

## LEGALEDGE TEST SERIES

Part of the Most Comprehensive & Consistently Successful Study Material & Test Series Module, spanning across both Offline and Online Programs in the entire Country. As a result LegalEdge was able to engineer Clean-Sweep Landslide figures of a handsome 64 Selections & 65 Selections in Top 100 (including AIR 1, 2 & 3 from Classroom Contact Programs in 2023, 2022 & 2021) & a whopping 273 selections & 327 selections in Top 500, in CLAT 2021 & CLAT 2022, respectively. With AILET being no different, a total of 34 of our students found their way into NLU, Delhi in 2021 & 35 in 2022. In a nutshell, every second admit in a Top National Law School in 2021 & 2022 came from the LegalEdge Preparation Ecosystem.

## MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2024-25



### MOCK CLAT 19

## ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

### SECTION-A : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. (a) Reference Lines: "These generative agents will power companions that introduce new categories of social relationship, and change old ones. They may well radically change the attention economy. And they will revolutionise personal computing, enabling everyone to control digital technologies with language alone."  
 (a) The passage outlines both the remarkable capabilities of LLMs and their potential to reshape various aspects of society, such as social relationships and personal computing. It suggests a broad evaluation of these technologies, considering both their advancements and the profound changes they may introduce. The author's approach is exploratory and forward-looking, aiming to understand how these models will influence future societal structures and the economy. This detailed investigation into the multifaceted impacts of LLMs aligns with the author's broader objective to assess their significance beyond mere technological novelty. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.  
 (b) While the passage acknowledges criticisms of current AI systems, its main thrust is not to oppose LLMs. Instead, it seeks to highlight what sets these models apart, including their potential to transform society positively. The discussion is not framed as an argument against LLMs but rather as an exploration of their unique attributes and the new possibilities they create. The author aims to shift the conversation from prevailing criticisms to the innovative aspects and societal implications of LLMs. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.  
 (c) Although the passage includes an explanation of how LLMs work, this serves more as context for the broader discussion on their societal impacts. The detailed technical exposition is not the article's focal point; rather, it provides a foundation for understanding the potential of LLMs to change how humans interact with technology and each other. The primary aim is not to offer a technical manual but to speculate on how these technologies might influence future societal and economic landscapes. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.  
 (d) The passage does indeed challenge the negative perspectives frequently associated with AI technologies, but the critique is not its central aim. Rather, the author seeks to broaden the discussion by emphasizing the novel and transformative potential of LLMs. The acknowledgment of criticisms serves to contrast the author's focus on the positive and unique impacts of LLMs, rather than advocating for a balanced view per se. The intention is more about reorienting the discourse towards what these models can uniquely offer to society. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.
2. (a) Reference Lines: "And they will revolutionise personal computing, enabling everyone to control digital technologies with language alone."  
 (a) This option directly taps into the essence of the passage, which emphasizes the transformative

- potential of LLMs in altering how humans interact with technology. By moving towards interfaces that understand and generate natural language, these models promise to make technology more accessible and intuitive, fundamentally changing our relationship with digital devices. This shift from traditional, often cumbersome, input methods to conversational interactions could democratize technology use, making it more inclusive and integrated into everyday life. The passage suggests this transition as a key aspect of LLMs' impact, making Option (a) the correct answer.
- (b) Although the passage discusses the capabilities of LLMs, it doesn't specifically focus on a growing dependence on AI for basic tasks and decision-making. Instead, it highlights the potential for these technologies to enhance and transform existing relationships and interactions with digital technology. The emphasis is on the shift towards more natural and intuitive ways of engaging with technology, rather than a dependency narrative. Therefore, while LLMs may contribute to increased reliance on AI, the passage frames this in the context of empowerment and transformation, not dependency. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) The passage presents LLMs as a significant advancement in AI, but it does not suggest that they represent the culmination of AI development or the end of innovation. On the contrary, the discussion of their potential to revolutionize social relationships and personal computing implies that these models are part of an ongoing journey of technological evolution. The narrative is one of ongoing progress and potential, not of closure or completion. This option misrepresents the optimistic and forward-looking tone of the passage regarding the future of AI innovation. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) While concerns about the centralization of power and wealth are acknowledged in the broader discourse on AI, the passage's focus is on the transformative and democratizing potential of LLMs, particularly in how they might change personal computing and social interactions. The author is more interested in the positive shifts these technologies could bring about, rather than dwelling on their potential to exacerbate existing inequalities. The discussion is framed around the opportunities for empowerment and change, rather than the reinforcement of current power dynamics. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.
3. (c) Reference Lines: "These generative agents will power companions that introduce new categories of social relationship, and change old ones."
- (a) The passage does not suggest that LLMs will resolve all ethical concerns inherent in AI technologies. Instead, the optimism is rooted in the potential for these models to create new forms of interaction and understanding between humans and technology, as well as between individuals themselves. The focus is on the positive societal changes and new opportunities that LLMs could bring about, rather than a comprehensive solution to ethical issues. The discussion acknowledges the complexity of these technologies without claiming they will fix all problems associated with AI. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) The passage does not imply that the centralization of control over digital resources will lead to more equitable information distribution. In fact, concerns about centralization and its impact on society are acknowledged but not presented as being addressed by LLMs. The optimism expressed in the passage is about the potential for LLMs to transform social relationships and interactions, rather than their ability to redistribute power or information. This option misinterprets the source of optimism, which is about enhancing human capabilities and interactions rather than altering the structure of information distribution. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) This option accurately reflects the author's perspective. The optimism stems from the potential of LLMs to fundamentally alter how we interact with technology and each other, suggesting a future where digital interactions are more intuitive, personalized, and integrated into our social fabric. The passage points to the creation of new social dynamics and relationships as a key impact of LLMs, envisioning a world where technology enhances human interaction in unprecedented ways. This vision of enriched human connections and access to information underlies the author's positive outlook on LLMs' societal impact. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.
- (d) While the regulatory challenges of LLMs are significant, the passage does not specifically link the author's optimism to the prospect of global cooperation in AI management. The focus is more on the direct impacts of LLMs on individual and societal levels, rather than the broader regulatory or geopolitical responses they may provoke. The optimism is based on the transformative potential of LLMs in personal and social realms, rather than on the mechanisms of international governance or

- regulation. This option diverts from the central theme of the passage, which is about the potential for LLMs to enrich human life and society. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.
4. (c) Reference Lines: The passage discusses the impact of LLMs on society, their potential to change social relationships and personal computing, and their role as the executive centre for complex systems.
- (a) While the passage does include an explanation of how LLMs function, this title focuses too narrowly on the technical aspects, missing the broader discussion of social impacts and the transformative potential of generative AI. The passage is not solely or even primarily about the technical underpinnings of LLMs but rather their implications for society. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
  - (b) This title captures the progression of AI but still misses the specific focus on generative AI's broader societal implications as outlined in the passage. It suggests a historical overview rather than the forward-looking and societal shift emphasis provided by LLMs. The passage's main thrust is not on the evolution of AI in general but on the specific impacts of current generative AI technologies. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
  - (c) This title accurately reflects the main focus of the passage, emphasizing the shift from the initial capabilities of LLMs for generating text and images to their profound potential social impacts. It captures the essence of the passage, which is to highlight the distinctive capabilities and future implications of generative AI, particularly in terms of social relationships and personal computing. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.
  - (d) While ethical concerns are mentioned, they are not the central theme of the passage. The focus is more on the distinctive achievements and potential societal changes driven by LLMs rather than an in-depth exploitation of the ethical dilemmas. This title suggests a focus that the passage does not primarily hold, thereby misleading in terms of the content's emphasis. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.
5. (c) Reference Lines: The passage discusses the potential of generative AI to change social relationships, the attention economy, and personal computing, enabling control of digital technologies with language alone.
- (a) This option understates the impact described in the passage, which suggests a more transformative role for generative AI than merely enhancing existing technologies. The passage argues for a significant shift in social dynamics and personal computing, indicating a
- change far beyond simple enhancements. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) This choice misrepresents the scope of generative AI's impact as outlined in the passage. While text and image generation are mentioned, the passage clearly positions LLMs as having a broader societal effect, extending well beyond these initial applications. It emphasizes the transformative potential of generative AI in various aspects of social life and technology use, not just in content creation. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) This option accurately captures the conclusion supported by the passage. It recognizes the broad and deep impact that generative AI is expected to have on society, particularly in altering social relationships and the way people interact with technology. The passage provides a vision of generative AI's role in introducing new forms of communication and interaction, making this option the correct conclusion. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.
- (d) Although the passage mentions critics who worry about future risks, it does not conclude that a dystopian future is inevitable. Instead, it focuses on the positive and transformative potential of generative AI, suggesting a future where technology enhances human capabilities and social interactions. The passage is optimistic about the role of LLMs in society, rather than predicting a dystopian outcome. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.
6. (c) Reference Lines: The passage does not directly provide lines for this analysis-based question, as it requires synthesizing the author's broader argument and implications rather than quoting specific segments.
- (a) While the passage mentions concerns about LLMs centralizing power and wealth, this is not presented as the primary concern of the author. Instead, these are introduced as criticisms by others, which the author acknowledges before shifting focus to the distinctive features and potential positive impacts of LLMs. The author aims to explore how LLMs can change society, particularly through enabling new forms of social relationships and personal computing, rather than dwelling on the exacerbation of societal inequalities. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
  - (b) Environmental impacts are indeed a critical concern in the broader discussion about AI and LLMs, but within this passage, the author chooses to concentrate on the unique capabilities of LLMs and their potential societal benefits. The discussion about energy consumption and resource use is mentioned as part of the criticisms of AI but is not the focal point of the author's argument. The author is

