

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE &amp; LOGICAL REASONING

## PASSAGE - I

**Source:** *The Indian Express*

**Author:** Former Permanent Representative of India to the UN; Dean, Kautilya School of Public Policy, Hyderabad

**Mon, 14 July 2025**

<https://epaper.indianexpress.com/c/77748268>

RIVERS OBEY GRAVITY, not flags. Yet, as the snow-fed waters of the Indus system flow silently across borders, the roar of geopolitics now echoes louder than ever. The supplemental award of the Court of Arbitration in The Hague on June 27 has again turned attention to the simmering challenges confronting the Indus Waters Treaty.

The tribunal rejected India's suspension of the Treaty and reaffirmed its jurisdiction despite India's absence from the proceedings. India responded swiftly. It called the court illegal, the proceedings irrelevant, and reiterated that the Treaty stands in abeyance until Pakistan abjures cross-border terrorism.

The simmering dispute over the Indus Waters Treaty is not just about water. It is about sovereignty, security, and a Treaty that has withstood conflicts for over six decades but now strains under the pressures of asymmetric warfare. The question before India is not only legal. It is strategic, too. What happens when a peace agreement becomes a shield for a party that wages proxy war? What happens when rivers meant to irrigate fields begin to flood battlefields of perception?

The Indus Waters Treaty, brokered by the World Bank in 1960, was hailed as a triumph of cooperative diplomacy. It partitioned the rivers of the Indus basin between India and Pakistan, granting India full rights over the eastern rivers and limited use of the western ones. Despite wars and political breakdowns, the Treaty endured because it insulated water from politics. But terrorism has no insulation. And India, bleeding from attacks launched across the very rivers it shares, reached the limits of forbearance.

The Hague tribunal's award may be procedurally valid. It reflects the logic of legal permanence. Pakistan, which initiated the proceedings, argued that disputes over interpretation should be addressed legally and stated that India's suspension was unjustified. The Treaty, the panel concluded, cannot be suspended unilaterally, and jurisdiction, once triggered, cannot be undone by later events.

But the law cannot be blind to context. India did not act lightly. It placed the Treaty in abeyance after Pakistan-based terrorists killed dozens of Indians in a brazen attack in Pahalgam on April 22. When blood stains the snow of the Pir Panjal, the abstractions of international law ring hollow.

India has not cut off water or violated Pakistan's share. Instead, it has frozen the instruments of cooperation as a wake-up call. The message is stark: Treaties are built on trust, and trust cannot flow when terror does.

Water is often called the last soft commodity, and experts emphasise that it must remain above politics. But Pakistan politicised water by sheltering groups that target Indian soldiers and civilians. India's decision to place the Treaty in abeyance is not vengeance. It is a consequence.

The old order of water-sharing, insulated from politics, is unlikely to survive unchanged. As India plans for the future, it faces a range of strategic choices beyond the purely legal. It can continue boycotting arbitration to deny its legitimacy. It can withdraw from the Treaty entirely, though this carries risks. It might also maximise its legal entitlements, including the neutral expert's forthcoming decision, and use structural advantages to pressure Pakistan without breaching the agreement. Another path is to offer conditional cooperation, using upstream geography as leverage, if Pakistan meets clear and verifiable conditions. A more cautious approach would involve keeping technical channels open while political tensions persist. Each course demands a careful balance of resolve and restraint that matches the stakes.

Other river basins offer cautionary tales. In the past, Egypt has threatened to use force over Ethiopia's Grand Renaissance Dam. Thailand and Vietnam often complain about China's control of the Mekong. These flashpoints offer ample proof that there are no outright winners. While geography sets the opening bid, legitimacy and transparency determine whether power becomes a lasting advantage or an enduring grievance.

India's choice must blend firmness with foresight. India should expand its infrastructure and fully utilise both its entitled share of the eastern rivers and its permissible use of the western ones under the Treaty. It must do so with transparency, precision, and speed.

