

PRESTORMINGTM 2022
TEST – 18 ENVIRONMENT II (SOLUTION)

Negative Consequences	<p>Possible side effects of large-scale ocean fertilization include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased decomposition of sinking organic carbon particles leads to the decreased oxygen content of the underlying waters and increased production of N₂O, the third most plentiful and long-lived greenhouse gas in the atmosphere. ➤ Changes in primary productivity and the composition of phytoplankton on communities and hence alterations in the structure and function of marine ecosystems, ➤ Increased ocean acidification because CO₂ added to the ocean beyond the ocean's natural absorption and buffering capacity dissolves and decreases the pH of ocean water. ➤ Unintended impacts beyond the fertilized patch include possible suppression of marine productivity in locations that are distant in time and space from the original site.
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49. **Correct Answer A**

EXPLANATION:

Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) project- which seeks to digitally link police, forensic, courts, prosecution and prisons databases – at a total cost of Rs 3,375 crore during the period from 2022-23 to 2025-26. The project shall be implemented as a Central sector scheme. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) System only seeks to integrate various components of already available criminal justice systems such as Police, e-Courts, e-Prisons etc. It does not aim at establishing any new electronic court system. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**

It is being implemented by the National Crime Records Bureau along with the cooperation of National Informatics Centre under the Ministry of Home Affairs. **So, Statement 3 is not correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

INTER OPERABLE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (ICJS)			
ABOUT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ICJS is a national platform for enabling integration of the main IT system used for the delivery of Criminal Justice in the country. <p>It seeks to integrate the five pillars of the system viz</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Police (through Crime and Criminal Tracking and Network Systems), ➤ e-Forensics for Forensic Labs, ➤ e-Courts for Courts, ➤ e-Prosecution for Public Prosecutors and ➤ e-Prisons for Prisons. 		
IMPLEMENTATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) will be responsible for the implementation of the project in association with the National Informatics Centre (NIC) under the control of Home Affairs ➤ The project will be implemented in collaboration with the States and Union Territories 		
VARIOUS PHASES	<p>PHASE 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Individual IT systems have been implemented and stabilized even as a search of records have been enabled on these systems. 	<p>PHASE 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The system is being built on the principle of 'one data one entry' whereby data is entered only once in one pillar and the same is then available in all other pillars without the need to re-enter the data in each pillar 	<p>PH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ For Phase III, there are plans to upgrade the electronic infrastructure of the judiciary. ➤ It also aims at enabling access to lawyers and litigants. ➤ Importantly, the draft vision document goes on to propose an "ecosystem approach" to justice delivery. ➤ It suggests a "seamless exchange of information" between various branches of the State. ➤ This covers exchange between the judiciary, the police and the prison systems through the Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS).