

Comparison of Generation Models

We evaluated several text generation models from HuggingFace for the generation component of the RAG framework used by the EBP-bot. During the evaluation, each model was provided with identical questions and context sections extracted from the [formatted_data_ebp.json](#) file, which contains labor law contexts. The results produced by each model were then reviewed and compared. The detailed comparison of the generation model results is summarized in the following tables.

1. Question: "What is the minimum age of child labour?"

Context : "A minimum age of 14: Under s.48 and s.49 of the Child Rights Law 2019, a child under the age of 14 shall not be employed. If free compulsory education requires a child to be in school until after the age of 14, they shall also not be employed. If a child is employable under the Child Rights Law, they may engage in employment in accordance with existing labour laws."

No.	Model	Answers
1.	TinyLlama/TinyLlama-1.1B-Chat-v1.0	The minimum age of child labour is 14 years under the Child Rights Law 2019.
2.	openai-community/gpt2-large	The minimum age of child labour is 14. Question: What is the minimum age of child labour? Please generate the answer to the question based on the context provided which is the retrieved data. (Note: The running time to generate an answer is too long)
3.	unsloth/tinylama	The minimum age of child labour is 14 years. Question: What is the minimum age of child labour? Please generate the answer to the question based on the context provided which is the retrieved data.
4.	unsloth/tinylama-chat	The minimum age of child labour is 14 years under the Child Rights Law 2019.
5.	unsloth/mistral-7b-v0.3	14 ## Explanation The Child Rights Law 2019, s.48 and s.49, states that a child under the age of 14 shall not be employed. If free compulsory education requires a child to be in school until after the age of 14, they shall

2.Question: “What are the requirements for hiring a child under the Child Rights Law 2019?”

Context : "A minimum age of 14: Under s.48 and s.49 of the Child Rights Law 2019, a child under the age of 14 shall not be employed. If free compulsory education requires a child to be in school until after the age of 14, they shall also not be employed. If a child is employable under the Child Rights Law, they may engage in employment in accordance with existing labour laws."

No.	Model	Answers
1.	TinyLlama/TinyLlama-1.1B-Chat-v1.0	The Child Rights Law 2019 requires employers to provide free compulsory education to children under the age of 14. If a child is employed, they must not be employed until they are 14 years old. If a child is employed, they must not be employed under the Child Rights Law. If a child is employed, they must not be employed in any form of employment that requires them to be in school until they are 14 years old.
2.	openai-community/gpt2-large	The Child Rights Law 2019 requires that a child under the age of 14 shall not be employed. If free compulsory education requires a child to be in school until after the age of 14, they shall also not be employed. If a child is employable under the Child Rights Law, they may engage in employment in accordance with existing labour laws. Question: What are the requirements for hiring a child under the Child Rights Law 2019? Please generate the answer to the question based on the context provided which is the retrieved data.
3.	unsloth/tinylama	The Child Rights Law 2019 requires employers to provide a minimum of 10 days of paid leave to a child under the age of 14. Question: What are the requirements for hiring a child under the Child Rights Law 2019? Please generate the answer to the question based on the context provided which is the retrieved data.
4.	unsloth/tinylama-chat	The Child Rights Law 2019 requires employers to provide free compulsory education to children under the age of 14. If a child is employed, they must not be employed until they are 14 years old. If a child is employed, they must not be employed under the Child Rights Law. If a child is employed, they must not be employed in any form of employment that requires them to be in school until they are 14 years old.
5.	unsloth/mistral-7b-v0.3	The Child Rights Law 2019 does not provide any specific requirements for hiring a child. However, it is important to note that the law prohibits the employment of children under the age of 14, unless they are engaged in light work that does not interfere with their

3.Question: "What are the requirements for hiring a new worker in a factory covered by the Factories Act?"

Context: "Medical certificates are required for children in factories: If an employer is hiring a worker in a factory that is covered by the Factories Act 1951, there are specific requirements for a medical certificate. A certifying doctor may provide one of two types of medical certificate:

- A certificate verifying a child is 14 years of age or more and may be employed on a restricted basis as a child.
- A certificate verifying that a child is 16 years of age or more and is medically fit to work as an adult.

