

A Critical Study on Role of Censorship Board in Indian Film Industr

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ABSTRACT

Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC), governmental regulating body for the Indian filmmaking industry. Popularly known as the Censor Board, the CBFC was set up under the Cinematograph Act of 1952. Its purpose is to affirm, through screening and rating, the suitability of feature films, short films, trailers, documentaries, and theater-based advertising for public review. In the early 21st century the CBFC reviewed approximately 13,500 things each year. The board assigns each film to one of four categories: U for unrestricted public presentation, A for adults just, UA for films requiring parental guidance for youngsters under age 12, and S for display to a confined audience (for instance, specialists). A total of 214 samples have been taken out of which is taken through convenience sampling. Independent variables used in the research are age, gender, educational qualification, occupation and marital status. Dependent variables used in the research are ways to boost tourists, effects of pandemic in tourists and impact of covid - 19 in India. The statistical tools used in the research are graphical representation and chi-square. The Cinema is an artistic articulation of ideas, stories and often assessments, in some cases propelled by reality occasionally set up with a good soundtrack, intended to enthrall, enchant, or just to entertain. There are hardly any different mediums of articulation that can actually claim for levels of insidious influence and presence in our daily lives. The censorship boards must introduce more rules in order to monitor and maintain a proper film industry.

KEYWORDS: Censorship, certification, film, Authority and movies.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Indian cinema is an artistic articulation of ideas, stories and often assessments, once in a while propelled by reality occasionally set up with a good soundtrack, intended to enthrall, enchant, or just to entertain. Guarded and safeguarded by law, the Indian Cinema in under the aegis of the Indian Cinematographic Act of 1952. The accompanying research paper states categorically about the central board of film certificate or the blue pencil board, germinated from the same act. It starts with the historical backdrop of the Indian cinema and the change in the blue pencil board from 1913 to 2019. It substantiates the certification of the films by the Indian Cinematographic Act of 1952. During the new times, there have been frequent contentions of the blue pencil board with film distributors and the "general public" in general. The research covers blue penciling of films on the ground of violation of article 19. It further contemplates over the backlog and flaws in the sythesis of the blue pencil board. The research then, at that point, pushes ahead with courts interposing the procedure of the blue pencil board and its impact on the functioning of the board. Since the edit board functions with the assistance of courts, the research further scrutinizes articles related to the control board like article 19(1) and 19(5). Each issue raised is all around substantiated by case laws and landmark judgements. Towards the end, it also states the strategies to work on the functioning of the control board. The Cinema is an artistic articulation of

ideas, stories and often sentiments, some of the time propelled by reality occasionally set up with a good soundtrack, intended to enthrall, enchant, or essentially to entertain. There are hardly any different mediums of articulation that can actually claim for levels of insidious influence and presence in our daily lives. It has been quite possibly the most strong instruments of articulation since its origin year back. It has been viewed as a medium through which a larger picture of the general public is portrayed on the screen. It has been a source of thoughtfulness wherein it has brought or would in general get a positive change the general public. The Indian cinema falls under the central board of film certificate or the blue pencil board, a statutory body working under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the Government of India. It is answerable for public show of films in India under the arrangements of the Cinematographic Act, 1952. Around then the blue pencil board (as they were alluded) were under the police bosses in urban areas of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, and Rangoon. After freedom, the blue pencil board gained autonomy and go under the union government. Since its establishment, the films have been a great source of entertainment and revenue for individuals associated with the cinemas.

II. OBJECTIVES

- To determine the functions of the Central board of film certification.
- To analyse the functionality of the censorship board.
- To study about the cinematography act, 1952.
- To estimate the public awareness towards the censorship board.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC), legislative managing body for the Indian filmmaking industry. Prominently known as the Censor Board, the CBFC was set up under the Cinematograph Act of 1952.(Bhaumika 2009) Its motivation is to confirm, through screening and rating, the appropriateness of component films, short films, trailers, narratives, and theater-based promoting for public survey. In the mid 21st century the CBFC reviewed about 13,500 things each year.(National Documentation Centre on Mass Communication (India) 1978) The board doles out each film to one of four classes: U for unlimited public presentation, A for grown-ups just, UA for films requiring parental direction for youngsters under age 12, and S for display to a limited crowd (for example, specialists).("Editorial Board" 1973) All films — unfamiliar and Indian, as well as adaptations delivered in various configurations — should get CBFC certification prior to being screened or communicated in India.(Laine 2003) Headed by an executive (typically a striking figure from human expression and diversion region) and a group of 25 regulatory individuals, the Mumbai-based CBFC works through nine territorial offices, situated in New Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Thiruvananthapuram, Guwahati, and Cuttack notwithstanding Mumbai.(India. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship 1969) Every one of those offices has made a privately named warning board made out of people from various different backgrounds who serve for terms of shifting lengths.(Chandrachud 2017) Albeit the CBFC does exclude a requirement office, its mandates for the most part have been acknowledged — often under fight — by filmmakers reluctant to gamble with complete disallowance by neighborhood specialists.(Bose 2006) Film is a strikingly compelling medium in conveying show and particularly in the summoning of feeling. The specialty of movies is really complicated, requiring commitments from practically the wide range of various expressions as well as endless specialized abilities (for instance, in sound recording, photography, and optics).(Bilteyst, Vande Winkel, and Winkel 2013) Arising toward the finish of the nineteenth hundred years, this new work of art became one of the most famous and compelling media of the twentieth hundred years and then some. The public authority has censorship over all media fit for contacting a wide crowd. This incorporates TV, print media, radio, film, theater, text informing, texting, computer games, writing, and the Internet(Mohamed 2017). The Chinese government affirms that it has the lawful right to control the Internet's substance inside their region and that their censorship rules don't encroach on their residents' more right than wrong to free discourse. (Devasundaram 2016)Government officials approach uncensored information through an inside report framework. (Devasundaram 2016; Hussain Zaidi 2014)Columnists Without Borders positions China's opportunity of press circumstance as "intense", the most exceedingly terrible positioning on their five-point scale.(Devasundaram 2016) In August 2012, the OpenNet Initiative arranged Internet censorship in China as "unavoidable" in the political and struggle/security regions and "significant" in the social and Internet apparatuses regions, the two most broad groupings of the five they use. (Bhaumika 2009)Opportunity House positions the Chinese press as "not free", the absolute worst positioning, saying that "state command over the news media in China is accomplished through a complicated blend of party observing of information content, lawful limitations on columnists, and monetary impetuses for self-censorship," and a rising act of "digital vanishing" of material composed by or about dissident bloggers. Different perspectives recommend that Chinese organizations like Baidu, Tencent and Alibaba, a portion of the world's biggest web endeavors, have profited from the manner in which China impeded global opponents from

