

July 19, 2018

Q.1) Consider the following statements

1. According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 2015-16 nearly 27% girls were married off before they turned 18.
2. According to the NFHS 2015-16, nearly 8% girls in the 15-19 age group had already become mothers or pregnant.

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.1) Solution (c)

Both the statements are correct.

The legal age for marriage in India is 18 for a woman and 21 for a man.

According to a study based on Census 2011, there are 2.3 crore child brides in the country.

The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 2015-16 also showed that 26.8 per cent women were married off before they turned 18.

According to the NFHS 2015-16, nearly eight per cent girls in the 15-19 age group had already become mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/wcd-ministry-set-to-move-cabinet-to-make-child-marriages-invalid/article24450436.ece>

Q.2) Consider the following statements

- a) A Bail-in occurs when outside investors, rescue a borrower by injecting money to help make debt payments.
- b) A bail-out occurs when the borrower's creditors are forced to bear some of the burden by having a portion of their debt written off.
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Q.2) Solution (d)

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A bail-in is the rescue of a financial institution that is on the brink of failure whereby creditors and depositors take a loss on their holdings. A bail-in is the opposite of a bailout, which involves the rescue of a financial institution by external parties, typically governments that use taxpayers money. Bailouts have been far more common than bail-ins. However, in recent years, and following massive bailouts, some governments now require the investors and depositors of a bank to take a loss before taxpayers.

Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/bail-in-clause-govt-to-drop-frdi-bill-to-calm-depositors/articleshow/65047997.cms>

Q.3) Consider the following statements about Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP)

1. It does not distinguish between shallow water fields and deep/ultra-deep water fields
2. The producer price of gas is fixed administratively by the Government

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.3) Solution (d)

HELP

- A concessional royalty regime will be implemented for deep water (5%) and ultra-deep water (2%) areas.
- In shallow water areas, the royalty rates shall be reduced from 10% to 7.5%
- It gives the investors the freedom in pricing and marketing for crude oil and natural gas

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Parameter	HELP	NELP
Fiscal model	Revenue sharing	Profit sharing
Cost recovery	Not applicable	Yes
Cost efficiency	Encouraged	Neutral
Royalty	Low rates for offshore	Standard rates
Exploration period	On land and shallow water – 7 years Deepwater – 8 years	On land and shallow water – 8 years Deepwater and ultra deepwater – 10 years
Management committee	More focus on reservoir monitoring; no micro management	Technical & financials examination
Revenue to government	On production	After cost recovery, that is, from profit petroleum
Exploration in mining lease areas	Allowed	Not allowed
E&P activity for all hydrocarbons	Allowed	Not allowed

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/business/Industry/cabinet-relaxes-nelp-pre-nelp-pact-rules/article24454109.ece>

Q.4) Global Entry Programme expedites the screening and processing of low-risk, international travellers entering the

- a) European Union
- b) Scandinavia
- c) United States of America
- d) ASEAN

Q.4) Solution (c)

Global Entry is a US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) program that allows speedy clearance for low-risk travellers upon their arrival in the US. On landing at the selected airports in the United States, the approved applicants can make their way ahead through automatic kiosks instead of standing in the immigration lines.

Global Entry is open to U.S. citizens, lawful permanent residents of the U.S., UK citizens, Indian citizens, Swiss citizens, Dutch citizens, South Korean citizens, Panamanian citizens, Singaporean citizens, Colombian citizens, German citizens, Argentinian citizens, and Mexican nationals.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-us-to-enhance-cooperation-in-aviation-security-counter-terror-5265386/>

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Q.5) The Cotonou Agreement is a treaty between

- a) European Union and ASEAN
- b) Japan and Russia
- c) MERCOSUR and European Union
- d) None of the above

Q.5) Solution (d)

The Cotonou Agreement is a treaty between the European Union and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States ("ACP countries").

Economic Partnership Agreements are a scheme to create a free trade area (FTA) between the European Union and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP). They are a response to continuing criticism that the non-reciprocal and discriminating preferential trade agreements offered by the EU are incompatible with WTO rules. The EPAs date back to the signing of the Cotonou Agreement. The EPAs with the different regions are at different states of play. In 2016, EPAs with three African Regional Economic Communities (East African Community, Economic Community of West African States and Southern African Development Community) were to be signed but faced challenges.

Source: http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-4526_en.htm