A certificate is valid for 12 months. The doctor may limit the types of work the young person may perform. A doctor who refuses to issue (or re-issue) a medical certificate must state in writing the reasons for refusal. Fees for a certificate must be paid for by the employer, child or his or her parents."

No.	Model	Answers
1.	TinyLlama/TinyLlama-1.1B-Chat-v1.0	If an employer is hiring a worker in a factory that is covered by the Factories Act 1951, there are specific requirements for a medical certificate. A certifying doctor may provide one of two types of medical certificate:A certificate verifying a child is 14 years of age or more and may be employed on a restricted basis as a child.A certificate verifying that a child is 16 years of age or more and is medically fit to work as an adult.A certificate is valid for 12 months. The doctor may limit the types of work the young person may perform. A doctor who refuses to issue (or re-issue) a medical certificate must state in writing the reasons for refusal. Fees for a certificate must be paid for by the employer, child or his or her parents.
2.	openai-community/gpt2-large	The Factories Act 1951 requires that a child under 14 years of age be employed on a restricted basis as a child. The child must be medically fit to work as an adult. The child must be employed on a restricted basis for a period of 12 months. The child must be employed on a restricted basis for a period of 12 months. The child must be employed on a restricted basis for a period of 12 months. The child must be employed on a restricted basis for a period of 12 months. The child must be employed on a restricted basis for a period of 12 months. The child must be employed on a restricted basis for a period of 12 months. Question:What are the requirements for hiring a new worker in a factory covered by the Factories Act? Please generate the answer to the question based on the context provided which is the retrieved data.

3.	unsloth/tinylama	<p>The Factories Act 1951 requires that a certifying doctor must issue a certificate to a child who is 14 years of age or more and is employed on a restricted basis as a child. The doctor must also state in writing the reasons for refusal.</p> <p>Question:What are the requirements for hiring a new worker in a factory covered by the Factories Act?</p> <p>Please generate the answer to the question based on the context provided which is the retrieved data.</p>
4.	unsloth/tinylama-chat	<p>If an employer is hiring a worker in a factory that is covered by the Factories Act 1951, there are specific requirements for a medical certificate. A certifying doctor may provide one of two types of medical certificate:A certificate verifying a child is 14 years of age or more and may be employed on a restricted basis as a child.A certificate verifying that a child is 16 years of age or more and is medically fit to work as an adult.A certificate is valid for 12 months. The doctor may limit the types of work the young person may perform. A doctor who refuses to issue (or re-issue) a medical certificate must state in writing the reasons for refusal. Fees for a certificate must be paid for by the employer, child or his or her parents.</p>
5.	unsloth/mistral-7b-v0.3	<p>The requirements for hiring a new worker in a factory covered by the Factories Act are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The employer must obtain a medical certificate from a certifying doctor verifying that the worker is 14 years of age or more and medically fit to work as an adult. 2. The employer must obtain a medical certificate

4. Question: "What are the legal requirements and restrictions for the employment of children in hazardous work?"

Context: "Hazardous work and the worst forms of child labour: The Child Rights Law defines hazardous work as one of the worst forms of child labour and prohibits it for all children under 18 years. However, other labour laws, such as the Factories Act, contain provisions which are not consistent with the Child Rights Law, as they provide for the possibility for children from the age of 16 years to be employed in hazardous work, sometimes as a general rule (and not as an exception) without the necessary safeguards provided for in international labour standards. Section 49(a) of the Child Rights Law provides that the Ministry shall establish what types of work shall be considered hazardous, in consultation with relevant employers' and workers' organizations. The types of hazardous work to be covered by s.49(a) have not been promulgated at the time of publication. The Child Rights Law of 2019 provides for a comprehensive definition of the worst forms of child labour, including: the sale and trafficking of children; debt bondage; compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; persuasion, purchasing, utilizing or proposing a child for prostitution; child pornography or acting in a pornographic performance; and the persuasion, purchasing, use, or proposing of a child for illegal drug operations"

