

Administration and the Rules, Regulations of Censorship: A Study on Bangladesh Film Censor Board (BFCB)

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Abstract: Censor used as verb in 'Licensing Act-1662' which meant to examine or remove parts of Book, News paper, Drama, film etc. Gradually the word 'Censor Board' and 'Censorship' came from censor. 'Censor Board' means a group of persons appointed to examine books, manuscripts, news papers, films etc. before they reach the public; 'Censorship' means the office work to exercise the power on book, news paper, drama and film etc. Censorship is an act, a policy and a system of censoring which is an important political tool of control over media and film of any country by the government. It is specially imposed on film because film has an extra power to influence the public. American government realized this truth then they thought that somehow a controlling system on film should be created. Accordingly they framed and declared "Film Control Order" at Sicago in 1907. The primary objective of this study is to find out the censorship management sector of Bangladesh which practices in issuing censorship certificate and the role of BFCB's support in implementing the managerial activities. This study has used both primary and secondary data collection techniques. Various problems have identified & recommendations are also included in the study.

Keywords: Censorship, Bangladesh Film Censor Board, Administrative Rules & Regulations of Censorship, Censorship Certificate.

I. Objectives

The primary objective of this study is to find out the censorship management sector of Bangladesh which practices in issuing censorship certificate and the role of BFCB's support in implementing the managerial activities.

- ❖ To study the censorship management and practices.
- ❖ To find out the history & administrative rules and regulations of censorship.
- ❖ To review functions of BFCB.
- ❖ To examine the role of BFCB in censorship management.
- ❖ To identify the problems of BFCB in practicing film management.

II. Methodology

This study has used both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The major research techniques employed are as follows:

- Conducting observation, questionnaire, interviews direct and over phone with relevant director, producer, production manager, management and personnel of film industry.
- Discussion with 100 directors, producers and workers to know and analyze the attitude and beliefs of workers towards film censorship management.
- Studying related books, newspaper, articles, journals and other secondary sources to supplement primary data.

III. Introduction

The word 'Censor' came from Latin Word 'Census'. This word was first used in English deed in 1533. Censor used first as a noun which meant a supervisor of public conduct in a special gathering and next used as government official who used to examine Book, Newspaper, and Drama etc. before their publication. They used to ensure that there was no adverse comments against state or its rules and regulations.

Censorship is an act, a policy and a system of censoring which is an important political tool of control over media and film of any country by the government. It is specially imposed on film because film has an extra power to influence the public. American government formed a Censor Board at Peninsilvenia on the basis of this 'Film Control Order-1907' with detail rules & regulations and began issuing Censorship Certificate on film in 1911. Britain started 'Cinematograph act' in 1909 for establishing control over the film. When America began censorship on film, many of the countries of the World i.e.- Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Sweden, Canada, Newziland, Japan, India etc started the film censorship system within 1921. The censorship

system was the political tool of modern state administration. Since the beginning, the motion picture business has been controlled by some form of censorship. Censorship is the policy of restricting the public expression of ideas, opinions, conceptions and impulses which have or are believed to have the capacity to undermine the governing authority or the social and moral order which that authority considers itself bound to protect. But many of countries have no Board control by the government i.e- Belgium, Great Britain, France, America, Denmark etc. Many of countries censor the film by grading/ rating system.

Bangladesh: Government controlled Censor Board censors the film according to the Film Censorship Act and rules and regulations which is very restricted and not fit for the present film condition. Filmmakers of Bangladesh claim that the present censorship system is back-dated which should be grading / rating system like America, Singapore and others countries; though it is noted about grading system in Film Censorship rules-1977, Section-16(6) but it is not executed by the Board. Government controls the films, but no control over Video C.D/DVD, Internet movies etc.

America: USA government handed over the censorship activities to the private organisation named Motion Pictures Association but it has policy, rules & regulations, codes which have no influence on restrictions of censorship. America's intent that all motion pictures exhibited in the USA will carry a rating. These ratings are:

- G-** SUGGESTED FOR GENERAL AUDIENCES
(acceptable for all audiences without consideration of age)
- P.G-** SUGGESTED FOR ALL AGES
(parental guidance suggested)
- R-** RESTRICTED
(persons under 17 not admitted unless accompanied by parent or guardian)
- X-** PERSONS UNDER 17 NOT ADMITTED.
(not suited for children because of treatment of sex, profanity or violence).

