

**Passage 1**

Karnataka's Social Welfare Ministry has proposed setting up government-run barber shops following continued media reports of Dalits in the state being discriminated over basic needs such as a haircut. According to the plan by the social welfare department, officials have already begun identifying places where these shops can be set up and have recommended that local village panchayats compile lists of those who would be ready to be hired as barbers on a contract basis.

"This is an effort to fight caste differentiation and atrocities against the community. The social welfare department has recommended this as we have taken note of a series of cases that have been reported as well as the cases that have occurred over the years where Dalits and OBCs have been denied their basic rights," said a senior official from the social welfare department. "To put an end to all the differentiation, the department has come up with this plan."

The government's moves come on the back of media reports of Dalits and OBCs being shunned at salons. Last week, a Mysuru-based barber Mallikarjun Shetty alleged he was being boycotted by upper castes and was asked to pay a fine of Rs 50,000 for catering to customers of the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes.

Shetty, who lives at Hallare village of Nanjangud taluk, has lodged a police complaint. "They (upper castes) even asked me to charge a lot more money from Dalits. They asked me to charge them Rs 200 for a shave and Rs 300 for a haircut. I argued that I cannot do so because my prices were the same for all," Shetty told ThePrint. "But they said that only if I price it high they (marginalised section) will not come to the salon. But then they decided to avenge this and forced my son to drink alcohol and dance naked."

1. Karnataka's Social Welfare Ministry assumes which of following:
  - (a) Dalits will only be given preference over other communities to bring them to mainstream.
  - (b) To punish the upper caste if found guilty of being discriminated.
  - (c) To mitigate the gap between amongst cast in the society.
  - (d) That there is a significant chances that discriminate caste will take over the superior casts of the society.
2. Mallikarjun Shetty's argument in the last paragraph proceeds by.
  - (a) By countering the upper caste point, by arguing over his own criteria.
  - (b) Raising doubts over welfare ministry's intentions.
  - (c) Would have agreed with upper cast point, if his son gets unpinished.
  - (d) Providing evidences that rasies doubt over the claim made by dalits and upper cast.

**Passage 2**

Several entities that operate in the digital ecosystem store their data in datasets. Such datasets are the intellectual property of the entities which collect, create, and process data. In 1994, India amended Section 2(o) of the Copyright Act to protect databases, in line with its obligations under the TRIPS (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) Agreement. India provides this protection to "compilations of data which exhibit creativity in the selection and arrangement of data as a 'literary work', according to the agreement. However, recent policymaking efforts such as the Draft National E-Commerce Policy, 2019 and the Draft Non-Personal Data Governance Framework appear to be in conflict with international obligations and domestic copyright law.

Specifically, the Draft E-Commerce Policy and the Draft NPD Framework both make references to the mandatory sharing of proprietary data. They highlight that large platforms possess vast amounts of data and enjoy outsized benefits due to network effects, which are analogous to economies of scale in traditional markets. Therefore, both the frameworks suggest mandatory data sharing as a remedy to level the playing field between start-ups and larger enterprises in

the digital sphere. However, in the explainer on non-personal data, we caution that the Draft NPD framework proposes to regulate non-personal data without appreciating its intellectual property aspects, which can have a detrimental effect on innovation and public interest. The Draft National E-Commerce Policy suffers from similar infirmities.

3. Conclusion about both drafts mentioned in the above passage is based on which of the following assumption.
  - (a) The monopoly larger enterprise will continue when it comes to data sharing.
  - (b) Larger enterprise will share data as per their convenience.
  - (c) Both the drafts will force to ensure to mitigate the gap between international and domestic copyright law.
  - (d) Data sharing will act as a catalyst for entrepreneurs who felt deprived.
4. The argument employs which one of the following reasoning techniques?
  - (a) Criticizing the policy makers by suggesting new alternatives on piracy laws.
  - (b) Establishing the fact that there is strife when laws are being compared but it is in the interest of indigenous.
  - (c) Criticizing the course of action taken to amend the copyright act.
  - (d) Conceding that a social policy may have certain ethical advantage that will ultimately outweigh the new startups.

### Passage 3

Copyright facilitates access to creative content through licensing. India's Copyright Act enables three kinds of licensing mechanisms: voluntary licensing, compulsory licensing, and statutory licensing. Under normal circumstances, the copyright owner negotiates with interested parties to provide a license to use the work on mutually agreed terms, that is voluntary licensing. Compulsory and statutory licensing provisions are triggered in situations where a copyrighted work is inaccessible, or where negotiation is not feasible, such as in the case of market failure.

Compulsory licensing was introduced to provide access to content that would otherwise be withheld from the public. For instance, in cases where the author of a work is unknown or deceased, the law allows individuals to approach the Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB) and obtain licenses at a fixed fee. Conversely, Parliament introduced statutory licensing under copyright law for a narrower purpose. The mechanism allows broadcasters to approach the IPAB for licenses directly, without the requirement of negotiating with the copyright owner. Therefore, statutory licensing is an exceptional component of Indian copyright law.

5. Conclusion about licensing in the above passage is based on which of the following assumption?
  - (a) Statutory licensing can hamper accessibility according to triggered circumstances.
  - (b) Voluntary licensing is mandatory for other licensing to get implemented.
  - (c) Broadcasters work efficiency will improve.
  - (d) None of these
6. The argument employs which one of the following reasoning techniques?
  - (a) Explaining different types of a particular thing and citing their importance on given circumstances.
  - (b) Preferring one idea over other.
  - (c) Citing contradictory views of different procedures thereby, suggesting a new policy.
  - (d) Questioning a proposed strategy on the basis of the similar administrative procedure.
7. It is proposed to introduce mosquitoes into the wild with genetic alterations that destroy their disease-carrying capacity. In this way, the dangerous wild population could eventually be replaced with a harmless one without leaving room for another disease-transmitting type to flourish. One candidate gene would interfere with the mosquito's finding mates; another would cause destruction of a disease parasite before the stage at which it could be transmitted; another would disable the mosquito's own resistance to disease, so that it would die before transmitting the disease.

- Which of the following identifies a discrepancy in the proposal above?
- It is presupposed that the three genes would prove equally easy to isolate and insert into the cells of the mosquitoes.
  - Two of the ways of destroying disease carrying capacity in the wild would jeopardize the goal of the proposal.
  - It does not take into account positive roles that mosquitoes play in the environment, such as serving, in the larval stage, as food for fish.
  - None of the proposed alternatives would ensure that there would be fewer mosquitoes in any given area.
8. Contrary to the charges made by some of its opponents, the provisions of the new deficit-reduction law for indiscriminate cuts in the federal budget are justified. Opponents should remember that the New Deal pulled this country out of great economic troubles even though some of its programs were later found to be unconstitutional. The opponents could effectively defend their position against the author's strategy by pointing out that
- the expertise of those opposing the law is outstanding
  - the lack of justification for the new law does not imply that those who drew it up were either inept or immoral
  - the practical application of the new law will not entail indiscriminate budget cuts
  - the fact that certain flawed programs or laws have improved the economy does not prove that every such program can do so
9. According to a review of 38 studies of patients suffering from water retention, a large majority of the patients reported that fasting eased their suffering considerably. Yet fasting is not used to treat water retention even though the conventional medications often has serious side effects. Which of the following, if true, best explains the fact that fasting is not used as a treatment for water retention?
- For a small percentage of patients with water retention, fasting induces a temporary sense of nausea
  - Getting patients with water retention to fast regularly is more difficult than getting healthy patients to do so.
  - Fasting regularly over a long period of time can lead to temporary impairment of balance comparable to that induced by consuming several ounces of alcohol.
  - The water retention returns in full force as soon as the fast is broken by even a small meal.
10. Does the position of a car driver's seat have a significant impact on driving safety? It probably does. Driving position affects both comfort and the ability to see the road clearly. A driver who is uncomfortable eventually becomes fatigued, which makes it difficult to concentrate on the road. Likewise, the better the visibility from the driver's seat, the more aware the driver can be of road conditions and other vehicles. Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the argument by the claim that driving position affects both comfort and the ability to see the road clearly?
- It is the conclusion drawn in the argument.
  - It is a claim that the argument shows to be inconsistent with available evidence.
  - It is used to provide a causal explanation for an observed phenomenon.
  - It is a premise offered in support of the conclusion drawn in the argument.