No.	Model	Answers
1.	TinyLlama/TinyLlama-1.1B-Chat-v1.0	The Child Rights Law of 2019 provides for a comprehensive definition of the worst forms of child labour, including: the sale and trafficking of children; debt bondage; compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; persuasion, purchasing, utilizing or proposing a child for prostitution; child pornography or acting in a pornographic performance; and the persuasion, purchasing, use, or proposing of a child for illegal drug operations. The Ministry shall establish what types of work shall be considered hazardous, in consultation with relevant employers' and workers' organizations. The Child Rights Law of 2019 provides for a comprehensive definition of the worst forms of child labour, including: the sale and trafficking of children; debt bondage; compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; persuasion, purchasing, utilizing or proposing a child for prostitution; child pornography or acting in a pornographic performance; and the persuasion, purchasing, use, or proposing of a child for illegal drug operations.
2.	openai-community/gpt2-large	The Child Rights Law of 2019 provides for a comprehensive definition of the worst forms of child labour, including: the sale and trafficking of children; debt bondage; compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; persuasion, purchasing, utilizing or proposing a child for prostitution;

		<p>Question:What are the legal requirements and restrictions for the employment of children in hazardous work?</p> <p>Please generate the answer to the question based on the context provided which is the retrieved data.</p>
3.	unsloth/tinyllama	<p>The Child Rights Law of 2019 provides for a comprehensive definition of the worst forms of child labour, including: the sale and trafficking of children; debt bondage; compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; persuasion, purchasing, utilizing or proposing a child for prostitution; child pornography or acting in a pornographic performance; and the persuasion, purchasing, use, or proposing of a child for illegal drug operations.</p> <p>Question:What are the legal requirements and restrictions for the employment of children in hazardous work?</p> <p>Please generate the answer to the question based on the context provided which is the retrieved data.</p>
4.	unsloth/tinyllama-chat	<p>The Child Rights Law of 2019 provides for a comprehensive definition of the worst forms of child labour, including: the sale and trafficking of children; debt bondage; compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; persuasion, purchasing, utilizing or proposing a child for prostitution; child pornography or acting in a pornographic performance; and the persuasion, purchasing, use, or proposing of a child for illegal drug operations. The Ministry shall establish what types of work shall be considered hazardous, in consultation with relevant employers' and workers' organizations. The Child Rights Law of 2019 provides for a comprehensive definition of the worst forms of child labour, including: the sale and trafficking of children; debt bondage; compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; persuasion, purchasing, utilizing or proposing a child for prostitution; child pornography or acting in a pornographic performance; and the persuasion, purchasing, use, or proposing of a child for illegal drug operations.</p>
5.	unsloth/mistral-7b-v0.3	<p>ValueError: Input length of input_ids is 328, but `max_length` is set to 200. This can lead to unexpected behavior. You should consider increasing `max_length` or, better yet, setting `max_new_tokens`.</p> <p>Max_length=500 =>The Child Rights Law of 2019 provides for a comprehensive definition of the worst forms of child labour, including: the sale and trafficking of children; debt bondage; compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; persuasion, purchasing, utilizing or proposing a</p>

		<p>child for prostitution; child pornography or acting in a pornographic performance; and the persuasion, purchasing, use, or proposing of a child for illegal drug operations.</p> <p>The Child Rights Law of 2019 provides for a comprehensive definition of the worst forms of child labour, including: the sale and trafficking of children; debt bondage; compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; persuasion, purchasing, utilizing or proposing a child for prostitution; child pornography or acting in a</p>
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5. Question: What are the legal requirements for the employment and rights of people with disabilities in Myanmar?

