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***A STUDY ON THE RELEVANCE OF FILM
CENSORSHIP***

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate whether the film censorship is still relevance or not nowadays. The perception of participants towards the importance of film censorship also identified as well as how far their now and aware about the film censorship and other things that related in this field. The samples are consisted of 103 public participants. The findings of study revealed that the 86% of respondents agree that film censorship still relevance. In addition, 70.9% perceive the film censorship is important.

CHAPTER ONE : INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF STUDY

The Film Censorship Board of Malaysia is a Malaysian government ministry that vets films. It is under control of the Home Ministry.

The Board was established under the Film Censorship Act, and its role was revised in 2002 under an updated version of the Act. Any film that is to be screened in Malaysia must be certified by the Board. Under the provisions of the Act, no one is allowed to view any film that has not been licensed by the Board.

The Board watches the uncensored film and decides whether its content is acceptable for Malaysian audiences. The film receives approval only after the Board is satisfied that the film satisfies the rules under which the Board operates.

Censorship is a growing issue in Malaysia as it attempts to adapt to a modern knowledge-based economy. Malaysia has one of the world's strictest forms of media censorship, with nearly a hundred movies banned in this decade alone on the pretext of upholding morality. The internet, however remains unfettered in line with upholding civil liberties and maintaining democratic spaces.

The Film Censorship Board of Malaysia is the government agency responsible for granting licenses to the films for viewing. Malaysia's censorship guidelines started out relatively lax. The guidelines were tightened in 2003 amid rising Islamic conservatism: kissing scenes and cleavages were censored, nudity and sex scenes were cut, and many movies were banned altogether. Censorship guidelines for local movie productions were subsequently eased in March 2010.

CHAPTER TWO : LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Rationale of film censorship

Film Censorship Board Malaysia (FCBM) created under 'Dasar Penapisan Filem' Act and revised back under act that same on 1st of April 2002. All films that would be screened in Malaysia must be censored. Based on that act, no one permitted screening a film in public place if they have not get approval and not get certain certificate that issued FCBM. (Hj Husain Hj Shafie, 2007)

It created during emergency period and safety factor is rational that fill this policy. Film cannot shake country peace. However this approach change and currently altered and added element which could destroy good value and which contradict and can spull society is not allowed in film. (Hj. Husain Hj. Shafie, 2007)

FCBM also like others media. In demorazacy also there is no total freedom namely were limits. freedom within certain contact, especially Malaysian society that multicultural and multiracial, many matters that need to be looked after. For example, we arrest people that not fasting that eat at public. We not claim that they not fasting because this violate human right but he interned on treatment eat at public and do not respect holy month and religious sensitivity. (Hj. Husain Hj. Shafie, 2007)

Film need to go through censored process as a check and balance. Author have creativity and they make a film based on idea that there is. However, society sensilivity needs to be looked after and we reverted to key question that is to cope from country safety aspect and societal harmony. We do not want film that