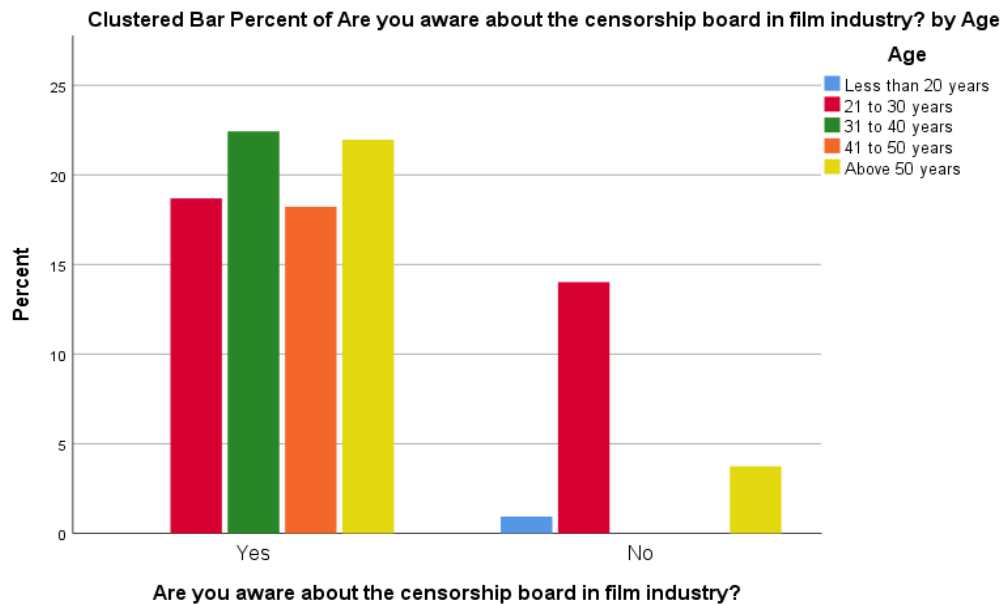
the homegrown market. (National Documentation Centre on Mass Communication (India) 1978)The Indian press abhors broad opportunity. In 2019, it was positioned 140 in the Press Freedom Index, distributed by Reporters Without Borders. In 1975, the Indira Gandhi government forced censorship of press during The Emergency;("Editorial Board" 1973) the following day, the Bombay version of The Times of India in its eulogy section conveyed a passage that peruses, "D.E.M O'Cracy adored spouse of T.Ruth, father of L.I.Bertie, sibling of Faith, Hope and Justica terminated on 26 June". It was eliminated toward the finish of crisis rule in March 1977. On 2 October 2016 (see: 2016 Kashmir agitation) the Srinagar-based Kashmiri paper, Kashmir Reader was approached to stop creation by the Jammu and Kashmir government. ("Editorial Board" 1973; India. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship 1969)The boycott request, gave by the Deputy Commissioner of Srinagar Farooq Ahmad Lone referred to that the justification for this was that the paper contains "material and content which will in general impel demonstrations of savagery and upset public harmony and serenity" The boycott came following quite a while of turmoil in the Kashmir valley, following the killing of the commandant of a psychological oppressor bunch Hizbul Mujahideen (assigned a fear monger bunch by India, the European Union and the United States) Burhan Wani. Columnists have censured this as a clampdown on opportunity of articulation and a vote based system in Kashmir, as a piece of the enormous media censorship of the distress embraced by the central government.(India. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship 1969) Working columnists fought the boycott by walking to the Directorate of Information and Public Relations while the Kashmir Editors Guild (KEG) held a crisis meeting in Srinagar, from that point requesting that the public authority deny the boycott right away, and requesting the mediation of the Press Council of India. The move has been reprimanded by different people, scholastic and common gatherings in Kashmir and global freedoms gatherings, like Jammu and Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society (JKCCS), Kashmir Economic Alliance (KEA), the Kashmir Center for Social and Development Studies (KCSDS) and Amnesty International, among others.(India. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship 1969; Bose 2006) The greater part of the significant Kashmiri dailies have likewise revitalized behind the KR, while guaranteeing that the move addressed a political grudge against the paper for detailing occasions in the distress as they occurred on the ground. Hurriyat pioneers, known to support the reason for Kashmiri autonomy, additionally recorded their fights against the restricting of the paper. (Biltreyst, Vande Winkel, and Winkel 2013)Reprieve International made an announcement saying that "the public authority has an obligation to regard the opportunity of the press, and the right of individuals to get information," while condemning the public authority for closing down a paper for contradicting it. The columnists related with the paper charge that, in spite of the cases of the J&K government, they had not been given a notification or cautioning, and had been approached to stop creation out of nowhere, which was just a single sign of the more extensive media gag on Kashmir. Beforehand, the state government had prohibited papers for a couple of days in July, considering the move a "transitory measure to address what is happening", just to divert the fault onto the police after confronting a colossal backfire, and from that point requesting that the presses continue distribution. On 28 December 2016, the paper continued distribution after the public authority lifted the boycott after almost three months.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of this study empirical research is used to accurately portray the impact of genocide globally. A total of 214 samples have been taken out of which is taken through convenience sampling. Independent variables used in the research are age, gender, educational qualification, occupation and marital status. Dependent variables used in the research are awareness, reason and causes of genocide. The statistical tools used in the research are graphical representation and chi-square.

