

Directions : Read the following passage to answer the given questions.

AI - Rules/Regulations

As artificial intelligence (AI) advances, countries worldwide are recognising the need for national and international governance to address its benefits and challenges. One of the key questions in AI governance is how to foster innovation and cross-border trade, while upholding fundamental values and rights. We argue that the International Network of AI Safety Institutes (INASI) is the right forum to bring together technical and ethical expertise from around the world to develop and adopt voluntary, interoperable standards for AI — standards that are both technical and ethical. Despite growing attention to the need for effective AI governance, there is little consensus on how to achieve it. Recent global

agreements, such as UNESCO's AI Recommendation and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's AI Principles, acknowledge fundamental values such as human dignity, autonomy, fairness, and transparency.

But the broad and ambiguous language of these frameworks leaves room for varying interpretations, reflecting different political and ethical priorities. Key obstacles to establishing global rules for AI governance include competing national interests, divergent regulatory philosophies, absence of robust accountability mechanisms, militarisation of AI, technological hegemony, and limited political will. Standards, such as those developed by the International Organization for Standardization, International Electrotechnical Commission, and Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, define requirements for products, services or processes and thus lay the foundation for technical procurement and product development. They promote the rapid transfer of technologies from research to application

AI

and open markets for companies. At the same time, standards ensure interoperability, create transparency and trust in the application of technologies, and support communication between all parties involved by using uniform terms and concepts. Efforts to standardise AI systems are in full swing.

International and national standard developing organisations are developing standards addressing various aspects of AI, including risk management, data quality, algorithmic bias, explainability, human oversight, cybersecurity, and robustness. In the same vein, the European Union's AI Act relies on the idea of co-regulation through standardisation to ensure high-risk AI systems and — in the long term — also large language models and other foundation models comply with the regulation. All these standards are not purely technical. Developing standards for data quality to mitigate bias requires not only technical expertise but also an understanding of the kinds of discrimination we want to avoid. Similarly, crafting standards for explainability and human oversight involves defining the levels of

transparency and oversight that are ethically and legally acceptable. In this scenario, international standardisation efforts profoundly impact not only companies, but also citizens and societies by shaping the ethical and legal boundaries of AI technologies.

INASI was launched in November 2024 to reach an international consensus on AI safety. The initiative brings together AI safety institutes from Australia, Canada, the European Commission, France, Japan, Kenya, and India, which will impact not only companies, but also citizens and the Republic of Korea, Singapore, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Its purpose is to drive AI safety, identify risks and propose solutions to mitigate such risks. It is the leading forum for international cooperation to facilitate a common technical understanding of AI safety, and development of interoperable principles and global best practices. A key missing piece of the puzzle is the absence of India, whose inclusion will be important to have a truly representative international forum for AI standard setting.



Question 1:

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Based on the passage, which of the following can be conveyed about the current global state of AI governance?

②

consensus

(I) There is widespread agreement on how to achieve effective AI governance at the international level.

X

(II) Existing global frameworks, like UNESCO's AI Recommendation, acknowledge important human values but leave room for different national interpretations.

✓

(III) Diverging political and ethical priorities make establishing global AI rules challenging.

(a) Only (I)

(b) Both (I) and (II)

~~(c) Only (II) and (III)~~

(d) All (I), (II), and (III)

(e) None of the above options

Question 2:

Which of the following best captures the tone of the passage regarding international AI standardisation efforts?

(I) Optimistic

☒ (II) Realistic

(III) Alarmist

panic
fear

showing things as they
really are
sensible

(a) Only (I)

(b) Both (I) and (II)

☒ (c) Only (II)

(d) Both (II) and (III)

(e) None of the above options

Question 3:

What is the function of the phrase “standards ensure interoperability, create transparency and trust”?

(I) It highlights the practical benefits of AI standards for technology application. ✓

(II) It explains why standardisation is crucial for building user and stakeholder confidence. ✓

(III) It suggests that without standards, companies would be unable to transfer research into application. cool

(a) Only (I)

~~(b) Both (I) and (II)~~ (b)

(c) Only (III)

(d) Both (II) and (III)

(e) None of the above options

Question 4:



Based on the passage, determine the validity of the following statements regarding AI standardisation efforts:

(I) International standards shape not only industry practices but also ethical and legal boundaries for societies.

(II) The European Union's AI Act ^{only} solely focuses on technical aspects, ignoring ethical concerns. False

(III) India is currently part of INASI, making it a fully representative global initiative. False

(IV) Voluntary and interoperable standards are proposed as a way to achieve global AI governance. True

~~(a)~~ Only (I) and (IV) are true

(b) Both (II) and (III) are true

(c) Only (I) and (III) are true

(d) Both (II) and (IV) are true

(e) None of the above options

[RC + Parajumble]

Directions : Eleven statements are jumbled. Arrange them in the correct order to create a coherent paragraph. Afterwards, answer the questions based on the paragraph by reading them carefully:

“O” statement is fixed at the fifth place.

PJ + Mixed

(PJ) + RC

M. They are calling on the government to support an amendment to the Data (Use and Access) Bill, which would require AI developers to disclose when and how copyrighted material is being used for training. (-ve)

N. Julia Willemyns, co-founder of the Centre for British Progress think tank, argued that the changes could hinder the UK's economic growth.

