Assignment 11

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed. Due on 2018-04-11, 23:59 IST.

Submitted assignment

1) Water conflicts typically arise due to
   a) Economic reasons
   b) Political reasons
   c) Diplomatic reasons
   d) All of the above

   No, the answer is incorrect.
   Score: 0
   Accepted Answers:
   d) All of the above

2) Which among the following is NOT a potential cause for Water Conflicts:
   a) Water pollution
   b) Climate change impacts on water
   c) Water allocation of transboundary rivers
   d) Displacement and rehabilitation for Dams

   No, the answer is incorrect.
   Score: 0
   Accepted Answers:
   b) Climate change impacts on water

3) For water related conflicts, water may serve as:
   a) A cause, where conflicts arise over the control of water resources
   b) A military or political tool
   c) A military or terrorism target
   d) All of the above

   No, the answer is incorrect.
   Score: 0
   Accepted Answers:
   d) All of the above

4) Micro-level water disputes are typically resolved by:
   a) Local authorities (Panchayat, Block or District Administration) or state authorities
   b) State and central government jointly
   c) Central Government
   d) Water dispute tribunals

   No, the answer is incorrect.
   Score: 0
   Accepted Answers:
   d) Water dispute tribunals
No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
a) Local authorities (Panchayat, Block or District Administration) or state authorities

5) Development related water disputes may arise for:

- a) Environment and wildlife protection
- b) Rehabilitation and resettlement
- c) Political advantages
- d) All of the above

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
d) All of the above

6) Which of the following is incorrect statement:

- a) Article 262 of the constitution empowers the state legislatures to make laws for the adjudication of inter-state water dispute.
- b) The Government of India can constitute a tribunal to hear the disputes concerning claims of water sharing.
- c) The Inter-State Water Disputes Act (1956) was enacted to deal with inter-state water disputes.
- d) Central government may frame a scheme to give effect to the decision of a tribunal.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
a) Article 262 of the constitution empowers the state legislatures to make laws for the adjudication of inter-state water dispute.

7) The major issue related to the tribunal functioning under Inter-State Water Dispute Act (1956) is:

- a) Interferences from civil society
- b) Extra-ordinary Delays
- c) Interferences from central government
- d) None of the above

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
b) Extra-ordinary Delays

8) Inter-state River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017 proposes:

- a) A single Standing Tribunal (with multiple benches) instead of existing multiple tribunals
- b) To set a Dispute Resolution Committee (DRC) for resolving the dispute amicably by negotiations, before such dispute is referred to the tribunal.
- c) The appointment of Assessors to provide technical support to the tribunal.
- d) All of the above

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
d) All of the above

9) The Cauvery Water Dispute is between

- a) Tamil Nadu and Kerala
- b) Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
- c) Karnataka and Kerala
- d) Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
b) Tamil Nadu and Karnataka

10) Which of the following Inter-State water disputes tribunals is correct:

- a) Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal
- b) Yamuna Water Dispute Tribunal
- c) Tung Bhadra Water Dispute Tribunal
- d) Sabarmati Water Dispute Tribunal

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
a) Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal