

Unit II

VOCABULARY

1. CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACT

Climate is commonly thought of as the expected weather conditions at a given location over time. People know when they go to New Delhi in winter, they should take a coat. When they visit, Chennai, they take an umbrella. Climate can be measured at many geographic scales—for example, cities, countries, or the entire globe—by such statistics as average temperatures, average number of rainy days, and the frequency of droughts. Climate *change* refers to changes in these statistics over years, decades, or even centuries.

Climate science, like all science, is a process of collective learning that relies on the careful gathering and analyses of data, the formulation of hypotheses, the development of models to study key processes and make testable predictions and the combined use of observations and models to test scientific understanding. Confidence in our understanding grows if multiple lines of evidence lead to the same conclusions, or if other explanations can be ruled out. In the case of climate change, scientists have understood for more than a century that emissions from the burning of fossil fuels could lead to increase in the Earth's average surface temperature. Decades of research have confirmed and extended this understanding.

Causes of climate change:

Variations in the Sun's output: Change in the amount of energy emitted by the Sun is a prime candidate as of climate variability. And there is no doubt that on the longest time scales of Earth's geological history, trends in solar output have played

a major role in shaping the Earth's climate — and will continue to do so in the future.

Milankovitch cycles: On time scales of a thousand years and longer changes in the character of the Earth's orbit around the sun and in its rotation can significantly affect the way in which the energy from the sun is distributed by season and by latitude. This is known as the 'Milankovitch 'Effect', and it generates changes which are cyclic in nature.

Volcanic pollution: Explosive volcanic eruptions can inject large quantities of dust and the gas, sulphur dioxide high into the atmosphere. Whereas volcanic debris in the lower atmosphere falls out or is rained out within days, the veil of pollution in the upper atmosphere is above the weather and may remain for several years, gradually spreading to cover much of the globe.

The Greenhouse Gases: Greenhouse gases do not interfere to any great extent with the incoming solar energy. But once that energy reaches the Earth's surface, it is absorbed, warms the land and ocean surface of the planet, and then is re-emitted. The amount of heat re-emitted and eventually lost to space must equal the amount gained from the Sun if the temperature of the planet is to remain constant. The greenhouse gases absorb the outgoing terrestrial energy, trapping it near the Earth's surface and causing even more warming. This is 'the greenhouse effect.' Without it, the planet would be too cold to support life as we know it. Unfortunately, humanity through energy generation, changing land use and other processes, has produced a substantial increase in the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, enhancing the natural greenhouse effect, and it is feared that this continuing change will lead to a major shift in global climate.

Impacts of climate change:

Flooding: More intense and unpredictable rainfall could produce more flash floods. In coastal areas, there could be more flooding due to more frequent storms and higher sea levels. Flooding affects lives - washing away homes, schools and even people.

Sea level: Scientists say sea levels could rise by the end of the century. There are two reasons: 1. As the water in the oceans warms, it expands and takes up more space.

2. Ice from the polar caps and from glaciers is melting, adding more water to the seas.

Millions of people living on small, low-lying islands and in low-lying areas will be at risk of flooding. Salt from rising sea levels could pollute ground water making it undrinkable and more difficult to grow crops.

Drought: Droughts are likely to be more frequent and more intense. With a 2-3° C temperature rise possible over the next 20 years, up to 200 million more people could be at risk of hunger. In some areas there will be less water available for drinking and to water crops because there will be less rain.

Storms: Intense storms, known as hurricanes, cyclones and typhoons, could happen much more often and be more intense as a result of changing climate. Storms can be devastating to the lives of people. They can cause damage to homes and schools and loss of lives.

Temperature: The earth is getting hotter – the past 30 years have been the warmest in the northern hemisphere during the last 1,400 years. Scientists agree that temperature rises must be below a rise of 2°C to help limit dangerous climate change.