At the same time, India should craft a diplomatic path that links re-engagement to Pakistan's demonstrable action on terror. This is not a compromise. It is conditional justice. If Pakistan wants the benefits of the Indus water system, it must stop using terror as a weapon.

India must also speak to the world with clarity. It is not undermining peace. It is demanding that peace be real. It is not holding water hostage. It is refusing to be hostage to hypocrisy. If the international community wishes to preserve the Indus Waters Treaty, it must ensure Pakistan fulfils its obligations. That includes refraining from exporting violence under the cover of cooperative agreements.

The Indus is a lifeline. For Pakistan, yes. But also for India, not just as a source of water, but as a symbol of resilience, restraint, and rights. India's policy must reflect that duality. It must be hard-headed in execution but clear-eyed in intention. It must signal that peace is not weakness and justice is not optional.

In the end, regardless of choices, the Indus and its tributaries will flow. The question is whether the nations they nourish will choose harmony over hostility. India has drawn its line. Now, Pakistan must decide whether to treat the Indus system as rivers of peace or allow them to become torrents of tension. By choosing a firm but just path, India can prove that strength and responsibility can still flow together.

**1.** Which of the following BEST captures the author's central argument regarding India's suspension of the Indus Waters Treaty?

- A. It is a reckless move that undermines a long-standing peace framework.
- B. It is a strategic response rooted in security concerns rather than legal doctrine.
- C. It is an attempt by India to cut off Pakistan's water supply.
- D. It reflects India's intention to withdraw permanently from the Treaty.

**2.** In the line *"When blood stains the snow of the Pir Panjal, the abstractions of international law ring hollow,"* the author primarily uses:

- A. Hyperbole to attack the legitimacy of international courts
- B. Imagery to contrast legal formalism with lived realities
- C. Metaphor to praise India's military response
- D. Irony to question Pakistan's legal position

**3.** Which statement, if true, would most seriously weaken the author's argument that "trust cannot flow when terror does"?

- A. Pakistan publicly agrees to resume talks on counter-terrorism.
- B. Independent investigations prove the attack did not originate from Pakistan-based groups.
- C. The UN issues a warning to both countries regarding water-sharing obligations.
- D. India expands hydropower projects on the eastern rivers.

**4.** Which of the following BEST describes the author's tone toward international tribunals?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Reverential but concerned</li> <li>C. Respectful yet critical of their limitations</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>B. Sarcastic and dismissive</li> <li>D. Neutral and descriptive</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

- 5.** Why does the author refer to global river disputes such as those involving the Mekong and Nile?
- A. To argue that India should collaborate with China and Egypt
  - B. To highlight that water conflicts rarely achieve clear winners
  - C. To suggest that India should militarise its river management
  - D. To show that India's situation is unique and unprecedented
- 6.** Which assumption underlies the argument that "the old order of water-sharing cannot survive unchanged"?
- A. Water treaties must be renegotiated every decade.
  - B. Terrorism has permanently altered the basis of trust between the two countries.
  - C. Pakistan no longer needs water from the Indus system.
  - D. India plans to abrogate all water-sharing agreements.
- 7.** Which option, if true, would *strengthen* the author's assertion that international law "rings hollow" in this context?
- A. The tribunal agrees to fast-track arbitration procedures.
  - B. Pakistan refuses to participate in future negotiations on water.
  - C. Legal proceedings take years, while terror attacks cause immediate casualties.
  - D. India is found violating the Treaty's water allocation norms.
- 8.** The author recommends a "firm but just path." Which of the following policies would **CONTRADICT** that recommendation?
- A. India fully uses its entitlements while maintaining transparency.
  - B. India conditions cooperation on verifiable Pakistani action against terror.
  - C. India unilaterally abrogates the Treaty without diplomatic engagement.
  - D. India keeps technical channels open while political tensions persist.
- 9.** Which of the following conclusions is **MOST** consistent with the author's reasoning?
- A. Legal rulings are irrelevant in matters of international conflict.
  - B. Water disputes should always be resolved militarily.
  - C. Treaties require mutual trust, and terrorism undermines that foundation.
  - D. India must avoid all forms of cooperation with Pakistan indefinitely.
- 10.** If India expands water infrastructure *with full transparency and within the Treaty*, what inference does the author make?
- A. Pakistan would no longer receive water from western rivers.
  - B. India would gain strategic leverage without breaching the Treaty.
  - C. The tribunal would penalise India for overuse of river resources.
  - D. India would be forced to return to arbitration.

