

Prelim Bits 29-08-2017

Kamov Ka-226T

\n\n

\n

- Russia plans to deliver 10 Kamov Ka-226T military helicopters to India in a first tranche as part of a \$1-billion deal, signed in Indo-Russia Summit in Moscow, 2015.

\n

- The Kamov 226T is a light weight, twin-engine multi-role chopper offers services for both military and civilian purposes.

\n

- It will replace India's ageing fleet of Cheetah and Chetak.

\n

- The military version is capable of working in extreme and difficult weather conditions such as hot climate, marine areas and high mountains.

\n

- The helicopter has a maximum speed of 250 km/hour and maximum takeoff weight is 3,600 kg.

\n

\n\n

Renewable Energy Pact

\n\n

\n

- India and Germany signed an agreement on technical cooperation under the Indo-German Energy Programme - Green Energy Corridors (IGEN-GEC).

\n

- The main objective of this programme is to improve the conditions for grid integration of renewable energy.

\n

- This programme component supports the implementation of the Renewable Energy Management Centre (REMCs), Green Energy Corridors (GEC) scheme which is a prerequisite for large scale grid integration of renewable energy.

\n

- Thus the programme contributes to achieve the 175 GW target for renewable

energy generation capacity by 2022.

\n

\n\n

REMC and GEC

\n\n

\n

- Green Energy Corridor is grid connected network for the transmission of renewable energy produced from various renewable energy projects.

\n

- It helps in synchronising the electricity produced from solar, wind and other renewable energy resources.

\n

- This dedicated transmission network has been divided into two parts. Intra state network is being implemented by State Transmission Utilities and Inter-state network by Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.

\n

- Germany has agreed to provide Euro 1 billion soft loan to this project in 2013.

\n

- Renewable Energy Management Centre (REMC) will monitor renewable energy generation on a real-time basis and also make forecasts for hassle-free integration of solar and wind energies with the grid.

\n

\n\n

Enterprise Survey by NITI Aayog

\n\n

\n

- Recently, Niti Aayog and Mumbai-based IDFC Institute have conducted an enterprise survey on ease of doing business.

\n

- The findings of the survey are at sharp variance with the World Bank's ease of doing business report.

\n

- The WB's report showed that it took just 26 days to set up a business in India in 2016 whereas NITI Aayog's report says that it takes 118 days on an average to set up a business.

\n

- The WB report covered only Delhi and Mumbai, while the NITI surveyed pan-India, except Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Andaman and Nicobar, and

Lakshadweep.

\n

- The Niti Aayog report is focused on organised manufacturing, while the World Bank report covers both manufacturing and services.

\n

- The survey also highlighted that Tamil Nadu is the best-performing state. An enterprise can setup a business in 63 days in Tamil Nadu.

\n

\n\n

Production of Bio-Ethanol

\n\n

\n

- Scientists from CSIR have produced ethanol from discarded cotton-stalks by using a combination of chemical and biological techniques.

\n

- The cotton stalks were first treated with an acid, alkali and enzymes to convert it to glucose.

\n

- Then the fermentation using a novel yeast strain was carried out to convert the glucose into ethanol.

\n

- The final alcohol obtained can be made to fuel grade Bio-ethanol, after distillation and dehydration using molecular sieves.

\n

- Bio-ethanol has a number of advantages over conventional fuels as it comes from a renewable resource.

\n

- It is mandatory to blend 10% ethanol with petrol.

\n

- Presently it is obtained by fermentation of sugar cane molasses which is a by product of sugar production, and has food value.

\n

- Converting the agro-residues (Cotton Stalks) to ethanol reduces the food and fuel competition.

\n

\n\n

Geological Stresses in Indian Ocean

\n\n

\n

- A Geological stresses is building along the Indo-Australian tectonic plate

boundary in the Southern Indian Ocean.

\n

- It has the potential to cause a powerful earthquake, triggering a tsunami across much of South India.
- This development is mainly due to the presence of diffuse deformation zone between Indian and Australian tectonic plates.
- Diffuse zones of deformation are in general characterized by complex morphological expressions and scattered seismicity of up to several 100Km width.
- The zones are capable of generating undersea earthquakes up to a magnitude of 8.
- Studies have to be conducted to understand how the event will unfold.
- The largest **strike-slip earthquake** on record had happened along the Indo-Australian boundary in 2012.
- Strike-slip earthquake occurs when tectonic plates slips horizontally along a fault line, unlike most large earthquakes which are caused when two plates collided at their boundaries and one plate slid beneath the other.

\n

\n

