Spotting Errors

for

NDA/CDS/AFCAT

Directions: Each item in this section has a sentence with three parts labelled as (a)//, (b)// and (c)//. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any part and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter, i.e., (a)// or (b)// or (c)//. If you find no error, your response should be indicated as (d).

DAY 14

SERVICE BEFORE SELF

PARA CHUTE

THE TUTORS ACADEMY

Jai Hind

THE
TUTORS
Academy

Question 1.

India is rapidly expanding AI-powered surveillance infrastructure **(a)/** deploying facial recognition systems and Artificial Intelligence technologies **(b)/** across law enforcement without comprehensive legal safeguards. **(c)/** No error. **(d)**

Question 2.

The current regulatory landscape, exemplified by the Digital Personal Data Protection Act of 2023 **(a)/** grants broad government exemptions **(b)/** that potentially compromises individual privacy rights. **(c)/** No error. **(d)**

Question 3.

Unlike the European Union's risk-based approach to AI regulation **(a)/**, India lacks clear legislative frameworks **(b)/** to govern these technologies, leaving citizens vulnerable of unchecked data collection. **(c)/** No error. **(d)**

Question 4.

The IT Act 2000, along with the Information Technology Rules of 2011 **(a)/** is set to be replaced by the Digital India Act 2023 **(b)/**, which is currently in draft form and expected to include key provisions related to AI. **(c)/** No error. **(d)**

THE TUTORS Academy

Question 5.

Government advisories on AI and Large Language Models issued in March 2024 **(a)/** mandates significant platforms to obtain Meity approval **(b)/** before deploying untested AI models to prevent bias, electoral interference, or unidentifiable AI-generated media. **(c)/** No error. **(d)**

Question 6.

AI can streamline case management by automating repetitive tasks like documentation, case categorization, and scheduling **(a)/**, which is crucial with over 5 crore pending cases in Indian courts **(b)/**, freeing up judges to focus on substantive matters. **(c)/** No error. **(d)**

Question 7.

AI can assist in evidence collection, verification, and analysis **(a)/** especially in complex cases involving large datasets, forensic evidence, or digital fraud **(b)/** with tools being implemented at the National Forensic Sciences University in Gujarat. **(c)/** No error. **(d)**

Question 8.

Recommendations implemented under the National Artificial Intelligence Strategy 2018 **(a)/** include high-quality dataset creation and legislative frameworks **(b)/** for data protection and cybersecurity. **(c)/** No error. **(d)**

Question 9.

AI-powered recruitment tools in India were reported **(a)/** to have disproportionately filtered out female candidates **(b)/** in tech roles, highlighting flaws in algorithmic decision-making. **(c)/** No error. **(d)**

Question 10.

Errors made by AI systems lack clear accountability frameworks **(a)/**, which leads to legal vacuums **(b)/** in disputes over decisions taken based on such systems. **(c)/** No error. **(d)**

Question 11.
Automated compliance tools are reducing the risk of penalties **(a)/** and improving India's ease-of-doing-business rankings **(b)/** by simplifying adherence to international laws. **(c)/** No error. **(d)**

Question 12.
Training large language models like ChatGPT-3 **(a)/** demands substantial energy, consuming as much as 10 gigawatt-hours of electricity **(b)/**, contradicting India's Paris Agreement commitments. **(c)/** No error. **(d)**

Question 13.

The Digital Personal Data Protection Act (DPDP), 2023 **(a)/** is the primary law regulating data collection, storage, and processing **(b)/** but lacks specific provisions for AI-related challenges such as algorithmic biases or misuse. **(c)/** No error. **(d)**

Question 14.

India ranks second globally in cyberattacks **(a)/**, with over 40% of Indian firms using AI lacking proper data security protocols **(b)/** as per the NASSCOM 2023 report. **(c)/** No error. **(d)**

Question 15.

By automating complex searches and filings **(a)/**, AI tools ensure faster approvals and reduce disputes **(b)/** in IP-intensive industries like pharmaceuticals and IT, contributing to innovation. **(c)/** No error. **(d)**

ANSWER
WITH
EXPLANATION

1. Answer: (b)

Explanation: The conjunction "and" is missing between "AI-powered surveillance infrastructure" and "deploying facial recognition systems."

2. Answer: (c)

Explanation: The verb "compromises" should be "compromise" to agree with the plural subject "exemptions."

3. Answer: (c)

Explanation: The preposition "of" should be "to" in "vulnerable of unchecked data collection."

4. Answer: (b)
Explanation: The subject "The IT Act 2000, along with the Information Technology Rules of 2011," is plural, so "is" should be "are."

5. Answer: (b)
Explanation: The verb "mandates" should be "mandate" to agree with the plural subject "advisories."

6. Answer: (a)
Explanation: The word "like" should be replaced with "such as" for formal writing.

7. Answer: (c)
Explanation: The word "being" is redundant and unnecessary.

8. Answer: (d)
Explanation: There is no grammatical error in this sentence.

9. Answer: (d)
Explanation: The sentence is grammatically correct.

10. Answer: (b)

Explanation: The verb "leads" should be "lead" to agree with the plural subject "Errors."

11. Answer: (d)

Explanation: The sentence is grammatically correct.

12. Answer: (a)

Explanation: The phrase "Training large language models" requires "demand" to agree with the plural subject "models."

13. Answer: (d)
Explanation: The sentence is grammatically correct.

14. Answer: (b)
Explanation: The verb "lacking" should be replaced with "that lack" for proper subject-verb agreement.

15. Answer: (d)
Explanation: The sentence is grammatically correct.