

Unit 3 - week 1

Course outline

How does an NPTEL online course work?

week 0

week 1

● Lecture 01: Background and Course Introduction

○ Lecture 02: Water Sources and Availability

○ Lecture 03: Water Uses

○ Lecture 04: Water Supply: Key Issues and Concerns

○ Lecture 05 :Urban Water Services and Water Supply Systems

● Lecture Material

○ Quiz : Assignment 1

○ Week 1 Feedback Form

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Detailed Assignment Solution

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Assignment 1

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed. As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

Due on 2020-02-12, 23:59 IST.

1) The UN's human right to water entitles everyone, without discrimination? 1 point

- Sufficient quantity (for meeting basic needs), and safe and acceptable quality of water must be supplied to everyone's home at no cost (free)
- Sufficient quantity (for meeting basic needs), and safe and acceptable quality of water must be supplied to everyone's home at affordable cost
- Sufficient quantity (for meeting basic needs), and safe and acceptable quality of water must be provided within accessible reach at no cost (free)
- Sufficient quantity (for meeting basic needs), and safe and acceptable quality of water must be provided within accessible reach at affordable cost

- a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
d.

2) Water scarce countries typically have per capita availability 1 point

- close to zero
- < 1000 m³ per year
- 1000 - 1700 m³ per year
- > 1700 m³ per year

- a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
b.

3) In National Water Stress Ranking by World Resources Institute, India is listed under? 1 point

- Extremely high baseline water stress
- High baseline water stress
- Medium-High baseline water stress
- Low-Medium baseline water stress

- a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
a.

4) Which of the following statements are correct about renewable resources availability in India. 1 point

- The average per person renewable water availability in India is higher than the world's average
- The average renewable water availability per unit land area in India is higher than the world's average
- Both statements (a and b) are true
- Both statements (a and b) are false

- a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
b.

5) Which State has the highest annual replenishable groundwater resources in India 1 point

- Bihar
- Tamilnadu
- Uttar Pradesh
- Madhya Pradesh

- a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
c.

6) In India, which of the following sectors is expected to show the lowest percentage increase in water use (demand) in future 1 point

- Domestic
- Agriculture
- Industry
- Energy

- a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
b.

7) Water scarcity may be caused due to 1 point

- Physical water shortage
- Lack of access to water
- Absence of water infrastructure
- All of the above

- a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
d.

8) In developing countries, which of the following sectors is usually given the least attention while planning water allocation? 1 point

- Domestic sector
- Agriculture sector
- Industrial sector
- Environmental sector

- a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
d.

9) Managing of the following issues of water sector is relatively easier? 1 point

- Managing flood and draught
- Managing water demand and supply gap
- Overconsumption in agriculture
- Groundwater pollution

- a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
c.

10) In India, responsibility for monitoring water quality of surface water sources primarily lies with: 1 point

- Central Water Commission (CWC)
- Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB)
- Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO)

- a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
b.

11) Apart from water abstraction from sources and supply to consumers, urban water cycle also incorporates: 1 point

- Wastewater collection, treatment and reuse or disposal
- Storm water collection and its use or disposal
- Both a and b
- Neither a nor b

- a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
c.

12) Which of these drivers affect urban water uses significantly 1 point

- Population growth
- Cost of water and subsidy
- Changing life-styles and urbanization
- All of the above

- a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
d.

13) Urban Water Services typically does not involve: 1 point

- Managing water supply services
- Managing storm water collection, and use/disposal
- Managing wastewater collection, treatment and reuse/disposal
- Managing agricultural supplies to the surrounding villages

- a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
d.

14) Primary consumers engagement as stakeholder in urban water management implies that: 1 point

- Decision and policy making related to water management must be controlled by primary consumers
- Primary consumers representatives must be consulted in decision and policy making
- The government must do decision and policy making keeping interest of primary consumers
- None of the above

- a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
b.

15) At present, which of the following is NOT a key issues in urban water management in India: 1 point

- Increasing water stress leading to widening demand and supply gap
- Overcoming political influences to ensuring sustainability of water services
- Lack of technologies for water and wastewater treatment
- Data inadequacy and management

- a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
c.