_Frozen_Adventure) in 2017 and a feature-length sequel, [Frozen II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frozen_II), in November 2019. [Princess Elsa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elsa_(Frozen)) of Arendelle possesses magical powers allowing her to control ice and snow, often using them to play with her younger sister [Anna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anna_(Frozen)). After Elsa accidentally injures Anna with her magic, their parents the King and Queen take them to a colony of stone trolls led by Grand Pabbie, who heals Anna but erases her memories of Elsa's magic. Grand Pabbie warns Elsa that she must learn to control her powers, and that fear will be her greatest enemy. The sisters are isolated within the castle, whose gates are closed off to the public. Out of fear of her increasingly unpredictable powers, Elsa ceases all contact with Anna, causing them to become emotionally distant. The King and Queen are lost at sea while the sisters are teenagers and presumed dead. At the age of 21, Elsa is due to be crowned queen, but fears that her subjects will discover her magic and fear her. The castle gates are opened for the first time in years to the public and visiting dignitaries, including the scheming Duke of Weselton and the handsome [Prince Hans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hans_(Frozen)) of the Southern Isles. Elsa's coronation proceeds without incident, but she remains distant from Anna. Anna and Hans develop a romantic connection during the festivities, and he impulsively proposes to her, but Elsa objects when they seek her blessing. Hurt and confused, Anna protests, begging Elsa to explain her fear and isolation. The emotional strain causes Elsa to accidentally unleash her powers before the court. Branded a monster by the Duke, Elsa flees to the North Mountain, where she finally acknowledges her powers, building an ice palace to live a hermit life. Unbeknownst to Elsa, her magic has caused Arendelle to fall under an eternal winter. Anna ventures to find Elsa and end the winter, leaving Hans in command. After getting lost, she meets an iceman named [Kristoff](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kristoff_(Frozen)) and his reindeer [Sven](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sven_(Frozen)), recruiting them to take her to the mountains. An attack by wolves damages Kristoff's sleigh beyond repair. Forced to continuing the journey on foot, Anna and Kristoff meet [Olaf](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olaf_(Frozen)), a talking snowman unknowingly created by Elsa, who offers to guide them to her. When Anna's horse reports back to Arendelle without her, Hans sets out to find her along with the Duke's minions, whom the Duke secretly gives orders to kill Elsa. When Anna reaches the ice palace and reveals to Elsa what has become of Arendelle, a horrified Elsa confesses she does not know how to undo her magic. Her fear causes her powers to manifest themselves once more, and she accidentally freezes Anna's heart, mortally injuring her. In desperation to keep Anna safe, Elsa creates a giant snow monster named Marshmallow, who chases Anna, Kristoff and Olaf away. Realizing the effects of Elsa's spell on Anna, Kristoff takes her to the trolls, his adoptive family. Grand Pabbie reveals that Anna will freeze solid unless "an act of true love" reverses the spell. Kristoff and Olaf race Anna back home so Hans can give her true love's kiss. Hans and his men reach Elsa's palace, defeating Marshmallow, who falls into a chasm, and capturing Elsa. Anna is delivered to Hans, but rather than kissing her, Hans reveals he was actually planning to seize the throne of Arendelle by eliminating both sisters. Hans locks a heartbroken Anna in a room to die and then manipulates the dignitaries and the Duke into believing that she died from Elsa's spell. He orders the queen's execution, only to discover she has escaped her detention cell. Anna is freed by Olaf, and they venture into the [blizzard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blizzard) outside to meet Kristoff, whom Olaf has revealed is in love with her. Hans confronts Elsa outside, claiming that she killed Anna, causing Elsa to break down and abruptly stop the storm. Moments before Hans can kill Elsa, Anna leaps in the way and freezes solid, stopping Hans. Devastated, Elsa hugs and mourns over her sister, who thaws out, her heroism constituting "an act of true love". Realizing that love is the key to controlling her magic, Elsa dispels the eternal winter, and gives Olaf a flurry small cloud to experience warmth. Hans is arrested and banished from Arendelle for his treason while Elsa cancels the trade agreement with Weselton to get back at the Duke. Anna gives Kristoff a new sleigh and the two kiss. The sisters are reunited, and Elsa promises never to lock the castle gates again. In a [post-credits scene](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-credits_scene), Marshmallow, having survived the fall, finds Elsa's discarded crown and places it on top of its head.

