

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Passage 1

India's criminal justice regime is beset with problems which seem ingrained in not only the constitutive fabric of institutions, but also in the psyche of their functionaries. Much like we have learned to live with the pandemic, we must learn to live with such problems. As Professor Andrew Ashworth said, "A just and coherent criminal justice system is an unrealistic expectation of the people". It is not our case that we must stop attempting to rid ourselves of such problems, but to ensure that our institutional responses reflect an acceptance of the depth of their roots.

The first such problem is the disposal of pending cases. There are more than 4.4 crore cases pending before the judiciary. It is unlikely that this problem will go away any time soon. Second, justice mechanisms will remain inaccessible to marginalised classes of citizens. As Amartya Sen said, our justice system follows a transcendental institutionalist approach where the focus is on getting the institutional arrangements right without regard to the world that emerges from such arrangement. In such a world, where the focus has been upon institution building rather than capacity building, marginalisation of vulnerable sections of society is inevitable.

The third is the problem of abuse of power by the police. The colonial mindset with which the institution was created is persistent. It determines and governs the manner in which the police discharge their functions. Our stress on crime control values too promotes such abuse of power. To hope that such abuse will end is just wishful thinking unless we are prepared to overhaul the police system overnight. Fourth, crime prevention is a utopian goal of our criminal justice system. Achieving a hundred per cent rate of success in crime prevention through either laws or policing is an unattainable ideal. Successive [1] research studies have shown that higher punishment has little impact on lowering crime rates. Similarly, initiatives such as community policing mechanisms and situational crime prevention are yet to deliver any concrete results.

Fifth, diversionary principles in the treatment of offenders are yet to materialise. Even as several Law Commissions and committees have recommended non-custodial measures of punishment of offenders, these are yet to translate into practice. Even when we have a problem of overcrowding of prisons, custodial punishments are seen by the governments as a more effective measure.

Accepting these problems as assumptions is likely to have a favourable impact on the way we plan our institutional reforms and responses. To illustrate, if we accept that our institutional arrangements cannot guarantee access to justice for the most vulnerable sections of society, our approach would automatically shift towards building the capacity of such sections to tap into the criminal justice system. Similarly, it is only when we assume that abuse of power by the police is not going anywhere and that imposing mere ethical obligations on police officers will not resolve the problem can we move into the realm of developing independent investigative procedures and stern punitive sanctions against errant police officers. If we accept that the problem of pendency of cases has acquired such huge proportions that we cannot dispose of all of these cases in 10 lifetimes, maybe we would be able to rein in our tendency to over-criminalise conduct. Any and all recommendations made by researchers and reformists must be made after considering these problems to be a reality.

Any project aimed at criminal justice reform must instead accept the problems we have as assumptions. Only then can we shift the discourse to bringing about holistic reforms in our criminal justice system.

1. The author's main objective in writing the passage is to
 - (a) Unless an attempt at reforming India's criminal laws questions the power imbalances in the system the exercise will only end up beautifying the facades.
 - (b) Any project aimed at criminal justice reform must accept the problems ingrained in our system instead of wishing them away.
 - (c) Criminal offenders are fundamentally unworthy of the efforts of rehabilitation and that it's good for them to suffer for what they have done without any help or reprieve.
 - (d) The pain of crime victims and their loved ones cannot be ignored and to deny them some feeling of satisfied vengeance could be seen as an object failure of justice system.