Climate change and Its Impact

Glossary

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| 1. Climate | - / klaimɪt / - | regular pattern of weather conditions of a particular region |
| 2. weather | - / weðə / - | condition of the atmosphere at a certain place |
| 3. location | - ləʊkeɪʃn / - | place or position |
| 4. drought | - / draʊt / - | continuous dry weather |

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| 5. decade | - / dekeid / - | period of ten years |
| 6. collective | - / ke lektiv / - | relating to a group as a whole |
| 7. analyse | - / ænəlaɪz / - | examine and explain something with its parts and their relationship |
| 8. hypotheses | - / haɪpəθəsi : z / - | ideas or suggestions that is based on known facts and is used as a basis for reasoning or further investigation |
| 9. prediction | - / prɪdɪkʃn / - | forecasting; saying in advance that something will happen |
| 10. observations | - / əbzə: veɪʃnz / - | collected information |
| 11. emission | - / ɪmɪʃn / - | discharge; sending off; giving off |
| 12. fossil | - / fɒsl / - | remains of a prehistoric animal or plant preserved by being buried in earth and now hardened like rock |
| 13. variability | - / ,veəriəbɪləti / - | quality of being changeable |
| 14. geological | - / dʒiələdʒɪkl / - | relating to geology / dʒiələdʒɪkl / which is a scientific study of the earth's crust, rocks, strata, etc., and of the history of its development. |
| 15. orbit | - / ɔ: bit / - | path followed by a planet, star, moon, etc. round another body. |

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| 16. latitude | - / lætɪtʃuːd / - | distance of a place north or south of the equator, measured in degrees. |
| 17. explosive | - / ɪkspləʊsɪv / - | likely or easily able to explode (blow up or burst with a loud noise) |
| 18. eruption | - / ɪrəpʃn / - | outbreak of a volcano |
| 19. atmosphere | - / ætməsfiə / - | mixture of gases that surrounds any planet or star |
| 20. interfere | - / ɪntəfiə / - | obstruct somebody or something wholly or partially. |
| 21. planet | - / plænɪt / - | any of the bodies in space that move around a star (such as the sun) and are illuminated by it. |
| 22. temperature | - / temprətʃə / - | degree of heat or cold (in a body, room, country, etc.) |
| 23. terrestrial | - / tə'restriəl / - | of or living on land (of the planet earth) |
| 24. unpredictable | - / ʌnpɪdɪktəbl / - | that can not be predicted |
| 25. coastal | - / kəʊstl / - | of or near a coast (land bordering the sea) |
| 26. glacier | - / glæsiə / - | mass of ice, formed by snow on mountains, moving slowly down a valley |
| 27. hurricane | - / hʌrɪkən / - | storm with a violent wind, esp. a west Indian cyclone |

28. cyclone - / saikləʊn / - system of winds turning round a calm area of low pressure; violent destructive wind - storm
29. typhoon - / taifu:n / - violent tropical hurricane that occurs in the western pacific
30. devastating - / devəsteɪtɪŋ / - very destructive
31. hemisphere - / hemɪsfiə / - half a sphere

Questions (Language work)

- Correct the spelling of the following words:

(a) hipotheesis	(b) emision
(c) admospher	(d) terestriell
(e) huricann	
- Rearrange the following into meaningful words:

(a) goudhrt	(b) pivexolcs
(c) edalutit	(d) retnierfe
(e) onyclce	
- Add suitable prefix or suffix to the following words:

(a) collect	(b) predict
(c) geology	(d) variable
(e) coast	
- Fill in the blanks with correct choice of words:

(a) Condition of the atmosphere at a certain place is called _____

(i) climate	(ii) weather ✓
(iii) temperature	(iv) latitude

(b) Violent tropical storm that occurs in the western pacific is known as _____

- (i) typhoon ✓ (ii) hurricane
(iii) cyclone (iv) eruption

(c) Eruption means an outbreak of _____

- (i) a glacier (ii) fossil
(iii) volcano ✓ (iv) a drought

(d) Variability is a quality of being _____

- (i) constant (ii) destructive
(iii) unpredictable (iv) changeable ✓

(e) The word 'atmosphere' is pronounced as _____

- (i) / ʌtmɔː sfie / (ii) / ətmsfie /
(iii) / ətmdʌsfie / (iv) / ətmsfie / ✓

2. CINEMA AND FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

Cinema is an artistic expression of ideas, stories and often opinions, sometimes inspired by reality occasionally set to music, designed to enthrall, enchant or simply to entertain. There are hardly any other medium of expression that can actually claim such levels of insidious influence and presence in our daily lives.