Singapore: This country is liberal for exhibiting all films through grading system of censorship which is given below:

- G-** GENERAL : (open for all)
- PG-** PARENTAL GUIDANCE:(exhaustible with the guidance of an adult person)
- NC 16-** NOT FOR CHILDREN UNDER 16: (not suitable for under 16 years old)
- M 18-** MATURED: (suitable for above 18 years old)
- R 21-** RESTRICTED: (suitable for above 21 years old)
- BANNED** :-(banned for all).

Grading/ Rating system of censorship is a modern and contemporary aspect which stimulates artistic freedom to exhibiting the all types of films according to the age, moral sense, culture and change in our society. So it should be think for our country in the competitive film business. But restrictions should be contain in the censorship Act , otherwise producer or director who interests senseless violence and useless sex, blood and brutality, entwined nudity, foul language in his film so that he can lure voyeurs into box office.

IV. Film Censorship History

Undivided India: Film censorship had come from the colonialism in undivided India and day by day it became hardy for film making and showing. Film showing started at Watson Hotel of Bombay (Mumbai) in undivided India organized by H.J. Punewalla from 7th July in 1896. Hira Lal Sen's 'Royal Bioscop Company' started to film showing and making from 1898. British ruler was highly conscious about colonial politics, economy and social aspects and also film. British government declared a order on film showing in Barma Province of India under the Barma Town Act and Barma Village Act-1907' to controlled over the film showing and nobody could show any film without permission of the legal authority in 1907. When started the use of electricity in projection machine then film showing needed for pre-permission of the district authority under the 'Act of Indian Electricity-1910' and established British Film Censor Board. Mr. T.P. Oknor was the second president of British Film Censor Board who prepared 43 regulations for censor. The then home advisor of Governor General of India Sir William Vincent raised a bill of 'Indian Cinematograph Act' in the legislative council on 5th September in 1917 who had succeeded to passed the 'Indian Cinematograph Act-1918' which was the no.-2 law of 1918 and this act had executed from 6th March 1918 for the supreme power of administration to film pre-censorship and stated under section-5 of this law that 'nobody can show the cinema in public gathering without permission of the legal authority'; under section-3 stated that 'nowhere can show without specific place which specify to the censorship letter'; under section-4 stated that 'district administrator or police commissioner only

can give the permission letter to showing film'. Then it was amended for the delegation of authority from the governor general to province named the Act of Cinematograph (amendment)-1919. Next time it was passed as 'Devolution Act-1920' for the centralization of power and only limited power handed over to the province and four Censor Board formed in Bombay (Mumbai), Kolkata, Madraj and Rengun(Yangun) on May in 1920 . Bombay Censor Board was consisted of six members, those were- (1) President- Police Commissioner (according to position) (2) Customs Collector of the Port (3) Member of the education service (4) Renown any Hindu citizen (5) Renown Muslim citizen (6) Renown Persian citizen. A secretary (appointed by the Bombay Province Government) and an inspector engaged with daily work of censor board; also were responsible for preparing of primary investigation report and issuing censorship letter according to the decision of censor board. Kolkata Censor Board was consisted of eight members, those were (1) President- Police Commissioner (according to position) (2) Station Staff Officer (Representative of the Army) (3) A European women of the city (4) Representative of Bengal Chamber of Commerce (5) Representative of Kolkata Trades Association (6) Representative of Muslim of education service (7) A Jew Merchant of the city (8) a Hindu Advocate of Kolkata Municipality. A secretary (Deputy Police Commissioner) and two inspector (one was Indian and other was European) were engaged with censor board, they worked as Bombay Censor Board. Madraj Censor Board was consisted of six member but here was no restriction as Bombay and Kolkata to selection the member except the president- Police Commissioner(according to the position) and two representative(one was the Army and other was the Muslim) and no arrangement for appointing the secretary and inspector. Rengun Censor Board was consisted of eight members, those were- President- Police Commissioner (according to the position), Secretary-Assistant Commissioner of Police (according to the position) , a representative of the Army, a European doctor and four of local elite with minimum a female citizen and a sub – committee was consisted with minimum two members of the board selected by the president for examined the film. Lahor city of Panjab Province was the main centre of film making in North India gradually, so a Censor Board was formed there with five members where the Superintendent of Provincial Criminal Investigation was most powerful person who was the member secretary of censor board. It was clear that minimum fifty percent member of the censor boards was high officials of government, so govt. policy and law had implemented by them. This way British colonial influenced and controlled over the film and censorship system completely executed in British and India from 1921. But American film named 'Virgin of Istambul' stopped for showing to public cause of religious sentiment of Muslim by the Bombay Censor Board on 20th October in 1920 which was permitted by the Rengun Censor Board and that was the first stopped of film showing after starting censor system. Examined film of Bombay, Kolkata and Madraj censor boards from 1921 to 1927 were bellow condition which are shown in table-1:

