

Q.22) Which of the following statements most critical message given in the above passage?

- a) Populism is often driven by egoism.
- b) Several countries are affected by the rise of populism.
- c) Populism would most likely put countries in a precarious position.
- d) There would be the rise of authoritarianism due to populism.

PASSAGE 18 (Q.23)

It is important to note that supernaturalism, a claim that God (or a soul) would confer meaning on a life, is logically distinct from theism, the claim that God (or a soul) exists. Although most who hold supernaturalism also hold theism, one could accept the former without the latter, committing one to the view that life is meaningless or at least lacks substantial meaning. Similarly, while most naturalists are atheists, it is not contradictory to maintain that God exists but has nothing to do with meaning in life or perhaps even detracts from it. Although these combinations of positions are logically possible, some of them might be substantively implausible. The field could benefit from discussion of the comparative attractiveness of various combinations of evaluative claims about what would make life meaningful and metaphysical claims about whether spiritual conditions exist.

Q.23) Which of the following is the most logical and rational inference that can be made from the above passage?

- a) A Theist believes that for life to be meaningful something must be worth doing.
- b) It is not possible for God to exist without conferring any meaning to life.
- c) Naturalists believe that if one has a soul but fails to put it in the right state then one's life is meaningless.
- d) A Supernaturalist believes that a spiritual realm is central to meaning in life.

PASSAGE 19 (Q.24 - Q.25)

Socialism refers to a set of political ideas that emerged as a response to the inequalities

present in, and reproduced by, the industrial capitalist economy. The main concern of Socialism is how to minimize existing inequality and distribute resources justly. Although advocates of socialism are not entirely opposed to the market, they favor some kind of government regulation, planning and control over certain key areas such as education and health care.

In India the eminent socialist thinker Rammanohar Lohia, identified five kinds of inequalities that need to be fought against simultaneously: inequality between man and woman, inequality based on skin color, caste-based inequality, colonial rule of some countries over others, and, of course, economic inequality. This might appear a self-evident idea today. But during Lohia's time it was common for the socialists to argue that class inequality was the only form of inequality worth struggling against. Other inequalities did not matter or would end automatically if economic inequality could be ended. Lohia argued that each of these inequalities had independent roots and had to be fought separately and simultaneously. He did not speak of revolution in the singular. For him struggle against these five inequalities constituted five revolutions. He added two more revolutions to this list: revolution for civil liberties against unjust encroachments on private life and revolution for non-violence, for renunciation of weapons in favor of Satyagraha. These were the seven revolutions or Sapta Kranti which for Lohia was the ideal of socialism.

Q.24) According to the passage, which of the following is/are elements of Socialism?

- 1. Complete elimination of private players in the market.
- 2. Government control over education.
- 3. Economic equality in the society.
- 4. Gender equality in the society.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4