- pharmaceutical industry. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) While the passage mentions the importance of investing in drug development and research, it frames this as part of a broader strategy rather than the sole focus. The central idea encompasses the challenges and opportunities presented by the free trade agreement negotiations, making this option too narrow in scope. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) This option incorrectly suggests that India intends to completely shift away from generic drug production, which is not supported by the passage. Instead, the text highlights the importance of balancing the production of generics with investments in new drug development, not abandoning one for the other. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) This option captures the essence of the passage by highlighting the complex interplay between protecting India's pharmaceutical sector, particularly its generic drug industry, and navigating the intricacies of international trade agreements. It reflects the nuanced position India must take to safeguard its interests while participating in the global market. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.
10. (b) (a) This option misinterprets the impact of data exclusivity by suggesting it would enhance global healthcare. The passage indicates that data exclusivity could hinder the production of affordable generics, which are crucial for accessibility and affordability in healthcare, especially in low-income regions. The protection of clinical trial data limits generic manufacturers' ability to produce cheaper alternatives, potentially raising healthcare costs rather than improving standards. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) This option correctly identifies the broader implication of implementing data exclusivity in India, as highlighted in the passage. India's significant role as a major exporter of affordable drugs means that restricting access to clinical trial data could have far-reaching effects on the availability and cost of generics worldwide. This could lead to increased healthcare costs and reduced access to essential medications in developing countries, thereby exacerbating global health disparities. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.
- (c) This choice underestimates India's influence on the global pharmaceutical industry. The passage clearly states that India is a major exporter of affordable drugs, implying its substantial impact on global healthcare. Implementing data exclusivity could significantly hinder this role, affecting drug affordability and availability worldwide, contrary to the negligible impact suggested by this option. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) While fostering innovation is a positive outcome, the passage suggests that data exclusivity primarily poses challenges for the production of generic drugs. It doesn't necessarily imply that data exclusivity would directly encourage innovation within India's pharmaceutical sector. The focus is on the potential hindrance to affordable drug production rather than directly stimulating new drug development. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.
11. (b) (a) While sovereignty is an important aspect of trade negotiations, this option does not directly address the core concern related to the pharmaceutical sector as outlined in the passage. India's rejection of data exclusivity goes beyond sovereignty to specifically safeguard its ability to produce and export affordable generic drugs, which is crucial for global health. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) This option accurately reflects the passage's depiction of India's stance on data exclusivity. By rejecting these terms in the FTA negotiations, India demonstrates its commitment to protecting its pharmaceutical industry's role in producing affordable drugs, which is vital for both domestic and global healthcare. This stance underscores India's prioritization of access to medication over the proprietary interests of drug originators, aligning with its efforts to balance public health needs with trade considerations. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.
- (c) The passage does not suggest that India's rejection of data exclusivity stems from a disinterest in innovation. On the contrary, it mentions India's investment in developing novel technologies for vaccines, indicating a commitment to pharmaceutical innovation. The opposition to data exclusivity is framed more as a measure to protect affordable drug production rather than a reluctance to innovate. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) India's opposition to data exclusivity is portrayed as a measure to protect the affordability and accessibility of drugs, not as an exclusive focus on export markets. The passage implies that affordable drug production serves both domestic and international healthcare needs, challenging the notion that exports are prioritized over domestic healthcare. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

of India (BCI) to regulate legal education, regulating these parts of legal education should be entrusted to an independent body called the National Council for Legal Education and Research (NCLR)."

- (a) This option suggests an expansion of the BCI's regulatory authority, which contradicts the specific recommendations outlined in the passage. The text argues for a limitation of the BCI's role to areas directly related to court practice eligibility, proposing the creation of an independent body for other aspects of legal education, particularly those not tied to litigation. This proposal aims to introduce a more nuanced and specialized regulatory framework, rather than concentrating all regulatory power within the BCI. The passage emphasizes the need for diversified oversight to address the different needs of legal education comprehensively. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) Accurately captures the essence of the committee's proposal as discussed in the passage. By advocating for the establishment of an independent body to regulate non-litigation aspects of legal education, the committee seeks to create a distinction between the foundational eligibility for legal practice and the broader educational framework. This separation aims to ensure that each aspect of legal education receives the focused attention and expertise it requires, recognizing the diverse components of legal education beyond court practice. This recommendation reflects a strategic approach to enhancing the quality and relevance of legal education in India, aligning with the passage's depiction of the committee's intentions. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.
- (c) Misrepresents the committee's recommendations by implying a move towards centralization under a government-controlled entity. The passage, instead, discusses the creation of a new, independent regulatory body specifically for legal education, suggesting a move away from centralized control by the BCI over all aspects of legal education. The proposal is aimed at introducing specialized oversight for different areas of legal education, not consolidating control under a single governmental body. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) While increasing the involvement of legal practitioners could potentially bridge theoretical and practical divides, the passage focuses on the regulatory framework of legal education rather than pedagogical strategies or curriculum development. The committee's recommendation is centered on governance and regulatory oversight, particularly regarding the

division of regulatory responsibilities, rather than directly on enhancing the practical applicability of legal education through practitioner involvement. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

15. (e) Reference Lines: "Consequently, India is chiefly the consumer of legal knowledge generated in the West, not its producer. An important data point that reveals this is that out of more than 800 law journals globally indexed in Scopus (an internationally recognised database that lists leading journals in all fields) barely a handful are Indian law journals."
- (a) Overstates India's current position in the global legal research landscape. The passage explicitly portrays India as a consumer rather than a producer of legal knowledge, particularly in comparison to Western countries. This option ignores the critique and the call for enhanced research output and investment in legal academia presented in the passage. The text underlines the need for improvement and growth in legal research within India, challenging the notion of undisputed leadership. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
  - (b) While acknowledging the dominance of Western legal research, this option fails to recognize the nuanced perspective offered in the passage regarding the potential for change. The text suggests that strategic investments and a focus on developing a robust legal research ecosystem could alter India's role from a consumer to a more active producer of legal knowledge. It hints at a dynamic scenario where future efforts could shift the balance, rather than a static state of Western dominance. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
  - (c) Reflects a nuanced understanding of the passage's content, acknowledging both the current challenges faced by India in legal research and the potential for future growth. The passage suggests that with strategic investments in legal academia and research, India could enhance its contribution to global legal knowledge. This option captures the implicit call to action for India to invest in fundamental research and development within the legal field, highlighting the possibility of changing India's status in the global legal research landscape. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.
  - (d) Implies a more immediate and specific transformation led by traditional law schools, which the passage does not explicitly support. While the passage calls for increased investment in legal research, it does not suggest that such an overhaul is imminent or that traditional law schools alone will lead this charge. The emphasis is on the broader legal

- education ecosystem, including but not limited to traditional law schools, needing substantial investment and development to achieve global recognition in research. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.
16. (b) Reference Lines: "However, the same cannot be said about hundreds of other law schools nationwide that essentially represent a 'sea of institutionalized mediocrity'. Most of the NLUs too, while successfully attracting excellent students, have failed to emerge as centres of excellence in legal research." This option presents an overly optimistic view that does not fully align with the nuanced critique provided in the passage. While NLUs represented a significant shift, the passage clearly indicates that the impact on global leadership in legal studies is overstated. The challenges in research and global standing point to a more complex scenario than simply achieving a pinnacle of success. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) This option encapsulates the passage's central theme by acknowledging the improvements brought about by the introduction of NLUs while also highlighting the persistent challenges in research and global recognition. It synthesizes the positive developments with the critique of remaining mediocrity in legal education, accurately reflecting the passage's analysis. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.
- (c) Overstates the impact of the Bar Council of India's regulatory practices. The passage critiques the BCI's role and suggests a need for reform, particularly advocating for the creation of the NCLER to address areas beyond basic court practice eligibility. This indicates that the upliftment of legal education standards is seen as requiring more than just the BCI's efforts. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) Misinterprets the scope of legal education's focus as described in the passage. While the passage critiques the quality of legal research and suggests reforms, it does not claim that legal education is solely focused on litigation. The call for a broader regulatory approach by the NCLER suggests an acknowledgment of diverse educational needs beyond litigation. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.
17. (e) Reference Lines: "The committee recommends, and rightly so, that regulating these parts of legal education should be entrusted to an independent body called the National Council for Legal Education and Research (NCLER)." (a) Suggests a broader reform than what is detailed in the passage. While the establishment of the NCLER signifies a pivotal change, the passage does not advocate for abandoning traditional models entirely but rather focuses on

- addressing specific deficiencies in legal education, especially in research. The recommendation is more about targeted improvements than a total system overhaul. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) Narrows the focus of reforms to litigation and court practice, which contradicts the passage's broader critique and recommendations. The formation of the NCLER is specifically aimed at enhancing aspects of legal education beyond just litigation, with a notable emphasis on research and global standing. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) Accurately reflects the passage's recommendations for legal education reform. By proposing the NCLER, the passage suggests a targeted approach to addressing the challenges in legal education, particularly in enhancing research output and improving international competitiveness. This option aligns with the passage's critique and proposed solutions, making it the correct answer. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.
- (d) Misrepresents the direction of proposed reforms by suggesting a consolidation under a single authority. The passage advocates for the introduction of a specialized body, the NCLER, to complement the BCI's work, aiming for a more nuanced and effective regulatory framework rather than centralization. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.
18. (c) (a) This option inaccurately minimizes the depth of analysis provided in the passage. The passage does more than mention the historical neglect; it critically evaluates the current state of legal education, identifying systemic issues and recommending significant reforms, not just minor adjustments. The establishment of the NCLER is suggested as a fundamental change, indicating the need for substantial structural reforms. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) While the passage does highlight the positive impacts of NLUs, it also points out the limitations of the current legal education system and the need for significant reform, contrary to what this option suggests. The success of NLUs and their graduates is acknowledged, but the passage clearly indicates that these successes are not sufficient to address the broader issues within the legal education sector. Therefore, the suggestion that no significant reforms are required is misleading. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) Correct, as this option accurately captures the essence of the passage. It recognizes the progress made through the establishment of NLUs but also points out the persisting challenges faced by the majority of law schools.



- dimension, neglecting the personal dangers highlighted. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) While ideological challenges were certainly significant, the passage emphasizes the personal risks and political dangers faced by advocates, suggesting that these challenges were as crucial as the ideological battles. This option fails to acknowledge the personal dimensions of the struggle, focusing narrowly on ideological aspects without recognizing the comprehensive nature of the challenges involved. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) The passage does not discuss technological hurdles in spreading democratic ideas, focusing instead on the personal and political challenges faced by individuals like Grouchy. This option introduces an unrelated challenge that is not supported by the passage, diverting attention from the complexities of advocating for democracy in a time of political turmoil. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) This option captures the essence of the challenges described in the passage, recognizing both the intellectual contributions and the personal risks involved in advocating for radical democracy during this tumultuous period. Grouchy's experiences exemplify the broader struggles of navigating both the realm of ideas and the very real dangers posed by political affiliations, making it the most comprehensive and accurate reflection of the passage. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.
22. (b) Her work contributed to a broader intellectual movement that questioned traditional governance structures, advocating for a system rooted in democratic principles and the moral philosophy of sympathy.
- Reference Lines: "Grouchy's Letters on Sympathy remained in wide circulation too, and were able to influence the growth of political ideas."
- (a) This option is not accurate because the passage clearly states that Grouchy's work, particularly her "Letters on Sympathy," had a significant impact on the growth of political ideas, indicating that her contributions were recognized and influential. Her translations and original work played a role in shaping the intellectual discourse of her time. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) The passage indicates that Grouchy's work, especially her letters and translations, played a crucial role in the intellectual movement towards democratic governance and justice, reflecting her engagement with the principles of sympathy as a moral foundation. Her advocacy for the election of government officials and the