Table-1

Year	No. of Indian film	No. of imported film	Total film	Percentage of Indian film
1921-22	63	615	678	9.29
1922-23	70	653	723	9.68
1923-24	63	580	643	9.80
1924-25	70	685	755	9.27
1925-26	111	626	737	15.06
1926-27	108	775	883	12.23

Source:[Censor and Cinema; The Indian Experience: 1920-1947; Someswar Bhowmik, page48-49]

Fully banned films for showing in Indian Censor Board from 1921-27 were bellow condition which are shown in table-2:

Table-2

Name of Censor Board	No. of Banned film
Kolkata	61
Bombay	39
Rengun	17
Total	117

Source:[Censor and Cinema; The Indian Experience: 1920-1947; Someswar Bhowmik, page48-49]

Pakistan and Bangladesh: After the division of undivided India, India and Pakistan were born in new state in 1947, Pakistan government accepted the 'Indian Cinematograph Act-1918' for censorship according to this act formed 'East Bengal Board of Film Censor' in 1952. Pakistan government had prepared an act separately only for censorship named 'The Censorship of Film Act-1963' on the basis of 'Indian Cinematograph Act-1918' which was combination of two laws, one was cinematograph and other was censorship. On 12th August in 1963 declared and according to the 18no.law of this act government formed 'Central Board of Film Censor' and established its two branch offices which one was in Dhaka and other was in Lahor , its head office was Rawalpindi.

“The president of independent Bangladesh ordered for amendment of the Censorship Act-1963 then that was amended as the president’s order no.-41 namely-‘The Bangladesh Censorship of Films Rule, 1972’. Next time an ordinance had published for censorship with amendment named ‘The Censorship of Film (Amendment) Ordinance-1976’. Ministry of Information of Bangladesh declared a notification no. S.R.O.179-L/77 for new policy of film censorship in exercise of the powers conferred by section -10 of the Act-1963 of rules no.-10 on 9th June in 1977. Again an ordinance no.58 of 1982 declared for film censorship as ‘Film Censorship (amendment) Ordinance-1982’. Government circulated another order of censorship for commercial movie on 16th November in 1985 and the ordinance of censorship had published about punishment of film shower for showing film in any cinema hall without censor certificate or banned film, on January in 1987. Finally amendment of censorship bill had passed from Bangladesh National Assembly in the name of ‘The Censorship of Film (Amendment) Act,2006’ on 9th February,2006 follow by the Censorship of Film Act-1963” and also included the provision of punishment for impermissible cut-piece attachment, showing and obscenity on film. Censorship could not come out from the Colonial Censorship Act-1918 and also clear that censorship is back dated not contemporary and unfit for the open market and modern culture.

V. Administration & Activities Of BFCB

‘East Bengal Board of Film Censors’ constituted in 1952, according to the ‘Cinematograph Act-1918’ which was continuing from the British rule, after that ‘Central Board of Film Censors’ formed according to the ‘Censorship of Film Act -1963’ which main office was in Rawalpindi and branch offices were in Dhaka and Lahor. At present, Bangladesh Film Censor Board(BFCB) was established under the Ministry of Information according to the President’s order no.-41 in 1972 which was amended by the Act-1963 and directed by the film rules and regulations which was written in 1977, taken from the film rules of Act- 1963.