ANALYSIS,

Figure 1,



Legends: From figure 1, the responses have been differentiated by age, we can see maximum people from all the age groups are aware of censorship board in film industry.

Age * Are you aware about the censorship board in film industry? Crosstabulation

Count		Are you aware about the censorship board in film industry?		Total
		Yes	No	
Age	Less than 20 years	0	2	2
	21 to 30 years	40	30	70
	31 to 40 years	48	0	48
	41 to 50 years	39	0	39
	Above 50 years	47	8	55
Total		174	40	214

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	56.219 ^a	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	64.947	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	21.609	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	214		

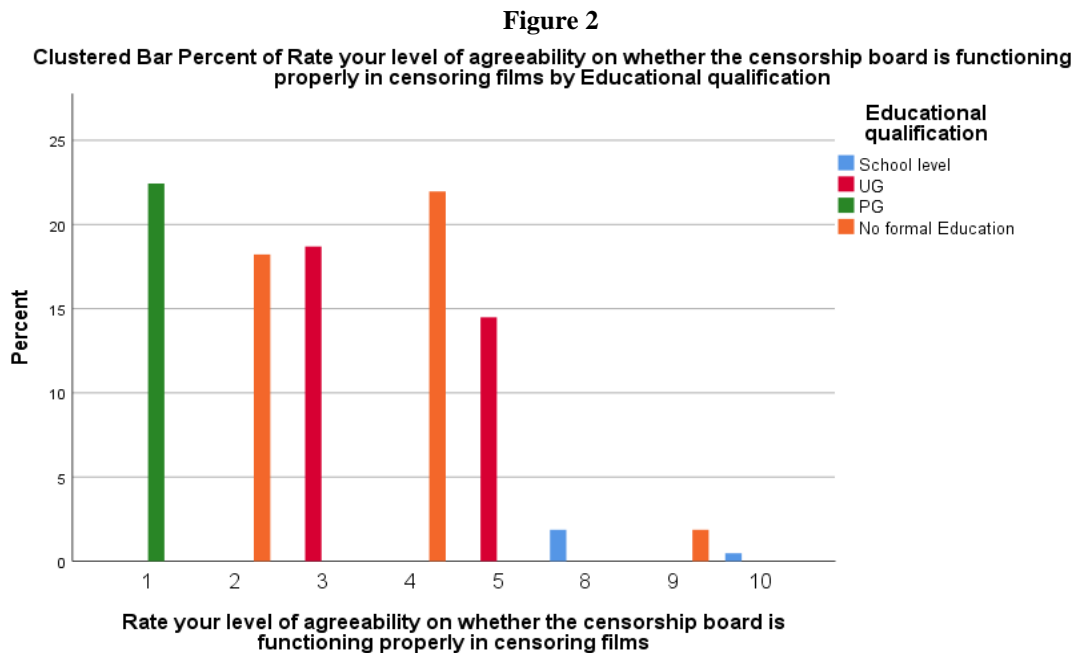
a. 2 cells (20.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 0.37.

(Table 1)

HYPOTHESIS:

NULL HYPOTHESIS: There is no significant differences between age and the awareness about the censorship board in film industry.

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS: There is significant differences between age and the awareness about the censorship board in film industry.



Legends: From figure 2, the responses have been differentiated by education qualification, we can see that most people from various education qualification agree that censorship board is functioning properly in censoring films.

Gender * Rate your level of agreeability on whether the censorship board is functioning properly in censoring films
Crosstabulation

		Rate your level of agreeability on whether the censorship board is functioning properly in censoring films								Total
		1	2	3	4	5	8	9	10	
Gender	Male	0	39	40	0	31	4	0	1	115
	Female	48	0	0	47	0	0	4	0	99
Total		48	39	40	47	31	4	4	1	214

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	214.000 ^a	7	.000
Likelihood Ratio	295.470	7	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.735	1	.005
N of Valid Cases	214		