2. How does the author, view reforms in criminal laws and criminal justice?
 - (a) The vintage of India's criminal process is a curious feature of its legal system.
 - (b) Reforming criminal laws consisted of only persons belonging to the majority community and from largely privileged backgrounds in terms of their socio-economic status.
 - (c) To plan our institutional reforms and responses we must focus on capacity building rather than institute building.
 - (d) Problems are here to stay unless drastic changes are made concurrently at the institutional, social and individual levels.
3. Which of the following statements is correct about the given passage?
 - (a) Higher punishment has a little impact on lowering crime rates when it talks to prepare the overhaul policing system.
 - (b) The colonial mindset determines and governs the manner in which the police commence their functions.
 - (c) Crime prevention is a main goal of our criminal justice system but to achieve it with hundred percent rate of success through laws or policing is impossible to meet.
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
4. Which word would best fit in [1] to give a complete sense of the sentence?
 - (a) amused
 - (b) contemptuous
 - (c) empirical
 - (d) ascerbic
5. Which of the following best describes the sentence "our justice system follows a transcendental institutionalist approach" mentioned by Amartya Sen?
 - (a) it means in justice as fairness in adopting principles of justice for the basic structure must also adopt guidelines and criteria of public reasons for applying norms.
 - (b) this approach focuses attention both on real political social institutions and on people's behaviour as well as other potential influences affecting the degree of justice existing in a given society.
 - (c) it means that the presence of a remediable injustice may be connect to a large extent to behavioural transgressions rather than institutional defects.
 - (d) none of these

Passage 2

Why is understanding Iran a subject of such great interest to many of us? Perhaps because it allows for a shift in attention from a stereotypical consideration of the Iranian theocracy and Islamic fundamentalism—followed by the question of the country's nuclear ambitions which has dominated the analyses of Iranian politics for the past thirty-two years—to a discussion of Iranian society and its sociological and political actors. These include women's groups, youth and students, intellectuals and some workers' groups, representing a wide spectrum of ideologies, tactics and demands. Some are seeking only minor changes, others serious reforms within the existing system and still others an immediate end to the regime through a revolution.

One way or another, civil society has become the subject of intense debate in Iran today, in part because of the limits of accountability and political decentralization in the country. The key actors in Iranian civil society are most concerned with the structures that mediate between government and citizens; they are as important as were the members of civil society in Poland and Czechoslovakia in the Communist period. Civil society in Iran today does not merely mean running a market economy separate from the state. Rather, it represents an alternative sphere of citizenship which holds a promise of individual autonomy beyond the political and religious sectarian attitudes.

More than serving as just a 'voluntary sector' or a 'charitable sector', Iranian civil society is an 'ethical sector'. It is an everyday effort to feel more at home as a citizen as opposed to being part of a society organized on a theological-political basis. Because of their role in giving meaning to what does not currently exist, the moral responsibility of members of Iranian civil society is

greater than at any other previous time. As such, the idea of civil society has moved to the centre-stage of political discourse in Iran today. Iranians rightly believe that they are witnessing a most fateful turning point in the history of their nation.

It was Iranian civil society that produced the post-electoral events in June 2009 and no one, inside or outside Iran, predicted such a major shift in Iranian politics before it happened. There is common agreement among the demonstrators and civil activists that the main contradiction in contemporary Iran is one between authoritarian violence and democratic nonviolence. This is due to the fact that the protest movement is nonviolent and civil in its methods of creating social change, while simultaneously seeking to infuse an ethical dimension in Iranian politics.

6. Which of the following is not being sought in Iran?
 - (a) End of the regime
 - (b) Serious reforms
 - (c) A secular government
 - (d) None of the above

7. Which of the following has not been mentioned as actors looking for a change in the political scenario of Iran?
 - (a) Women's groups
 - (b) Politicians
 - (c) Youth and students
 - (d) None of the above

8. Which of the following is not a cause for clash between the prevailing government and the civil society in Iran?
 - (a) Authoritarian violence
 - (b) Iran's nuclear ambitions
 - (c) Theocracy
 - (d) None of these

9. The third paragraph mentions a phrase "to feel at home as a citizen". What does it imply?
 - (a) The people of Iran would like to continue with theocracy but without the fundamentalism.
 - (b) The people of Iran would like to change a few tenets of their law book to make it more contemporary.
 - (c) The people of Iran are looking for more comfort and acceptance from the society and are unable to adjust themselves and accept things in the current shape.
 - (d) The people of Iran would like theocracy to continue – but this time, the reins should be in the hands of the Civil society and not the political fundamentalists.

10. It can be safely asserted that such a major shift in Iranian politics ____ imagined by anyone before it actually happened.

(a) could have not been	(b) cannot be
(c) could not have been	(d) cannot have been

Passage 3

In 1775, James Adair published *History of the American Indians*, a work that historians have quoted as an insight into the characteristics of eighteenth-century Cherokee society. Residing with the Cherokee for over forty years, the British Adair was considered an expert on the subject. However, his depiction of events has led to a false conclusion, a fault made by those who were not accurately pinpointing the timeline at which his observations were made.

Adair noted that the Cherokee were settling in towns with some distance between each other because "the land will not admit any other settlement." The conclusion drawn from this statement was that the deterioration of the Cherokee society was caused by a depletion of resources such as crops, acreage, and wildlife.

However, new findings suggest that it was outside stressors, such as warfare, that led to the collapse. What, then, of Adair's assertion? A recent study noted that because Adair chronicled

his experiences over a forty-year period, his quote could have referred to any interval within that span, not necessarily the final stage of the society. Furthermore, after carefully examining cartographical data, which depicted an abundance of land, anthropologists determined that the Cherokee society must have flourished until the French and Indian wars added unexpected pressure and also usurped precious time that could have been spent farming.

11. Which of the following most accurately expresses the main idea of the passage?
 - (a) Critics of Adair have misconstrued the meaning of a quote he obtained from a Cherokee person.
 - (b) Some historians have used Adair's work to form an unjustified conclusion.
 - (c) The Cherokee built towns far from each other in order to minimize impact on the land.
 - (d) Cartographical data provide evidence that one of Adair's claims is false.

12. The author of the passage refers to the French and Indian wars in the final sentence in order to
 - (a) counter the idea that all Native American tribes were pacifist.
 - (b) pin down the time at which the Cherokee society began its decline.
 - (c) suggest that it was war, not resource depletion that caused the Cherokee to settle in towns far from each other.
 - (d) support an alternative hypothesis that combats other historians' misinterpretation of Adair's quote.

13. Which of the following best expresses the author of the passage's attitude toward the writing of James Adair?
 - (a) Measured appreciation
 - (b) Unbridled enthusiasm
 - (c) Mild reservation
 - (d) Hostile contempt

14. Which of the following does the author of the passage use as evidence to support the position that the French and Indian wars caused the decline of the Cherokee people?
 - (a) Adair's History of the American Indians
 - (b) A quote from a Cherokee person
 - (c) The pattern of depletion of natural resources
 - (d) Cartographical data

15. With which of the following statements would the author of the passage most likely agree?
 - (a) The Cherokee brought about their own demise by settling in towns too close to one another.
 - (b) It is impossible for a British academic to fully understand the plight of the Cherokee.
 - (c) During the forty years Adair lived with the Cherokee, their settlement pattern probably did not change dramatically.
 - (d) Once he has dies, it is impossible to pin down exactly when an anthropologist may have received a quote.

Passage 4

The education sector in India is in a ferment, hit by a storm long waiting to happen. The butterfly that hopped its wings was the much-reiterated statement in a much-publicized report that hardly a fourth of graduating engineers, and an even smaller percentage of other graduates, was of employable quality for IT sector jobs. This triggered a cyclone when similar views were echoed by other sectors and led to widespread debate. Increased industry-academia interaction, "finishing schools", and other efforts were initiated as immediate measures to bridge skill deficits. These, however, did not work as some felt that these are but Band-Aid solutions; instead, radical systemic reform is necessary.

Yet, there will be serious challenges to overdue reforms in the education system. In India-as in many countries education is treated as a holy cow; sadly, the administrative system that oversees it has also been deceived. Today, unfortunately, there is no protest against selling

drinking water or paying to be cured of illness, or for having to buy food when one is poor and starving; nor is there an outcry that in all these cases there are commercial companies operating on a profit making basis. Why, then, is there an instinctively adverse reaction to the formal entry of 'not-for-profit' institutes in the realm of education? Is potable water, health or food, less basic need, less important a right, than higher education?

While there are strong arguments for free or subsidized higher education, we are not writing on a blank page. Some individuals and businessmen had entered this sector long back and found devious ways of making money, though the law stipulates that educational institutes must be 'not-for-profit' trusts or societies. Yet, there is opposition to the entry of 'not-for-profit' corporates, which would be more transparent and accountable. As a result, desperately needed investment in promoting the wider reach of quality education has been stagnated at a time when financial figures indicate that the allocation of funds for the purpose is but a fourth of the need.

Well-run corporate organizations, within an appropriate regulatory framework, would be far better than the so called trusts which-barring some noteworthy exceptions-are a blot on education. However, it is not necessarily a question of choosing one over the other: different organizational forms can coexist, as they do in the health sector. A regulatory framework which creates competition, in tandem with a rating system, would automatically ensure the quality and relevance of education. As in sectors like telecom, and packaged goods, organizations will quickly expand into the hinterland to tap the large unmet demand. Easy Loan/scholarship arrangements would ensure affordability and access.

The only real structural reform in higher education was the creation of the institutes for technology and management. They were also given autonomy and freedom beyond that of the universities. However, in the last few years, determined efforts have been underway to curb their autonomy. These institutes, however, need freedom to decide on recruitment, salaries and admissions, so as to compete globally. However, such institutes will be few. Therefore, we need a regulatory framework that will enable and encourage States and the Centre, genuine philanthropists and also corporates to set up quality educational institutions. The regulatory system needs only to ensure transparency, accountability, competition and widely-available independent assessments or ratings. It is time for radical thinking, bold experimentation and new structures; it is time for the government to bite the bullet.

16. Why, according to the author, did the initiatives such as increased industry-academia and finishing schools did not help to bridge the skill deficit?
- (i) These steps were only superficial remedies and the problem could be answered only by reforming the entire education system.
 - (ii) These initiatives operated on a profit-making basis rather than aiming at any serious systemic reforms.
 - (ii) The allocation of funds to such initiatives was only one-fourth of the need,
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|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Only (i) | (b) Only (ii) |
| (c) Only (ii) and (iii) | (d) Only (i) and (ii) |
17. Which of the following suggestions have been made by the author to improve the state of education in India?
- (i) Allowing the corporate organizations to enter the education sector
 - (ii) Easy availability of loans and scholarships for making education more affordable
 - (iii) A rating system for all the organizations to ensure quality
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Only (i) | (b) Only (i) and (ii) |
| (c) Only (i) and (iii) | (d) All (i), (ii) and (iii) |
18. Which argument does the author put forward when he compares the education sector with sectors catering to health, potable water etc.?
- (a) Education should also be provided free of cost to all as health services and water.
 - (b) Taking an example from these sectors, there should be a protest against the commercialization of education as well.
 - (c) Allowing corporate entry in education would result in rampant corruption as in the sectors of health, potable water etc.
 - (d) As in these sectors, commercial organizations should also be allowed to enter the education sector

19. What is the author's main objective in writing the passage?
 - (a) To suggest the ways to improve quality of education in India
 - (b) To highlight the corruption present in the education sector
 - (c) To compare the education sector with other sectors
 - (d) To suggest some temporary solutions to the problems in education

20. According to the author, which of the following was the only step taken in order to reform higher education?
 - (a) Allowing organizations to enter the education sector on a 'for-profit' basis
 - (b) Creation of autonomous institutes for management and technology which were not under university control
 - (c) Setting up the regulatory framework for all the existing universities
 - (d) Making the availability of educational loans and scholarships easier

Passage 5

The Indian space programme has come a long way in the 57 years since its inception. From a fledgling Sounding Rocket Launch Facility established in the early 1960s in Thumba near Trivandrum, it has matured into a giant world-class space power. Today, ISRO sprawls across the country with huge launch stations, tracking centers, R&D facilities and manufacturing and data processing units, all engaged in highly sophisticated and complex technological activities.