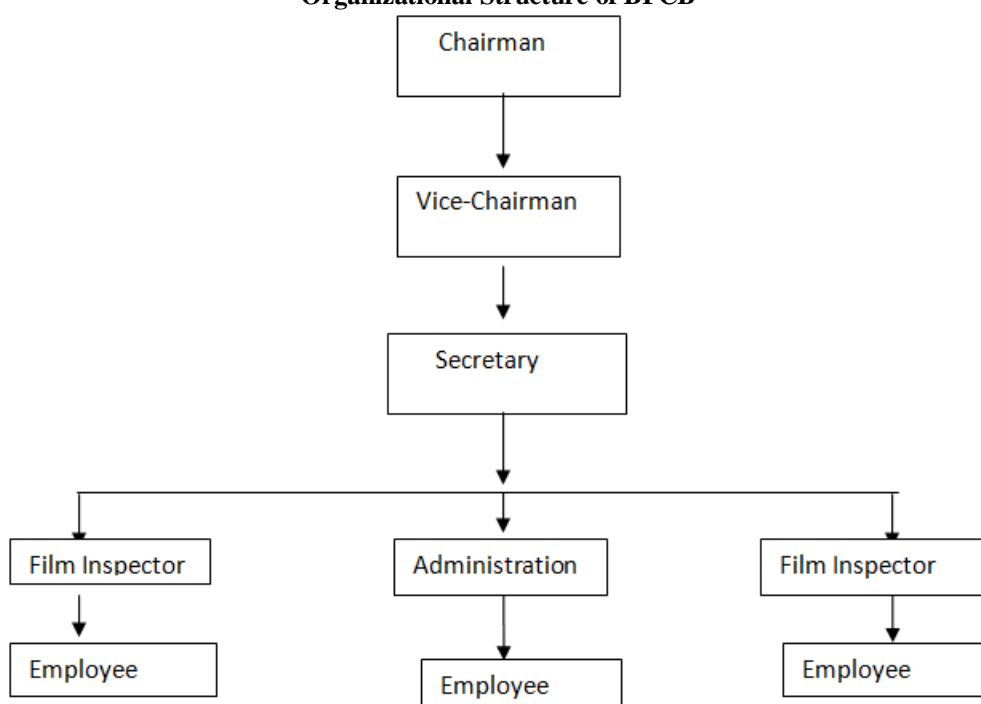
Constitution of Bangladesh Film Censor Board (BFCB)

The board carries out responsibilities abiding by the rules and regulations stated in The Rules for Censorship of Films published in 1977. The govt. may, by notification in the official Gazette, constitute a Board to be called Bangladesh Film Censor Board, which shall consist of a chairman and such number of members, not exceeding fourteen, nominated by the government from different classes and stages of the society, where Secretary of Ministry of Information is the Chairman and Vice- chairman of BFCB is The Member- Secretary, government may be formed the board for a certain period and the number of the members is also be determined for issuing the clearance certificate in favor of motion picture or a movie for its release in theatres after proper scrutiny. The office of BFCB consists of a Vice- Chairman, six inspectors and other staff who rule out the administrative duties. However, any director, producer or distributor can appeal against the decision of the censor board to the Film Censor Appeal Committee which consists of eleven (11) members where chairman of the BFCB is also the chairman.

Functions of BFCB

- BFCB’s main function is, to issuing the Censorship Clearance Certificate for exhibition of home and a broad’s movie, commercial and non-commercial movie of Bangla & English, trailer, advertisement, film festival’s cinema and embassy’s movie.
- To execution of film censorship act, rules & regulations.
- BFCB takes administrative actions against violation of censorship rules & regulations to exhibiting the movies in theatres.
- BFCB helps in all official supports to the Jury Board for selecting the National Awarded Films.
- Giving registration for local film clubs and controls these clubs.

Organizational Structure of BFCB



- Class -I : (A) Chairman.
(B) Vice-chairman.
(C) Secretary of Board.
- Class- II : Film Inspector (6 persons).
- Class- III : 17 posts.
- Class- IV : 09 posts.
- Total posts : 35 posts.

Examining Equipment of BFCB

- BFCB has a modern facilitated projection hall room for film examining & scrutinize.
- Two projectors of 35 m.m.
- Two projectors of 16 m.m.
- Modern machineries of film projection.

Stake-holders Or Service- acceptors of BFCB

- Commercial Full-length/ Short-length film producing organizations of Bangladesh whose are showing films commercially in Bangladeshi cinema hall.
- Film importer organizations whose are related to showing movie commercially in Bangladeshi cinema hall.
- Foreign embassy who arranges for showing own country's movie at outside of the embassy in Bangladesh.
- Registered film club of BFCB whose are showing home & a broad's films in the hall and film festival.
- Advertise-film maker organizations whose are showing advertise-film in the recognized cinema hall of Bangladesh.