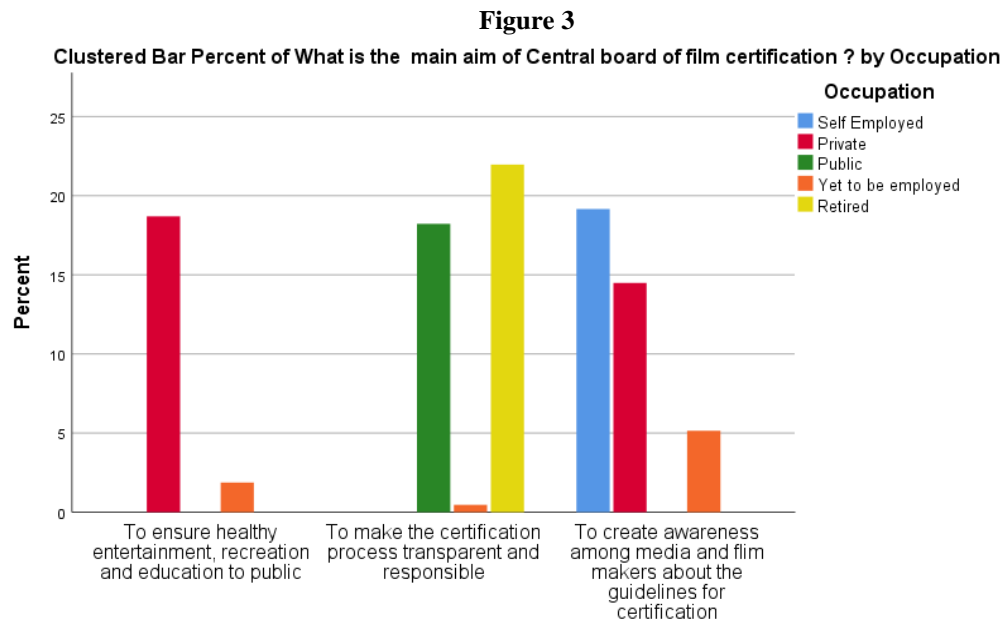
a. 6 cells (37.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 0.46.

(Table 2)

HYPOTHESIS:

NULL HYPOTHESIS: There is no significant differences between gender and whether the censorship board is functioning properly in censoring films.

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS: There is significant differences between gender and whether the censorship board is functioning properly in censoring films.



What is the main aim of Central board of film certification ?

Legends: From figure 3, the responses have been differentiated by occupation, we can see that maximum people from all occupation mostly agree that to make the certification process transparent and responsible is the main aim of Central board of film certification.

Educational qualification * What is the main aim of Central board of film certification ? Crosstabulation

Count		What is the main aim of Central board of film certification ?			Total
		To ensure healthy entertainment, recreation and education to public	To make the certification process transparent and responsible	To create awareness among media and film makers about the guidelines for certification	
Educational qualification	School level	4	1	0	5
	UG	40	0	31	71
	PG	0	0	48	48
	No formal Education	0	86	4	90
Total		44	87	83	214

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	272.913 ^a	6	.000
Likelihood Ratio	318.019	6	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.687	1	.055
N of Valid Cases	214		

a. 3 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.03.

(Table 3)

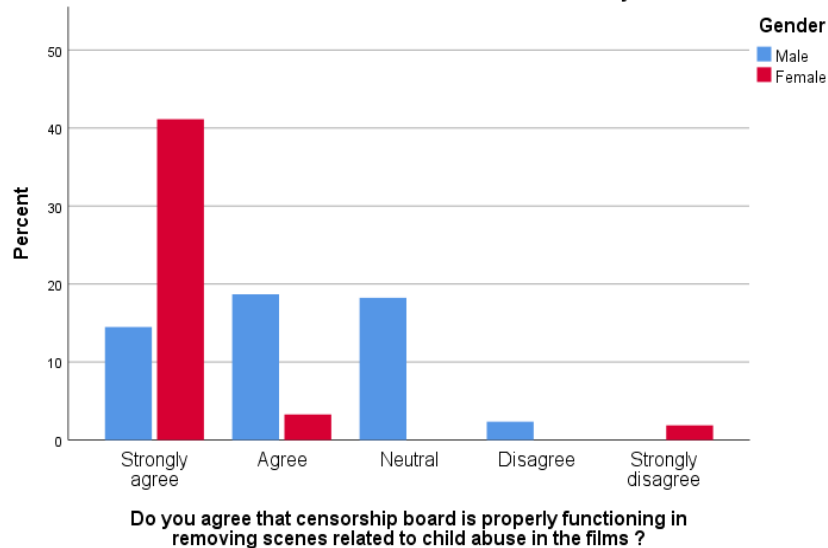
HYPOTHESIS:

NULL HYPOTHESIS: There is no significant differences between education qualification and the main aim of Central board of film certification.

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS: There is significant differences between education qualification and the main aim of Central board of film certification.

Figure 4

Clustered Bar Percent of Do you agree that censorship board is properly functioning in removing scenes related to child abuse in the films ? by Gender



Legends: From figure 4, the responses have been differentiated by gender, we can see that maximum people from both genders have agreed that censorship board is properly functioning in removing scenes related to child abuse in the films.

Marital status * Do you agree that censorship board is properly functioning in removing scenes related to child abuse in the films ?
Crosstabulation

		Do you agree that censorship board is properly functioning in removing scenes related to child abuse in the films ?					Total
		Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	
Marital status	Single	31	7	0	5	4	47
	Married	88	40	39	0	0	167
Total		119	47	39	5	4	214

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	45.485 ^a	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	49.240	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.409	1	.522
N of Valid Cases	214		

a. 4 cells (40.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 0.88.