- influence of her work on political thought positions her as a key figure in the evolution of democratic ideas. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.
- (c) While Grouchy did contribute to the field of linguistics through her translations, the passage emphasizes her significant impact on political thought, particularly her ideas on democracy and justice. Her work extended beyond linguistics to include profound contributions to the political ideologies of her time, making this option a misrepresentation of her legacy. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) The text does not suggest that Grouchy's ideas were marginalized or overshadowed by her contemporaries. Instead, it highlights the continued circulation and influence of her work, suggesting that her contributions were both recognized and valued within the context of the French revolutionary era. The passage presents her as a figure of intellectual importance rather than one of marginalization. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.
23. (c) An exploration of the personal and professional life of Sophie de Grouchy, emphasizing her unique position as an aristocratic woman advocating for democracy.
- Reference Lines: Throughout the passage, focusing on Grouchy's background, work, and contributions.
- (a) This option, while capturing the essence of the evolution of democratic ideas, does not accurately reflect the specific focus of the passage, which is more narrowly centered on Grouchy's contributions and the unique context of her advocacy for democracy. The passage does not provide a broad historical overview but rather a focused examination of Grouchy's role. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) While the passage is set against the backdrop of the French revolutionary era, it does not primarily aim to provide a detailed account of the political upheavals of the period. Instead, it focuses on Grouchy's contributions and experiences, making this option a less accurate summary of the primary theme. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) This option accurately encapsulates the core of the passage, which delves into Grouchy's life, her intellectual pursuits, and her advocacy for democratic principles against the backdrop of the French revolutionary era. It highlights her unique position as an aristocrat who became a conduit for radical democratic ideas, aligning closely with the passage's focus. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.
- (d) The passage does not explicitly critique the French revolutionary system nor does it use Grouchy's experiences as a direct evidence of

12. (a) This option is correct because nouns in the passage identify the main elements of the discussion, framing the context for the negotiation between intellectual property rights and access to affordable medication. The identification of entities such as "India," "EFTA," and "data exclusivity" is crucial for understanding the complex interplay of economic, legal, and health-related issues. These nouns anchor the debate in specific, tangible terms, making them fundamental to grasping the passage's key concerns. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.
- (b) While verbs do play a significant role in depicting actions and processes within the passage, they are not the primary part of speech that shapes the overall discussion. Actions like "rejecting" and "investing" are critical to the narrative but serve more to describe the responses and strategies of the stakeholders rather than defining the core issues themselves. Therefore, while important, verbs are secondary to nouns in terms of their influence on the passage's key themes. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) Adjectives provide valuable descriptive detail and help to clarify the nature of the pharmaceutical industry and the challenges it faces. However, the fundamental debate and discussion are structured around the stakeholders and concepts named as nouns. Adjectives enhance understanding but do not carry the primary weight of conveying the central issues within the trade negotiations and the pharmaceutical sector. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs and can influence the reader's perception of how actions are undertaken or qualities are exhibited. However, in the context of this passage, adverbs do not hold as central a role in articulating the main points of discussion. Their function is more about refining or emphasizing aspects of the actions and descriptions rather than naming or identifying the key components of the debate on pharmaceutical innovation and access. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.
13. (b) Reference Lines: "Most of the NLUs too, while successfully attracting excellent students, have failed to emerge as centres of excellence in legal research."
- (a) This option presents an overly optimistic view that does not fully align with the nuanced critique provided in the passage. The passage acknowledges the positive impact NLUs have had in attracting talented students and securing lucrative job placements. However, it also highlights a significant shortfall in establishing themselves as global leaders in legal research. The passage suggests that while NLUs have contributed positively to legal education in India, they have not achieved a complete transformation across all dimensions, such as research excellence and global recognition. Thus, stating that NLUs have universally catalyzed a paradigm shift without acknowledging their limitations in research oversimplifies the narrative. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) This option most accurately reflects the dual reality of NLUs as described in the passage. It captures the essence of NLUs' success in attracting academically excellent students and securing high-paying jobs for their graduates, juxtaposed against their failure to significantly elevate the standard of legal research to a level of global recognition. The passage specifically points out that, apart from a couple of exceptions, Indian law schools, including NLUs, have not made it to the top ranks of global law school rankings, indicating a gap in research excellence. This nuanced understanding of the NLUs' achievements and shortcomings provides a balanced view that aligns with the passage's critique. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.
- (c) This choice exaggerates the impact of NLUs by suggesting they have made traditional law institutions obsolete, which is not supported by the text. The passage critiques the overall quality of legal education in India, including both NLUs and other law schools, without implying that NLUs have rendered traditional schools irrelevant. It highlights the systemic issues within legal education that affect a wide range of institutions, not just a displacement of traditional law schools by NLUs. Therefore, this option misinterprets the passage's critique as a commentary on the relevance of traditional law institutions in the face of NLUs' emergence. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) Mischaracterizes the focus of NLUs as per the passage's discussion. While the passage criticizes the overall state of legal research in India, it does not specifically accuse NLUs of focusing solely on litigation to the neglect of other important areas of legal education. The critique is broader, encompassing the failure to emerge as centers of excellence in legal research, rather than a curriculum limited to litigation. The passage suggests that the challenges in legal education, including at NLUs, are more complex and multifaceted than a singular focus on litigation. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.
14. (b) Reference Lines: "A key recommendation of the committee is to limit the powers of the Bar Council

the system's failures in embracing democratic principles. Instead, it celebrates Grouchy's contributions to the discourse on democracy, making this option misleading. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

24. (d) Egalitarian

Reference Lines "Grouchy wrote 'if all appointments were granted by a general choice and a free election, our conscience would only rarely need to resist the sort of motivation that leads to crime or injustices inspired by ambition'."

(a) Polemical suggests a work that is controversial or argumentative, aiming to debate against specific ideas. While Grouchy's letters may challenge existing political structures, the passage emphasizes their contribution to promoting democratic and sympathetic principles rather than engaging in controversy for its own sake. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Anachronistic refers to something that belongs to a different time period than the one being discussed, either outdated or prematurely introduced. This term does not apply to Grouchy's work, which is depicted as timely and influential within the context of the French revolutionary era, engaging directly with the contemporary issues of governance and morality. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Esoteric implies that something is intended for or likely to be understood by only a small audience with a specialized knowledge or interest. Grouchy's letters, while intellectual, are presented as having a broad influence and contributing to widespread political discourse, making this term inaccurate for describing the accessibility and impact of her work. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Egalitarian is the most fitting description, as Grouchy's advocacy for elections and her broader philosophical argument focus on equality and the moral worth of every individual's voice in governance. Her work embodies the egalitarian ethos by suggesting that democracy can mitigate crime and injustice, aligning perfectly with the passage's portrayal of her ideas. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

### SECTION -B : CURRENT AFFAIRS, INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

25. (a) The Department of Science and Technology announces results for the 1st batch of Vaibhav Fellowship in presence of Union S & T minister and Secretary of the department. Hon'ble Prime Minister inaugurated Vaishvik Bharatiya Vaigyanik (VAIBHAV) Summit

in October 2020 to connect Indian STEM diaspora with Indian Institutions through a monthlong dialogue. Further, the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India announced the first cycle of first call of VAIBHAV Fellowships on 15th June 2023 which get closed on 31 July 2023 in various areas of research.

The Indian Department of Science and Technology (DST) is implementing the Vaishvik Bharatiya Vaigyanik (VAIBHAV) Fellowship Program, which has received 302 applications from experts. The Apex Committee reviewed these recommendations, and 22 VAIBHAV Fellows and 2 Distinguished VAIBHAV Fellows were recommended. The fellowships can collaborate with Indian institutions and may spend up to two months in a year for a maximum 3 years.

26. (a) The Indian Department of Science and Technology (DST) is implementing the Vaishvik Bharatiya Vaigyanik (VAIBHAV) Fellowship Program, which has received 302 applications from experts. The Apex Committee reviewed these recommendations, and 22 VAIBHAV Fellows and 2 Distinguished VAIBHAV Fellows were recommended. The fellowships can collaborate with Indian institutions and may spend up to two months in a year for a maximum 3 years.

Union minister of DST said "I would like to quote the memorable words of the Prime Minister at the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas event in 2017, he said that 'Hamara toh khoon ka rishta hai, passport ka nahi,' and that one phrase, I think, captures the entire complexity of a relationship that we have today with over 34 million People of Indian Origin and Non-Resident Indians abroad and that is what brings us here.

27. (d) Union minister of DST said "I would like to quote the memorable words of the Prime Minister at the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas event in 2017, he said that 'Hamara toh khoon ka rishta hai, passport ka nahi,' and that one phrase, I think, captures the entire complexity of a relationship that we have today with over 34 million People of Indian Origin and Non-Resident Indians abroad and that is what brings us here.

The Distinguished VAIBHAV Fellow will collaborate with Indian academic institutions for a minimum of one week and up to two months per year for a maximum of three years. They will network with Indian institutions, create a collaborative network of research programs aligned with India's priorities, and exchange practices between the two countries, as well as strive to address areas of concern in joint research.

28. (c) The Indian Department of Science and Technology (DST) is implementing the Vaishvik Bharatiya Vaigyanik (VAIBHAV) Fellowship Program, which has received 302 applications from experts.

- Maldives, Philippines, Russia, Sri Lanka and Uzbekistan.
36. (d) Celebrated since 2011, the National Voters' Day commemorates the Election Commission of India's foundation day on January 25 each year. This year ECI is celebrating the 75th anniversary of the first general election conducted in 1951-52. Dedicated to the voters, NVD 2024 theme - 'Nothing Like Voting, I Vote For sure' is a continuation from last year's theme. The President of India Droupadi Murmu will be the Chief Guest at the national function being organised in New Delhi by the Election Commission of India and Union Minister of State for Law and Justice (Independent Charge), Arjun Ram Meghwal, will grace the function as Guest of Honour. The National Voters' Day is celebrated every year in India on January 25 to encourage the country's voters to participate in the electoral process. This year, it was the 14th edition which was celebrated.
37. (a) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on Friday stressed on the need to implement the Idate Commission report that has recommended for setting up a permanent commission for Nomadic, Semi Nomadic, and De-Notified Tribes (NTs, SNTs, and DNTs) in India. The commission also maintained that the government must act to repeal the Habitual Offenders Act, 1952 and if not, the appointment of a representative of De-notified Tribe community with the nodal officers as stipulated in the Act. It also suggested the non-inclusion of DNTs/NTs/SNTs under the SC/ST/OBC and formulation of specific policies for the former, among many others.
38. (c) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on Friday stressed on the need to implement the Idate Commission report that has recommended for setting up a permanent commission for Nomadic, Semi Nomadic, and De-Notified Tribes (NTs, SNTs, and DNTs) in India. The commission also maintained that the government must act to repeal the Habitual Offenders Act, 1952 and if not, the appointment of a representative of De-notified Tribe community with the nodal officers as stipulated in the Act. It also suggested the non-inclusion of DNTs/NTs/SNTs under the SC/ST/OBC and formulation of specific policies for the former, among many others. These points were highlighted during an Open House Discussion on "Protection NTs, SNTs, and DNTs in India and forward trajectory", organised by the NHR(c) Commission member, Dnyaneshwar M. Mulay inaugurated the discussion in which other members including Rajiv Jain, Vijaya Bharati Sayani, Joint Secretaries Anita Sinha, and Devendra Kumar Nim participated.
39. (e) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was established on October 12, 1993. Its statute is contained in the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, and is in conformity with the Paris Principles adopted at the first international workshop on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights held in Paris in October, 1991, and endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in Resolution 48/134 of December 20, 1993. The Commission is an embodiment of India's concern for the promotion and protection of human rights.
40. (d) Section 2 (d) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 defines human rights as rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual, guaranteed by the Constitution, or embodied in the International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was established on October 12, 1993. Its statute is contained in the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, and is in conformity with the Paris Principles adopted at the first international workshop on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights held in Paris in October, 1991, and endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in Resolution 48/134 of December 20, 1993. The Commission is an embodiment of India's concern for the promotion and protection of human rights.
41. (a) Arun Kumar Mishra is the current chairman of the National Human Rights Commission. He is the former judge of the Supreme Court. The last chairman of the NHRC was Justice H. L. Nimbalkar. Mr. Nimbalkar expressed concern over the issue of De-Notified communities lacking citizenship documents, which makes their identity invisible and causes hindrances in obtaining government benefits, constitutional, and citizenship rights. The commission maintained that there is a need to identify challenges faced by the NTs, SNTs, and DNTs owing to the stigma imposed by the enactment of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1872 and later by the Habitual Offenders Act, 1952 and figure out a way to modify discriminatory provisions of the latter.
42. (b) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India was established on 12 October, 1993. The statute under which it is established is the Protection of Human Rights Act (PHRA), 1993 as amended by the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006. It is in conformity with the Paris Principles, adopted at the first international workshop on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights held in Paris in October 1991, and endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations by its Resolution 48/134 of 20 December, 1993.