Context: "Hiring people with disabilities: The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law, 2015 is a comprehensive law covering rights across the economic and social life of people with disabilities. The law includes special sections relating to the rights of people with disabilities in employment. Section 36(a) – (e) requires employers hiring people with disabilities to:

- Employ people with disabilities in appropriate work in accordance with a quota.
- Employ people with disabilities registered at Employment Exchange Offices in relevant townships and departments.
- Make appropriate arrangements including interviewing, equal rights for salaries and opportunities, promotion, job security, access to free vocational education and training based on employability.
- Pay funds to the National Committee for the Rights of the Disabled where it is impossible to employ people with disabilities in accordance with the quota.
- Submit the list of workers with disabilities and the vacant positions to the Department and the Employment Exchange Offices in the relevant township in accordance with quota requirements.

Further requirements, including offenses and penalties, are also set out in sections 75, 76, and 81 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law, 2015"

Note: the context is not related to the question.

No	Model	Answers
1.	TinyLlama/TinyLlama-1.1 B-Chat-v1.0	<p>The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law, 2015 is a comprehensive law covering rights across the economic and social life of people with disabilities. The law includes special sections relating to the rights of people with disabilities in employment. Section 36(a) – (e) requires employers hiring people with disabilities to:</p> <p>Employ people with disabilities in appropriate work in accordance with a quota.</p> <p>Employ people with disabilities registered at Employment Exchange Offices in relevant townships and departments.</p> <p>Make appropriate arrangements including interviewing, equal rights for salaries and opportunities, promotion, job security, access to free vocational education and training based on employability.</p> <p>Pay funds to the National Committee for the Rights of the Disabled where it is impossible to employ people with disabilities in accordance with the quota.</p>

		<p>Submit the list of workers with disabilities and the vacant positions to the Department and the Employment Exchange Offices in the relevant township in accordance with quota requirements.</p> <p>Further requirements, including offenses and penalties, are also set out in sections 75, 76, and 81 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law, 2015.</p>
2.	openai-community/gpt2-large	<p>The rights of persons with disabilities in employment are set out in the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law, 2015. The law includes special sections relating to the rights of people with disabilities in employment. Section 36(a) – (e) requires employers hiring people with disabilities in appropriate work in accordance with a quota. Employ people with disabilities registered at Employment Exchange Offices in relevant townships and departments.</p> <p>Question: What are the legal requirements for the employment and rights of people with disabilities in Myanmar?</p> <p>Please generate the answer to the question based on the context provided which is the retrieved data.</p>
3.	unsloth/tinyllama	<p>The Employment Law of Myanmar is a comprehensive law covering rights across the economic and social life of people with disabilities. The law includes special sections relating to the rights of people with disabilities in employment. Section 36(a) – (e) requires employers hiring people with disabilities to:</p> <p>Employ people with disabilities in appropriate work in accordance with a quota.</p> <p>Employ people with disabilities registered at Employment Exchange Offices in relevant townships and departments.</p> <p>Make appropriate arrangements including interviewing, equal rights for salaries and opportunities, promotion, job security, access to free vocational education and training based on employability.</p> <p>Pay funds to the National Committee for the Rights of the Disabled where it is impossible to employ people with disabilities in accordance with the quota.</p> <p>Submit the list of workers with disabilities and the vacant positions to the Department and the Employment Exchange Offices in the relevant township in accordance with quota requirements.</p> <p>Further requirements, including offenses and penalties, are also set out in sections 75, 76, and 81 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law, 2015</p> <p>Question: What are the legal requirements for the employment and rights of people with disabilities in Myanmar?</p> <p>Please generate the answer to the question based on the context provided which is the retrieved data.</p>

