

by any of the Acts pertaining to welfare Schemes as mentioned in Schedule II of Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

- The unorganized workers are essentially those who do not have the benefit of pension, provident fund, gratuity, maternity leave etc. and work mostly on daily/hourly wages. They are not represented by active trade unions.

#### Q 6.C

- **Recent context: Former Twitter CEO Jack Dorsey recently announced his vision for a new decentralized web platform that is being called Web 5.0 and is being built with an aim to return “ownership of data and identity to individuals”.**
- What do the terms Web 1.0, Web 2.0 and Web 3.0 mean?
  - **Web 1.0** was the first generation of the global digital communications network. It is often referred to as the “**read-only**” Internet made of static web-pages that only allowed for passive engagement.
  - **Web 2.0** was the “read and write” Internet. Users were now able to communicate with servers and other users leading to the creation of the social web. This is the **World Wide Web** that we use today.
  - **Web 3.0** is an evolving term that is used to refer to the next generation of Internet – a “**read-write-execute**” web – with **decentralization** as its bedrock. It leverages the blockchain technology and will be driven by Artificial Intelligence and machine learning.
  - **Web 4.0** services will be autonomous, proactive, content-exploring, self-learning, collaborative, and content-generating agents based on fully matured semantic and reasoning technologies as well as AI. They will support adaptive content presentation that will use the Webdatabase via an intelligent agent. **Examples might be services interacting with sensors and implants, natural-language services, or virtual reality services.**
- **What is Web 5.0?**
  - Web 5.0 is aimed at building an **extra decentralized web** that puts you in control of your data and identity.
  - Simply put, Web 5.0 is Web 2.0 plus Web 3.0 that will allow users to ‘**own their identity**’ on the Internet and ‘**control their data**’. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
  - Both Web 3.0 and Web 5.0 envision an **Internet without threat of censorship** – from governments or big tech, and without fear of significant outages. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

#### Q 7.A

- In WTO terminology, subsidies in general are identified by “boxes” which are given the colours of traffic lights: green (permitted), amber (slow down — i.e. need to be reduced), red (forbidden). In agriculture, things are, as usual, more complicated. The Agriculture Agreement has no red box, although domestic support exceeding the reduction commitment levels in the amber box is prohibited; and there is a blue box for subsidies that are tied to programmes that limit production.
- **Amber Box:** Nearly all domestic support measures considered to distort production and trade (with some exceptions) fall into the amber box. These include measures to support prices, or subsidies directly related to production quantities.
- **Green Box:** The green box is defined in Annex 2 of the Agriculture Agreement. In order to qualify, green box subsidies must not distort trade, or at most cause minimal distortion. They have to be government-funded (not by charging consumers higher prices) and must not involve price support.
  - They tend to be programmes that are not targeted at particular products, and include direct income supports for farmers that are not related to (are “decoupled” from) current production levels or prices. They also include environmental protection and regional development programmes.
  - **Green box” subsidies are therefore allowed without limits**, provided they comply with the policy-specific criteria. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
  - **India's Public distribution system does not come under the Green Box. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**