- The NHRC is an embodiment of India's concern for the promotion and protection of human rights. Section 2(1)(d) of the PHRA defines Human Rights as the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India.
43. (e) INDIA ranked 93 out of 180 countries on the corruption perceptions index (CPI) for 2023, according to the latest report released by Transparency International. The index, which lists countries by their perceived levels of public sector corruption, ranked Denmark at the top, followed by Finland, New Zealand and Norway. The index uses a scale of 0 to 100, where 0 is highly corrupt and 100 is very clean. In 2023, India's overall score was 39 while in 2022, it was 40. India's rank in 2022 was 85. In the Asian region, Singapore ranked at the top, scoring 83 and occupying the fifth slot. "India (39) shows score fluctuations small enough that no firm conclusions can be drawn on any significant change. However, ahead of the elections, India sees further narrowing of civic space, including through the passage of a (telecommunication) Bill that could be a 'grave threat' to fundamental rights," the report said
44. (c) In South Asia, both Pakistan (rank 133) and Sri Lanka (rank 115) are grappling with their respective debt burdens and ensuing political instability, it said. "However, the two countries have strong judicial oversight, which is helping to keep the government in check. The Supreme Court of Pakistan strengthened citizens' right to information by expanding this right under Article 19A of its Constitution to previously restricted institutions," it said. Noting that China (rank 76) has made headlines with its aggressive anti-corruption crackdown by punishing more than 3.7 million public officials for graft over the last decade, the report said the country's heavy reliance on punishment rather than institutional checks on power raises doubts over the long-term effectiveness of such anti-corruption measures. The bottom of the index included Myanmar (162), Afghanistan (162) and North Korea (172). At rank 180 was Somalia with the lowest score of 11.
45. (a) INDIA ranked 93 out of 180 countries on the corruption perceptions index (CPI) for 2023, according to the latest report released by Transparency International. The index, which lists countries by their perceived levels of public sector corruption, ranked Denmark at the top, followed by Finland, New Zealand and Norway. The index uses a scale of 0 to 100, where 0 is highly corrupt and 100 is very clean. In 2023, India's overall score was 39 while in 2022, it was 40. India's rank in 2022 was 85. In the Asian region, Singapore
- ranked at the top, scoring 83 and occupying the fifth slot.
46. (e) INDIA ranked 93 out of 180 countries on the corruption perceptions index (CPI) for 2023, according to the latest report released by Transparency International. The index, which lists countries by their perceived levels of public sector corruption, ranked Denmark at the top, followed by Finland, New Zealand and Norway. The index uses a scale of 0 to 100, where 0 is highly corrupt and 100 is very clean. In 2023, India's overall score was 39 while in 2022, it was 40. India's rank in 2022 was 85. In the Asian region, Singapore ranked at the top, scoring 83 and occupying the fifth slot. "India (39) shows score fluctuations small enough that no firm conclusions can be drawn on any significant change. However, ahead of the elections, India sees further narrowing of civic space, including through the passage of a (telecommunication) Bill that could be a 'grave threat' to fundamental rights," the report said
47. (c) In 2023, India's overall score was 39 while in 2022, it was 40. Noting that China (rank 76) has made headlines with its aggressive anti-corruption crackdown by punishing more than 3.7 million public officials for graft over the last decade, the report said the country's heavy reliance on punishment rather than institutional checks on power raises doubts over the long-term effectiveness of such anti-corruption measures. The bottom of the index included Myanmar (162), Afghanistan (162) and North Korea (172). At rank 180 was Somalia with the lowest score of 11.
48. (d) INDIA ranked 93 out of 180 countries on the corruption perceptions index (CPI) for 2023, according to the latest report released by Transparency International. The index, which lists countries by their perceived levels of public sector corruption, ranked Denmark at the top, followed by Finland, New Zealand and Norway. The index uses a scale of 0 to 100, where 0 is highly corrupt and 100 is very clean. In 2023, India's overall score was 39 while in 2022, it was 40. India's rank in 2022 was 85. In the Asian region, Singapore ranked at the top, scoring 83 and occupying the fifth slot. "India (39) shows score fluctuations small enough that no firm conclusions can be drawn on any significant change. However, ahead of the elections, India sees further narrowing of civic space, including through the passage of a (telecommunication) Bill that could be a 'grave threat' to fundamental rights," the report said
49. (a) Naveen Patnaik is the current Chief Minister of Odisha and is considered one of the key veteran leaders in the country. Born on October 16, 1946, in Cuttack, Odisha, Patnaik is the son of the legendary

- The Apex Committee reviewed these recommendations, and 22 VAIBHAV Fellows and 2 Distinguished VAIBHAV Fellows were recommended. The fellowships can collaborate with Indian institutions and may spend up to two months in a year for a maximum 3 years.
- Union minister of DST said "I would like to quote the memorable words of the Prime Minister at the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas event in 2017, he said that 'Hamara toh khoon ka rishta hai, passport ka nahi,' and that one phrase, I think, captures the entire complexity of a relationship that we have today with over 34 million People of Indian Origin and Non-Resident Indians abroad and that is what brings us here."
29. (c) Dr Jitendra Singh emphasized that our Indian diaspora in Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and Medicine (STEMM) are playing a key role in determining the direction of where our society and the world is moving by bringing technological changes and using it in innovative ways, particularly in social and developmental sectors.
- "I would like to quote the memorable words of the Prime Minister at the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas event in 2017, he said that 'Hamara toh khoon ka rishta hai, passport ka nahi,' and that one phrase, I think, captures the entire complexity of a relationship that we have today with over 34 million People of Indian Origin and Non-Resident Indians abroad and that is what brings us here," Dr Singh said.
- Highlighting the importance of VAIBHAV, Dr Jitendra Singh said that the VAIBHAV Fellows are from topmost institutes of Australia, Canada, Finland, Japan, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, USA and would be engaged to Indian institutes like IITs, IISc and so on during next 3 years working on jointly identified problems. This will certainly lead the way in establishing research capability as an important avenue towards Aatmanirbhar Bharat.
30. (b) The Department of Science and Technology announces results for the 1st batch of Vaibhav Fellowship in presence of Union S & T minister and Secretary of the department.
- Hon'ble Prime Minister inaugurated VaishvikBharatiyaVaigyanik (VAIBHAV) Summit in October 2020 to connect Indian STEM diaspora with Indian Institutions through a monthlong dialogue. Further, the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India announced the first cycle of first call of VAIBHAV Fellowships on 15th June 2023 which get closed on 31 July 2023 in various areas of research.
31. (c) Sh. Rajiv Kumar, Election Commissioner in ECI since 1st September 2020, took charge as the 25th Chief Election Commissioner on 15th May 2022. Prior to assuming charge in the Election Commission, Sh. Rajiv Kumar had been Chairman, Public Enterprises Selection Board during April-August 2020; Finance Secretary of India from July 2019 to Feb 2020 ; Secretary, Financial Services from September 2017 to July 2019 and Establishment Officer from March 2015 to June 2017. Sh. Rajiv Kumar, an officer of the Indian Administrative Service of Bihar/Jharkhand cadre 1984 batch, superannuated in February 2020.
32. (e) The first-ever National Voters' Day was celebrated on January 25, 2011, to encourage more young voters to take part in the electoral process where the Union government, then led by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, had approved a proposal of the law ministry to this effect. Former information and broadcasting minister Ambika Soni at that time had pointed out that the new voters who had attained the age of 18 were showing less interest in getting enrolled in the electoral rolls.
- To address this issue, the Election Commission decided to launch a nationwide effort to identify all eligible voters who reach the age of 18 on January 1, of each year, in all polling stations across India. Such voters would be enrolled and be given the Electoral Photo Identity Card (EPIC) on January 25 every year.
33. (c) Dedicated to the voters, NVD 2024 theme - 'Nothing Like Voting, I Vote For sure' is a continuation from last year's theme. The President of India Droupadi Murmu will be the Chief Guest at the national function being organised in New Delhi this year by the Election Commission of India and Union Minister of State for Law and Justice (Independent Charge), Arjun Ram Meghwal, will grace the function as Guest of Honour.
- The event will also be attended by Heads and representatives of Election Management bodies viz. Maldives, Philippines, Russia, Sri Lanka and Uzbekistan.
34. (b) The first-ever National Voters' Day was celebrated on January 25, 2011, to encourage more young voters to take part in the electoral process where the Union government, then led by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, had approved a proposal of the law ministry to this effect. Former information and broadcasting minister Ambika Soni at that time had pointed out that the new voters who had attained the age of 18 were showing less interest in getting enrolled in the electoral rolls.
35. (a) Dedicated to the voters, NVD 2024 theme - 'Nothing Like Voting, I Vote For sure' is a continuation from last year's theme. The President of India Droupadi Murmu will be the Chief Guest at the national function being organised in New Delhi this year by the Election Commission of India and Union Minister of State for Law and Justice (Independent Charge), Arjun Ram Meghwal, will grace the function as Guest of Honour.
- The event will also be attended by Heads and representatives of Election Management bodies viz.