In this movie I focused on the character “Anna”. Full name Anna of Arendelle. It’s  a [fictional character](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Character_(arts)). Who appears in [Walt Disney Animation Studios](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walt_Disney_Animation_Studios)' [53rd animated film](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Walt_Disney_Animation_Studios_films) [Frozen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frozen_(2013_film)) in 2013 and its [sequel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sequel) and [58th animated film](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Walt_Disney_Animation_Studios_films) “[Frozen II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frozen_II)” 2019. She is voiced by [Kristen Bell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kristen_Bell). As an adult. At the beginning of the film, Livvy Stubenrauch and Katie Lopez provide her speaking and singing voice as a young child, respectively. Agatha Lee Monn portrayed her as a nine years old. In [Frozen II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frozen_II), Hadley Gannaway provided her voice as a young child while Stubenrauch is the archive audio. Created by co-writers and directors [Jennifer Lee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jennifer_Lee_(filmmaker)) and [Chris Buck](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chris_Buck), Anna is loosely based on Gerda, a character from the Danish fairytale "[The Snow Queen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Snow_Queen)" by [Hans Christian Andersen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hans_Christian_Andersen). In the Disney film adaptation, Anna is depicted as the princess of Arendelle, a fictional [Scandinavian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scandinavia) kingdom and the younger sister of [Elsa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elsa_(Frozen)), who is the heiress to the throne and possesses the elemental ability to create and control ice and snow. When Elsa exiles herself from the kingdom after inadvertently sending Arendelle into an eternal winter on the evening of her coronation, fearless and faithful Anna is determined to set out on a dangerous adventure to bring her sister back and save both her kingdom and her family. The original fairytale in general and the character of the Snow Queen in particular posed long-term problems to adapt into a feature-length production. Several film executives, including [Walt Disney](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walt_Disney), made their attempts towards the story and numerous adaptations were shelved as the filmmakers could not work out the characters. Finally, directors Buck and Lee solved the issue by portraying Anna and Elsa as sisters, establishing a dynamic relationship between the characters. Film critics praised Anna's determination and enthusiasm in her personality and Bell for her performance in the films. Anna is more daring than graceful and, at times, can act before she thinks. But she’s also the most optimistic and caring person you’ll ever meet. She longs to reconnect with her sister, Elsa, as they were close during their childhood. When Elsa accidentally unleashes a magical secret that locks the kingdom of Arendelle in an eternal winter, Anna embarks on a dangerous adventure to make things right. Armed with only her fearlessness, a never-give-up attitude and her faith in others, Anna is determined to save both her kingdom and her family. She is goofy, optimistic, loyal, and a hopeless romantic. Anna might not have the elegance of royalty, but she has the pure and loving heart of a true princess. Sweet yet tenacious, Anna is a courageous and determined woman willing to do anything for her sister. Even when no one else will believe in Elsa even Elsa herself Anna refuses to give up on her. Anna single and desperately wants to find true love, but that is impossible when no one ever visits the castle. Since the doors of the castle will be open for just one day for the coronation ceremony, Anna has 24 hours to find someone and as luck would have it, she met a prince and his horse outside of the castle just before her sister’s coronation who proposed marriage. Anna is quirky, awkward and little clumsy, flawed also.