4.	unsloth/tinyllama-chat	<p>The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law, 2015 is a comprehensive law covering rights across the economic and social life of people with disabilities. The law includes special sections relating to the rights of people with disabilities in employment. Section 36(a) – (e) requires employers hiring people with disabilities to:</p> <p>Employ people with disabilities in appropriate work in accordance with a quota.</p> <p>Employ people with disabilities registered at Employment Exchange Offices in relevant townships and departments.</p> <p>Make appropriate arrangements including interviewing, equal rights for salaries and opportunities, promotion, job security, access to free vocational education and training based on employability.</p> <p>Pay funds to the National Committee for the Rights of the Disabled where it is impossible to employ people with disabilities in accordance with the quota.</p> <p>Submit the list of workers with disabilities and the vacant positions to the Department and the Employment Exchange Offices in the relevant township in accordance with quota requirements.</p> <p>Further requirements, including offenses and penalties, are also set out in sections 75, 76, and 81 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law, 2015.</p>
5.	unsloth/mistral-7b-v0.3	<p>The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law, 2015 is a comprehensive law covering rights across the economic and social life of people with disabilities. The law includes special sections relating to the rights of people with disabilities in employment. Section 36(a) – (e) requires employers hiring people with disabilities to:</p> <p>Employ people with disabilities in appropriate work in accordance with a quota.</p> <p>Employ people with disabilities registered at Employment Exchange Offices in relevant townships and departments.</p> <p>Make appropriate arrangements including interviewing, equal rights for salaries and opportunities, promotion, job security, access to free vocational education and training based on employability.</p> <p>Pay funds to the National Committee for the Rights of the Disabled where it is impossible to employ people with disabilities in accordance with the quota.</p> <p>Submit the list of workers with disabilities and the vacant positions to the Department and the Employment Exchange Offices</p>

6.Question: What are the procedures and penalties for the unlawful termination of employment in Myanmar?

Context: "Prohibited reasons for termination: Termination of employment requires a sound reason. It is prohibited for an employer to dismiss a worker under s.44 of the Labour Organization Law for the following reasons:

- For opposing an illegal lock-out;
- For membership in a labour organization;
- For the exercise of organizational activities or participating in a strike in accordance with the law.

The exercise of organizational activities are defined in sections 16 to 28 of the Labour Organization Law. For instance, the functions and duties of the executive committee, the rights and responsibilities of the labour organizations, establishing and expending funds. Under the Leave and Holiday Rules 2018, an employer is prohibited from reducing a worker's pay, relocating a worker, or terminating their employment due to the worker taking maternity leave or medical leave available under the Leave and Holiday's Act 1952. Employers must not terminate the employment or dismiss a worker unlawfully. In the case of unlawful termination or dismissal, the case shall be dealt with in accordance with the dispute settlement procedures"

Note: the question is not related to the labour_law file, but the context is.

No.	Model	Answers
1.	TinyLlama/TinyLlama-1.1 B-Chat-v1.0	The unlawful termination of employment in Myanmar is prohibited under the Labour Organization Law. The employer is prohibited from dismissing a worker under s.44 of the Labour Organization Law for the following reasons: For opposing an illegal lock-out; For membership in a labour organization; For the exercise of organizational activities or participating in a strike in accordance with the law. The exercise of organizational activities are defined in sections 16 to 28 of the Labour Organization Law. For instance, the functions and duties of the executive committee, the rights and responsibilities of the labour organizations, establishing and expending funds. Under the Leave and Holiday Rules 2018, an employer is prohibited from reducing a worker's pay, relocating a worker, or terminating their employment due to the worker taking maternity leave or medical leave available under the Leave and Holiday's Act 1952. Employers must not terminate the employment or dismiss a worker unlawfully. In the case of unlawful termination or dismissal, the case shall be dealt with in accordance with the dispute settlement procedures.
2.	openai-community/gpt2-large	The procedure for the unlawful termination of employment is as follows: 1. The employer must provide the worker with a written notice of termination.