- The recommendation to establish the NCLR to address these challenges, especially in enhancing legal research and improving global competitiveness, is a central point of the passage. This option succinctly summarizes the key arguments and recommendations made. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.
- (d) This option misrepresents the passage's recommendations regarding the BCI's role. While the passage does suggest limiting the BCI's regulatory powers, it specifically maintains the BCI's indispensable role in regulating basic eligibility to practice law. The suggestion for a complete removal of BCI from regulating legal education is not mentioned. Instead, the creation of the NCLR is proposed to complement, not replace, the BCI's functions in certain areas. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.
19. (c) Reference Lines: "Grouchy wrote 'if all appointments were granted by a general choice and a free election, our conscience would only rarely need to resist the sort of motivation that leads to crime or injustices inspired by ambition'"
- (a) Grouchy's advocacy for democratic principles suggests she was looking beyond the traditional aristocratic governance model, aiming for a system where officials are elected by the populace, thus implicitly rejecting the notion that aristocracy's direct involvement was crucial for reducing crime rates. This perspective aligns with her broader democratic ideals, emphasizing the empowerment of the general populace over the privileged few. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) The passage directly contradicts this option by highlighting Grouchy's belief in the power of democratic elections to address the motivations behind crime and injustices, suggesting a significant potential for altering the social fabric towards greater justice and reduced crime through the mechanism of public election of officials. This misalignment with Grouchy's expressed views makes this option incorrect. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) This option directly captures the essence of Grouchy's argument that a government filled by elected officers would instill a sense of legitimacy and justice, thereby reducing the motivations leading to crime or ambition-driven injustices. Her work, which remained influential for centuries, supports the idea that democratic processes can fundamentally alter societal dynamics towards these ends. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.
- (d) The entire premise of Grouchy's work and the specific context provided by the passage argue against the effectiveness of monarchy or undemocratic systems in ensuring justice and

- legitimacy. Her advocacy for electoral democracy as a means to reduce crime and injustice implicitly rejects the notion that monarchy could achieve these goals, making this option incorrect. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.
20. (a) (a) This option accurately reflects the dual nature of Grouchy's engagement with her intellectual pursuits and the personal risks she navigated, embodying the spirit of revolutionary France. Her translations and writings did not exist in a vacuum but were directly influenced by and contributed to the tumultuous socio-political environment of the era, showcasing her bravery and intellectual fervor despite the personal dangers involved. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.
- (b) While Grouchy's engagement in art and translation could superficially be seen as conforming to limited roles, her work, especially her translation and authorship of influential texts, actively contributed to political and philosophical discourse, challenging the constraints imposed on women. This involvement not only defies the notion of limited roles but actively engages with and influences the intellectual and political landscape of her time. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) The operation of an underwear shop beneath her studio, while an interesting detail, serves more as a testament to Grouchy's multifaceted life and the complexities of living through a period of political upheaval. This action, rather than merely disguising revolutionary activities, underscores the adaptability and resilience required to navigate the era's challenges, without implying a direct attempt to maintain normalcy or disguise her political engagements. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) Rather than indicating passive acceptance, Grouchy's efforts to support her husband and her engagement in business and intellectual activities demonstrate a nuanced and active participation in the political and social upheavals of her time. These actions reflect a strategic approach to survival and influence under oppressive conditions, directly contributing to the revolutionary cause through intellectual and practical support. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.
21. (d) (a) While convincing the aristocracy and monarchy was undoubtedly a significant challenge, the passage suggests that the issues advocates like Grouchy faced were more complex, encompassing not just ideological battles but also personal risks and the broader context of political upheaval. This option simplifies the multifaceted challenges into a single

- Biju Patnaik, a former Chief Minister of Odisha, spans over two decades, making him one of the longest-serving Chief Ministers in India's political history. He has been serving as CM for 22 years. Since assuming office in 2000, Patnaik has led the state through various challenges and has implemented numerous initiatives to foster development, welfare, and inclusive growth.
50. (c) Simlipal, which derives its name from 'Simul' (Silk Cotton) tree, is a national park and a Tiger Reserve situated in the northern part of Orissa's Mayurbhanj district. The tiger reserve is spread over 2750 sq km and has some beautiful waterfalls like Joranda and Barehipani. The park is surrounded by high plateaus and hills, the highest peak being the twin peaks of Khairiburu and Meghashini (1515m above mean sea level). At least twelve rivers cut across the plain area, all of which drain into the Bay of Bengal. The prominent among them are Burhabalanga, Palpala Bandan, Salandi, Kahairi and Deo.
51. (c) The primary objective of this ambitious project is to showcase Odisha's unwavering commitment to preserving and showcasing the unique biodiversity that graces the state. Additionally, the safari aims to raise awareness about the critical conservation needs of these rare wildlife species. The project is currently pending statutory clearances from relevant authorities, a feasibility study of the final site by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), and approval from the Central Zoo Authority before commencing.
52. (a) The primary objective of this ambitious project is to showcase Odisha's unwavering commitment to preserving and showcasing the unique biodiversity that graces the state. Additionally, the safari aims to raise awareness about the critical conservation needs of these rare wildlife species. The project is currently pending statutory clearances from relevant authorities, a feasibility study of the final site by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), and approval from the Central Zoo Authority before commencing.

### SECTION - C: LEGAL REASONING

53. (a) A is the correct answer with respect to the question asked because as per the passage, Nagpur bench has ruled that newspaper fairly reporting information in the public domain without insinuation or innuendo cannot attract defamation charges, there is no provision of perhaps discussion of any 'exceptional' cases as such, which renders the Option (a) as incorrect. The rest of the options are correct as per the passage and the author would certainly agree with them.
54. (b) The correct answer is B because, in accordance with the passage, newspapers that fairly report on the information that is already in the public domain

- without insinuation or derogatory term cannot be accused of defamation. Option (a) and C are both ruled out for the same reason. As there was also an opinion in the article and along with factual information, answer D is incorrect.
55. (c) The correct answer is C because, in accordance with the passage, a newspaper isn't expected to look into a FIR's contents and confirm their veracity but rather to report facts accurately, and since it only described the actual incident, no criminal defamation has occurred. For the same reason, B is not the right answer. Since it offers flawed reasoning, Option (a) is flawed. Because it offers a very improbable justification that is inconsistent with the passage, Option (d) is incorrect.
56. (a) The correct answer is A since as per the passage; newspapers reporting publicly available information fairly and without using derogatory language or innuendo cannot be accused of defamation, Options B and D are ruled out because it has already been stated that the article was general in nature and made no mention of the event in question. C is not the right answer because it offers a very flawed and inappropriate line of reasoning.
57. (d) The correct answer is D because, in accordance with the passage, journalists should adhere to best practices and seek out the opposing side's perspective. However, there are times when reporting on breaking news, such as the filing of cases or the arrest of people, makes this impossible. Options A and B are ruled out for the same reason. Since C's logic is flawed, it is not the right answer.
58. (a) The correct answer is A. Article 22 (2) of the Indian Constitution guarantees that every person arrested and detained in custody must be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours, ensuring a prompt judicial review of the arrest and preventing arbitrary detention. Option (b) is partially correct but doesn't emphasize the timely judicial review aspect of Article 22 (2). Option (c) introduces the idea of securing release on bail, which is not explicitly covered by Article 22 (2). Option (d) discusses the principle of self-incrimination, which is not directly related to Article 22 (2).
59. (d) The correct answer is D because, in accordance with the passage, Article 22 of the Indian Constitution deals with protection against arrests and detention in certain circumstances. No one who is arrested can be held in custody without being immediately notified of the reasons behind the arrest, the law states. So, we rule out options B and C. Option (a) is eliminated since the victim's statement serves as sufficient evidence and the passage does not mention that a person cannot be arrested on the basis of victim testimony.
60. (d) The correct answer is D because, according to the passage, where a police officer arrests without a warrant any person other than a person accused of a non-bailable offense, he shall inform the person

- be brought against him since he is not a competent person to enter into a contract. As a result, Option (a) is right. Option (b) is a suggestive argument, because the parties' competency is assessed when they enter into the contract, not when they have to perform the contract. Option (c) is incorrect because Ram is incompetent; the allegation of undue influence to make Ram win is less convincing than his incompetence to contract. As a result, Option (a) is right. Option (d) is incorrect because the facts do not indicate that one party controlled the will of another. As a result, it is incorrect.
69. (e) The passage suggests that, a threat to commit a lawful act can sometimes amount to unlawful coercion. Coercion renders a contract voidable as opposed to void and the party subject to the coercion can rescind the contract unless there has been some affirmation of the contract after the coercion has been lifted. Here, from the given facts it can be asserted that there exists a relationship, where one party can dominate the will of another. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer. Option (a) is not correct as the modern doctrine of coercion manifests itself as economic duress covers situations where there are more subliminal threats rather than overt threats of physical violence. Hence, even if there is no threat to commit physical harm, it will amount to coercion and the contract will be voidable on the option of Pankaj. Option (b) is incorrect as in case of coercion, the contract is voidable and not void. Option (d) is incorrect for similar reason.
70. (e) Option (b) and D are not correct as it is not a case of economic duress but a case of undue influence where there exists a relationship between the two contracting parties. Undue influence will be presumed irrebuttably where certain relationships exist. Examples include solicitor/client, doctor/patient, and parent/child. A rebuttable presumption will apply in other relationships if it can be shown one party dominated the other. In the present case, Mr. Surendra was in a solicitor and client relationship with Ahmed and therefore, presumption is irrebuttable. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer and not Option (b).
71. (b) As per the passage, Undue influence will be presumed irrebuttably where certain relationships exist. Examples include solicitor/client, doctor/patient, and parent/child. Here, there exists a doctor patient relationship between Pankaj and Ahmed and therefore, undue influence is irrebuttably presumed. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer. Option (c) is therefore not the correct answer. Option (d) is a fact based answer and hence negated. Option (d) is not correct as the facts do not question Surendra's liability but of Ahmed.
72. (d) Option (d) is the correct choice here as Coercion renders a contract voidable as opposed to void and the party subject to the coercion can rescind the contract unless there has been some affirmation of

- the contract after the coercion has been lifted. In the present case, the contract between X and Y will stand as voidable on part of Y, and since both Option (a) and B proves it to be a valid/void contract, both the options are incorrect. Option (c) is not correct as it is not a case of undue influence but a case of economic duress.
73. (b) The correct answer is Option (b) because Raj did not have any ill intention which is a mens rea when he hurt the passer by. It happened because he lost control over his bike which might have happened due to several reasons. Hence, since here mens rea is not complied with there is no crime committed. Option (a) is not the correct answer Option because though he knew that the roads were not fit for the bike and its speed, still since there was no intention to hurt anyone, there was no deliberate intention or act in furtherance of the same. Option (c) is not the correct answer Option because though it did happen when he was leaving to another city where the roads were fit for the bike, that is not why we will not sue him, but because he did not have any deliberate intention to hurt. Option (d) is not the correct answer Option because though he did not have any intention, the first part of the option is redundant and so, we will choose Option (b).
74. (c) The correct answer is Option (c) because as per the facts show, Shambhu did not intend to hurt the plant or destroy the expensive and valuable plant, he merely lost control over the machine and lost the plant, hence he will not be held liable. Option (a) is not the correct answer because we do know from the facts that there was no intention, rather it happened accidentally. Option (b) is not the correct answer because even though Srikanth was rude to him, still that does not make him someone with a mens rea. He accidentally ended up ruining a plant and that was not a deliberate act. Option (d) is not the correct answer because since he did not do anything deliberately, he is not the one who should compensate and he should not be held liable in general.
75. (d) The correct answer is Option (d) because as the facts show the absence of proper care and caution and the knowledge on the part of Ramu. Option (b) is not the correct answer because the passage is not about negligence or anything along those lines, since there was no deliberate act or intention and so, there is no liability and Ramu can claim the defence of accident. Option (c) is not the correct answer because him working here for a long time is not an indicator of anything, he could have worked there his whole life and still would have some ill intention to harm the place but since that is not the case here, we will not assume so.