I also watched Bollywood movie “Jab We Meet”. Jab We Meet is a 2007 Indian Hindi language [romantic comedy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romantic_comedy) film. It’s written and directed by [Imtiaz Ali](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imtiaz_Ali_(director)) and produced by [Dhilin Mehta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dhilin_Mehta" \o "Dhilin Mehta) under his banner “[Shree Ashtavinayak Cine Vision](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shree_Ashtavinayak_Cine_Vision)”. The film stars [Shahid Kapoor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shahid_Kapoor) and [Kareena Kapoor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kareena_Kapoor" \o "Kareena Kapoor) in their fourth film together with [Tarun Arora](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tarun_Arora" \o "Tarun Arora), [Saumya Tandon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saumya_Tandon" \o "Saumya Tandon), and [Dara Singh Randhawa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dara_Singh) in supporting roles. Primarily based in [Mumbai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mumbai), [Bhatinda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhatinda), and [Shimla](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shimla), the film tells the story of Aditya Kashyap means Shahid kapoor, who was a heartbroken businessman who walks out of his corporate business and boards a train bound for [Delhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delhi) where he meets another passenger, a talkative [Punjabi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjabi_people) girl Geet Dhillon means Kareena kapoor. She is sent off aboard when he gets off the train, but both end up being left behind. Beginning their journey together, she tries to have him accompany her to her residence in [Bhatinda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhatinda) and then to elope with her boyfriend Anshuman Singh means Tarun arora while planning to get him married to her sister Roop Dhillon means Saumya tandon. The film received critical acclaim since its release. The film was among the top-grossing Hindi films of the year. Released in the United Kingdom a day before its worldwide release of 25 October 2007, Jab We Met became a hit at the Indian box office as well as overseas. Ashtavinayak later announced that Jab We Met would be remade by MoserBaer in four other Indian languages: Tamil, Telugu, [Kannada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kannada), and [Malayalam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malayalam). However, eventually, it was remade only in Tamil as [Kanden Kadhalai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanden_Kadhalai" \o "Kanden Kadhalai) with a subsequent [Telugu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telugu_language) dubbed version titled Priya Priyathama. The film fetched several awards, among which was a [National Film Award for Best Female Playback Singer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Film_Award_for_Best_Female_Playback_Singer) awarded to [Shreya Ghoshal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shreya_Ghoshal) for the song “Yeh Ishq Haaye”, which remained a chartbuster for many weeks.  The film is still remembered as one of the best romantic stories to have come out of Bollywood. It’s monumental in its depiction of modern South Asian women. It stands apart from the silly dichotomy Bollywood previously had among its female roles, a lead character distinct from the 'vamp' archetype. The supposed "sangskari", "poised" lead was shown as a docile, naive girl who was obedient of her family's orders, whereas the vamp was shown to be "corrupted" by modernism. The movie steps away from such patriarchal derogatory views about women and shows that a woman running away from her house is not a "fallen woman", but indeed a protagonist who makes her own decisions. Aditya Kashyap, heir to a wealthy but broken family, is depressed and suicidal as he walks out of an important company meeting. He wanders aimlessly and boards a random train where he meets another passenger, Geet Dhillon, a jovial and talkative young girl. Deeply lost in his thoughts, Aditya gets off the train at a random station. Geet tries to get him back aboard as the train is about to leave. But both end up being left behind. They reach the next station via a cab to catch the train, but they miss it again when she picks a fight with a vendor. As she wanders alone in the station, she is harassed by the same vendor and then approached by a man on a motorbike who believes her to be a [call girl](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Call_girl). She spots Aditya in a distance and runs to strike up a conversation. The man on the motorbike leaves her alone thinking she is with Aditya. Geet blames Aditya for the mess and insists he accompany her to her home in Bhatinda. Aditya agrees to it. They put up at a cheap local hotel for the night where he opens up to her about how his girlfriend ditched him to marry someone else. Geet wins him over with her theory of self-love and he lets go of his reserved nature. She tells him of her plan to elope with her boyfriend Anshuman because her family won't accept their marriage due to religious differences. The next morning, they set out for Bhatinda and bond along the way. He tells her that he's the heir to a late wealthy industrialist, Dharamraj Kashyap. He further confides his company's financial troubles to her. And also discusses his mother's extramarital affair and subsequent elopement issues. At Geet's house, her relatives are immensely grateful to him for bringing her back and ask him to stay with them for a week. Her grandfather, Suryendra suspects they share something more than friendship but they both deny it. Her family decides to fix her wedding but an uninterested Geet pretends to be in love with Aditya to and drives away the groom. She runs away from her house the very night and plans to see Anshuman. Aditya tries to dissuade her fearing her family will suspect him and get him arrested. She however convinces him to help her elope. The two of them arrive in [Manali, Himachal Pradesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manali,_Himachal_Pradesh), where Anshuman stays. She tries to take Aditya along to introduce him to her fiancé but he bids farewell so as not to get his heart broken because he had fallen in love with her. Nine months later, Aditya is shown to have successfully revived his company's financial status. He now enjoys a renewed optimism towards life. He has also reconciled with his mother and gave back her position in the company. Geet's family sees him in a brand launch event on TV. Her uncle locates his office and confronts him as to why Geet never returned home after they eloped. Although he's unaware of her whereabouts, Aditya promises to bring her back in the next ten days. He returns to Manali where he learns that Anshuman had turned down her proposal because he had no plans of getting married. Aditya traces her to [Shimla](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shimla) where she is leading a quiet life as a schoolteacher in her former school. He notices that she has changed and has become numb to emotions just like how he was few months back. He takes her to a hotel and advises her to let it all out by rebuking Anshuman for his actions. She hurls abuses at him over the phone and as they go on to share an intimate hug in the hit of the moment. The next day, Geet realises Aditya is in love with her. When asked, he admits it but also assures her that his feelings won't ever get in the way of their friendship or affect their lives. Meanwhile, Anshuman attempts to start afresh. Uncertain about him, the three of them leave for Bhatinda together. Her family is still under the impression that she had eloped with Aditya and she repeatedly fails to tell them the truth. Geet is also confused about her feelings for Aditya and therefore she meets him at night so that he can help her understand if she loves him or Anshuman. Aditya advises her to talk to Anshuman the next morning. The next day, Aditya sets out on his way back home after uniting Geet and Anshuman in private. Anshuman tells her about their plans to marry. As a train passes by, Anshuman's words get drowned out by the noise of the train. Geet realizes that she loves Aditya and not Anshuman. She runs to Aditya, confesses her love and the two of them share a passionate kiss. Anshuman leaves the scene confused and hurt. Their wedding takes place with their families' blessings. They are shown to have two daughters. The film ends with Suryendra telling his two great-granddaughters about how 'mischievous' their parents were and how knew they were in love all along. Geet and Aditya nod in agreement as they share a smile.

Here I also have focused on the character “Geet”. “Jab We Meet” is an iconic movie. Because of Kareena Kapoor Khan’s character “Geet”. Kareena Kapoor Khan will forever remain in everyone’s heart as ‘Geet’. This philosophy that women had started to bear in the 2000s, as they had stepped out of their homes and joined the workforce is beautifully crafted in the movie. Kareena Kapoor's character, Geet, comes from a small-town. Her living alone in Mumbai hostels, enjoying the bustle of the city, deciding to marry a guy out of her sect because of love, all reflect the values that women had started to garner. In fact, this character created a tide in Bollywood, with movies like "Bareilly Ki Barfi", "Band Baaja Baaraat" and "Tanu Weds Manu" showing the lives and aspirations of women of a new school of thought. Geet is no damsel in distress. The dialogue "Sikhni hoon main Bhatinda Ki" is very popular in social media and pop culture. This powerful delivery loosely translates into "I'm a Sikh woman from Bhatinda" and hints at Geet's Sikh origin and her fighting spirit. Previously, a woman was shown to be at the mercy of the male characters, not knowing how to operate administrative and logistical chores. In contrast, Geet travels alone, ensures her own safety and even mocks the station master who gives her misogynistic tips. Indeed, modern women have no "chillar" or coins for such advice! The beautiful aspect of Geet was her self-love. For female characters, Bollywood has always shown self-sacrifice as the utmost value, and self-love was viewed as shallow, even impure. But when Aditya, Shahid Kapoor's character, being depressed and witnessing jovial Geet asks her if she loves herself, she replies with "Main Apni Favorite Hoon", meaning, "I'm my favourite". We are reminded, perhaps for the first time in Bollywood, that self-love is indeed one of the most significant survival skills and women who nurture it are not shallow, rather they are apt at a genuine aspect. The family dynamics, as shown in the movie, is very interesting. Geet is loved by her family and they receive her joyously when she arrives home. But immediately she is shamed for her choice of clothing. She is not allowed to marry a guy she likes. Geet adores them, too, but decides to leave home. This clash of values is very common in South Asian households, but rarely talked about. As opposed to other movies where it is unthinkable for a female lead to disobey her family, "Jab We Met" sensitively crafts how women are often stifled and suffocated, but nonetheless loved in their homes. "Jab We Met" is refreshing in its portrayal of love and relationships. There is no love-at-first-sight, no melodramatic moment of falling in love. In fact, there is a road trip, which is symbolic of the bonding. The lead characters go on to know about each other, cultivate a mutual respect, develop a friendship, enjoy each other's company and support one another. The love bit arrives much later. This is very reflective of the modern courting and dating culture in South Asia, a stark difference from the rebellious, dramatic stories witnessed previously. In fact, this slow brewing, non-linear nature of the love story is what has made it into the favourite rom-com of this generation. This film's 16 years mark undoubtedly makes us feel old at this point, but it still reminds us that be it chilly rainy days or our countless hustles, we always have "Jab We Met" to resort to. Geet who was quirky, whimsical and loves herself Like “Anna” from “Frozen.”