## LEGAL REASONING

### PASSAGE - I

This week, the Supreme Court declared that a daughter's right in coparcenary property – the ancestral property of a Hindu undivided family – is equal to a son's, and that these rights can be claimed by the daughter even if her father had died before September 9, 2005, which is the date an amendment to the Hindu Succession Act came into effect granting daughters an equal share.

The matter started with a married daughter, Vineeta Sharma, asking for her share as a coparcener before the Delhi high court. Since there were conflicting views in the Supreme Court – in **Prakash v. Phulwati (Phulwati) and Mangammal v. T.B. Raju & Ors.** (Mangammal), the court said the daughter could claim her share only if her father was alive on September 9, 2005, while in **Danamma v. Amar** (Danamma), the court said the fact of her birth was enough to vest her with rights regardless of whether her father was alive or not – the matter was referred to a larger bench that is the author of the latest judgment (**Vineeta Sharma v. Rakesh Sharma**).

In the present case, it was argued that the 2005 amendment recognising women as coparceners can only be prospective – that unless the father was alive on the date of the enforcement of the amendment Act, there could be no recognition of the daughter's right; that the amendment was not intended to unsettle matters.

However, the Supreme Court has now held that the amendment has a retroactive effect. It explained:

*"The prospective statute operates from the date of its enactment conferring new rights. The retrospective statute operates backward and takes away or impairs vested rights acquired under existing laws. A retroactive statute is one that does not operate retrospectively. It operates in futuro. However, its operation is based upon the character or status that arose earlier."*

Until the 2005 amendment, only the male members of a Hindu family had coparcenary rights. And coparcenary property is a right that comes with birth. Now, female members have the same right. It is quite simple. It is a right recognised from the time the daughter is born just as if she were a son. This status therefore operates from the time she is born. *"Coparcener right is by birth. Thus, it is not at all necessary that the father of the daughter should be living as on the date of the amendment, as she has not been conferred the rights of a coparcener by obstructed heritage."*

#### 11. Which of the following statements correctly describes the conflict between the decisions of Phulwati, Mangammal and Danamma?

- (a) While Phulwati and Mangammal held that the daughter can inherit property even if her father was dead as on the date of the amendment, Danamma held the reverse
- (b) Danamma held that the birth of the daughter was enough to vest her with coparcenary rights whereas Phulwati and Mangammal held the presence of the father on the date of the amendment was necessary
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

#### 12. Which of the following statements did not form a part of the judgment of the Supreme Court in Vineeta Sharma?

- I. As long as the daughter was born after the 2005 amendment, she would be understood to be a coparcener
  - II. If the father of a woman died on September 9, 2005, she will not get any rights in the coparcenary property
  - III. Coparcenary rights of a daughter are recognised from the time the daughter is born just as if she were a son
- (a) Both II and III
  - (b) Only III
  - (c) Both I and III
  - (d) Both I and II

**13. On December 4, 2002, Sunita was born to parents with two sons, Harsh and Rakesh. On February 28, 2017, the father in the family died leaving behind his ancestral property only to Harsh and Rakesh. Based on the decisions of the Supreme Court in Phulwati and Mangammal, can Sunita claim coparcenary rights in her father's property?**

- (a) No, as those decisions of the court made the presence of the father mandatory on the date of such a claim
- (b) Yes, as the father was alive on the date of the 2005 amendment
- (c) No, as Sunita was born before 2005, she cannot claim the benefit of the amendment retrospectively
- (d) None of the above

**14. Consider that in question 3, Sunita's father died on September 7, 2005. In such a situation, would Sunita be able to claim a share in the coparcenary property? (Apply the judgment of the Supreme Court in Vineeta Sharma)**