VI. Process Of Censorship Certificate In BFCB

Producing & Distributing Firm, Importer, embassy, Registered Club, Advertising Firm or any person on behalf of these stake-holders who desires a film to be certified as suitable for public exhibition shall submit an application in written with some documents to that effect and some methods are followed by issuing clearance certificate which are given below-

Methods/Procedures of Issuing Censorship Certificate of Commercial / Non-Commercial Film:

Sl. No.	Nature of Film	Essential Documents
(A)	Full-length Bangla Movie (35m.m./16m.m.)	I. Fill-up definite application form. II. Definite declaration paper. III. Treasury challan copy of deposited money for examining & screening fee. IV. Affidavit of 50 taka non judicial stamp in definite form(producer- 2 copy, story writer- 1 copy & director- 1 copy) V. Song's dialogue used in film- 3 copy (with the name of song writer, musician, composer & actor-actress) VI. List of casts and crafts-3 copy. VII. Synopsis of story- 3copy . VIII. Shooting script- 1 copy. IX. Length statement of the movie. X. Clearance of BFDC(If the movie made in other studio) XI. Print copy of the movie. XII. Clearance Certificate for submission of old movie's print copy in the Bangladesh Film Archive.
(B)	Trailer of Full-length Movie.	I. Fill-up specific form of application. II. Challan Copy of deposited money for examining & screening. III. Trailer print copy.
(C)	Advertisement Film	I. Fill-up specific form of application. II. Treasury challan copy of Examining and screening. III. Print copy of advertisement film.
(D)	Imported Full-length English Movie's Trailer.	I. Fill-up specific form of application. II. Treasury challan copy of Examining and screening. III. Trailer Print copy.
(E)	Non-commercial Movie of Foreign Embassy	I. Fill-up specific form of application. II. Press book/synopsis of story III. Print copy of film. IV. Recognition letter of Ministry of Information & Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
(F)	Non-commercial Movie of Film Club/ Federation/ Others Organization's Film Festival.	I. Fill-up specific form of application. II. Press book/synopsis of story III. Print copy of film. IV. Recognition letter of Ministry of Information V. Permission letter of exhibit able film's owner.
(G)	Still-photography, Poster, Handbill, Billboard, Advertisement Film for Electronic & Print Media.	I. Fill-up specific form of application. II. Design & Copy of printable poster/photoset etc.

Fee for Examining and Screening

Every application shall be accompanied by a treasury challan of the examination fee deposited in the Bangladesh Bank under the head of Account of the Board at the rates laid down in the following table 3:

Table-3

Size of Film	Length of Film	Scale of Fees
A. 35m.m(2-3/4D,Cinema-Scope, Vista-vision)	1. Where the length of the film does not exceed 500 feet.	Taka 1000/=
	2. Where the length of the film does not exceed 3000 feet.	Taka 4000/=
	3. Where the length of the film exceeds 3000 feet but does not exceed 13000 feet.	Taka 4000/= plus taka 1500 per 1000 feet or a fraction thereof exceeding 3000feet.
	4. Where the length of the film exceeds 13000 feet	Taka 19000/= plus taka 3000 per 100 feet or a fraction thereof exceeding 19000 feet. In case of foreign films, Taka 10000/= plus taka 2000 per 100 feet or a fraction thereof exceeding 13000 feet.
(B) 16 m.m	1. Where the length of the film does not exceed 1200 feet.	Taka 1000 per 400 feet or a fraction thereof.
	2. Where the length of the film exceeds 1200 feet.	Taka 3000 plus taka 700 per 700 per 400 feet or a fraction thereof exceeding 1200 feet.

A receipt of the screening fee deposited in a scheduled bank or in the Bangladesh bank as advised by the board at the following rates, if the film is to be examined at any particular projection hall of the government. the screening fee represents the charge for services rendered by the projection hall by way of screening of films:-

Size of film	Length of film	Scale of fees
(A) 35m.m (2-D,3-D), Cinema-scope, Vista vision	Up to 2000 feet. Above 2000 feet.	Taka 1000/= Taka 6000/=
(B) 16 m.m	Up to 2000 feet. Above 2000 feet.	Taka 1000/= Taka 2000/=

Methods of Film Examining in BFCB

- Prepare the schedule of film examining according to the submission of application with attachment of proper document for getting censorship certificate.
- After the completion of examining and screening the film, Censor Board issues censorship certificate for exhibition to public without any cutting if film has no objectionable scene and abide by the rules of film censor rules.
- If any objectionable scene in the film which against censorship rules and regulations, Board informs producer within 15 days for cutting objectionable scene, if producer submits film to the Board after cutting those scene and again examine the film, if that film has cut correctly and satisfied by the Censor Board then issues censorship certificate for showing to public.