I read George Bernard Shaw’s drama play “Arms and the man”. It’s a romantic comedy. It’s one of Shaw’s most glittering comedies. This play is set in Bulgaria in 1885. When the Serbo-Bulgarian War was ongoing. It sets on in three acts. It produced in 1894 at the [Avenue Theatre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Avenue_Theatre) and published in 1898. The play was first performed in 1895 in London as part of Shaw's [Plays Pleasant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plays_Pleasant) volume. Which also included [Candida](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Candida_(play)), [You Never Can Tell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/You_Never_Can_Tell_(play)) and [The Man of Destiny](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Man_of_Destiny). . It title comes from the opening words of [Virgil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virgil)'s [Aeneid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aeneid). In Latin “Arma virumque cano”. In English "Of arms and the man I sing". Arms and the Man was one of Shaw's first commercial successes. He was called on to stage after the curtain. Where he received enthusiastic applause. Arms and the Man is a humorous play that shows the futility of war and deals comedically with the hypocrisies of human nature. The play takes place during the 1885 [Serbo-Bulgarian War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serbo-Bulgarian_War). One of Shaw's aims in this play is to debunk the romantic heroics of war. Where he wanted to present a realistic account of war and to remove all pretensions of nobility from war. It is not, however, an anti-war play instead, it is a satire on those attitudes which would glorify war. To create this satire, Shaw chose as his title the opening lines of Virgil's Aeneid, the Roman epic which glorifies war and the heroic feats of man in war. English novelist [George Orwell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Orwell) said that Arms and the Man was written when Shaw was at the height of his powers as a dramatist.

“Arms and the man” written by George Bernard Shaw. He was an Irish playwright, critic, [polemicist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polemic) and political activist. He is the winner of the Nobel Prize. For Literature in 1925. He preferred to be called him “G.Bernard Shaw” or “Bernard Shaw”. That he cleared the English stage of humbug and the English stage of cant’. He hated the “George” and never used it, either personally or professionally. He was best known for drama. He was also proficient in the areas of journalism, music and literary criticism. He began his literary career as a novelist. Shaw’s works concerned themselves mostly with prevailing social problems, specifically with what he saw as the exploitation of the working middle class. Shaw attended various schools throughout his youth but always harboured an animosity towards schools and teachers. He is quoted as saying that “Schools and schoolmasters, as we have them today, are not popular as places of education and teachers, but rather prisons and turnkeys in which children are kept to prevent them disturbing and chaperoning their parents”. Shaw was born in Dublin on July 26, 1856 in a lower-middle-class family of Scottish-Protestant ancestry. His father’s name was George Carr Shaw. Who was a failed corn merchant, with a drinking problem. His mother’s name was Lucinda Elisabeth Shaw. Who was the daughter of an impoverished landowner and professionally a singer, the sole disciple of Vandeleur Lee, a voice teacher claiming to have a unique and original approach to singing. When Shaw was just short of his 16th birthday, his mother left her husband and son and moved with Vandeleur Lee to London, where the two set up a household, along with Shaw’s older sister “Lucy”. Who later became a successful music-hall singer. Shaw remained in Dublin with his father, completing his schooling which he hated passionately, and working as a clerk for an estate office which he hated just as much as school. His ninetieth birthday in 1946 was the occasion for an international celebration, the grand old man being presented with a festschrift entitled GBS 90 to which many distinguished writers contributed. He was the first person to be awarded the Nobel prize for Literature as well as an Oscar. For his work on Pygmalion. Which was an adaptation of his play of the same name. He wrote 60 plays, most of which deal with social themes such as marriage, religion, class government and health care. Two of his greatest influences were Henrik Ibsen and Henry Fielding. Ibsen’s plays and Fielding’s expulsion from playwriting inspired him to write his own plays on the social injustices of the world around him, including the late nineteenth century censorship of plays, continued from Prime Minister Walpole’s rein in the mid of 1740s. He died at the age of 94. Due to injuries incurred from falling while pruning a tree.