- (a) Yes, as she will be understood to be a coparcener by birth
- (b) No, as law prohibits the retrospective operation of judgments
- (c) Yes, as retroactive operation of amendments is a regular feature
- (d) None of the above

**15. Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes between retrospective and retroactive statutes?**

- (a) They both refer to the same thing
- (b) Retroactive statutes are new statutes that apply to acts that arose before their promulgation, whereas retrospective statutes are said to operate from a date earlier than their enactment
- (c) Retroactive statutes only apply to acts or situations that arise after their enactment whereas retrospective statutes apply only to acts that arose on a date before their enactment
- (d) None of the above

### **Passage-II**

In the complex market structures that exist today it is important to create a different identity of your own. Companies need to create a separate identity in order to induce customer loyalty, goodwill in the market and establish themselves as recognizable brands. Intellectual Property Law (IPR) provides a safe ground to the companies to realize the same. Various companies go for trademarks in order to protect their brand identity.

A trademark includes a name, word, or sign that differentiates goods from the goods of other enterprises. It is a distinctive sign or indicator of some kind which is used by an individual, business organization or other legal entity to identify uniquely the source of its products and/or services to consumers, and to distinguish its products or services from those of other entities. A trademark is a type of intellectual property, and typically a name, word, phrase, logo, symbol, design, image, or a combination of these elements.

Trademarks are protected under The Trademark Act, 1999 in India. They may either be registered or unregistered. In case of a registered trademark, one can sue for infringement. However, when the trademark is unregistered, one cannot sue for infringement but certain remedies might be available if the logo, symbol etc. enjoys considerable repute. The owner of a trademark can also prevent the use of his mark or sign by another competitor.

An infringement may occur when one party, the "infringer", uses a trademark which is identical or confusingly similar to a trademark owned by another party, in relation to products or services which are identical or similar to the products or services which the registration covers. Under the existing law, when an unauthorized person uses a trademark that is 'identical' or 'deceptively similar' to a registered trademark, it is known as infringement.

Trademarks have been used very commonly by the most reputed brands in the world. But numerous instances exist where other competitors have tried to dupe customers by using similar logos etc. and thus various disputes have turned up in this area of law as well. Based on the foregoing answer the following set of questions:

**16. Mr. Ahuja is the CEO of 65-year-old company "Kettol" which is known for selling medical soaps, sanitizers and other hygiene products. They have a registered trademark under the prevailing law and enjoy considerable repute in the market. Another brand known as "Kevtol" comes up and starts selling only sanitizers in the market. Mr. Ahuja comes to you for advice. Will this make a case for infringement of a trademark?**

- (a) No, as Kevtol deals only with sanitizers and thus the market of the products is different.
- (b) No, as Kevtol is a new brand hence it can't possibly compete with a company like Kettol and thus it would be unreasonable to mark this case as one of infringement of trademark.
- (c) Yes, as this might lead to confusion between customers.
- (d) Yes, as this amounts to an unauthorized person using a trademark which is deceptively similar.

**17. A website by the name of 'Uhao' is pretty popular as a search engine in India. Many customers rely on the same for basic searches. It is an international search engine incorporated in USA however functions in India through its subsidiary Uhao India. 'Uhao' has a registered trademark in its name 'Uhao.in'. After a considerable amount of time, another website 'UhaoIndia.in' comes up but is a video conferencing platform. This is a company incorporated in India. Decide:**

- (a) This is not a case of infringement as the markets are different.
- (b) This will be a case of infringement if Uhao India causes monetary loss to Uhao.
- (c) This is not a case of infringement as even though the names might be similar the second company is incorporated in India and thus can use the name.
- (d) This is a case of infringement as the 'UhaoIndia.in' has a potential to confuse customers and is deceptively similar to 'Uhao.in'.