O. Sir Paul McCartney, who previously voiced concerns about AI exploiting artists' work, also signed the letter. Q I NU

P. Dua Lipa, Sir Elton John, Sir Ian McKellen, and Florence Welch are among over 400 prominent British musicians, writers, and artists urging the prime minister to strengthen copyright protections in the age of artificial intelligence.

Q. Baroness Kidron's amendment would allow both AI developers and creators to develop licensing regimes that will allow for human-created content well into the future. ↓

R. A government spokesperson responded by affirming that both the creative industries and AI innovation are priorities, saying: "We are consulting on a set of measures aimed at balancing the needs of both sectors. No changes will go forward unless we are confident they work for creators." P S M R Q W V O I N U

S. In an open letter to Sir Keir Starmer, the group warns that without updated laws, creators risk "giving away" their work to tech companies using it to train AI models.

T. However, not all voices support the proposal. (-ve)

U. These measures won't stop overseas companies from using British creative content. A restrictive copyright framework would push AI development offshore, dampen local innovation, and ultimately damage the UK economy, she warned. (-ve)

V. Paul also added that their concerns can be met if the government backs an amendment proposed by Baroness Beeban Kidron ahead of a key vote in the House of Lords.

W. We are wealth creators, storytellers, and innovators. AI needs us just as much as it needs technical expertise," Paul stated. Full Short

Q the Noun P Pronoun AG

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Question 5:

What is the principal objective of Baroness Kidron's proposed amendment to the Data Bill?

- I. To outlaw the use of any copyrighted material in AI model training. ✕
- II. To facilitate equitable licensing mechanisms between artists and AI developers. ✓
- III. To safeguard the future viability of human-created content in the digital age. ✓

(a) Only (II) is correct

✓ (b) Both (II) and (III) are correct

(c) Both (I) and (II) are correct

(d) All (I), (II), and (III) are correct

(e) None of the above options

Ⓢ1

Question 6:

Which of the following inferences can be most reasonably drawn from the passage?

Inference: The encroachment of AI into creative domains is triggering urgent calls for ethical and legislative recalibration.

(b)

(a) Indisputably true —

(b) Likely true

(c) Indeterminate from the passage


(d) Unlikely to be true

(e) None of the above options

Question 7:

Based on the passage, which of the following options regarding the arguments presented is most invalid?

- (I) Julia Willemyns argues that stricter copyright laws would boost the UK economy by attracting AI firms.
 ↓ hinder *(-ve)*
- (II) The government spokesperson claims that no regulatory changes will proceed without ensuring they benefit creators.
 ✓
- (III) Sir Paul McCartney believes AI development requires only technical expertise, not creative input.
 ✗

- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Both (I) and (II)
- (c) Both (II) and (III) 
- ~~(d) Both (I) and (III)~~
- (e) None of the above options

Question 8:

What conclusion can be drawn from the overall debate presented in the passage?



(I) A tension exists between promoting AI innovation and protecting the rights of human creators. ✓

✗ (II) The government has rejected all proposals for regulating AI's use of copyrighted material.

(III) Legal reform around AI training data is seen as essential by many in the UK's creative industry. ✓

(a) Only (I)

(b) Both (I) and (II)

(c) Only (III)

✓ (d) Both (I) and (III)

(e) None of the above options

Question 9:

In each of the following questions, a statement of **Assertion (A)** is given, followed by a statement of **Reason (R)**. Read both statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The UK government has implemented new copyright laws banning the use of all creative content in AI. False

Reason (R): The government claimed that innovation must always come before intellectual property protection. False

