

## Curbing film piracy

PASSED by Parliament, the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill 2023 ticks the right boxes, mostly for the film industry which has time and again flagged the issue of unauthorised recording and exhibition of films causing huge losses. The crackdown on film piracy seeks to address these longstanding concerns. Piracy will be a criminal violation inviting stringent fines and imprisonment. The punishment can be up to three years in prison, a fine of up to 5 per cent of the production cost of the film, or both. There are also provisions to curb the transmission of pirated film content on the Internet. The Information and Broadcasting Minister has asserted that piracy is like cancer and this legislation will uproot it. However, much would depend on the enforcement mechanisms that are put in place.

The Bill expands the range of age ratings available to the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC), which clears films for public exhibition. The three new categories are recommendatory markers, meant for parents to consider whether children should view a particular film. In its 2021 version, the Bill allowed the Centre to make the CBFC re-examine films already cleared by it. Following fierce resistance, this provision has been omitted. The 10-year validity of censor board certificates has been modified for perpetuity. It marks the end of revisionary powers.



Curbing digital piracy of films remains a challenge. Illicit copying and unauthorised downloading of content are rampant in the country. Tackling the problem at its origin is the key for the film industry, as understands the reasons behind the inclination towards piracy. Studies indicate that it's a behavioural trait, even as the cost factor plays a big role. A plausible solution is offering legal content at reasonable prices, rendering piracy unappealing. [Practice Exercise]

- **Mark** (verb) – Indicate, show, demonstrate, exhibit, be a sign of संकेत करना
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

## Vocabulary

1. **Curb** (verb) – Restrain, control, limit, curtail, reduce, check नियंत्रण रखना
2. **Piracy** (noun) – the unauthorized use or reproduction of another's work चोरी
3. **Tick the right box** (phrase) – To meet or fit the criteria or expectations मानदंडों या अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना या फिट होना
4. **Time and again** (phrase) – on very many occasions; repeatedly. बार बार
5. **Flag** (verb) – Highlight, indicate, signal, mark, label सूचित करना
6. **Exhibition** (noun) – Display, showcase, showing, presentation, exposition प्रदर्शन
7. **Crackdown** (on) (noun) – Clampdown, suppression, restraint, restriction नियंत्रण, कार्रवाई
8. **Seek** (verb) – Try, aim, endeavour, effort, प्रयास करना
9. **Address** (verb) – Deal with, attend to, tackle, confront, निपटाना
10. **Longstanding** (adjective) – Prolonged, extended, lasting, persistent दीर्घकालिक
11. **Concern** (noun) – Issue, matter, topic, subject matter समस्या
12. **Violation** (noun) – Breach, infringement, transgression, breaking उल्लंघन
13. **Stringent** (adjective) – Strict, severe, rigorous, tough कठोर
14. **Imprisonment** (noun) – Confinement, incarceration, detention बंदी
15. **Prison** (noun) – Jail, penitentiary, detention center जेल
16. **Provision** (noun) – Provisioning, supplying, arrangement, preparation प्रावधान
17. **Transmission** (noun) – Conveyance, transfer, passing on, spread, प्रेषण
18. **Pirated** (adjective) – Bootlegged, illegal, unauthorized, copied अवैध रूप से प्रतिलिपि बनाई गई
19. **Assert** (verb) – Declare, state, affirm, claim जोर देकर कहना
20. **Uproot** (verb) – Eradicate, remove, eliminate, exterminate उखाड़ फेंकना
21. **Enforcement** (noun) – Implementation, execution, imposition प्रवर्तन
22. **Mechanism** (noun) – Procedure, process, system तंत्र
23. **Put in place** (phrase) – Implement, establish, set up, introduce स्थापित करना
24. **Expand** (verb) – Extend, increase, enlarge, broaden विस्तार करना