**18. 'Gilton' is a well-known company for plastic usables like water bottles, tiffin's etc. However, there is another company 'Hilton' which has been in the same business for the same amount of time. 'Hilton' has not been doing so well for a while now. It brings out a new product known as 'Hilton's Game changer' and seeks to bring down 'Gilton'. As a response to the same Gilton also rolls out a product as 'Gilton's Game Changer'. Hilton which was doing well initially with this new product now suddenly sees a dip in the sales and thus sues for trademark infringement. It contends that the name of the two companies is strikingly similar and thus its sales are being affected adversely.**

- (a) There cannot be a case of infringement.
- (b) There can be a case of infringement as Hilton's contention is correct.
- (c) Cannot be determined.
- (d) There cannot be a case for infringement, however other remedies might be available to 'Hilton'.

**19. Mr. Desouza seeks to start a new company for mobile services. He contemplates a name 'Dirgin' and registers the company in the same name and obtains a trademark for the company's name. The company also uses a logo which is a 'cellular tower being raised by four men.' Due to the affordable plans that the company offers, Dirgin skyrockets suddenly. A rival company 'Fio' views this and rolls out plans at competitive prices under its new scheme 'Fio Connections'. It uses a logo which has a 'cellular tower being raised by four women'. Dirgin seeks to sue Fio, contending that the symbol is intrinsic to its identity. Decide:**

- (a) This shall be a case of infringement as the logo is an intrinsic part of Dirgin's identity and customers identify the company by its logo.
- (b) This cannot be a case of infringement as the trademark was for the company's name and not for its logo.
- (c) This can be a case where an unregistered trademark has been compromised hence if alternate remedies must be available.
- (d) This cannot be a case for infringement as these are common market practices and thus cannot be punished.

**20. Goalgate and Kepsopaste are two rival brands in the market for toothpastes. Both of them competitively roll out counter products to each other and thus seek to remain ahead of the other. Goalgate for the past few years has been in losses. In order to boost its sale, it launches a new product whose appearance, packing etc. is all very similar to Kepsopaste's flagship product. Decide:**

- (a) This shall be a case of trademark violation as the design is similar to that of Kepsopaste's.
- (b) This can be a case of trademark infringement or violation as the design is similar to that of Kepsopaste's.
- (c) Imitating designs does not form a part of trademark infringement hence, this shall not be recognized as one.
- (d) This shall not be a case of trademark infringement.

## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

## Passage-I

The United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) is a high-level intergovernmental policy platform dedicated to the sustainable management of all types of forests. Established in 2000, UNFF operates as a functional commission under the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), giving it a broad mandate to coordinate global forest policy, promote international cooperation, and monitor implementation of forest-related commitments. Unlike treaty-based bodies, the UNFF functions primarily through voluntary instruments, soft-law frameworks, and consensus-driven policymaking. One of its cornerstone outcomes is the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (NLBI) adopted in 2007, which aims to strengthen (SFM) at global, regional, and national levels. Political commitment for sustainable forest management

UNFF conducts its work through biennial sessions, ministerial declarations, and multi-stakeholder dialogues involving governments, civil society, scientific organizations, and Indigenous communities. Its guiding framework is the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2017–2030 (UNSPF), which articulates six Global Forest Goals (GFGs), including reversing forest loss, enhancing forest-based livelihoods, increasing protected forest areas, mobilizing financing, and strengthening governance. Countries voluntarily report progress, and these inputs shape the Global Forest Resources Assessments in collaboration with other UN agencies.

The UNFF Secretariat, located within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), works closely with the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF)—a coalition of 15 international organizations such as FAO, UNEP, CBD Secretariat, UNFCCC Secretariat, ITTO, and the World Bank. CPF supports analytical work, resource mobilization, and scientific knowledge-sharing. A major initiative promoted by UNFF is the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network (GFFFN), designed to assist developing nations in accessing finance for national forest programs, including through climate funds, bilateral aid, and private-sector partnerships.