It has been one of the most potent tools of expression since its inception years back. It has been seen as a medium through which a larger picture of the society is depicted on the screen. It has been a source of introspection wherein it has brought or tended to bring a positive change in the society.

Cinema as Medium of Expression:

Cinema or motion picture has been defined as the art of colourful moving images. Since the days of its inception, cinema has been one of the important tools of expression of ideas. It is a miniature of the societal values and prevailing trends of the society. A source of ideas and values, it has served as a carrier of transformation and revolution.

It provides for a platform wherein the society can crave for introspection for a positive change. As a vehement and a potent tool of expression of free idea and thoughts, free cinema can be seen as a touchstone of freedom of expression. By the term free cinema, one can easily attribute it as a reference to a platform wherein ideas can flow freely without restriction of any kind.

Freedom of expression as understood in its entirety can encompass within itself a broad inclusive list of all the mediums of its movement. Expression through mediums like speech art form literary work, music etc can be considered as few of the many wings of this benevolent idea of free thought. Apart from

these, cinema today serves as one of the most significant contrivance of the propaganda of free thought and reasoning.

Whether Censorship is Permitted

In different countries, films are censored to monitor for varying levels of social and political issues, the exhibition of which can be connoted as disturbing for the people. Violence, sexual content, abusive language, drug use, abusive content, revolutionary content, and human rights violations are common factors that come under the censorship. In India, under the Cinematograph Act of 1952, there is a very little scope of censorship. Nowhere in the Act does the Board have been vested with the power to censor the motion pictures beyond the specific conditions provided under the ground of reasonable restriction and as per the provision under section 5(B) of the Act.

Only if the motion picture or the part/parts of motion picture stand in violation of section 5(B) of the Act can the Board ask the applicant to review and modify the objected part of the movie. However, the powers granted to the CBFC under the Act has been widely misused as on a number of occasions it has gone beyond its statutory powers to over-regulate cinema which clearly stands in violation of the fundamental spirit of freedom of thought and expression.

It is vital to note that the power of the Board under the Act extends only to regulation of the film through certification. Ideally, the CFBC's prime and only duty should be to ensure that proper certificate for exhibition must be given to films subject to reasonable scrutiny. However, in many cases, the stand taken by the Central Board of Film Certification has been highly questionable and one attacking the very base of expression of thoughts and ideas.

Conclusion

Cinema being an important instrument of expression of ideas and free thoughts must remain unrestricted from any kind of censorship. Restriction of any kind must not infringe upon the basic human right of expressing one's view in the community

of civilized societies. However at the same time one must keep in mind the practical realities of the society in which such ideas are broadcast. The peace and security of the society should not be disturbed in the process of expression of one's thoughts.

Since cinema as a public expression can influence the society at large, caution must be taken while exhibiting the film to avoid any kind of chaos and threat to national security. Henceforth, a balance must be maintained between the right of expression and the duty to maintain peace in the society. The Certification Board must take a balanced approach while reviewing a film and must take into account that the harmony between freedom of expression and sense of security and peace in the society, is maintained.