25. **Marker** (noun) – Sign, indicator, symbol, signal सूचक
26. **Following** (preposition) – After, in the wake of, at the back of बाद में
27. **Fierce** (adjective) – Intense, aggressive, ferocious, vehement, violent उग्र
28. **Resistance** (noun) – Opposition, defiance, objection, dissent प्रतिरोध
29. **Omit** (verb) – Exclude, leave out, skip, neglect छोड़ देना
30. **Perpetuity** (noun) – Forever, eternity, infinity, unendingness अनंतकाल के लिए, शाश्वतता
31. **Revisionary** (adjective) – Relating to revising or amendments संशोधन संबंधित
32. **Illicit** (adjective) – Illegal, forbidden, unauthorized अवैध
33. **Rampant** (adjective) – Uncontrolled, widespread, unchecked अनियंत्रित
34. **Key** (noun) – Solution, answer, clue, code कुंजी/समाधान
35. **Inclination** (noun) – Tendency, propensity, predisposition, liking प्रवृत्ति/ झुकाव
36. **Trait** (noun) – Characteristic, feature, quality, attribute विशेषता
37. **Play a role** (phrase) – Contribute, be instrumental in, participate भूमिका निभाना
38. **Plausible** (adjective) – Believable, credible, acceptable, feasible संभावना जनक
39. **Reasonable** (adjective) – Inexpensive, affordable, cheap, moderate, economical उचित
40. **Render** (verb) – Make, cause to be, turn into , provide, give बना देना
41. **Unappealing** (adjective) – Unattractive, displeasing, off-putting, disagreeable, unlikable अनाकर्षक

## Summary of the Editorial

1. The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill 2023 has been passed by Parliament to address film piracy issues.
2. The film industry has raised concerns about unauthorized recording and exhibition of films causing significant losses.
3. The Bill aims to crackdown on film piracy, making it a criminal violation with stringent fines and imprisonment.
4. Punishment for piracy can include up to three years in prison or a fine of up to 5% of the film's production cost, or both.
5. Provisions are included to curb the transmission of pirated film content on the Internet.
6. The Information and Broadcasting Minister compares piracy to cancer and believes this legislation will uproot it.
7. The effectiveness of the Bill will depend on the enforcement mechanisms implemented.
8. The Bill expands the range of age ratings available to the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC).
9. Three new categories of age ratings are introduced as recommendatory markers for parents to consider before children view a film.
10. The Bill omits a previously proposed provision that would have allowed the Centre to re-examine films already cleared by the CBFC.
11. The 10-year validity of censor board certificates has been modified to be valid perpetually, ending revisionary powers.
12. Curbing digital piracy remains a challenge, as illicit copying and unauthorized downloading are prevalent in the country.
13. The film industry should address the root causes behind the inclination towards piracy, including behavioral traits and cost factors.
14. Offering legal content at reasonable prices is suggested as a plausible solution to render piracy unappealing.
15. The successful implementation of the Bill and effective anti-piracy measures will be crucial for the film industry's protection and growth.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Based on the passage, which of the following statements best captures the main objective of the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill 2023?** [Editorial Page]
  - A. To support the cinematic representation of films.
  - B. To ensure stricter regulation of film content on the Internet.
  - C. To address film piracy by implementing stringent penalties.
  - D. To revise the percentage of production costs for films.
2. **Based on the information provided, which of the following best represents the author's sentiment towards the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill 2023?**
  - A. Indifferent
  - B. Supportive
  - C. Opposed
  - D. Skeptical
3. **How does the author suggest the film industry might curb the issue of digital piracy?**
  - A. By increasing the age ratings for movies
  - B. By re-examining films that have already been cleared by the CBFC
  - C. By offering legal content at reasonable prices
  - D. By ending the revisionary powers of the censor board
4. **Which one of the following statements best summarizes the author's position on the changes made to the Bill related to the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC)?**
  - A. The Bill's introduction of new age ratings makes film viewing restrictive for the youth.
  - B. The Bill has made significant strides in curbing digital piracy.
  - C. The 2021 version of the Bill was more effective in managing film certifications.
  - D. The Bill has evolved, focusing on clearer age rating categorizations and relinquishing its control over already cleared films.
5. **What tone does the passage predominantly convey about the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill 2023?**
  - A. Dismissive
  - B. Neutral
  - C. Praise
  - D. Skeptical
6. **According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?**
  - A. The Bill introduced three new age rating categories meant for parental guidance.
  - B. The 2021 version of the Bill gave the Centre power to make the CBFC re-examine already cleared films.
  - C. The Bill claims that high costs are the sole reason behind the inclination towards piracy.
  - D. The 10-year validity of censor board certificates has been changed to perpetual validity.
7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

She could easily eat the \_\_\_\_\_ biryani by herself.