India remains an active participant in UNFF processes, aligning national forestry strategies with UNSPF goals, including expanding forest cover through missions like Green India Mission and promoting community forest management. However, global challenges persist: illegal logging, biodiversity fragmentation, climate-induced wildfires, and unsustainable land conversion continue to undermine collective progress. The UNFF advocates integrated landscape approaches, improved data systems, and greater cross-sectoral coherence between forest policy, climate action, and sustainable development pathways.

While the UNFF does not enforce compliance, its importance lies in shaping global forest governance, harmonizing voluntary reporting systems, and providing an inclusive platform that elevates the voices of developing countries in international environmental negotiations. The forum's strength derives from its role as a coordinating hub linking forests with climate commitments, biodiversity conservation frameworks, Indigenous rights, and sustainable development objectives under the 2030 Agenda. As forest ecosystems face unprecedented pressures, the UNFF remains a crucial multilateral mechanism for guiding collective action, scientific cooperation, and financial support for sustainable forest management around the world.

**21. Consider the following statements regarding the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF):**

1. It is the only global forest body with universal membership.
  2. It is mandated to negotiate legally binding forest treaties.
  3. It reports annually to the United Nations General Assembly.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

**22. The Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network (GFFFN) aims to:**

1. Help developing nations access forest-related climate funds
2. Create a global carbon pricing mechanism
3. Support preparation of national forest financing strategies

Select the correct answer:

- A. 1 only      B. 1 and 3 only      C. 2 and 3 only      D. 1, 2 and 3

**23. Which of the following goals form part of the Global Forest Goals (GFGs)?**

1. Mobilizing forest financing
2. Reducing forest crime and illegal trade
3. Increasing sustainable forest-based livelihoods

- A. 1 and 2 only      B. 2 only      C. 1 and 3 only      D. 1, 2 and 3

**24. UNFF's working model is best characterised by:**

- A. Binding commitments enforceable through compliance mechanisms  
B. Voluntary reporting and consensus-based decision making  
C. Enforcement powers similar to the UN Security Council  
D. Legally binding protocols similar to CITES

**25. Which of the following bodies houses the UNFF Secretariat?**

- A. UNEP      B. UNDESA      C. UNDP      D. FAO

**26. Consider the following statements regarding the UN Strategic Plan for Forests (UNSPF) 2017-2030:**

1. It aligns with SDG 15 (Life on Land).
2. It includes six Global Forest Goals.
3. It is legally binding on all member states.

- A. 1 and 2 only      B. 2 and 3 only      C. 1 and 3 only      D. 1, 2 and 3

**27. Which of the following agencies contributes to the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA)?**

- A. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)      B. FAO      C. UNCTAD      D. ICAO

**28. Which of the following is an identified challenge in global forest governance?**

1. Illegal logging
2. Biodiversity fragmentation
3. Limited access to global forest finance

- A. 1 and 2 only      B. 2 and 3 only      C. 1 and 3 only      D. 1, 2 and 3

**29. UNFF's Global Forest Goals contribute directly to which SDGs?**

1. SDG 13 (Climate Action)
2. SDG 15 (Life on Land)
3. SDG 17 (Partnerships)

- A. 1 and 2 only      B. 2 and 3 only      C. 1 and 3 only      D. 1, 2 and 3

**30. Which region hosts the highest net forest loss globally (UNFF-relevant data)?**

- A. Europe      B. South America      C. North America      D. Oceania

**Passage - II**

The World Artificial Intelligence Cooperation Organization (WAICO) is a multilateral intergovernmental institution established in 2025 to promote global cooperation on artificial intelligence governance, standards, capacity building, and ethical alignment. Conceived after growing geopolitical tensions around AI regulation, WAICO serves as the world's first global platform dedicated exclusively to shared AI governance. The organisation operates under a treaty-based framework, with its Headquarters in Geneva, drawing structural inspiration from institutions such as the WTO and ITU. WAICO's mandate is built upon four pillars—AI Safety, AI Ethics, Innovation Access, and Global Capacity Building.