76. Option (a) is not the correct answer because Ramu left the bucket out in open when he knew that he should be cautious while working. It depicts knowledge as well as lack of proper care on his part.
- (a) The correct answer is Option (a) because here he did not have any intention to kill the buffalo and cause a loss to Kalua. He only shot as a furtherance of his intention to safeguard the forest.
- Option (b) is not the correct answer because though he had a duty to protect the place and so, it was a deliberate act in furtherance of the same, still this particular incident of the death of the buffalo is not in furtherance of any Mens rea and so, he would not be held liable.
- Option (c) is not the correct answer because him having any immunity is not any thing which has been mentioned in the passage and so, we will not choose this option which goes in a different direction.
- Option (d) is not the correct answer because though he shot knowing there would be something that does not render him liable, because there is still no intention in this isolated incident.
77. (a) The correct answer is Option (a) because here, as the fact mentions, he was angry because of the interruption by A's wife, and so, he hit the child out of anger and so, that shows he had an intention to hurt the child. He also acted in furtherance of the said intention and so, he cannot claim accident.
- Option (b) is not the correct answer because he cannot claim accident here, he was angry at the interruption does not give him a free pass to hurt the child and so, he will be held liable.
- Option (c) is not the correct answer because though he did not have any intention to kill the child, he did have an intention to hurt the child which ended up taking his life.
- Option (d) is not the correct answer because him beating another person is a very different act from the one for which he is being tried for. And though he was committing an illegal act, that does not have anything to do with him hurting the child, he will be held liable because he had an intention, Mens rea, actus reus and there was a consequential injury too.
78. (c) The correct answer is Option (c) because for claiming the defence of accident the person should be doing a lawful act in lawful manner but in the instant matter B was doing an illegal act.
- Option (a) is not the correct answer because though he had no intention to hurt but his act was unlawful and he has the knowledge that his act can cause injury.
- Option (b) is not the correct answer just absence of intention is not sufficient to claim the defence of accident as specified in the passage.
- Option (d) is not the correct answer Option (c) is a better answer which is consistent with reasoning of the passage.
79. (e) The correct answer option is answer Option (c) because the passage mentions that even verbal acts that are connected to the main transaction can be used as evidence under Res Gestae. Hence Sumay screaming can be used as a piece of evidence.
- Option (a) is not the correct answer Option because even though screams can be generic and can be not related to any crime, here the scream was not generic and was related to a crime which was the main transaction hence it is evidence.
- Option (b) is not the correct answer Option because the scream was part of the same transaction, it happened while the crime took place and hence the timing makes it a part of the same transaction.
- Option (d) is not the correct answer Option because it was not a hearsay, Sumay screamed because he had seen the wife of X trying and Rahul unconscious after being beaten up and hence that makes it not hearsay anymore.
80. (a) The correct answer option is answer Option (a) because Z heard it in the crowd that X was drunk, it might or might not be true, it is not related to the main transaction and is a hearsay, hence it is not admissible. A statement will be accepted as res gestae when it is reliable but in the instant matter statement cannot be presumed reliable as was made by a random person.
- Option (b) is not the correct answer Option because though the party was full with alcohol it cannot be assumed that X also drank and was drunk while driving the car.
- Option (c) is not the correct answer Option because even though Z was in the accident himself, he did not see X drunk or anything, he only heard someone say he was drunk, that makes it a hearsay.
- Option (d) is not the correct answer Option because there might be a connection between drunkenness and the collision, however, Z saying X was drunk is mere hearsay.
81. (c) The correct answer option is answer Option (c) because now, it was not a mere hearsay, here as he saw the wife of Mr X picking up the bottles that were shaped like the wine bottles and the wife had also asked Mr X to chew on mint to hide some breath which can reasonably be assumed to be alcohol breath, and these are the non-verbal acts that are considered under Res Gestae; hence it is admissible.
- Option (a) is not the correct answer Option because now, there were enough evidences and acts insinuating that those were alcohol bottles, and hence the argument that it cannot be proved that those were alcohol bottles can be later on investigated, though primarily the evidence is admissible.
- Option (b) is not the correct answer Option because though it is a possibility that the wine could have been drunk by the wife, still she even asked her husband to chew mint to cover his breath as well, it

88. (d) D is correct because the passage highlights the judiciary's proactive role in intervening in cases where there might be perceived vindictive actions by central investigative agencies, such as transferring case files to itself for disposal to ensure fairness and legal integrity. A is incorrect as the judiciary operates independently of the central government's directives. B is misleading because the judiciary does not act as an intermediary but as an arbiter of justice. C, while partially true in that it allows appeals, does not fully capture the judiciary's active role in reviewing cases to maintain legal standards, making D the most comprehensive and accurate choice.
89. (e) The correct answer is C because the passage mentions that corruption allegations in several States against key political figures seen as friendly to the Centre are seldom investigated by the CBI, ED, and Income-Tax Department. This provides direct evidence of selective activity by central agencies against political figures not aligned with the BJP. A is incorrect because it refers to a proposed solution rather than evidence of bias. B is a specific case of action, not evidence of selective inactivity against allies. D, while indicating judicial intervention in political cases, does not specifically support the claim of selective activity by central agencies against non-BJP aligned figures.
90. (c) C is the correct answer because the passage suggests that the ED's power to summon and arrest, combined with the difficulty in obtaining bail in money-laundering cases, significantly strengthens the Union government's position when it opts to use prosecution as a means of persecution. This makes the government appear "quite invincible," according to the passage, emphasizing how these powers can be misused for political vendettas. A is incorrect because the passage implies that the difficulty in obtaining bail is part of what makes the government invincible, not a measure of equality. B is a trap because portraying the ED as unbiased contradicts the passage's suggestion of misuse. D seems plausible but is incorrect because the passage criticizes the use of power for persecution, not lauds the ED's effectiveness in fighting corruption.
91. (b) The correct answer is B. This Option directly addresses how the passage resolves the paradox by pointing to the concept of "long and variable lags" in monetary policy's effects on the economy. It suggests that even as inflation drivers appear to be subsiding, the full impact of past rate hikes has not yet been felt, justifying central bankers' cautious approach. Options A and D, while related to inflation concerns, do not directly address the resolution of the paradox between fears of inflation resurgence and subsiding inflation drivers. Option (c), suggesting cautious optimism, doesn't capture the mechanism (the lag effect) through which the paradox is resolved. The lag effect explains how current policy decisions are informed by the anticipation of the delayed impact of past decisions, reconciling the seeming contradiction between evidence of subsiding inflation drivers and the fear of inflation resurgence.
92. (b) The correct answer is B. This Option directly relates to the central bankers' concerns as outlined in the passage, which include fears that inflation could bounce back because of high wage growth and potential supply chain disruptions. Options A, C, and D, while plausible and designed to seem attractive, do not directly address the central bankers' specific rationale for their reluctance to cut rates. Option (a) is misleading because the passage does not primarily concern stimulating economic growth but rather controlling inflation. Option (e) introduces the idea of market optimism and financial instability, which is a concern but secondary to the fear of inflation rebounding. Option (d) suggests a distrust in economic indicators, which is not a primary focus of the passage's discussion on central bankers' reasoning.
93. (e) The correct answer is C. This Option directly challenges the central bankers' fear of inflation rebounding by highlighting that core inflation rates are already near the target rate of 2 percent across major economies, suggesting that inflation pressures are subsiding. Option (a), while seemingly relevant, actually supports the central bankers' cautious approach by suggesting that the economy has yet to fully absorb previous rate hikes. Option (b) is a distraction, focusing on market expectations rather than the direct issue of inflation. Option (d), mentioning strong economic growth in America, might seem to justify caution against inflation but does not directly undermine the justification for delay based on inflation fears like the evidence of low core inflation does.
94. (c) The correct answer is C. This option strengthens the central bankers' cautious stance by introducing new potential inflationary pressures, which directly aligns with their concerns about inflation rebounding, especially given the passage mentions Middle East instability as a current threat. Options A, B, and D are designed to seem plausible but do not directly support the argument for caution as effectively as C. Option (a), suggesting a decrease in core inflation, would actually argue against the need for caution. Option (b), regarding fixed-rate lending, explains a mechanism but doesn't directly support the need for caution in rate cuts. Option (d), about market pricing, while related to caution, is more about managing market expectations than addressing the core concern of potential inflationary pressures like C does.
95. (d) The correct answer is D. This Option correctly infers that geopolitical instability adds to the complexity and uncertainty facing central banks, reinforcing their cautious stance towards adjusting interest rates.