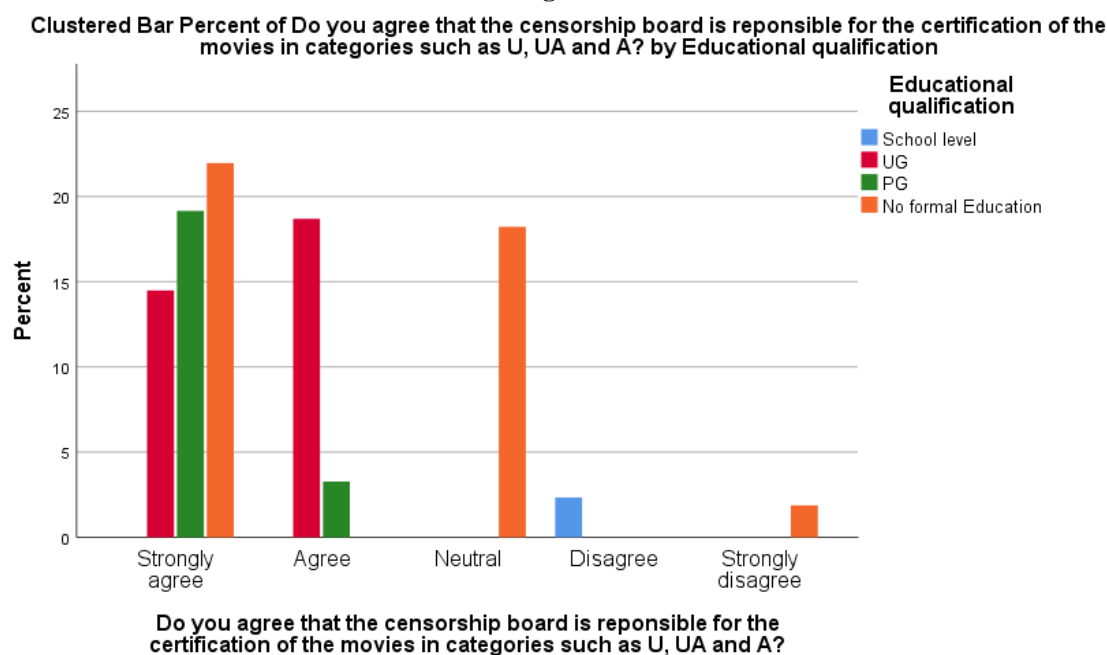
(Table 4)

HYPOTHESIS:

NULL HYPOTHESIS: There is no significant differences between marital status and do you agree that censorship board is properly functioning in removing scenes related to child abuse in the films.

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS: There is significant differences between marital status and do you agree that censorship board is properly functioning in removing scenes related to child abuse in the films.

Figure 5



Legends: From figure 5, the responses have been differentiated by education qualification, we can see that most of the people from various education qualification agreed that the censorship board is responsible for the certification of the movies in categories such as U, UA and A.

Occupation * Do you agree that the censorship board is responsible for the certification of the movies in categories such as U, UA and A? Crosstabulation

Count

		Do you agree that the censorship board is responsible for the certification of the movies in categories such as U, UA and A?					Total
		Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	
Occupation	Self Employed	41	0	0	0	0	41
	Private	31	40	0	0	0	71
	Public	0	0	39	0	0	39
	Yet to be employed	0	7	0	5	4	16
	Retired	47	0	0	0	0	47
Total		119	47	39	5	4	214

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	419.519 ^a	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	352.772	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.150	1	.143
N of Valid Cases	214		

a. 12 cells (48.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 0.30.

(Table 5)

HYPOTHESIS:

NULL HYPOTHESIS: There is no significant difference between occupation and do you agree that the censorship board is responsible for the certification of the movies.

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS: There are significant differences between occupation and do you agree that the censorship board is responsible for the certification of the movies.

LIMITATION

The major limitation of the study is the sample frame and time limit. The restrictive number of sample size is also another major drawback. In the survey many of the respondents are male and female respondents are comparatively less in number. These are the limitations to the study.

V. RESULT

From figure 1, the responses have been differentiated by age, we can see maximum people from all the age groups are well aware of censorship board in the film industry. From figure 2, the responses have been differentiated by education qualification, we can see that most people from various education qualification agree that censorship board is functioning properly in censoring films. From figure 3, the responses have been differentiated by occupation, we can see that maximum people from all occupation mostly agree that to make the certification process transparent and responsible is the main aim of Central board of film certification. From figure 4, the responses have been differentiated by gender, we can see that maximum people from both genders have agreed that censorship board is properly functioning in removing scenes related to child abuse in the films. From figure 5, the responses have been differentiated by education qualification, we can see that most of the people from various education qualification agreed that the censorship board is responsible for the certification of the movies in categories such as U, UA and A.

VI. DISCUSSION

From figure 1 most of the people have chosen yes as their opinion because they are aware of censorship board in film industry. People have a basic knowledge about censorship board in global and domestic level, the independent variable used in figure 1 is age, people of the age group 21 to 30, 31 to 40, 41 to 50 and above 50 have maximum responded that they are aware of censorship board in film industries which says that they have proper knowledge about censorship. A total of 40 people from the age groups less than 20, 21 to 30 and above 50 have responded that they are not aware of censorship board in film industry because they don't have proper knowledge about censorship.

From figure 2 most of the people have agreed that censorship board is functioning properly in censoring films because they are aware about censorship. People have a basic knowledge about censorship board in global and domestic level, the independent variable used in figure 2 is education qualification, people of education qualification of PG, UG and no formal education have maximum responded that they agree that censorship board is functioning properly in censoring films because they have a proper knowledge about censorship. A total of 22 people from the education qualification of school level and no formal education have disagreed that censorship board is functioning properly in censoring films because they think that it is not censoring films properly.

From figure 3 most of the people have agreed that the main aim of central board of film certification is to make the certification process transparent and responsible because they are well aware of censorship. People have a basic knowledge about censorship board in global and domestic level, the independent variables used in figure 3 is occupation, a total of 44 people from the occupation of private and unemployed agree that the main aim of the central board of film certification is to ensure healthy entertainment, recreation and education for the public. A total of 87 people from the occupation of public, unemployed and retired agree that the main aim of central board of film certification is to make the certification process transparent and responsible.