WAICO's supreme decision-making body is the Assembly of Member States, which meets annually to adopt conventions, review compliance, and establish technical working groups. A 15-member Executive Council is elected for staggered three-year terms to supervise implementation. The organisation is supported by a permanent Technical Bureau, which hosts international experts on machine learning, robotics, quantum AI, and cybersecurity. WAICO maintains a unique partnership mechanism allowing collaboration with private technology companies, similar to the OECD's AI observatory model.

One of WAICO's landmark initiatives is the Global AI Ethics Accord (GAEA), a multi-country commitment to ensure that advanced AI systems adhere to transparent, explainable, and accountable principles. The Accord also urges nations to create national AI risk-classification frameworks, and to adopt mandatory safety evaluations for high-risk models, including generative AI systems and autonomous weapons algorithms. WAICO also coordinates the AI Capacity Access Facility (AICAF) to support developing countries by providing shared access to compute infrastructure, public datasets, and model evaluation tools.

Notably, WAICO has developed the International AI Standards Grid (IASG) to ensure interoperability of AI technologies across borders. It harmonises technical standards related to data anonymity, model training, cybersecurity, and cross-border data flows. WAICO also frequently engages with universities and industry consortiums to advance research on frontier AI, including neuromorphic computing and quantum-enhanced models.

Despite its global ambitions, WAICO faces criticism. Several developing nations argue that the organisation disproportionately reflects the interests of technologically advanced economies, potentially influencing global AI norms in a manner unfavourable to emerging markets. Concerns have also been raised regarding the organisation's enforcement powers. Although WAICO can issue compliance reports, it lacks binding enforcement mechanisms like sanctions. Ultimately, the success of WAICO will depend on whether it can create an inclusive governance framework while mitigating the widening global digital divide.

**31. Which of the following correctly identifies a structural feature of WAICO?**

1. It has an Assembly of Member States as its apex body.
2. It operates through a Secretariat headed by a Director-General.
3. It includes a Technical Bureau supporting expert functions.
4. Its enforcement mechanism includes financial sanctions.

- A. 1 and 3 only      B. 1, 2 and 3 only      C. 2 and 4 only      D. 1, 3 and 4 only



**32. Consider the following statements regarding GAEA (Global AI Ethics Accord):**

1. It mandates transparency and explainability in AI systems.
2. It requires countries to adopt national AI risk-classification frameworks.
3. It legally obligates countries to impose sanctions on unsafe AI developers.

A. 1 and 2 only      B. 1 and 3 only      C. 2 and 3 only      D. 1, 2 and 3

**33. Which of the following pillars form WAICO's foundational mandate?**

1. AI Safety
2. AI Ethics
3. Global Trade Integration
4. Innovation Access

A. 1, 2 and 4 only      B. 1 and 3 only

C. 2, 3 and 4 only

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

**34. IASG (International AI Standards Grid) deals with:**

1. Cross-border data flows
2. Neuromorphic hardware research
3. Cybersecurity standards
4. Data anonymity norms

A. 1 and 4 only      B. 1, 3 and 4 only

C. 2 and 3 only

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

**35. Which of the following criticisms were raised against WAICO?**

1. Overrepresentation of advanced economies
2. Lack of binding enforcement mechanisms
3. Excessive influence of private technology companies
4. Failure to include environmental AI impact norms

A. 1 and 2 only

B. 1, 2 and 3 only

C. 2, 3 and 4 only

D. 1, 3 and 4 only

**36. Which of the following correctly matches WAICO components?**

1. Assembly → Annual decision-making body
2. Executive Council → 25 members with 5-year terms
3. Technical Bureau → Hosts AI domain experts
4. AICAF → Supports developing states with compute access

A. 1, 3 and 4 only

B. 1 and 4 only

C. 1 and 3 only

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

**37. Consider the following statements:**

1. GAEA includes mandatory safety evaluations for high-risk AI models.
2. WAICO's HQ is located in Geneva.
3. AICAF provides access to public datasets for Global South nations.

Which are true?