  - A. haul
  - B. whole

- C. hall  
D. hole
8. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word
- A. Dearth  
B. Acceptible  
C. Corrupt  
D. Barely
9. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.  
**A place where airplanes are kept for maintenance**
- A. Hanger  
B. Scullery  
C. Hangar  
D. Aviary
10. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
- A. Sufficeint  
B. Syrup  
C. Superior  
D. Shrubbery
11. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. My grandmother always went to school with me because the school was attached to the temple.  
Q. When we both finished, we would be back together.  
R. While the children sat in rows on either side of the verandah singing the alphabet or prayer in chorus, my grandmother sat inside reading the scriptures.  
S. The priest taught us the alphabet and the morning prayer.
- A. QRSP                      B.PSRQ                      C.SRQP                      D.PRQS
12. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- A. He later tried to franchise his restaurant.  
B. Colonel Harland Sanders' real-life story of being disappointed numerous times in his life and still making his ambition come true late in life is truly motivating.  
C. He began selling chicken at the age of 40, but his dream of opening a restaurant was repeatedly denied owing to conflicts and wars.  
D. He is a seventh-grade dropout who tried many things in life but found them bitter.
- A. BCDA                      B.BDCA                      C.BDAC                      D. BACD
13. **Identify the option that arranges the given parts in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- a) In Shakespeare's hands, English drama  
b) that first shone forth in his early history plays  
c) William Shakespeare is considered as the greatest dramatist and poet of English language.  
d) achieved a matchless brilliance

- A. c,a,d,b      B. d,b,a,c      C. a,b,c,d      D. b,c,a,d

14. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**

- P. December and ends early March are both events as diverse and sweet and stupid as life itself.
- Q. In the 1960s, American artist Claes Oldenburg said, "I am for an art that takes its form from the lines of life itself, that twists and extends and spits and drips and is heavy and coarse and blunt and sweet and stupid as life itself".
- R. The India Art Fair in Delhi scheduled for mid-February and the Kochi Biennale which began late.
- S. Two major art events in India endorse Oldenburg's view of art.

- A. QSPR      B. PSRQ      C. QSRP      D. PQSR

15. **Select the most appropriate phrasal verb to fill in the blank.**

The driver very subtly \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic violation he committed

- A. Ironed through  
B. Ironed in  
C. Ironed out  
D. Ironed side

**Comprehension**

**In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.**

Colonialism had a great impact on the lives of the aboriginal Australians who were eventually (1) \_\_\_\_\_ by the whites with all power and privilege. The colonisers turned their land into rubbish pits and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ sites for their own betterment. The aborigines were often (3) \_\_\_\_\_ as sub-humans with low status and dirty habits. The whites not only displaced the tribes off their homeland but also (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the beauty and balance of the natural world. An increase in deforestation and destruction of traditional land led (5) \_\_\_\_\_ like emu, eagle, and kangaroo, among many others to dwindle over time.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

16. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.**

- A. caught  
B. understood  
C. subjugated  
D. raised

17. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.**

- A. dating  
B. construction  
C. halting  
D. recreation

18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.**

- A. created

- B. perceived
  - C. received
  - D. led
19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.**
- A. destroyed
  - B. climbed
  - C. utilised
  - D. fed
20. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 5.**
- A. fauna
  - B. pets
  - C. thugs
  - D. homies



## Answers

1. C    2.B    3.C    4. D    5.B    6. C    7. B    8.B    9.C    10.A    11.B  
12. B    13.A    14.C    15.C    16.C    17.B    18.B    19.A    20.A

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

1. **C) To address film piracy by implementing stringent penalties.**

The passage mentions that the film industry has repeatedly brought up the issue of unauthorized recording and exhibition of films, which results in huge losses. The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill 2023 seeks to tackle this problem by making piracy a criminal offense, enforcing stringent fines, and imprisonment for violators. The bill also has provisions to curb the transmission of pirated content online. Therefore, the main objective of the bill is to address film piracy by implementing stringent penalties.

2. **B) Supportive**

The passage highlights the benefits of the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill 2023, indicating its positive steps for the film industry which has been affected by unauthorized recordings and piracy. Phrases like "ticks the right boxes", "seeks to address these longstanding concerns", and "crackdown on film piracy" all imply a favorable or supportive stance by the author towards the bill. Even though the last sentence hints at a conditional outcome ("much would depend on the enforcement mechanisms"), it doesn't necessarily indicate skepticism but rather an acknowledgment of the importance of execution.

3. **C) By offering legal content at reasonable prices**

The passage mentions that "Tackling the problem [of digital piracy] at its origin is the key for the film industry, as is understanding the reasons behind the inclination towards piracy." It then goes on to state that a possible solution to this issue is to "offer legal content at reasonable prices," which would make piracy less attractive. This indicates that the author believes one effective way to address the issue is by adjusting the pricing of legal content. Options A, B, and D do not specifically address the problem of digital piracy as described in the passage.

4. **D. The Bill has evolved, focusing on clearer age rating categorizations and relinquishing its control over already cleared films.**

The passage details the changes made to the Bill related to CBFC. It talks about the introduction of new age rating categories which are intended to guide parents. Additionally, it mentions that the provision allowing the Centre to make the CBFC re-examine films already cleared by it was omitted due to resistance. The Bill's evolution to make censor board certificates perpetual is also mentioned. While the passage does discuss digital piracy, it doesn't indicate that the Bill made significant strides in that area. Hence, option D is the most comprehensive and accurate summary of the author's position on the Bill's changes.

5. **B) Neutral**

The passage provides information about the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill 2023 without overtly praising or criticizing it. It offers an objective view of the bill's provisions, its intentions,

and the concerns associated with film piracy. While it does recognize the bill's potential benefits, it also acknowledges the challenges of curbing digital piracy. The overall tone, therefore, is neutral.

6. **C) The Bill claims that high costs are the sole reason behind the inclination towards piracy.** The passage does state that cost plays a significant role in the inclination towards piracy, but it also mentions that it's a behavioral trait. Therefore, the Bill doesn't claim that high costs are the sole reason.
7. B) 'Whole' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "whole" का अर्थ होता है पूरा। इस context में, वह पूरी बिरयानी खा सकती है, जिसका मतलब है वह पूरी थाली बिरयानी खा सकती है। 'Haul' का अर्थ होता है भारी सामग्री को खींचना, 'Hall' का अर्थ होता है एक बड़ा कमरा या भवन, और 'Hole' का अर्थ होता है छेद, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Whole' should be used because it means complete or entire. In this context, it implies she could eat the entire plate of biryani. Whereas, 'Haul' means to drag or pull with effort, 'Hall' refers to a large room or building, and 'Hole' means a gap or opening, which don't fit in this context.

8. B) The correct spelling of the word is "**Acceptable**." The word "acceptable" is spelled with "-able" at the end, not "-ible"
9. C) **Hangar**  
Hangar - A place where airplanes are kept for maintenance. एक स्थान जहाँ विमानों को मरम्मत के लिए रखा जाता है।  
Scullery: A scullery is a small room connected to the kitchen used for washing dishes and kitchen utensils. स्कैलरी रसोई से जुड़ा एक छोटा कमरा है जिसका उपयोग बर्तन और रसोई के बर्तन धोने के लिए किया जाता है।  
Aviary: An aviary is a large enclosure for keeping birds, often used for exhibition and breeding purposes पक्षियों को रखने के लिए एक बड़ा घेरा है, जिसका उपयोग अक्सर प्रदर्शनी और प्रजनन उद्देश्यों के लिए किया जाता है।  
Hanger: A hanger is a device used for hanging clothes. हैंगर एक उपकरण है जिसका उपयोग कपड़े लटकाने के लिए किया जाता है।