102. (a) A is the correct answer because it directly addresses the root of the paradox: improving overall health outcomes so that longer life expectancy translates into healthier lives, thereby reducing the number of people who reach retirement age in poor health. B is a subtle trap; while promoting a healthy lifestyle is beneficial, it does not directly address the structural or systemic issues causing poor health outcomes at retirement age. C, while important for addressing health disparities, does not directly solve the paradox of increasing life expectancy with poor health, as it focuses more on equitable access rather than improving health outcomes universally. D, suggesting private savings for healthcare, does not resolve the paradox of poor health at retirement despite longer life spans but rather addresses financial preparation for healthcare needs.
103. (b) The correct answer is B because the passage suggests that the long-term risk of economic warfare, particularly through the use of sanctions, might undermine the primacy of the dollar-based financial system by pushing countries to consider alternatives, thereby reducing America's influence in Asia. Option (a) is incorrect because it overstates the immediate effect, suggesting a collapse that the passage does not predict. Option (c) is a trap, implying a strengthening of America's position, which contradicts the passage's warning about diminishing influence. Option (d) is misleading because it suggests economic warfare has no impact, whereas the passage clearly discusses significant potential repercussions for the global financial system and America's geopolitical standing.
104. (a) The correct answer is A because the passage explicitly mentions the increase in trade between Russia and Asian countries, particularly China, as undermining the impact of Western sanctions. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage indicates that Russia has not been isolated but has shifted its trade eastward. Option (c) is a trap, suggesting an effect (self-sufficiency) not discussed in the passage; it hints at a possible outcome but doesn't align with the passage's emphasis on redirected trade flows. Option (d) is misleading because the passage does not discuss any improvement in diplomatic relations between Russia and Western countries as a result of the sanctions; instead, it highlights the opposite effect of sanctions being undermined by trade with Asian countries.
105. (a) The correct answer is A because the passage details how trade between Russia and China, including the provision of microchips and other commodities, has increased, thereby undermining the effectiveness of Western sanctions aimed at limiting Russia's war effort. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage does not suggest a significant decrease in Russia's economic growth due to the relationship with China; instead, it implies the opposite. Option (c) is a trap,
- as the passage does not discuss China's reconsideration of its ties with Western countries due to its relationship with Russia. Option (d) is misleading because it overstates the situation by implying a total failure of Western sanctions, which is not supported by the passage's content that focuses on the undermining aspect rather than complete ineffectiveness.
106. (c) The correct answer is C because the passage details how third-party countries and regions, through intermediaries in places like Turkey and through parallel imports in Central Asia, help Russia acquire sophisticated machine tools and other goods, thus undermining the sanctions. Option (a) is misleading because the passage focuses on economic and trade strategies rather than diplomatic support. Option (b) is incorrect because it contradicts the passage, which explains how these countries actually help Russia circumvent sanctions, not support them. Option (d) is a trap, suggesting a more aggressive stance against the West than the passage indicates; it discusses facilitation of trade, not imposition of counter-sanctions.
107. (b) The correct answer is B because the passage suggests that while secondary sanctions could coerce Asian countries to comply with Western aims against Russia, there's a significant risk of long-term damage to the primacy of the dollar and America's influence in Asia. This is due to the potential alienation of these economically and geopolitically important regions. Option (a) is incorrect because, although it appears viable, the passage indicates potential adverse effects rather than outright effectiveness. Option (c) is misleading because it suggests indifference, whereas the passage discusses the careful navigation by Asian countries to appear compliant without fully endorsing Western sanctions. Option (d) is a trap, implying a strengthening of relationships, which contradicts the passage's warning about the potential erosion of U.S. influence and the financial system's dominance.
108. (c) The correct answer is C because the passage discusses how Asia's increased demand for Russian oil, particularly from India and through the activities of Singapore, undermines the sanctions by redirecting Russia's oil exports from Europe to Asia, thus maintaining Russia's oil revenue and exposing the limitations of Western sanctions in the global trade context. Option (a) is misleading because it suggests that Asia's demand supports the sanctions' goals, which contradicts the passage. Option (b) is a trap, implying a broader impact on global oil prices that the passage does not support. Option (d) overstates the situation by suggesting the sanctions have completely failed due to Asia's demand, while the passage suggests more of a mitigation of impact rather than outright failure.

- It aligns with the passage's suggestion that such instability, by potentially affecting supply chains and oil prices, makes the economic outlook uncertain, thus justifying a cautious approach. Option (a) is misleading because increasing rates in response to geopolitical instability is not directly supported by the passage's focus on caution in rate adjustments. Option (b), suggesting a more rapid reduction in rates, contradicts the passage's emphasis on caution due to potential inflationary pressures. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage clearly indicates that geopolitical factors are considered relevant to monetary policy decisions, particularly in the context of supply chain disruptions and the threat of higher oil and gas prices.
96. (c) The correct answer is C. This option identifies a flaw by pointing out the argument's failure to adequately consider how the primary drivers of recent inflation—like supply chain disruptions—have lessened, which is a critical point made in the passage. This undermines the rationale against cutting rates, as the main inflationary pressures are subsiding. Options A and B are plausible but do not directly address the core issue of whether inflationary pressures remain a significant threat. Option (d), while tempting, misdirects the focus towards market behavior rather than the fundamental economic conditions discussed in the passage, such as the actual impact of inflation drivers on the economy.
97. (b) B is the correct answer because it highlights a critical flaw in the argument: the assumption that just because people are living longer, they are also able to work longer, which does not necessarily account for the quality of those extended years, especially in terms of health. A is a subtle trap; while improving workplace conditions is important, it doesn't directly address the flaw in assuming that raising the retirement age is a sufficient solution for health-related work issues. C, focusing on technological advancements, suggests an improvement in productivity but doesn't address the core issue of whether individuals are healthy enough to work longer. D, while important for long-term health outcomes, does not directly challenge the assumption that longer life expectancies equate to an increased capacity to work up to a higher retirement age.
98. (d) The correct answer is D because it directly addresses the link between the policy's popularity and its impact on electoral success, assuming that electoral outcomes are heavily influenced by popular opinion on specific policies like the state pension age. A is incorrect because it assumes a demographic reason that does not directly relate to the policy's unpopularity or electoral consequences. B is subtly misleading; while it might seem true, it doesn't directly tie the policy's unpopularity to its impact on vote-winning, instead suggesting a general preference that doesn't specifically underlie the argument about this policy. C is a trap because being well-informed doesn't inherently lead to a policy being unpopular or not a vote-winner; it assumes a level of engagement that is not directly related to the policy's electoral impact.
99. (a) The correct answer is A because it directly correlates the access to better healthcare, which wealthier individuals are more likely to have, with an extension of healthy years, implying a disparity in life expectancy tied to economic status. B is a trap, suggesting a cause (unhealthy lifestyles) that appears reasonable but doesn't directly address the systemic access issues highlighted in the passage. C is incorrect because it overgeneralizes the relationship between economic status and life expectancy by suggesting it's a direct and universal determinant, ignoring other factors that might influence health outcomes. D is misleading because it suggests health disparities have no impact on life expectancy averages, which contradicts the passage's discussion on how these disparities affect overall health and longevity, especially among the poor.
100. (c) C is the correct answer because it directly links the specific action of revitalizing the NHS (through targeted interventions) to improved health outcomes in deprived areas, thus addressing inequality and potentially impacting economic strength through a healthier workforce. A is a trap because, while it suggests a correlation between NHS funding and GDP growth, it doesn't specifically tie the revitalization efforts to addressing inequality. B is misleading because it draws a broad comparison with other countries without providing direct evidence of how revitalizing the NHS would impact the UK's economy and inequality. D seems appealing because public support could imply a successful policy, but it doesn't directly strengthen the argument about the economic and inequality benefits of revitalizing the NHS.
101. (b) B is the correct answer because it directly challenges the premise that insufficient savings for retirement necessitate a higher retirement age by suggesting that the majority of retirees actually have sufficient savings, thus undermining the need to increase the retirement age. A is a subtle trap; while it highlights disparities in life expectancy, it does not directly address the issue of savings sufficiency for retirement. C is misleading because, although it presents a positive aspect of working longer, it does not weaken the argument regarding the necessity driven by financial needs. D, while it might seem relevant by suggesting older workers can remain productive, does not directly address the core issue of whether there are sufficient savings to support retirement, hence not weakening the argument effectively.

directly and reasonably infers that he also drank it, and so, this option is incorrect.

Option (d) is not the correct answer Option because it has a direct link to the main transaction, because if Mr X was drunk, it caused him to lose the control of the car and he collided with the bike, hence this is an incorrect option.

82. (b) The correct answer option is answer Option (b) because the bike being new is in no way related to the main transaction, that is the accident, and so, it is a vague and inappropriate answer.

Option (a) is not the correct answer Option because the fact that one of the people on the bike, Y, died, and the other one, Z, sustained injuries is a fact directly related to the main transaction, the accident, hence it is not an option we will choose.

Option (c) is not the correct answer Option because if it is a true fact that Mr X was driving on the wrong side of the road, that can also be linked to the collision, hence it is not the correct answer.

Option (d) is not the correct answer Option because if Mr X was drunk, it can be directly linked to the accident and hence is directly related to the main transaction.

83. (c) The correct answer option is answer Option (c) because the passage mentions that excited utterances have been considered part of the action and, therefore, admissible despite the rule of hearsay, hence here, the excited words by Sunita is admissible in the court, as they are connected to the main transaction.

Option (a) is not the correct answer Option because though he had not seen anything on his own, he still heard the excited utterances by Sunita and that counts as evidence under res gestae.

Option (b) is not the correct answer Option because it can be classified as res gestae as the passage clearly mentions that, "Because excited utterances are closely connected with the event in time, and the excitement flows from the event, excited utterances have been considered part of the action and, therefore, admissible despite the rule of hearsay.", hence it is admissible in the court, so it is valid.

Option (d) is not the correct answer Option because even though there is nothing to show that he would have died, it does not matter as attempt to murder is also a crime, and here we are merely being asked if the excited utterances are valid evidence. And since they are, it is admissible.

84. (e) The correct answer option is answer Option (c) because the passage mentions that, "Res gestae includes elements that completely fall outside the definition of modern hearsay, such as circumstantial evidence of a state of mind, so-called "verbal acts", verbal parts of acts, and certain non-verbal behaviour", and so the state of mind is evidence under Res Gestae.

Option (a) is not the correct answer Option because it is linked to the main transaction, as she started

screaming as soon as the news of murder spread and when her mother asked about it, hence it is reasonable linked to the main transaction.

Option (b) is not the correct answer Option because even though there is nothing to show that Nidhi had murdered the man, it is not what is being asked of us, we only have to tell whether the state of mind can be admissible evidence under Res Gestae, and it is.

Option (d) is not the correct answer Option because it is not mere presumption, and not hearsay either, it is directly related to the main transaction, and so we can admit it. There were circumstantial events that led to that state of mind, so, it ceased to be mere presumption.

#### SECTION D: LOGICAL REASONING

85. (a) The correct answer is A because the author's argument hinges on the claim that investigative agencies are selectively used against political opponents of the BJP. Providing data that shows an equal number of investigations against members of all political parties directly undermines the claim of selective targeting and political vendettas, weakening the author's argument significantly. B, while relevant, doesn't directly counter the claim of bias since official denials may not reflect actual practices. C shows judicial oversight but doesn't address the fundamental issue of agency misuse. D, although it suggests non-selectivity, is less impactful than A because even if there are instances of pursuing allies, only equal treatment across the board (as suggested in A) directly counters the claim of selective political vendettas.
86. (c) The correct answer is C, as the passage highlights concerns about the use of investigative agencies as tools for political persecution against the ruling party's opponents. The suggestion for an independent mechanism aims to remove the perception of vendetta and ensure fairness in investigations. A, while tempting, doesn't capture the specific issue of political misuse. B is incorrect because efficiency isn't the central concern mentioned. D, though relevant, doesn't directly address the core issue of preventing misuse for political reasons, making C the best choice.
87. (d) The correct answer is D, as it subtly conveys the passage's implication that the ED's interest in transferring the investigation and probing money-laundering aspects might be motivated by political reasons, particularly to target opposition party members. A is a trap, suggesting a noble intention for fairness, but it doesn't directly address misuse. B misleads by presenting a procedural concern rather than illustrating misuse. C is tempting because it implies selectivity, but it doesn't specifically link this selectivity to the misuse of power for political ends as effectively as D does, making D the best choice for illustrating the potential misuse of power.