- A. 1 and 2 only      B. 2 and 3 only      C. 1 and 3 only      D. 1, 2 and 3

**38. Which global body currently anchors the only universally endorsed AI ethics recommendation?**

- A. WTO      B. UNESCO      C. ITU      D. WIPO

**39. The term "Frontier AI" generally refers to:**

1. AI systems exceeding current capabilities
2. Large-scale general-purpose models
3. Models trained only on domestic datasets
4. Systems posing systemic-level risks

- A. 1, 2 and 4 only      B. 1 and 3 only      C. 2 and 4 only      D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

**40. Which nation recently launched the "AI Safety Institute" to evaluate high-risk AI models?**

- A. Japan      B. United States      C. Russia      D. South Korea

# CLAT Gurukul

## Quantitative Technique

### Passage-I

**Direction: Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Archana wants to pursue her B-Tech from Banaras Institute of Technology, Varanasi but to be able to afford it, she has to take an education loan. The loan agreement guaranteed to pay 80% of all her expenses. This way she only had to bear the remaining costs. As soon as she landed in the Varanasi, she had to pay the rent for her new apartment. The apartment rent was Rs. 5500 per month. She then paid her tuition fee for the current semester worth Rs. 250000. On an average she spent Rs. 3400 on utilities and groceries per month. Given that, Archana's course lasted a total of two years (comprising of 2 semesters per year) and the bank gave 80% of the total expenses of two years at the beginning of her course.

**146. How much did the bank have to pay in total for two years on behalf of Archana?**

- (A)Rs.900000      (B)Rs.854200      (C)Rs.970880      (D)Rs. 902880

**147. If the bank charges simple interest at the rate of 15% per annum, then find the total interest amount that Archana paid after 2 years. (Assume she pays off the entire loan after 2 years of completion)**

- (A)Rs.291264      (B)Rs.219264      (C)Rs.192264      (D)Rs. 219224

**148. The annual amount spent on utilities is what percentage less than the annual amount spent on rent? (Approximate)**

- (A)50%      (B)38%      (C)42%      (D)54%



**149. Archana gets an internship for a period of 3 months. The company where she'll be doing internship pays Rs. 120000 per month. The utilities and rent for these 3 months is what percentage of the total amount she earns from the internship?**

- (A)7.41% (B)5.41% (C)17.41% (D)15.41%

**150. Archana decides to live with her relatives for 6 months so she will not have to pay for rent and utilities. How much does she save on rent and utilities?**

- (A)Rs.83400 (B)Rs.106800 (C)Rs.53400 (D)Rs. 89400

### Passage - II

A newly formed state government wants to bring more development in the state. Therefore, the government proposed to launch various welfare programs. Before bringing up any welfare program, the state government intended to understand the population percentage of the state by age groups, so that the government could plan the welfare programs accordingly. The state government found that the state's 30% of the population were children between the age group of 0 to 15. Next to child population, 17.75% of the population were adolescents between the age group of 16 to 25. The yearly adult population, i.e., the age group 26 to 35 were 17.25 percent, 36 to 45 were 14.50% respectively. The population who are between the age group of 46 to 55 constitute 14.25% and the elderly population of the state 56 to 65 (5.12%) and 66 above (1.13%) was comparatively less than the other age group. To get a better clarity the state government concerned is seeking the answer to the following question:

**166. if the difference between the number of people in the age groups 46 -55 and 26- 35 is 15.75 million, then total population of the state is :**

- (A) 360.23 million (B) 390 million (C) 400 million (D) 525 million

**167. Out of every 5600 persons what is the number of Person below the age of 26 years?**

- (A) 2515 (B) 1746 (C) 2660 (D) 2674

**168. Which is group accounts for the maximum population in the state.**

- (A)16 to 25 (B)26 to 35 (C)36 to 45 (D) NOT

**169. If there are 20.48 million people in the age group 56 to 65, then what is the difference between the number of people in the age group of 16 to 25 and 46 to 55**

- (A)15 million (B)10 million (C)28 million (D)NOT

**170. There are 400 million people below 36 years how many million people are in the age group of 56 to 65**

- (A) 32.72 million (B) 25.75 million (C) 31.50 million (D) 59.30 million