A total of 83 people from the occupation of self employed, private and unemployed have agreed that the main aim of central board of film certification is to create awareness among media and film and makers about the guidelines for certification.

From figure 4 most of the people have agreed that the censorship board is properly functioning in removing scenes related to child abuse in the films because they are well aware of censorship. People have a basic knowledge about censorship board in global and domestic level, the independent variables used in figure 4 is gender, a total of 166 people from both the genders have agreed that the censorship board is properly functioning in removing scenes related to child abuse in the films because they are well aware about censorship. A total of 9 people from both the genders have disagreed that the censorship board is properly functioning in removing scenes related to child abuse in the films because they think that the censorship board is not effectively censoring the scenes relating to child abuse.

From figure 5 most of the people have agreed that the censorship board is responsible for the certification of the movies in categories such as U, UA and A because they are well aware of censorship. People have a basic knowledge about censorship board in global and domestic level, the independent variables used in figure 5 is education qualification, a total of 166 people from the education qualification of UG, PG and no formal education have agreed that the censorship board is responsible for the certification of the movies in categories such as U, UA and A because they are well aware of censorship board. A total of 9 people from the education qualification of School level and no formal education have disagreed that the censorship board is responsible for the certification of the movies in categories such as U, UA and A because they are not aware of the censorship board.

VII. CONCLUSION

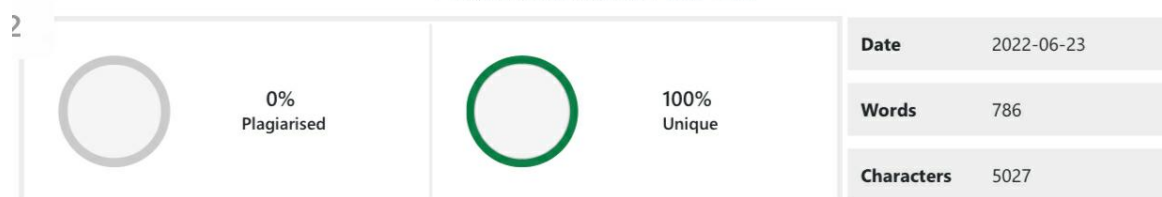
The cinema has been a wellspring of entertainment as well as a phase for people to feature their ability and express their sentiments and feelings to speak to society all in all. The Indian cinema goes under the oversight of the Central Board of Film Certification or the Censor Board which concludes whether a film is good for survey by the overall population all in all, or not. The censor board at first made a move against scenes in movies which were viewed as disgusting or revolting and may cause discontent among the right-disapproved of people of the general public. Be that as it may, since, the commencement of the Censor board, a ton has changed in the general public thus with the development in the social orders the censor board likewise need to advance and affirm its meaning of Obscene or profane alongside the ongoing guidelines of the general public and its mentality. The new instances of Movies, for example, *Udta Punjab* and *Padmavati* feature the misconception of the Censor board. Such censoring not just sabotages the work done by the chief and his team yet in addition neglects to draw out the artistic value of the movies like the verifiable culture of *Queen Padmavati* and the evil impacts of medications in the Movie *Udta Punjab*. In this way, the specialist accepts that the standards and cycle observed by the Central Board of Film Certification become old and obsolete and as such should be refreshed so the censor board can work as per the ongoing point of view of the general public and censor just those scenes which is really are revolting or vulgar to not smother the proficiency or social value of the Indian cinema.

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PLAGIARISM REPORT,

PLAGIARISM SCAN REPORT



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A CRITICAL STUDY ON ROLE OF CENSORSHIP BOARD IN INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

Author: Andrew John. J. S

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ABSTRACT,

Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC), governmental regulating body for the Indian filmmaking industry. Popularly known as the Censor Board, the CBFC was set up under the Cinematograph Act of 1952. Its purpose is to affirm, through screening and rating, the suitability of feature films, short films, trailers, documentaries, and theater-based advertising for public review. In the early 21st century the CBFC reviewed approximately 13,500 things each year. The board assigns each film to one of four categories: U for unrestricted public presentation, A for adults just, UA for films requiring parental guidance for youngsters under age 12, and S for display to a confined audience (for instance, specialists). A total of 214 samples have been taken out of which is taken through convenience sampling. Independent variables used in the research are age, gender, educational qualification, occupation and marital status. Dependent variables used in the research are ways to boost tourists, effects of pandemic in tourists and impact of covid - 19 in India. The statistical tools used in the research are graphical representation and chi-square. The Cinema is an artistic articulation of ideas, stories and often assessments, in some cases propelled by reality occasionally set up with a good soundtrack, intended to enthrall, enchant, or just to entertain. There are hardly any different mediums of articulation that can actually claim for levels of insidious influence and presence in our daily lives. The censorship boards must introduce more rules in order to monitor and maintain a proper film industry.

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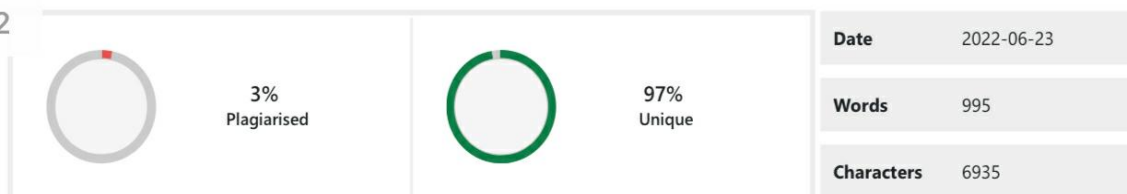
Censorship, certification, film, Authority and movies.