Climate and Freedom of Expression

Glossary

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| 1. expression | - / ɪksprəʃn / - | action or process of showing or making known (a feeling/ an opinion, etc) by words, looks, actions. etc. |
| 2. enthrall | - / ɪnəʊ: l / - | captivate; capture the whole attention of somebody; please greatly |
| 3. enchant | - / ɪntʃə:nt / - | fill somebody with great delight |
| 4. entertain | - / ɪntəteɪn / - | receive somebody as a guest; provide food and drink for somebody, esp. in one's home |
| 5. insidious | - / ɪnsɪdiəs / - | spreading or acting gradually and unnoticed but with harmful effects. |

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| 6. inception | - / ɪnseɪʃn / - | start or beginning of something |
| 7. depict | - / dɪpɪkt / - | show somebody or something as a picture; portray |
| 8. introspection | - / ɪntrəspekʃn / - | examining or being concerned with one's own thoughts, feelings and motives |
| 9. miniature | - / mɪniətʃə / - | very small model of something |
| 10. transformation | - / trænʃəmeɪʃn / - | complete change of appearance or character |
| 11. revolution | - / revəlu:ʃn / - | (instance of the) overthrow of a system of government, esp by force |
| 12. vehement | - / vi:əmənt / - | passionate; showing or caused by strong feeling |
| 13. attribute | - / ə'trɪbjʊ:t / n | / æ'trɪbjʊ: t/n - (n)
quality regarded as a natural or typical part of somebody or something |
| 14. restriction | - / rɪ'strɪkʃn / - | putting a limit on somebody or something; limitation |
| 15. encompass | - / ɪn'kʌmpəs / - | include or comprise something |
| 16. benevolent | - / bɪnevələnt / - | charitable; friendly and helpful |
| 17. contrivance | - / kən'traɪvəns / - | complicated or deceitful plan |

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| 18. propaganda | - / ,prɒpəgændə / - | publicity that is intended to spread ideas or information which will persuade or convince people |
| 19. monitor | - / 'mɒnɪtə / - | make continuous observation of something |
| 20. abusive | - / ə'bjʊ:sɪv / - | insulting; criticizing harshly and rudely |
| 21. revolutionary | - / ,revəlu: sənəri / - | of political revolution involving complete or drastic change |
| 22. censorship | - / 'sensəʃɪp / - | act or policy of censoring books, etc. |
| 23. cinematography | - / sɪnəmətɒgrəfi / - | art or science of making motion - picture films |
| 24. statutory | - / stætʃutəri / - | fixed, done or required by statute |
| 25. fundamental | - / fʌndə'mentl / - | essential; basic; primary |
| 26. certification | - / ,sə: tɪfɪkəʃn / - | action of certifying (formal declaration) |
| 27. scrutiny | - / skru: tɪni / - | careful and through examination |
| 28. infringe | - / ɪnfrɪndʒ / - | break (a rule, an agreement, etc.) |
| 29. exhibit | - / ɪgzɪbɪt / - | display something for the public |
| 30. peace | - / pi: s / - | state of freedom from war or violence; state of harmony |
| 31. harmony | - / 'hɑ:məni / - | agreement (of feelings, interests, opinions, etc); pleasing combination of related things |

Questions (Language Work)

- Correct the spelling of the following words:

(a) insedius	(b) encompass
(c) maniter	(d) inception
(e) infring	
- Rearrange the following into meaningful words:

(a) spxesnoire	(b) ectosprtnioin
(c) hrsecnosip	(d) urcsynit
(e) acepe	
- Add suitable prefix or suffix to the following words:

(a) depict	(b) transform
(c) censor	(d) statutory
(e) peace	
- Fill in the blanks with correct choice of words:

(a) Examining one's own thoughts is called _____

(i) introspection	(ii) transformation
(iii) vehement	(iv) inception

(b) Making continuous _____ of something is known as monitoring.

(i) study	(ii) analysis
(iii) observation	(iv) research

(c) Formal declaration of a film is called _____

(i) Registration	(ii) certification
(iii) recognition	(iv) approval

(d) Publicity of anything is called _____

(i) benevolent	(ii) attribute
(iii) statutory	(iv) propaganda

(e) The word 'cinematography' is pronounced as _____

(i) / ,sɪmɪlɪtɔgrəfi /	(ii) / ,sɪnəmətɔgrəfi /
(iii) / ,sɪnɪmətɔ: grɑ:fi /	(iv) / ,sɪnəmeta:grɔfi /