(a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion. X

(b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion. X

(c) Assertion is true, but Reason is false. X

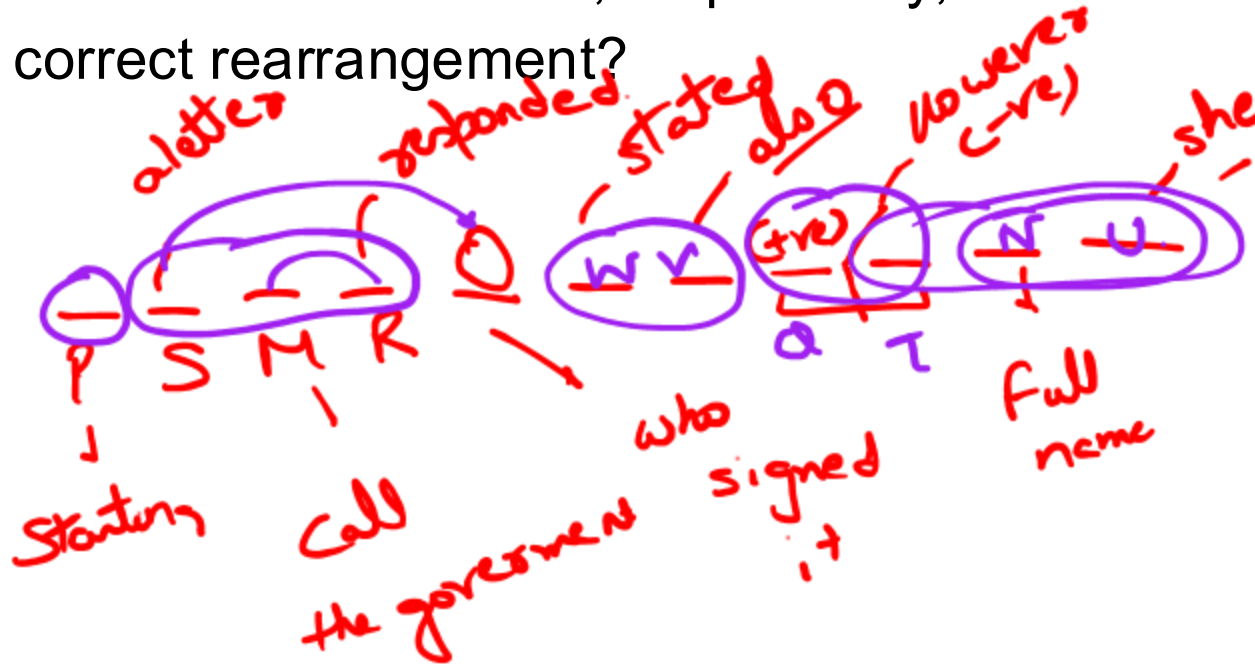
(d) Assertion is false, but Reason is true. X

X (e) None of the above options

(e)

Question 10:

Which of the following options is the pair of the **INTRODUCTORY** statement and the **TERMINAL** statement, respectively, after the correct rearrangement?



(a) MW

☒ (b) PU

(c) RQ

(d) ST

(e) None of the above options

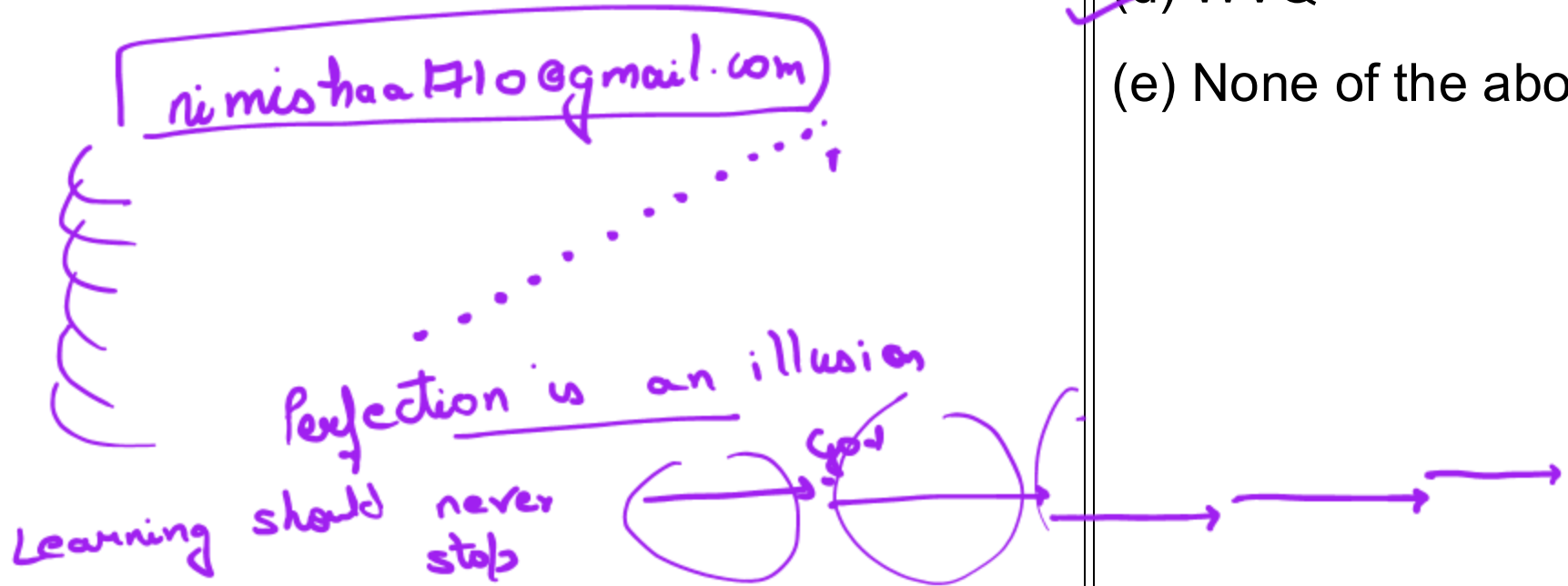
Question 11:

Which of the following options is the pair of the **ANTEPENULTIMATE** statement and the **PENULTIMATE** statement, respectively, after the correct rearrangement?

- ✓ (a) TN
- (b) VU
- (c) RS
- (d) WQ
- (e) None of the above

Question 12:

Which of the following combinations is the combination of **THREE CONSECUTIVE statements** after the correct rearrangement?



- (a) TVS
- (b) PSQ
- (c) OWP
- (d) WVQ
- (e) None of the above