Procedures of Film Club's Registration

- Submission of fill-up the certain application form.
- Attachment of treasury challan copy for deposited registration fee with the application form according to 36 no. rule of Film Censorship Act-1977.
- Submission of the club's constitution with objects and organization structure and others relevant papers.
- If BFCB satisfies with papers and procedures then gives registration according the film club (Registration & control) rules, 1980.
- Film club will pay registration fee & renewal fee at a time for every two years, 1000/= taka fee for Dhaka, Narayngonj, Chittagong, Khulna & Rajshahi district's sador upazilla and 700/= taka for other places in the country.

Procedure of Film Exhibition by Film Club

- Registered Film Club informs to the District Deputy Commissioner in black and white before minimum one week for film exhibition with mentioning time, date and place.
- Film club can be showed foreign film in a certain place which was pre-permitted for showing film by BFCB on behalf of foreign embassy.
- Film club can be showed the film on the completely non-commercial basis.

Procedure of Film Exhibition in the International Film Festival

- Film club/ Federation/ other organizations must be accepted the censor certificate for showing films in the international film festival.
- For getting the censorship certificate, those organizations will be submitted a certain fill-up application form attachment with Press Book/ Brief Statement of Story, Permission Letter of the Information Ministry, Challan Copy of Deposited money for Censor & Screening, Printed Copy of Films, Ownership Permission Letter of Exhibition Films, List of Festival Places with Address.
- A promise letter shall be submitted that festival will be observed with fulfilling conditions of the Information Ministry.
- The film festival will be noted as non-commercial.

Procedure/Rules of Appeal for Censorship Certificate

- If the censor board takes decision after examining that the film is unsuitable for public exhibition, board informs the applicant within 15 days.
- Applicant can be submitted an appeal application to the Appeal Board against the Censor Board decision within 30 days.
- Govt. nominated Appeal Committee can be taken decision in favor of censor board's decision or taken decision for re-consideration of the censor board after examining the film.
- If the appeal application will be rejected, BFCB will be declared by the government's official gazette notification for the film as a censorship certificate less movie in Bangladesh.

Procedures/ Rules of Film Publicity

- Any kind publicity products i.e.- still photography, diagram, sketch, poster, handbill, etc. cannot circulate in any cinema hall or publicity board or electronic and print media without the permission of BFCB.
- Name, address & signature of producer, director and owner of printing institution will be cited in publicity products.
- If any person or organization violates the above rule of publicity, BFCB can be withheld the censorship certificate and canceled the license of cinema hall.

BFCB's Power to Ban/Decertify/Forfeit for Film Exhibition

- If the government opines that a film or a class of film is against for public interest or law & order or local film industry or any other national interest, in that situation, BFCB can be declared a order of ban for a film or a class of film exhibition in Bangladesh or any part of Bangladesh on behalf of government.
- BFCB opine that any one of the censor certified film should not exhibit to the public, in that case, BFCB can be decertified the before issued censor certificate temporarily.
- Whereby BFCB opine that any film or publicity products should not be publicly exhibited for the violation of rules and regulations, in that case, BFCB can be delegated power to the police officer not under sub-inspector or district information officer for forfeit such film and publicity products.
- After forfeiting the film and such products, Police officer or District Information officer will send to the court immediately and court will be decided according the law.

VII. BFCB's Censorship Principles On Important Rules & Regulations

No. S.R.O. 478-L/85..... In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 13 of the Bangladesh Censorship of Films, 1977, and in suppression of the code for censorship of films in Bangladesh, the government is please to issue the general principles for the following instructions of examining and certifying films for public exhibition. In the light of the principles, a film shall be regarded as unsuitable for public exhibition if it has the feature given below:-

(A) Security or Law and Order:

1. Brings into contempt Bangladesh or its people, its tradition, culture, custom and dress.
2. Tends to undermine the integrity or solidarity of Bangladesh as an independent state.
3. Violates any instruction issued by the government from time to time in the interest of preservation of law and order and of the security aspects of the country.
4. Portrays sedition, anarchy or violence with political motive.
5. Reveals military or other official secrets likely to affect security of the state.
6. Leads to breach of law and order or creates sympathy for violation of laws.
7. Ridicules or brings into contempt the Defense forces, Police Force or any other force responsible for maintenance of law and order in the country. Portrayal of any character falling in this category in a manner that might help to correct any corrupt element therein will be permissible.
8. Portrays the defense forces or police force in derogatory uniforms.
9. Gives a general impression of predominance of violence and lawlessness in the country and shows forces of law absent or inactive.
10. Has an inadequate story intended to cover-up sequences predominantly consisting of lawlessness, violence, crimes or spying likely to affect adversely the average audience?

