

July 6, 2018

**Q.1) Mekedatu dispute is concerned with**

- a) Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh
- b) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
- c) Karnataka and Goa
- d) Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

**Q.1) Solution (b)**

Karnataka intends to build a reservoir across river Cauvery near Mekedatu in Kanakapura taluk. It was first proposed along with Shivanasamudra hydro power project at Shimsa in 2003 with an intention to use the water for a hydro power station and supply drinking water to Bengaluru.

However, Tamil Nadu objected saying Karnataka had not sought prior permission for the project. Its argument was that the project would affect the flow of Cauvery water to Tamil Nadu.

Read More - [http://www.business-standard.com/article/current-affairs/what-is-the-mekedatu-project-115041800544\\_1.html](http://www.business-standard.com/article/current-affairs/what-is-the-mekedatu-project-115041800544_1.html)

Source: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/with-focus-on-big-water-projects-sustainability-gets-a-miss-in-karnataka-budget/articleshow/64878603.cms>

**Q.2) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant'**

1. It has a pressurized heavy-water reactor (PHWR) type of nuclear reactor
2. It is the first in the world to have post-Fukushima safety enhancement requirements implemented and operated successfully

**Select the correct statements**

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

**Q.2) Solution (b)**

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The Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP) is the first in the world to have post-Fukushima safety enhancement requirements implemented and operated successfully.

There are a number of advanced active and passive safety systems which ensure unprecedented design-level nuclear and ecological safety of the plant

Double localising and protective containment, passive heat removal system from reactor plant automatically, core catcher, and closed industrial water intake are some of the safety features incorporated.

The reactor is protected from the impact of any earthquake, tsunami, tornado and hurricane.

Given that a large amount of seawater is drawn in to cool the reactors, measures have been taken to preserve the biological diversity of the Mannar Bay adjacent to Kudankulam.

Seawater is supplied from the so-called "bucket" constructed in the sea into the special facilities and systems which ensure that fish and plankton return to sea.

It is the single largest nuclear power station in India, situated in Koodankulam in the Tirunelveli district of the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu.

KKNPP is scheduled to have six VVER-1000 reactors built in collaboration with Atomstroyexport, the Russian state company and Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), with an installed capacity of 6,000 MW of electricity.

The main distinguishing features of the VVER compared to other PWRs are:

- Horizontal steam generators
- Hexagonal fuel assemblies
- No bottom penetrations in the pressure vessel
- High-capacity pressurisers providing a large reactor coolant inventory

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/sc-rejects-plea-to-shut-kudankulam-power-plant/article24316213.ece>

**Q.3) Consider the following statements about National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK)**

1. It acts as a Non-Statutory body of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
2. The Chairman and the Members of the Commission are appointed by the President

**Select the correct statements**

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

### Q.3) Solution (a)

The Chairman and the Members of the Commission are appointed by the Central Government (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment).

The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK) is a statutory body that looks into matters concerning the Safai Karamcharis' welfare and makes recommendations to the government. For the first time, NCSK was constituted as a statutory body under the NCSK ACT, 1993. This commission continued till February 2004, when the relevant Act expired. Thereafter, the tenure of the commission has been extended from time to time, as a non-statutory body, the last such extension being up to 31 March 2016.

National Commission for Safai Karamcharis is a temporary non-statutory body which is given extension, usually of three years, from time to time.

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=180377>

### Q.4) Consider the following statements with regard to Bharat stage emission standards (BSES)

1. The standards and the timeline for implementation are set by Central Pollution Control Board
2. India will be skipping BS-V and directly move to BS-VI from BS-IV

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

### Q.4) Solution (c)

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Bharat stage emission standards are emission standards instituted by the Government of India to regulate the output of air pollutants from internal combustion engine equipment, including motor vehicles.

The standards and the timeline for implementation are set by the Central Pollution Control Board under the Ministry of Environment & Forests and climate change.

The Bharat Stage norms are based on European regulations.

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=180429>

### Q.5) Uruguay is bordered by

1. Brazil
2. Paraguay
3. Argentina

### Select the correct statements

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

### Q.5) Solution (c)