- arrested that he is entitled to be released on bail and that he may arrange for sureties on his behalf. Because J had committed a non-bailable offense, it was unnecessary to tell him of his bail rights, and no right had been violated even if he was denied bail. As a result, we rule out Option (b). Option (a) is incorrect since the facts do not state whether or not J was produced before the magistrate. Option (c) is incorrect since it presents vague logic.
61. (b) The correct answer is B because, according to the passage, when a confession or declaration is made in court, the magistrate must assess whether the revelation was made voluntarily or not. No one can be forced to speak in court against their will. As a result, V cannot be forced to testify against herself in court, hence Option (a) is ruled out. Option (c) is incorrect since it deviates from the question at hand. We rule out Option (d) because the passage already mentions the right against self-incrimination.
62. (b) The correct answer is B because, according to the passage, every individual arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within twenty-four hours of such arrest, deducting the time required for the journey from the place of detention to the court of the magistrate. So, Y was presented within 24 hours after excluding 4 hours of travelling. Therefore, Option (a) is incorrect. Option (c) is incorrect because no such exception is mentioned in the passage. Option (d) is incorrect because a time frame of 24 hours is provided and it doesn't require that the accused appear before the magistrate on the same day that he was arrested.
63. (d) Option (d) is the correct answer. Facts of the situation makes it clear that a fraud has been committed, so the party committed the fraud cannot be allowed to take the benefit of it. Hence, any order or decree passed against Balwinder should be set aside and section 23(1)(a) makes it clear that the husband should not be allowed to take the benefit of his own wrong. Thus, option A, B and C are not the correct answers though correct statements.
64. (a) Option (a) is the correct answer as the passage makes it very clear that no one should be allowed to take advantage of his own wrong. Here, Option (a) is correct as Mahesh was the one having an illicit affair and his wife objection to it is normal. And thus, he cannot file for divorce on account of mental cruelty. Option (b) is therefore an incorrect option. Option (c) is not correct as it is a suggestive opinion that the wife who should take divorce in the instant case, not the husband. Option (d) is not correct as the passage does not define and discuss grounds of divorce in particular. Thus, Option (d) cannot be considered as a correct answer.
65. (c) Collusion as a bar to matrimonial relief has been provided, to safeguard the administration of those conditions on the fulfillment of which alone, the marriage tie can be dissolved. Its object is to ensure, as far as possible, that nothing but the truth shall be laid before the court, and that no matrimonial facts shall be hid consideration. The very first line per se states that a consent decree, per se, cannot be as collusive in matrimonial matters. Here, the family court cannot reject the husband's plea as there exists a valid ground for seeking divorce, no matter the husband earlier gave his written consent for judicial separation, but later he filed a genuine case where he sought divorce on grounds that there has been no resumption of cohabitation between the parties to the marriage for a period of one year. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer. Option (d) provides for a correct statement but not a correct answer as it has no relationship with the factual question asked. Option (b) is not correct as it is not a case of collusion. Option (a) is not correct as the husband sought divorce on the grounds that there has been no resumption of cohabitation between the parties to the marriage for a period of one year.
66. (b) The passage says that when a spouse condones a matrimonial lapse of the other, then he or she cannot later seek relief on that ground. In the instant case, adultery on one occasion is condoned and no fresh case of adultery is given in the facts. Hence, already condoned adultery cannot be a ground for divorce. Thus, Option (b) is the correct answer. Option (a) is not correct as no specific grounds for divorce has been discussed in the passage. Option (c) is not correct as it is a fact based answer. Option (d) is not correct as his wife in one, but since the husband condoned the mistake, he cannot file a case against his wife again. Also the facts are silent on the information that there is no proof to show that wife was in an adulterous relationship.
67. (a) Option (a) is the correct answer as the passage makes it clear that delay in filing a suit for matrimonial relief is another bar in matrimonial litigation. The idea is that the offended spouse should not be allowed to hold his weapon, i.e. the ground which entitles him/her to relief, over the head of the other party for an unlimited or unreasonable period. Option (b) is incorrect as no specific grounds for divorce has been discussed in the passage. Option (c) is not correct as second wife lived happily with the husband along with his first wife for 7 years, and also had two children after the Act came into force, with full knowledge of her right to seek relief under the Act. Hence, she can claim no relief as delay in filing a suit for matrimonial relief is another bar in matrimonial litigation. Option (d) is a suggestive answer, hence it is not considered.
68. (a) The essentials of a valid contract : every person is competent to contract who is the age of majority to which he/she is subject to and who is of the sound mind and is not disqualified from the contracting by any law to which he/she is subject. In the current case, Ram's status as a minor at the time he entered into a contract is sufficient to declare that no suit can

- more interested in the constructive changes LLMs could bring. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) This option accurately captures the essence of the author's argument. The passage emphasizes the remarkable scientific achievements of LLMs and their potential to significantly alter social relationships and the field of personal computing. By focusing on these aspects, the author suggests that LLMs have the potential to democratize access to digital technologies, enabling more intuitive interactions through language alone. This perspective is central to the author's more optimistic view of LLMs' impact on society. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.
- (d) The existential threats of more powerful future AI systems are mentioned as part of the criticisms leveled by others against current AI developments. However, the author's primary concern is not with these potential threats but with understanding and highlighting the positive changes that LLMs are likely to bring about in the near term. While acknowledging broader concerns, the author's focus is on the immediate and constructive ways LLMs will influence society. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.
7. (b) (a) This choice introduces a common trade negotiation issue but diverges from the specific focus of the passage. The nuanced discussion does not revolve around agriculture but rather on a sector that involves extensive research and development investment. Thus, redirecting to agriculture misses the nuanced exploration of intellectual property in the pharmaceutical realm. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) By encapsulating the essence of the disagreement without directly mentioning "intellectual property rights," this option challenges readers to connect the discourse on pharmaceutical research's protection with the broader theme of intellectual property disputes. It correctly identifies the core issue as revolving around the protection and utilization of pharmaceutical research outcomes, aligning with the passage's emphasis on the complexities of pharmaceutical patents and generic drug production. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.
- (c) Although environmental regulations are a critical aspect of many trade agreements, introducing this topic as the main point of contention requires readers to infer a connection not explicitly made in the passage. The passage's focus on pharmaceuticals and the specific legal challenges therein makes this option a diversion from the central issue discussed. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) This option introduces an entirely plausible yet unrelated area of trade negotiations, shifting focus from the passage's detailed examination of the pharmaceutical industry's challenges to labor mobility. While labor laws are significant in many trade contexts, they are not the crux of the disagreement between India and EFTA as outlined in the discourse. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.
8. (b) (a) This option misrepresents the essence of data exclusivity by suggesting a post-period free access that contradicts the nature of the exclusivity itself. The passage implies that data exclusivity serves to protect the proprietary data from being used by competitors, specifically generic manufacturers, for a set period, thus not facilitating free access but rather imposing a restriction. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) This choice accurately infers the constraints imposed by data exclusivity on generic drug manufacturers without explicitly using passage-specific terminology. It highlights the challenge of accessing clinical trial data, crucial for the development of generic equivalents, thereby encapsulating the broader impact of such legal protections on the ability to produce affordable generic medications. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.
- (c) Introducing the notion of a cooperative environment could mislead readers by implying a positive outcome of data exclusivity that is not supported by the passage. The text explicitly outlines the protective nature of data exclusivity for original research, which inherently limits access for generic producers, contradicting the idea of promoted cooperation. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) Suggesting guaranteed market entry post-exclusivity simplifies the complexities involved in the drug approval process for generics. The passage indicates that data exclusivity represents a hurdle for generic drug manufacturers by withholding crucial data, rather than facilitating their market entry once the exclusivity expires. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.
9. (d) Reference Lines: The passage discusses the ongoing negotiations around intellectual property rights, India's role as a major exporter of affordable drugs, and the need for investment in research to foster the local drug industry's growth.
- (a) This option misrepresents the passage's content, which does not discuss agricultural interests or environmental standards within the context of India-EFTA negotiations. The focus is instead on intellectual property rights and the

**SECTION E: QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**
**QJNT [109-114]:**

$$\text{Total male employees} = \frac{2}{3} \times 45000 = 30000,$$

$$\text{Total female employees} = 45000 - 30000 = 15000$$

The given information can be tabulated as below.

	A		B		C		<b>Total</b>
	Male	Females	Male	Females	Male	Females	
<b>Production</b>	6000	-	4500	-	4500	-	15000
<b>Marketing</b>	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	9000
<b>Finance</b>	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000
<b>HR</b>	-	2200	-	1900	-	1900	6000
<b>Administration</b>	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	9000
<b>Total</b>	10000	6200	8500	5900	8500	5900	45000

Q9. (d) The required number of employees  $10000 + 8500 = 18500$

Q10. (a) The required percentage  $= \frac{1900 + 1500}{14400} \times 100 = 23.6 \approx 24\%$

Q11. (a) The required number  $= 6200 + 5900 = 12100$

Q12. (a) 75% of the total number of employees in division A are 12150. Only in the production department is the number of employees greater than 12150.

Q13. (e) The required percentage  $= \frac{15000 + 6000}{45000} \times 100 = 47\%$

Q14. (b) The required difference  $= 8500 - 6200 = 2300$

Q15. (c) Total number of people surveyed  $= 1500$

$$\text{Disease affected people} = 1500 \times 75\% = 1125$$

$$\text{People who fell sick to flu} = 1125 \times 60\% = 675$$

$$\text{People who fell sick to stomach flu} = 1125 \times 20\% = 225$$

$$\text{People who fell sick to seasonal allergies} = 1125 - 675 - 225 = 225$$

Ratio of number of professionals, retirees, students, and caregivers who participated in the survey = 4:3:2:1

$$10 \text{ units} = 1500$$

$$1 \text{ unit} = 150$$

 Number of professionals who participated in the survey  $= 4 \times 150 = 600$ 

 Number of retirees who participated in the survey  $= 3 \times 150 = 450$ 

 Number of students who participated in the survey  $= 2 \times 150 = 300$ 

 Number of caregivers who participated in the survey  $= 1 \times 150 = 150$ 

$$\text{Desired fraction} = 150/1500 = 1/10$$

Q16. (b) People who fell sick to seasonal allergies  $= 225$

$$\text{People who fell sick to seasonal allergies} = 225$$

$$\text{Desired \%} = 0\%$$

Q17. (c) Ratio  $= 525 : 600 = 21 : 25$

Q18. (d) Required number  $= 450 - 300 = 150$

Q19. (a) Required number  $= 150 - 150 = 0$

Q20. (a) Required number  $= 300 + 600 = 900$