(B)International Relations:

1. Contains propaganda in favor of a foreign state having a bearing on any point of dispute between it and Bangladesh or against a friendly foreign state which is likely to impair good relations it and Bangladesh.
2. Violates the third country principle, that is which adversely affects friendly relations with other country or countries or wounds the susceptibilities of foreign nations.
3. Portraits maliciously incidents or sequences which are prejudicial to the prestige or history of any people, race or nation.
4. Distorts historical facts particularly maligning Bangladesh and its ideals and heroes.

(C)Religious susceptibilities:

1. Ridicules, disparages or attacks any religion.
2. Causes hatred or strife among religious sects, castes or creeds.
3. Exploits religion to denounce or uphold controversial social issues.
4. Ridicules religious persuasions so as to offend its believers.

(D)Immorality or Obscenity:

1. Condone or extenuate acts of immorality.
2. Over emphasize, glamorize or glorify immoral life.
3. Enlist sympathy or admiration for vicious or immoral character.
4. Justify achievement of a noble end through vile means.
5. Tend to lower the sanctity of institution of marriage.
6. Depict actual act of sex, rape or passionate love scenes of immoral nature.
7. Contains dialogue, songs or speeches of indecent interpretation.
8. Exhibits the human form, actually or in shadow graphs---
 - a. In a state of nudity.
 - b. Indecorously or suggestively clothed.
 - c. Indecorous or sensuous posture.
9. Indecently portrays national institutions, traditions, custom or culture.

(This covers kissing, hugging and embracing which should not be allowed in films of sub-continental origin. This violates accepted canons of culture of these countries. Kissing may, however, be allowed in sub-continental films subject to the requirements of the story, provided that the same do not appear to be suggestive or of suggestive nature.)

- N.B.—(1) Deception of attempts or indication to rape may be permissible on when it is intended to condemn it.
- (2) Bikini or bathing costume scene may be permissible in case of foreign films.
 - (3) Modern dress and suitable bathing costume in local production may be allowed in export quality films, provided these are of modest presentation.
 - (4) In case a picture creates such an impression on the audience as to encourage vice or immorality, even it shows that the vicious to the immoral has been punished for his/her wrong.

(E) Bestiality

- 1) Exhibits wanton cruelty to animals.
- 2) Shows exaggerated horror, torture or cruelty or suffering which creates severe adverse reaction among the spectators.
- 3) Depicts third degree methods unless otherwise it is for the betterment of the society.

(F) Crime

- 1) Condone criminal acts.
- 2) Portrays the modus operandi of criminals which may help to introduce new methods of crime.
- 3) Makes heroes of criminals or elicits sympathy of audience on their behalf.
- 4) Maliciously ridicules or belittles public officers engaged in the prevention or detection of crime or punishment of criminals or entrusted with the dispensation of justice.
- 5) Suggests wrong-doings or criminal activities as profitable or as normal incidents of ordinary life.
- 6) Overemphasizes criminal activities in such away as to arouse sympathy.
- 7) Familiarizes the adolescents and young people with crime and acts of violence as normal incidents of ordinary life and not to be reprobated.
- 8) Shows science as a means of acquiring devilish powers by master criminals and highly equipped and most modern laboratory as his headquarter.
- 9) Upholds trafficking women, children, liquor, drugs and smuggling of any kind.

(G) Plagiarism:

- 1) Plagiarism in any form from any old or under production foreign or Bangladeshi film.

N.B.—A plagiarized film is that which comes to near the original as to suggest the original in mind of every person seeing it.

- 2) plagiarism shall not, however, be deemed to prohibit exceptions being made in suitable cases in the local production of well-known classics of folk-tales or where a producer of an old film produces a better version of his film or he is legally authorized to remake or reproduce the original.

(H) Miscellaneous:

1. Displays dowry unless it is done to condemn it.
2. It is not proposed that a film should be banned altogether if the dilation of a part or parts thereof can render it suitable for general exhibition. Outright banning of a film should be resorted to only in case of films, which, in the opinion of a board, cannot be certified as suitable for adults only even with or without excisions in terms of these instructions.