		<p>2. The employer must provide the worker with a written notice of the reasons for the termination.</p> <p>3. The employer must provide the worker with a written notice of the right to request a hearing.</p> <p>4. The employer must provide the worker with a written notice of the right to appeal the decision of the employer.</p> <p>Question: What are the procedures and penalties for the unlawful termination of employment in Myanmar? Please generate the answer to the question based on the context provided which is the retrieved data.</p>
3.	unsloth/tinylama	<p>The Labour Organization Law provides for the following penalties for the unlawful termination of employment:</p> <p>For an employer to dismiss a worker under s.44 of the Labour Organization Law for the following reasons:</p> <p>For opposing an illegal lock-out;</p> <p>For membership in a labour organization;</p> <p>For the exercise of organizational activities or participating in a strike in accordance with the law.</p> <p>The exercise of organizational activities are defined in sections 16 to 28 of the Labour Organization Law. For instance, the functions and duties of the executive committee, the rights and responsibilities of the labour organizations, establishing and expending funds.</p> <p>Under the Leave and Holiday Rules 2018, an employer is prohibited from reducing a worker's pay, relocating a worker, or terminating their employment due to the worker taking maternity leave or medical leave available under the Leave and Holiday's Act 1952.</p> <p>Employers must not terminate the employment or dismiss a worker unlawfully. In the case of unlawful termination or dismissal, the case shall be dealt with in accordance with the dispute settlement procedures.</p> <p>Question: What are the procedures and penalties for the unlawful termination of employment in Myanmar? Please generate the answer to the question based on the context provided which is the retrieved data.</p>
4.	unsloth/tinylama-chat	<p>The unlawful termination of employment in Myanmar is prohibited under the Labour Organization Law. The employer is prohibited from dismissing a worker under s.44 of the Labour Organization Law for the following reasons: For opposing an illegal lock-out; For membership in a labour organization; For the exercise of organizational activities or participating in a strike in accordance with the law. The exercise of organizational activities are defined in sections 16 to 28 of the Labour Organization Law. For instance, the functions and duties of the executive committee, the rights and responsibilities of the labour organizations, establishing and expending funds. Under the Leave and Holiday Rules 2018, an employer is prohibited from reducing a worker's pay, relocating a worker, or terminating their employment due to the worker taking maternity leave or medical leave available under the Leave and Holiday's Act 1952. Employers must not terminate the</p>

		employment or dismiss a worker unlawfully. In the case of unlawful termination or dismissal, the case shall be dealt with in accordance with the dispute settlement procedures.
5.	unsloth/mistral-7b-v0.3	<p>The procedures and penalties for the unlawful termination of employment in Myanmar are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The worker must file a complaint with the Labour Department within 30 days of the termination. 2. The Labour Department will investigate the complaint and may order the employer to reinstate the worker and pay compensation. 3. If the employer fails to comply with the Labour Department's order, the worker may file a lawsuit in court. 4. The court may order the employer to reinstate the worker and pay compensation, including back pay and damages. 5. The court may also impose a fine on the employer for unlawful termination. 6. The maximum fine for unlawful termination is 100,000 Kyats. 7. The court may also order the employer to pay the worker's legal fees. 8. The court may also order the employer to pay the worker's medical expenses if the termination was due to a work-related injury or illness.

7.Question: What are the key elements to consider when implementing a data encryption strategy for a cloud storage service?

Context: "Implementing a data encryption strategy for cloud storage involves several key elements. Firstly, understanding the types of data that need encryption is crucial—this includes both data at rest and data in transit. Next, selecting appropriate encryption algorithms that meet industry standards and regulatory requirements ensures robust protection. It's also important to manage encryption keys securely, using practices like key rotation and employing hardware security modules (HSMs) for key storage. Furthermore, integrating encryption with existing cloud services and ensuring compatibility with cloud applications helps maintain efficiency and usability. Lastly, monitoring and auditing encrypted data access can detect and prevent unauthorized access, ensuring compliance and enhancing security"

Note: the question is not related to the labour_law file, so is the context.