Notwithstanding its presence as one of the strong space faring nations today, the Indian space programme began in a modest way in 1962 with the formation of the Indian National Committee on Space Research (INCOSPAR), barely five years after the launch of the Earth's first artificial satellite Sputnik-1, that heralded the space age. This farsighted critical decision and the later perseverant philosophy of the people who steered the programme, facilitated India to master space technology.

The formal beginning of the Indian space programme can be traced to the launch of a Nike-Apache sounding rocket on November 21, 1963 from Thumba, then a fishing hamlet near Thiruvananthapuram, the capital of Kerala. Later, Thumba became an international sounding rocket launching facility and such rockets were launched for upper atmospheric, geomagnetic and space research by many countries.

It was at this time Dr Vikram Sarabhai, the architect of the Indian space programme, set up a Space Science and Technology Centre at Thumba for the development of technologies necessary for space research. In 1969, the Indian Space Research Organisation, better known by its ubiquitous acronym ISRO, was formed. Today, with a total work force of over 18,000, ISRO's establishments are functioning in many parts of the country with each concentrating on a specific area. The country's public as well as private sector industries are playing a crucial role in our space programme. Besides, academic institutions have also contributed to the Indian space endeavour.

The 70s were the learning phase during which many experimental satellites were built, including India's first satellite Aryabhata, which was launched on April 19, 1975 from a launch centre in the former Soviet Union. Aryabhata laid firm foundation for the later immensely successful Indian satellite programme. Bhaskara 1 and 2, the two experimental earth observation satellites, provided the rich experience and the confidence to build complex operational remote sensing satellites. Today, India is a world leader in the satellite-based remote sensing area.

Additionally, APPLE, India's first experimental communication satellite, though launched by the European Ariane rocket, reached its final geosynchronous orbital home in June 1981 with the help of a rocket motor developed in India. Aryabhata, the two Bhaskaras, as well as APPLE were launched free of cost, which reflects India's successful international space cooperation policy. In the recent past, India has not only flown foreign scientific instruments on-board Indian spacecraft but has also launched them.

21. The primary purpose of the passage is to –
- compare and contrast two different satellite programmes.
 - explain a little-known discrepancy within space programmes.
 - explain effective strategies for the successful endeavour in space.
 - propose an alternative to the country's overall development and technological advancement.
22. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about ubiquitous acronym ISRO?
- it is mentioned in the select league of countries with the capability to launch satellites on their own.
 - it sprawls across the country with highly sophisticated and complex technological activities.
 - it is usually providing valuable inputs to the satellite-based remote sensing area.
 - it can handle many parts of the country with each concentrating on a specific area.
23. Which of the following statements is true as per the passage?
- India has a fleet of advanced remote sensing satellites equipped with high resolution to the themes of resource survey.
 - India's multipurpose operational satellite demonstrated its ability to bring about a rapid and major revolution in India's telecommunications.
 - ISRO's recognition spreads across the country with tracking centres, manufacturing and data processing units.
 - APPLE today is one of the largest domestic communication satellite systems in Asia-pacific region.
24. In the passage, the word 'ubiquitous' can be best substituted by
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Evanescent | (b) Ravenous |
| (c) Incendiary | (d) Omnipresent |
25. The author of the passage refers to the country's public as well as private sector industries
- demonstrate one example of an satellite that is farsighted critical to the space programme.
 - refute the claim about the country's overall development and technological advancement.
 - underscore the need to support many parts of the country with each concentrating on a specific area.
 - demonstrate to contribute to our successful endeavour in space programme.

Passage 6

The Potawatomi tribe came to this area several hundred years ago and established a home here for many decades. In summer, the families all relocated to one large village, while, in winter, they set up separate, smaller camps. The following paragraphs describe a typical year for a Potawatomi family in this area a couple hundred years ago. Can you imagine their homes as you read about their routines in the different seasons?

