

1. Like poor, rich and middle class will also suffer with de-commonising of commons
 2. Destruction of commons not just have ecological consequences, it creates even social concerns
- Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?
- A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 & 2
 - D. Neither 1 nor 2

24. Passage 6—

We are still in a dark tunnel. Many economists believe that we can find our way out of economic slowdown, even at this stage, if the government took the fiscal measures necessary to arrest the slide, boost demand/consumption, and, consequently, revive production and jobs. The key is expenditure — government and private consumption expenditure. It does not matter how much is spent under which head as long the money is found and spent.

Q. On the basis of above assumptions following assumptions have been made:

1. Central government bring petrol into GST tax net to make it cheaper
 2. Cash should be put in hands of consumers to increase consumption
 3. Use of food stocks to put food in hands of the poor families is essential
 4. Funds should be allocated for recapitalising banks
 5. Wage-based employment for doing massive public works can be started
- Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?
- A. 1, 2, 3 & 4
 - B. 1, 2, 3 & 5
 - C. 1, 2, 4 & 5
 - D. 2, 3, 4 & 5

25. Passage 7—

Humankind always wanted to promote 'good' and avoid 'evil'. To talk about the good is to talk about something real that exists in the object itself, independent of the perception of it. There is such a thing as an eternal realm of forms or ideas, and that the greatest of the ideas and the essence of being was goodness, or 'The good'. The good can be defined as a perfect and eternal idea, or blueprint. The good is the right relation between all that exists, and this exists in the mind of the divine, or some heavenly realm.

Q. The author seems to argue that,

- A. Good is conformity with divineness of almighty
- B. Good is the real objects we see around us
- C. Good is harmony among everything in universe
- D. Good is perfection, so it is beyond reach of many

26. Passage 8—

While women are not forbidden to drive in India, it is rare to see women in the commercial driving sector outside of all-female private taxi services. Putting a woman in the driver's seat is not just about equal access to livelihoods, but it is also about changing mindsets. Livelihood options for resource-poor women tend to be traditional in nature, such as sewing and embroidery.

Q. The author seems to argue,