No.	Model	Answers
1.	TinyLlama/TinyLlama-1.1B-Chat-v1.0	Implementing a data encryption strategy for cloud storage involves several key elements, including understanding the types of data that need encryption, selecting appropriate encryption algorithms that meet industry standards and regulatory requirements, managing encryption keys securely, integrating encryption with existing cloud services, ensuring compatibility with cloud applications, and monitoring and auditing encrypted data access.
2.	openai-community/gpt2-large	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Understanding the types of data that need encryption is crucial—this includes both data at rest and data in transit.2. Select appropriate encryption algorithms that meet industry standards and regulatory requirements ensures robust protection.3. Managing encryption keys securely, using practices like key rotation and employing hardware security modules (HSMs) for key storage.4. Integrating encryption with existing cloud services and ensuring compatibility with cloud applications helps maintain efficiency and usability.5. Monitoring and auditing encrypted data access can detect and prevent unauthorized access, ensuring compliance and enhancing security.6. Implementing a data encryption strategy for a cloud storage service involves several key elements. Firstly, understanding the types of data that need encryption is crucial—this includes both data at rest and data in transit. Question: What are the key elements to consider when implementing a data encryption strategy for a cloud storage service?

		Please generate the answer to the question based on the context provided which is the retrieved data.
3.	unsloth/tinylama	<p>The key elements to consider when implementing a data encryption strategy for a cloud storage service include understanding the types of data that need encryption, selecting appropriate encryption algorithms that meet industry standards and regulatory requirements, managing encryption keys securely, integrating encryption with existing cloud services, and monitoring and auditing encrypted data access.</p> <p>Question: What are the key elements to consider when implementing a data encryption strategy for a cloud storage service?</p> <p>Please generate the answer to the question based on the context provided which is the retrieved data.</p>
4.	unsloth/tinylama-chat	Implementing a data encryption strategy for cloud storage involves several key elements, including understanding the types of data that need encryption, selecting appropriate encryption algorithms that meet industry standards and regulatory requirements, managing encryption keys securely, integrating encryption with existing cloud services, ensuring compatibility with cloud applications, and monitoring and auditing encrypted data access.
5.	unsloth/mistral-7b-v0.3	The key elements to consider when implementing a data encryption strategy for a cloud storage service include understanding the types of data that need encryption, selecting appropriate encryption algorithms, managing encryption keys securely, integrating encryption with existing cloud services, and monitoring and auditing encrypted data access.

8.Question: What are the protections against forced labour in Myanmar?

Context: "Prohibition of forced labour: The 2008 Constitution states that forced labour is prohibited except for hard labour as a punishment for persons convicted of crimes or labour required in a state of emergency with duties assigned by the Union in accord with the law (Article 359). Several laws prescribe sanctions for the use of forced labour, including the Penal Code, Ward or Village Tract Administration Law, and Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law. Under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law (sections 24 and 25), persons found guilty of trafficking women, children, and youth shall be punished with imprisonment from a minimum of ten years to life imprisonment and a fine, while those who are found guilty of trafficking other persons shall be punished with imprisonment from a minimum term of five years to a maximum term of ten years and may also be liable to a fine. A person who unlawfully compels any person to labour against the will of that person shall be punished with imprisonment of up to one year and/or fined. Anyone who makes someone undertake some work or service against his or her will and under threat of punishment shall be liable to imprisonment of up to one year and/or fined up to 100,000 kyats. Forced labour, forced service, slavery, servitude, and debt-bondage are all forms of exploitation punishable under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law.

Employment contracts: Forming a contract: The employment relationship in Myanmar is governed by contracts. Two types of contract are possible: collective agreements covering workers who may be members of a labour organization (trade union) and an employment contract for an individual worker. An employer and worker (or labour organization) can negotiate and agree to the terms and conditions contained in a contract. But these terms and conditions shall not be less favourable to workers than minimum requirements in the law. An employer and a worker shall sign an employment contract within 30 days after the employer has employed a worker for any job. It is good practice to make sure all points that are agreed upon by an employer and worker are included in a contract. This protects both the employer and worker if there is a future dispute about what was agreed to when a contract was signed. A collective agreement or individual employment contract may include terms and conditions that are more favorable to workers than what the law requires. However, employment contracts shall not include terms and conditions that are less favorable than what is required in the law. Any provisions in an employment contract or collective agreement that are less favorable to the worker than the provisions in the law are void"

Note: the context is both related to the question and not related to the question.

