

- The rapid growth of OTT services has raised a number of national policy issues relating to regulatory imbalances & security concerns that need to be addressed. **At present, India has no regulations for OTT platforms. OTT content is also not covered under the Central Board of Film Certification. Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- **At present, OTT platforms that are digitally streamed falls under the domain of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- **With the aim to provide a regulatory code for video streaming platforms, the Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) has released a document called “Code of best practices for online curated content providers.”** OTT platforms such as Netflix, Hotstar, Voot, Zee5, Arre, SonyLIV, ALT Balaji and Eros Now have signed the code, while Amazon Prime, TVF Play, Yupp TV, Hungama Play were missing from the list of signatories.
- **Some outlines of the code:**
 - It prohibits content which promotes disrespect for sovereignty and integrity of India or promotes terrorism or another form of violence.
 - It prohibits content which deliberately and maliciously intends to outrage religious sentiments of any class, section or community
 - It prohibits content which deliberately and maliciously promotes or encourages terrorism and other forms of violence against the State (of India) or its institutions.
 - The code also puts an onus on the video streaming platforms to inform the viewer about the nature of content.
 - ✓ It includes categorisation of content for age appropriate audience
 - ✓ Institution of technological tools to enable parental control
- **About Internet & Mobile Association of India (IAMAI):** It is a not-for-profit industry body registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Its mandate is to expand and enhance the online and mobile value added services sectors. It is dedicated to presenting a unified voice of the businesses it represents to the government, investors, consumers and other stakeholders.

Q 6.C

- A **welfare state** is a concept of government where the state plays a key role in the protection and promotion of the economic and social well-being of its citizens. It is based on the principles of
 - **equality of opportunity,**
 - **equitable distribution of wealth, and**
 - **public responsibility for those unable to avail themselves of the minimal provisions for a good life.**
- A fundamental feature of the welfare state is social insurance, a provision common to most advanced industrialized countries (National Social Assistance Programme). The welfare state also usually includes **public provision of basic education, health services, and housing etc.** Under this system, the welfare of its citizens is the responsibility of the state. India is a welfare state. The fact that the **Preamble** of the Constitution itself envisages India to be a ‘socialist’ state bears enough evidence for this. The **Directive Principles of State Policy** embody the concept of a ‘welfare state’.
- In **Laissez faire State** there is minimum government control, free enterprise, contractual freedom, etc. This policy advocates **minimum interference by government in the economic affairs of individuals and society.** The state plays a negative role. It is primarily a police state which helped in maintenance of law and order, protecting the nation from external aggression, dispensing justice to its citizens and collecting taxes for financing such activities.
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 7.D

- **Why Arctic Ozone hole is rare compared to Antarctic Ozone Hole?**
 - Air temperatures in both polar regions reach minimum values in the lower stratosphere in the winter season. The average daily minimum values over Antarctica are as low as -90°C in July and August in a typical year.
 - **Over the Arctic, average minimum values are near -80°C in late December and January. Polar stratospheric clouds (PSCs) are formed in the polar ozone layer when winter minimum temperatures fall below the formation temperature of about -78°C . This occurs on average for 1 to 2 months over the Arctic and 5 to 6 months over Antarctica. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - Reactions on liquid and solid PSC particles cause the highly reactive chlorine gas (ClO) to be formed, which catalytically destroys ozone.