10. A) The correct spelling is "**Sufficient**," not "**Sufficeint**." Sufficient means having enough or being adequate for a particular purpose.  
The other options are correctly spelled  
**Syrup** – A thick, sweet liquid usually made from sugar and water, often used as a topping or in beverages.  
**Superior** – Higher in rank, quality, or importance; better or greater.

**Shrubbery** (झाड़ीदार) – A collection of shrubs, typically used for ornamental purposes in landscaping

11. **B) PSRQ**

**P:** This sentence provides a context about the protagonist's routine of going to school with their grandmother.

**S:** This line tells us about the activity that happens in school, i.e., learning the alphabet and the morning prayer from a priest. The use of "us" connects it to the previous statement where the protagonist and possibly other children went to the school.

**R:** This sentence elaborates on the activities described in S.

**Q:** This sentence makes sense as a conclusion as it wraps up the events of the day. "We both" refers to the protagonist and the grandmother

12. **B) BDCA**

**B-D:** Sentence B introduces "Colonel Harland Sanders" and talks about his story of facing disappointments and still achieving his ambition. Sentence D provides details about his background, making it a logical continuation of B.

**D-C:** After talking about Sanders' challenges in life in sentence D, sentence C provides a specific instance by discussing how he began selling chicken and faced challenges in opening a restaurant.

**C-A:** Sentence C ends with the idea of his dream of opening a restaurant being denied, while sentence A starts with what he did later, which is trying to franchise his restaurant. The flow is natural, going from the challenge faced to the subsequent action taken.

13. **A) c,a,d,b**

**c-a:** Sentence C introduces William Shakespeare as the greatest dramatist. Sentence A mentions what happened "In Shakespeare's hands", which is a direct continuation. Essentially, it's expanding on the idea of Shakespeare's influence.

**a-d:** After introducing what happened with English drama in Shakespeare's hands (Sentence A), Sentence D provides the conclusion that it "achieved a matchless brilliance."

**d-b:** After stating that the English drama achieved brilliance (Sentence D), Sentence B gives more specifics, mentioning when this brilliance first manifested: "in his early history plays".

14. **C) QSRP**

**Q:** This sentence provides a quote from American artist Claes Oldenburg. It lays the foundation for the following sentences by defining a specific view of art.

**S:** It introduces two major art events in India. The mention of Oldenburg's view in this sentence connects it to sentence Q.

**R:** This sentence provides more specific details about the two art events mentioned in sentence S, making it logical to follow S.

**P:** This sentence seems to be a continuation of the previous one, explaining the timeframe and characteristics of the art events. In sentence P it connects with mid Feb and late December.

15. **C. Ironed out**

The driver very subtly ironed out the traffic violation he committed.

डाइवर ने बहुत सूक्ष्मता से वह यातायात उल्लंघन को सुधार दिया जिसे उसने किया।

The phrasal verb "ironed out" typically means to resolve or work out an issue or problem. The usage in this context suggests the driver managed or handled the situation subtly.

16. C) 'Subjugated' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "'Subjugated' " का अर्थ होता है किसी को अधीन कर लेना या वश में कर लेना। जबकि 'caught' का अर्थ है पकड़ लेना, 'understood' का अर्थ है समझना, और 'raised' का अर्थ है पालना या बड़ा करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

➤ 'Subjugated' should be used because it means to bring under domination or control, especially by conquest. Whereas, 'caught' implies capturing or seizing, 'understood' means to comprehend, and 'raised' denotes nurturing or elevating, which don't fit in this context.