INTRODUCTION,

The Indian cinema is an artistic articulation of ideas, stories and often assessments, once in a while propelled by reality occasionally set up with a good soundtrack, intended to enthrall, enchant, or just to entertain. Guarded and safeguarded by law, the Indian Cinema is under the aegis of the Indian Cinematographic Act of 1952. The accompanying research paper states categorically about the central board of film certificate or the blue pencil board, germinated from the same act. It starts with the historical backdrop of the Indian cinema and the change in the blue pencil board from 1913 to 2019. It substantiates the certification of the films by the Indian Cinematographic Act of 1952. During the new times, there have been frequent contentions of the blue pencil board with film distributors and the "general public" in general. The research covers blue penciling of films on the ground of violation of article 19. It further contemplates over the backlog and flaws in the synthesis of the blue pencil board. The research then, at that point, pushes ahead with courts interposing the procedure of the blue pencil board and its impact on the functioning of the board. Since the edit board functions with the assistance of courts, the research further scrutinizes articles related to the control board like article 19(1) and 19(5). Each issue raised is all around substantiated by case laws and landmark judgements. Towards the end, it also states the strategies to work on

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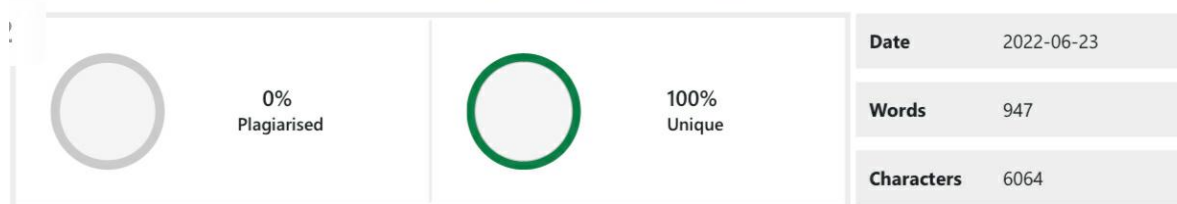


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REVIEW OF LITERATURE ,

Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC), legislative managing body for the Indian filmmaking industry. Prominently known as the Censor Board, the CBFC was set up under the Cinematograph Act of 1952.(Bhaumika 2009) Its motivation is to confirm, through screening and rating, the appropriateness of component films, short films, trailers, narratives, and theater-based promoting for public survey. In the mid 21st century the CBFC reviewed about 13,500 things each year. (National Documentation Centre on Mass Communication (India) 1978) The board doles out each film to one of four classes: U for unlimited public presentation, A for grown-ups just, UA for films requiring parental direction for youngsters under age 12, and S for display to a limited crowd (for example, specialists).("Editorial Board" 1973) All films — unfamiliar and Indian, as well as adaptations delivered in various configurations — should get CBFC certification prior to being screened or communicated in India.(Laine 2003) Headed by an executive (typically a striking figure from human expression and diversion region) and a group of 25 regulatory individuals, the Mumbai-based CBFC works through nine territorial offices, situated in New Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Thiruvananthapuram, Guwahati, and Cuttack notwithstanding Mumbai.(India. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship 1969) Every one of those offices has made a privately named warning board made out of people from various different backgrounds who serve for terms of shifting lengths.(Chandrachud 2017) Albeit the CBFC does exclude a requirement office, its mandates for the most part have been acknowledged — often under fight — by filmmakers reluctant to gamble with complete disallowance by neighborhood specialists.(Bose 2006) Film is a strikingly compelling medium in conveying show and particularly in the summoning of feeling. The specialty of movies is really complicated, requiring commitments from practically the wide range of various expressions as well as endless specialized abilities (for instance, in sound recording, photography, and optics).(Biltreyest, Vande Winkel, and Winkel 2013) Arising toward the finish of the nineteenth hundred years, this new work of art became one of the most famous and compelling media of the twentieth hundred years and then some. The public authority has censorship over all media fit for contacting a wide crowd. This incorporates TV, print media, radio, film, theater, text informing, texting, computer games, writing, and the Internet(Mohamed 2017). The Chinese government affirms that it has the lawful right to control the Internet's substance inside their region and that their censorship rules don't encroach on their residents' more right than wrong to free discourse. (Devasundaram 2016)Government officials approach uncensored information through an inside report framework. (Devasundaram 2016; Hussain Zaidi 2014)Columnists Without Borders positions China's opportunity of press circumstance as "intense", the most exceedingly terrible positioning on their five-point scale.(Devasundaram 2016) In August 2012, the OpenNet Initiative arranged Internet censorship in China as "unavoidable" in the political and struggle/security regions and "significant" in the social and Internet apparatuses regions, the two most broad groupings of the five they use. (Bhaumika 2009)Opportunity House positions the Chinese press as "not free", the absolute worst positioning, saying that "state command over the news media in China is accomplished through a complicated blend of party observing of information content, lawful limitations on columnists, and monetary impetuses for self-censorship," and a rising act of "digital vanishing" of material composed by or about dissident bloggers. Different perspectives recommend that Chinese organizations like Baidu, Tencent and Alibaba, a portion of the world's biggest web endeavors, have profited from the manner in which China impeded global opponents from the homegrown market. (National Documentation Centre on Mass Communication (India) 1978)The Indian press abhors broad opportunity. In 2019, it was positioned 140 in the Press Freedom Index, distributed by Reporters