The play “Arms and the man” opens with the young romantic Raina Petkoff and her mother [Catherine](https://www.litcharts.com/lit/arms-and-the-man/characters/catherine-petkoff) talking excitedly about a successful cavalry charge led by the handsome and heroic [Sergius](https://www.litcharts.com/lit/arms-and-the-man/characters/major-sergius-saranoff). To whom Raina is betrothed. They are thrilled at his success. Their defiant young servant [Louka](https://www.litcharts.com/lit/arms-and-the-man/characters/louka) comes in and tells them that there will be fighting in the streets soon and that they should lock all of their windows. Raina’s shutters do not lock and shortly after the gunshots start that night, she hears a man climb onto her balcony and into her room. He is a Swiss professional soldier fighting for Servia. Though he fights for the enemy and is not in the least heroic he fears for his life, threatens to cry and carries chocolates instead of ammo. Raina is touched by his plight. He angers her when he tells her that the man who led the cavalry charge against them only succeeded because he got extremely lucky the Servians were not equipped with the right ammo. Raina indignantly says that that commander is her betrothed and the man apologizes, holding back laughter. Raina nevertheless agrees to keep the man safe, saying that her family is one of the most powerful and wealthy in Bulgaria, and that his safety will be ensured as their guest. She goes to get her mother and when they return he has fallen asleep on Raina’s bed. In the next act the war has ended and [Major Petkoff](https://www.litcharts.com/lit/arms-and-the-man/characters/major-paul-petkoff) who was Raina’s father arrives home and Sergius and Raina are reunited. They speak lovingly to one another about how perfect their romance is. But when Raina goes inside, Sergius holds Louka in his arms, clearly lusting after her. Louka believes he is taking advantage of her because she is a servant and tells him she does not believe she and he are any different simply because he is rich and she is poor. They part just as Raina returns. Then, to make things more complicated, the man from Raina’s balcony, announcing himself as [Captain Bluntschli](https://www.litcharts.com/lit/arms-and-the-man/characters/captain-bluntschli), arrives, to return a coat he was loaned the morning after he rested at the house. Catherine tries to keep him from being seen, but Major Petkoff recognizes him, and invites him inside to help with some of the last remaining military orders. In the final act, in the [library](https://www.litcharts.com/lit/arms-and-the-man/symbols/the-library), it comes out that Louka, though she had been assumed to be engaged to the head servant [Nicola](https://www.litcharts.com/lit/arms-and-the-man/characters), is in love with Sergius, and he is in love with her. Raina eventually admits she has fallen for Bluntschli, who is at first hesitant, believing her to be much younger than she is. When he finds out her real age is 23 rather than the 17 he had thought she was, he declares his affection for her. The play ends happily, with two new couples “Raina-Bluntschli” and “[Sergius](https://www.litcharts.com/lit/arms-and-the-man/characters/major-sergius-saranoff)-[Louka](https://www.litcharts.com/lit/arms-and-the-man/characters/louka)”.

Here I focused on the character Raina. Raina is a wealthy young woman with idealistic notions about love, war and heroism. She starts the play engaged to Bulgarian war hero Sergius Saranoff. However, she rethinks both her strict ideals and her engagement when she meets and falls in love with Captain Bluntschli, a Swiss soldier-for-hire in the Serbian army, who hides in her room while fleeing from the Bulgarian troops.

Now I’m trying to connect Anna, Geet and Raina from “Arms and the man” in terms of their romantic thoughts about love and marriage. They all are heroine. They always take decisions with hearts. They all are naive, immature. They always live in dreams. They think world is so easy. They don’t understand the reality of world. They always think about love and marriage. They believe one day a prince will come in horse and take them in a dreamy world.

So, I think Anna, Geet and Raina they all are same in love and marriage.

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