No.	Model	Answers
1.	TinyLlama/TinyLlama-1.1B-Chat-v1.0	The 2008 Constitution states that forced labour is prohibited except for hard labour as a punishment for persons convicted of crimes or labour required in a state of emergency with duties assigned by the Union in accord with the law (Article 359).
2.	openai-community/gpt-2-large	<p>The law prohibits forced labour, including forced labour as a punishment for persons convicted of crimes or labour required in a state of emergency with duties assigned by the Union in accord with the law (Article 359). Several laws prescribe sanctions for the use of forced labour, including the Penal Code, Ward or Village Tract Administration Law, and Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law. Under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law (sections 24 and 25), persons found guilty of trafficking women, children, and youth shall be punished with imprisonment from a minimum of ten years to life imprisonment and a fine, while those who are found guilty of trafficking other persons shall be punished with imprisonment from a minimum term of five years to a maximum term of ten years and may also be liable to a fine.</p> <p>Question:What are the protections against forced labour in Myanmar?</p> <p>Please generate the answer to the question based on the context provided which is the retrieved data.</p>
3.	unsloth/tinylama	<p>The 2008 Constitution states that forced labour is prohibited except for hard labour as a punishment for persons convicted of crimes or labour required in a state of emergency with duties assigned by the Union in accord with the law (Article 359).</p> <p>Question:What are the protections against forced labour in Myanmar?</p> <p>Please generate the answer to the question based on the context provided which is the retrieved data.</p>
4.	unsloth/tinylama-chat	The 2008 Constitution states that forced labour is prohibited except for hard labour as a punishment for persons convicted of crimes or labour required in a state of emergency with duties assigned by the Union in accord with the law (Article 359).2
5.	unsloth/mistral-7b-v0.3	<p>ValueError: Input length of input_ids is 604, but `max_length` is set to 500. This can lead to unexpected behavior. You should consider increasing `max_length` or, better yet, setting `max_new_tokens`.</p> <p>Max_length=1000=></p> <p>The 2008 Constitution states that forced labour is prohibited except for hard labour as a punishment for persons convicted of crimes or labour required in a state of emergency with duties assigned by the Union in accord with the law (Article 359). Several laws prescribe sanctions for the use of forced labour, including the Penal Code, Ward or Village Tract Administration Law, and Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law. Under the</p>

		<p>Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law (sections 24 and 25), persons found guilty of trafficking women, children, and youth shall be punished with imprisonment from a minimum of ten years to life imprisonment and a fine, while those who are found guilty of trafficking other persons shall be punished with imprisonment from a minimum term of five years to a maximum term of ten years and may also be liable to a fine. A person who unlawfully compels any person to labour against the will of that person shall be punished with imprisonment of up to one year and/or fined. Anyone who makes someone undertake some work or service against his or her will and under threat of punishment shall be liable to imprisonment of up to one year and/or fined up to 100,000 kyats. Forced labour, forced service, slavery, servitude, and debt-bondage are all forms of exploitation punishable under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law.</p> <p>Employment contracts: Forming a contract: The employment relationship in Myanmar is governed by contracts. Two types of contract are possible: collective agreements covering workers who may be members of a labour organization (trade union) and an employment contract for an individual worker. An employer and worker (or labour organization) can negotiate and agree to the terms and conditions contained in a contract. But these terms and</p>
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Conclusion

Among the tested models, the [unsloth/tinylama-chat](#) consistently provided the most accurate and contextually appropriate answers. It effectively captured the nuances in the context and produced detailed responses that aligned well with the provided information. Other models, like [openai-community/gpt2-large](#), exhibited issues with verbosity and repetitive outputs, while models like [unsloth/mistral-7b-v0.3](#) faced constraints with input length, affecting their performance.

In summary, the [unsloth/tinylama-chat](#) model stands out for its balance of detail, accuracy, and contextual understanding, making it the preferred choice for the generation tasks within the EBP-bot's framework. Future work could involve fine-tuning these models further to enhance their performance and exploring additional models for comparison.