VIII. Findings

Findings on Suitability of Present Film Censorship System

In responses of 100 filmmakers on the question about suitability of present censorship system, 90% of them feel that present censorship system is not suitable for Bangladeshi film in the global context which is shown in the table-4.

Table-4

Respondent	No. of Respondent	Responses	
		Suitable	Not Suitable
Producer	20	02	08
Director	80	08	72
Total	100	10	90

Findings on Problems of Film Censorship Policy

On the question about the problems of film censorship policy, respondents of 100 filmmaker's response which core statements are given below:

- Present film censorship policy of Bangladesh is not contemporary and modern.
- Present film censorship policy of Bangladesh comes from colonial censorship which is not suitable in the global market.
- Film censorship policy emphasizes on govt. control of film which means that no freedom of filmmaker.
- Film censorship policy has no grading/ code system.
- Film censorship policy has no opportunity to focus on political & social reality and truth.

Findings on Problems of Bangladesh Film Censor Board

On the question about the problems of Film Censor Board of Bangladesh, respondents of 100 filmmaker's response on the problems which main points are focus below:

- Film Censor Board consists of bureaucrats in maximum number whose are no technical idea of film.
- Members of the film censor board are appointed by government with the consideration of political and favoritism which is not impersonal.
- Film censor board is not free from corruption.
- Members of the film censor board are non professional & inexperienced on film and film making.
- Film censor board takes huge time to issuing censorship certificate.
- Film censor board does not take decision on the opinion of director, photographer and producer.
- Employees of the film censor board harass film producer and linger to issuing certificate.
- Members of the film censor board work as agent of government to executing rules and regulations not for film development.

Findings on Problems of Film Censor Appeal Board

On the question about the problems of Film Censor Appeal Board of Bangladesh, respondents of 100 filmmaker's response on the problems which principal aspects are focus below:

- ❖ Film Censor Appeal Board will not give justified decision; it depends on the Censor Board's decision.
- ❖ Film Censor Board's Chairman remains the Chairman of Appeal Board in maximum appeal, so filmmakers think that appeal board is ineffective for them.
- ❖ Bureaucrats are the member of appeal board whose are no knowledge about film and film techniques.
- ❖ Appeal Board takes long time to decision on appeal.
- ❖ Appeal Board do not consider filmmaker's argument and freedom, it follows the rules only so it's also order carrier board of government.
- ❖ Appeal Board is not free from corruption.

Findings on Suitability of Management Pattern for Bangladesh Film Censor Board (BFCB) and Appeal Board

In responses of 100 filmmakers about the question on the management pattern of BFCB and Appeal Board for creating suitable environment of film releasing, only 11% of respondents thought on government management pattern and 70% of respondents thought on joint management (govt.-maker) pattern and rest of the respondents thought on private management pattern which is shown in the table- 5.

Table-5

Respondent	No. of Respondent	Responses
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		Govt. Management	Joint Management	Private Management
Producer	20	02	16	02
Director	80	09	54	17
Total	100	11	70	19

IX. Recommendations

- Contemporary and modern censor policy should be taken by the government.
- Coding system should be started for film censoring by Bangladesh Film Censor Board (BFCB).
- BFCB and Appeal Board should free from all administrative problems and corruption.
- Issuing formalities of Film Censorship Certificate should be easier and rapid.
- BFCB should be lessening bureaucrats and increase film related experienced and honest persons in participation of their administrations, these should be joint participatory (govt.-maker) management for the betterment of Bangladeshi film.

X. Conclusion

Result of the study reveals that larger deal of information to the people, film makers, producers, film related persons, filmmaking and censorship administration of Bangladesh. The work is on understanding the management and the procedure of issuing censorship certificate and the findings on primary data analysis in managerial & technical process of censorship in Bangladesh. This study also gives the information of censorship role, procedures, rules and regulations of issuing censorship certificate in Bangladesh and the findings on primary data analysis in censorship system and suitability of Bangladesh. Some recommendations are included on censorship in Bangladesh which will be helpful for overcome the problems of films and film industry in Bangladesh. Attempts are made for searching the BFCB-administration and functions which includes Background of BFCB, constitution of BFCB, functions of BFCB, organizational structure; examining equipment of BFCB; stack-holders or service acceptor of BFCB, issuing process of censorship Certificate, fee for examining and screening, income of BFCB, procedure of censorship related issues, power of BFCB to ban/decertify, rules & regulations of censorship, restrictions and censorship in different countries.

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