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Hurriyat pioneers, known to support the reason for Kashmiri autonomy, additionally recorded their fights against the restricting of the paper. (Biltireyst, Vande Winkel, and Winkel 2013) Reprieve International made an announcement saying that "the public authority has an obligation to regard the opportunity of the press, and the right of individuals to get information," while condemning the public authority for closing down a paper for contradicting it. The columnists related with the paper charge that, in spite of the cases of the J&K government, they had not been given a notification or cautioning, and had been approached to stop creation out of nowhere, which was just a single sign of the more extensive media gag on Kashmir. Beforehand, the state government had prohibited papers for a couple of days in July, considering the move a "transitory measure to address what is happening", just to divert the fault onto the police after confronting a colossal backfire, and from that point requesting that the presses continue distribution. On 28 December 2016, the paper continued distribution after the public authority lifted the boycott after almost three months.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY,

For the purpose of this study empirical research is used to accurately portray the impact of genocide globally. A total of 214 samples have been taken out of which is taken through convenience sampling. Independent variables used in the research are age, gender, educational qualification, occupation and marital status. Dependent variables used in the research are awareness, reason and causes of genocide. The statistical tools used in the research are graphical representation and chi-square.

HYPOTHESIS:

NULL HYPOTHESIS: There is no significant difference between occupation and do you agree that the censorship board is responsible for the certification of the movies.

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS: There are significant differences between occupation and do you agree that the censorship board is responsible for the certification of the movies.

LIMITATION

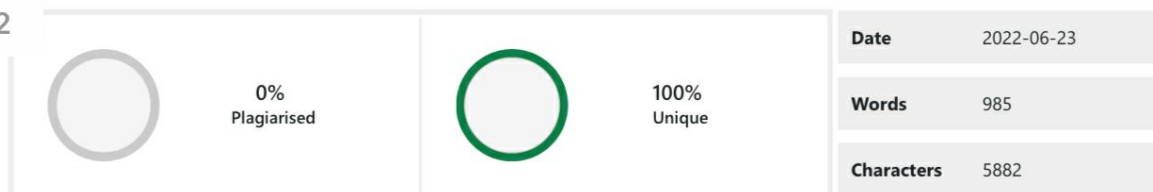
The major limitation of the study is the sample frame and time limit. The restrictive number of sample size is also another major drawback. In the survey many of the respondents are male and female respondents are comparatively less in number. These are the limitations to the study.

RESULT,

From figure 1, the responses have been differentiated by age, we can see maximum people from all the age groups are well aware of censorship board in the film industry. From figure 2, the responses have been differentiated by education qualification, we can see that most people from various education qualification agree that censorship board is functioning properly in censoring films. From figure 3, the responses have been differentiated by occupation, we can see that maximum people from all occupation mostly agree that to make the certification process transparent and responsible is the main aim of Central board of film certification. From figure 4, the responses have been differentiated by gender, we can see that maximum people from both genders have agreed that censorship board is properly functioning in removing scenes related to child abuse in the films. From figure 5, the responses have been differentiated by education qualification,

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DISCUSSION,

From figure 1 most of the people have chosen yes as their opinion because they are aware of censorship board in film industry. People have a basic knowledge about censorship board in global and domestic level, the independent variable used in figure 1 is age, people of the age group 21 to 30, 31 to 40, 41 to 50 and above 50 have maximum responded that they are aware of censorship board in film industries which says that they have proper knowledge about censorship. A total of 40 people from the age groups less than 20, 21 to 30 and above 50 have responded that they are not aware of censorship board in film industry because they don't have proper knowledge about censorship.

From figure 2 most of the people have agreed that censorship board is functioning properly in censoring films because they are aware about censorship. People have a basic knowledge about censorship board in global and domestic level, the independent variable used in figure 2 is education qualification, people of education qualification of PG, UG and no formal education have maximum responded that they agree that censorship board is functioning properly in censoring films because they have a proper knowledge about censorship. A total of 22 people from the education qualification of school level and no formal education have disagreed that censorship board is functioning properly in censoring films because they think that it is not censoring films properly.

From figure 3 most of the people have agreed that the main aim of central board of film certification is to make the certification process transparent and responsible because they are well aware of censorship. People have a basic knowledge about censorship board in global and domestic level, the independent variables used in figure 3 is occupation, a total of 44 people from the occupation of private and unemployed agree that the main aim of the central board of film certification is to ensure healthy entertainment, recreation and education for the public. A total of 87 people from the occupation of public, unemployed and retired agree that the main aim of central board of film certification is to make the certification process transparent and responsible.

A total of 83 people from the occupation of self employed, private and unemployed have agreed that the main aim of central board of film certification is to create awareness among media and film and makers about the guidelines for certification.

From figure 4 most of the people have agreed that the censorship board is properly functioning in removing scenes related to child abuse in the films because they are well aware of censorship. People have a basic knowledge about censorship board in global and domestic level, the independent variables used in figure 4 is gender, a total of 166 people from both the genders have agreed that the censorship board is properly functioning in removing scenes related to child abuse in the films because they are well aware about censorship. A total of 9 people from both the genders have disagreed that the censorship board is properly functioning in removing scenes related to child abuse in the films because they think that the censorship board is not effectively censoring the scenes relating to child abuse.

From figure 5 most of the people have agreed that the censorship board is responsible for the certification of the movies in categories such as U, UA and A because they are well aware of censorship. People have a basic knowledge about censorship board in global and domestic level, the independent variables used in figure 5 is education qualification, a total of 166 people from the education qualification of UG, PG and no formal education have agreed that the censorship board is responsible for the certification of the movies in categories such as U, UA and A because they are well aware of censorship board. A total of 9 people from the education qualification of School level and no formal education have