

**Passage 1**

Chief Justice of India Sharad Arvind Bobde on Thursday said that the coronavirus crisis created a new kind of inequality, making access to justice dependent on access to technology, Bar and Bench reported. Courts in India have been holding virtual hearings due to the pandemic.

Bobde, while speaking at an event organised by the Supreme Court to mark Constitution Day, said that courts “simply didn't exist” for a large section people who had no access to technology. “The virus spurred an inequality,” the chief justice said. “It made access to justice dependent on access to technology. Those who did not have access to technology did not have access to justice.”

The chief justice added: “It was very unfortunate to have visited districts in India to be told that for a large section which do not have access to technology, courts simply don't exist.”

Bobde said that due to the coronavirus crisis, the courts had to either switch to virtual hearings or shut down completely, The Indian Express reported. He added that the courts had to hear cases related to migrant workers, handling of the bodies of coronavirus patients, treatment costs and shortcomings in the handling of the health crisis.

Bobde appealed to Information Technology and Communications Minister Ravi Shankar Prasad to help eliminate the technology-related inequality. He said that the Supreme Court had set up kiosks and mobiles with internet connection for lawyers and litigants in several districts, but added that more efforts had to be made, according to Bar and Bench.

Prasad, who was also a part of the event, praised the courts for their work amid the crisis. “I have to commend the judiciary during these times,” he said. “The Supreme Court has heard and disposed of or is in the process of hearing close to 30,000 cases digitally. High Courts have heard 13.76 lakh cases digitally. Districts courts have heard 35.93 lakh cases digitally.”

[Excerpt from an Article published in Scroll.in, dated November 27, 2020]

- Which of the following can be inferred from the above passage?
  - Large chunk of the Indian population are still denied of basic public services.
  - CJI express disappointment over the current situation of Indian judiciary.
  - Lack of technology is main reason behind large number of pending cases.
  - Bar and bench should take a strong step over the issue of untimely delivery justice.
- How Ravi Shankar Prasad does responds to the justice Bobde appeal?
  - By criticizing the Bobde appeal.
  - By refuting the claim made about technological compulsion.
  - By agreeing with his appeal.
  - All of the above.
- The phrase “Bobde said that due to the corona virus crisis, the courts had to either switch to virtual hearings or shut down completely, The Indian Express reported. He added that the courts had to hear cases related to migrant workers, handling of the bodies of corona virus patients, treatment costs and shortcomings in the handling of the health crisis” acts which of the following in context with justice Bobde's claim.
  - It act as a buffer between IT Ministry and Indian Judiciary.
  - It act as a main conclusion for IT Minister claim.
  - It acts as a evidence to support justice Bobde point of view.
  - It is an analogy to support justice Bobde appeal.
- Which of the following must be true according to the above passage?
  - The technology will not be a hurdle when it comes to justice in future.
  - Indian government should work to improve technological outreach.
  - Indian government shall work in accordance with the Indian judiciary.
  - None of these.

5. Which of the following strengthens the Justice Bobde view?
- I. Chances of improvement are very less.
  - II. He is optimistic about the future.
  - III. Technology deprivation will always be hurdle when it comes to virtual judiciary operation.
- (a) Only I  
(b) Only II  
(c) Only III  
(d) All of the above.

### Passage 2

According to the report by news agency Reuters, China has started importing Indian rice for the first time in at least three decades due to tightening supplies and an offer from India of sharply discounted prices.

China is the biggest importer of rice, whereas India is the world's biggest exporter of the crop. The neighbouring country imports around 4 million tonnes of rice annually, however, it had avoided purchases from India citing quality issues.

The development comes amid the growing tensions between two countries at LAC in eastern Ladakh, where both have been locked in a stand-off for several months.

"For the first time China has made rice purchases. They may increase buying next year after seeing the quality of Indian crop," B.V. Krishna Rao, the president of the Rice Exporters Association, was quoted as saying by news agency Reuters.

The contract locked by traders is to export 100,000 tonnes of broken rice for Dec-February shipments at around \$300 per tonne, industry officials told.

