

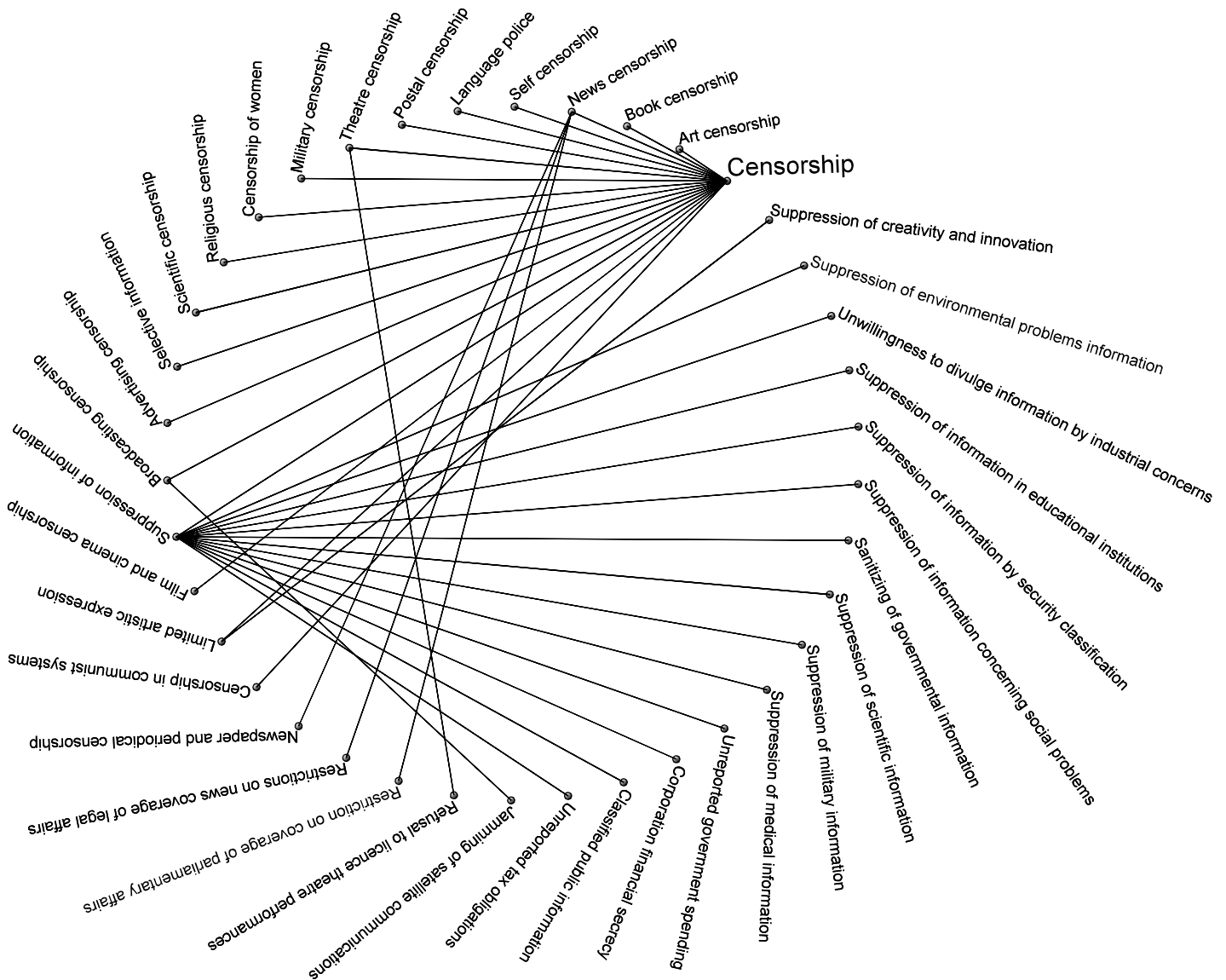
Figure 10.2.11. Censorship

Database: World Problems and Issues

Link type: narrower problems

Network nodes: 37

UIA database: <http://db.uia.org/scripts/sweb.dll/uiaf?DD=PR&CL=2&DR=C0067>



Censorship may involve restrictions on expression, or the public availability, of books, newspapers and journals, films, plays, news, artwork, photography, broadcasts, and the non-acceptance of new scientific thought. Censorship may lead to lack of information and subsequent development of apathy, ignorance, conformism and general stagnation. It may threaten democracy and encourage subversive activities. It may equally foster idealism through indoctrination and strengthen governmental control. Censorship is universal, but particularly marked in political dictatorships or totalitarian regimes. Increasing censorship may be an indicator of national and international tension, or it may be a reaction against decadence. Censorship may be, in a distorted way, an expression of a search for values in fragmented societies. In a psychological sense censorship is a function exercised by the ego over drives and impulses which have an instinctual quality, and which the ego may seek to repress.