In the summer, we live in a big village where we use large poles to build our new house. Even though we cook outside, we build the roof so that it is a shelter over the cooking area as well. Therefore, the roof covers more than just the floor space, where we sleep. In the big village, my mother and I use a shoulder bone from a deer to plow our fields and plant our seeds. It is very difficult work; though, because of our hard work, we will have an abundant amount of food in the fall and can even share with other families if they do not have enough. We get to see our friends and the entire extended family, and there are so many exciting things to see and do in the summer. All of that makes summer my sister's favorite season, and it really is a fun time for all of us. My siblings and I get to roam and explore and go swimming. My mother also likes it because being with our big family means there are people to assist with the work and other people to talk with; she also gets to see her own brothers and sisters. My father gets to sit with the other men and he doesn't have to worry about us having enough food for a while. There is plenty of work to do, but everyone helps and there is company.

In the fall, we have a great amount of food: big squashes and pumpkins and corn, as well. Every day, I am able to harvest even more beans. We dry the big gourds to eat in the winter, when we

will have less food and when it will be too cold to want to search for more. My father found salt from a salt spring, which we are using to dry the meat. This is so exciting because we sometimes run out of meat before the winter ends, or often times it spoils before we have a chance to eat it. I search for nuts and berries from the forest. Occasionally, I eat them when I find them, but I try to bring most of them home and we dry those too. Soon we will move to our winter site.

It is now winter and when we started looking for a place for our winter camp, we saw deer and raccoons. Therefore, we knew this would be a good place for hunting, and that we will even be able to have fresh meat this year. We set up a wigwam, which will be our house for the winter months. We stuck one end of tree branches in the ground and then tied them together in the middle. In the winter, we cook inside and we had to remember to leave a gap for the smoke from the fire to get out. In order for the wigwam to stay warm on the inside, we had to paste bark on the outside to insulate it and to help trap the heat inside. Today, it is cold and it just snowed. My father says that he will be able to see the tracks of elk in the snow and can more easily hunt them now. He will soon go to hunt and my mother says that afterwards we will have plenty of food, but also plenty of work as well; we will have to cut the meat from the animal and separate the skin to make blankets and rugs. If we don't have enough food in this place, we may move our camp to another location, with more animals. We will look for a place with even more animal tracks.

It is starting to get warmer, which means the spring is coming! In the spring, we can always find my favorite food: maple syrup. We make a hole in a tree and then the sweet juice comes out of the tree. My father made a fishing net from deer sinew and will go out to fish soon. He tied shells to the bottom of the net and when they fill with water, it sinks to the bottom of the stream. This summer, my brother will get to fish, as well. He has a line and a hook, which he uses to fish in the lake. Since we get fish in the winter only when we go out and cut through the ice, fishing is primarily a spring and summer job. I like fish and like to watch my father and my brother standing by the lake or the stream. My father likes the spring best. He says it is a time of hope because we start to see all the things that went to sleep in the winter waking up again. He hears the birds sing and sees the plants start to grow again. I like spring, too because soon we will see the flowers.

26. Why does the author's father like spring season the most?
 - (a) Everyone comes to life in the spring season
 - (b) Because maple syrup can be founded easily in spring
 - (c) Fishes can easily be caught
 - (d) There is not much difficulties in finding shelter and food

27. What is the theme of the passage?
 - (a) The struggles of a tribe
 - (b) A typical year of a tribe's life
 - (c) The importance of nature for tribes
 - (d) Hardships of a tribal family

28. What does the author look for while choosing a winter site?
 - (a) A place where there are deer and raccoons
 - (b) A place where there are enough animals to hunt
 - (c) A place where elks are present
 - (d) A place where they can find a suitable wigwam

29. What are the exciting things to do for the author in the summer?
 - (a) The author gets to see his extended family and siblings
 - (b) The author explores the village and go for swimming with his siblings
 - (c) The mother gets some extra help for household chores
 - (d) They have abundant food in summers

30. What do you mean by bark which the author used for insulation?
 - (a) Outermost layer of the trunk
 - (b) Skin of the raccoon
 - (c) Special type of fur found in deer
 - (d) A type of rug used for trapping heat