17. B) 'Construction' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "construction" का अर्थ होता है निर्माण या बनावट। जबकि 'Dating' का अर्थ है तारीख निर्धारित करना या साथ में जाना, 'Halting' का अर्थ है ठहराव या विराम, और 'Recreation' का अर्थ है मनोरंजन या आराम, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

➤ 'Construction' should be used because it refers to the building or making of something. Whereas, 'Dating' implies determining age or going out together, 'Halting' means stopping or pausing, and 'Recreation' refers to entertainment or relaxation, which don't fit in this context.

18. B) 'Perceived' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "perceived" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को किसी विशेष तरह से देखना या समझना। जबकि 'Created' का अर्थ है बनाना, 'Received' का अर्थ है प्राप्त करना, और 'Led' का अर्थ है मार्गदर्शन करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

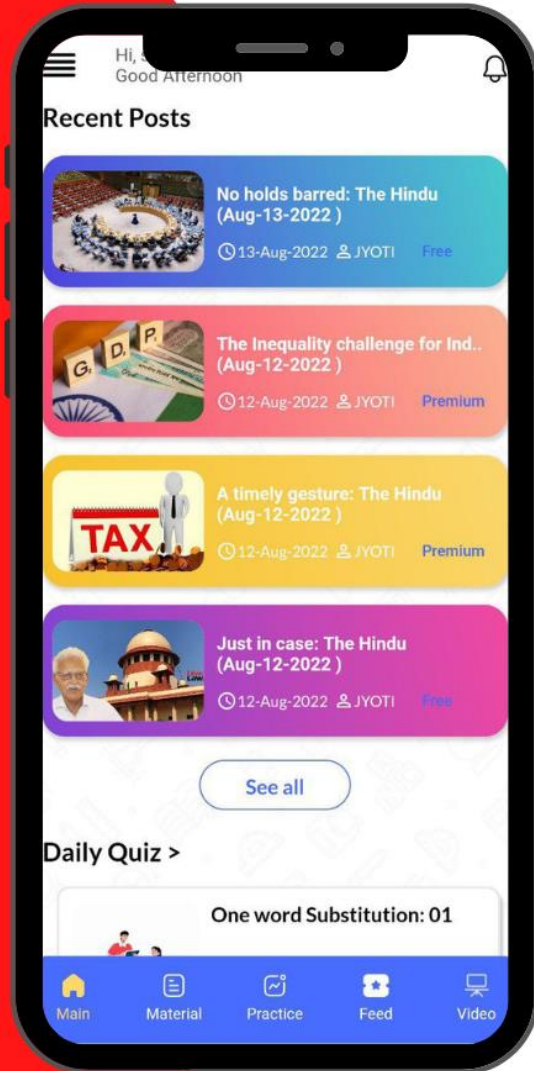
➤ 'Perceived' should be used because it means to view or understand something in a particular way. Whereas, 'Created' means to make, 'Received' means to get, and 'Led' implies guiding or showing the way, which don't fit in this context.

19. A) 'destroyed' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "destroyed" का अर्थ होता है कुछ को नष्ट कर देना। पाठ में यह स्पष्ट है कि अबोरिजिनलों की भूमि और प्राकृतिक संसार को नुकसान पहुंचाया गया। 'climbed', 'utilised', और 'fed' इस context में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे नष्ट करने की भावना को प्रकट नहीं करते।

➤ 'destroyed' should be used because it means to cause harm or ruin something. In the passage, it's clear that the land and natural world of the aboriginals were harmed. 'climbed', 'utilised', and 'fed' do not convey the sense of causing harm, making them unsuitable in this context.

20. A) 'Fauna' का use होगा क्योंकि "fauna" का अर्थ होता है क्षेत्र या स्थल के जीवन का संदर्भ में जानवरों का समूह। जबकि 'Pets' का अर्थ है पालतू जानवर, 'Thugs' का अर्थ है उपद्रवी तत्व और 'Homies' का अर्थ है दोस्त या सहपाठी, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Fauna' should be used because it refers to the animals of a particular region or habitat. Whereas, 'Pets' refers to domesticated animals, 'Thugs' implies disruptive elements, and 'Homies' refers to friends or peers, which don't fit in this context.



# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

