

Passage – 2

This has produced a unique community. There is no parallel to India of a nation whose middle class is trained to think and approach life in a foreign language, one they have not mastered. India's elite occupy a limited space; it is emotionally Hindi and intellectually English. The knowledge of English has come to them through stock phrases because the quality of teaching is poor. Even half literate Americans speak better, cleaner and more precise English than educated Indians. And on the mother-tongue side, the loss of language has resulted in the erosion of India's high culture, its classical inheritance.

6. On the basis of the above passage, which of the following is the **most logical and rational message** conveyed by the author?
- (a) Indians are unable to speak well both in their mother tongue and in foreign languages.
 - (b) The knowledge of English that Indians have is lower than that of any illiterate section of society.
 - (c) Affiliation to and knowledge of one's mother tongue is linked with an appreciation of one's culture.
 - (d) Indian middle-class is learning English, and consequently forgetting local dialects.

Passage – 3

How is India's middle class culture being changed and affected by this? First, the British census before independence told us that the Brahmin population was about 6 per cent, though the community's power and projection in urban India was disproportionate. Three small castes, all put together about 10 percent of the population, dominated the urban middle classes: Brahmins, Baniya and Kayastha. What most urban Indians know as middle class culture is actually the culture of these three communities.

The second important thing we must consider is the quality and texture of literacy. In the last 20 years the direction of urban middle class literacy is towards English. Increasingly, families speak English even at home and most middle class Indians do not read in their mother tongue. We are not referring here to the ability to read, which they have picked up at school. They can speak in their mother tongue, if it is peppered with the English words which have become indispensable. We mean regular reading of literature or entertainment in the mother tongue.

7. On the basis of above passage the following *assumptions* have been made:
- 1. Brahmin, Baniya, Kayastha have overpowered other cultures in India.
 - 2. The British census before independence gave an incorrect picture of social reality.
- Which of the above *assumptions* is/are valid?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Passage – 4

Current statistics reveal that our country has a significant population of small farmers, many owning less than 2 hectares of land. About 70% of its rural households still depend primarily on agriculture for their livelihood, with 82% of farmers being small and marginal. The total production of food grains in 2017-18 was estimated to be 275 million tons. Some others have pointed out that only 30% of all farmers borrow from formal sources. The farm loan waivers from the state governments have been helpful in this regard, but yet, over 50% struggle to borrow from Shylockian sources.