Thailand, Vietnam, Myanmar and Pakistan are China's traditional suppliers, however, the countries have limited surplus supplies for export and were quoting at least \$30 per tonne more compared with Indian prices, the rice trade officials have said.

[Excerpts from a news article published in HW news]

6. Which of the following reasoning followed in the passage about rice imported by china?
- (a) Stating a general principal that is incompatible with the conclusion of the argument.
  - (b) Going against the general trend.
  - (c) Undermining its own credibility regarding export of at discounted price.
  - (d) Drawing an analogy to strengthen the disputed claim.
7. Which of following must be true in context of the above paragraph?
- (a) Exporting rice from India will cost heavy to Chinese exchequers.
  - (b) Apart from other rice exporters used provided better quality of rice at lower rate.
  - (c) Although importing rice from India for china is unusual, it is definitely a blessing in disguise.
  - (d) China may continue to import rice from India.
8. Which of the following can be inferred from the B. V. Rao statement?
- (a) Any country which will suffer rice shortage will export rice from India.
  - (b) India seems automatic choice for international community when it comes to import of food grain.
  - (c) Both option (a) & (b).
  - (d) Any country can refute its normal modus operandi to justify need of hour.

### Passage 2

Should journalists not be patriots? That is a simplistic question. Any journalist is a private citizen too and can be as patriotic as the next person, but has to clearly demarcate the personal and the professional. A certain distance is essential – from power, from ideology, and yes, from

flag-waving. A journalist's job is posing questions, not just to those in power but also to institutions, whether they be corporate or political. And report the answers to the public.

Public interest is a nebulous term but at the very least it should mean 'what is in the interest of the public'. And information about those in positions of power and authority is of interest – if stories about the latest acquisitions of the army, or how our 'brave soldiers' fought the Chinese on the Line of Actual Control (LAC) can be reported. Why not about weapons failure or the loss of territory to the Chinese? Or, human rights' transgressions by Indian soldiers, as we have seen in Kashmir and the North East. How does that in any way undermine our faith in the armed forces?

Similarly, getting prickly about world reactions about India as 'outside interference' is not the journalists' job. The US and many Western countries used to lecture India about human rights – it grated because the US often kept silent about worse abuses in nations where it had interests. But human rights are no longer an internal matter of a country.

India had in the past expressed concern about the demolition of houses belonging to Pakistani Hindus, even though they were not Indian citizens. This government, with its avowed pro-Hindu policies, has assumed the role of a protector of Hindus around the world, but this too amounts to interference in the matters of other countries.

[Excerpts from an opinion published in The WIRE].

9. Which of the following can be inferred from the second paragraph in the above passage?
  - (a) Certain thing cannot go in public about those in power because of security reasons.
  - (b) Both positive and negative aspect should be reported.
  - (c) Journalist should not question those who are in power.
  - (d) Office bearer should be held responsible defaming of the government.
10. Which of the following assumption is true according to the above passage?
  - (a) Being patriotic does not determine the credibility of a journalist.
  - (b) Both being patriotic and being professional are of equal importance.
  - (c) Both a & b
  - (d) Being patriotic holds greater value being law abiding citizen.
11. Which of the following must be true in context of above passage?
  - (a) Human right is not an international matter.
  - (b) Powerful countries around the globe must interfere when it comes human right violation.
  - (c) Human right violation is an issue which should be entertained only by united nation.
  - (d) None of the above.
12. What role does the phrase "getting prickly about world reactions about India as 'outside interference' is not the journalists' job" plays in main point of the passage.
  - (a) It acts as fact to undermine the main point.
  - (b) It acts an evidence to strengthen the overall idea of the passage.
  - (c) It address the conflict of interest in context of the passage
  - (d) It is the inference drawn from the passage.
13. Which of the following if true will strengthen the overall idea of the passage?
  - (a) Journalism will suffer if the current trend continues.
  - (b) Journalist should not compromise when it a matter of outsider interference.
  - (c) Human right does not matter for journalism point of view.
  - (d) None of these