Assignment 5

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed. Due on 2018-02-28, 23:59 IST.

Submitted assignment

1) Which of the following is NOT relevant to water pricing strategy? 1 point
   - a) Lowering wastage of water and ensuring water conservation
   - b) Promote business investment on water utility boards
   - c) Ensure proper management of water treatment, supply and distribution infrastructure
   - d) Promote selling of water as a commodity good

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
   d) Promote selling of water as a commodity good

2) Points to be kept in mind while setting water tariff include: 1 point
   - a) Operation and maintenance cost for treatment and supply of water
   - b) Category of income groups in the society
   - c) Nature of available water resource (surface water and groundwater)
   - d) All of these above

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

3) Which of the following is an advantage of fixed rate water tariff? 1 point
   - a) Do not require metering, hence saves cost of installing and maintaining of water meter
   - b) Generates high revenue for a water utility board all consumers pay equal charge for water
   - c) Promote conservation of water equally in all water requirement sectors
   - d) None of the above

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
   a) Do not require metering, hence saves cost of installing and maintaining of water meter

4) The most water conservative pricing strategy is: 1 point
   - a) Uniform Tariff
   - b) Increasing Block Tariff
   - c) Decreasing Block Tariff
   - d) Fixed Rate

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
   b) Increasing Block Tariff

5) At present, the least used water tariff model is: 1 point

https://onlinecourses.nptel.ac.in/noc18_oe02/unit?unit=10&assessment=126
6) An ideal water tariff should:

- a) generate enough revenues to recover operation and maintenance costs
- b) send appropriate signals to users about the government's water conservation policy
- c) generate funds for future infrastructure development and expansion
- d) All of the above

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

7) A water utility decides to charge 40% higher tariff in peak demand season (March-Aug) than its normal non-peak season (Sep-Feb) tariff. If the average monthly water consumption of a household is 20 L in non-peak season and 30 L in peak season, the average monthly water bill of the household in peak season will be:

- a) 40% more than non-peak season
- b) 50% more than non-peak season
- c) 100% more than non-peak season
- d) 110% more than non-peak season

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
d) 110% more than non-peak season

8) In the above problem (Q No. 7), if the normal non-peak season (Sep-Feb) tariff is Rs. 10/L, the average monthly water bill of a household in peak season would be:

- a) Rs. 420
- b) Rs. 360
- c) Rs. 300
- d) Rs. 200

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
a) Rs. 420

9) Refer to the figure shown and answer the following:

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
Model B represents a(n):
- a) IBT Tariff Structure
- b) Uniform Tariff Structure
- c) Flat Rate Model
- d) Seasonal Model

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
- a) IBT Tariff Structure

10) With reference to the figure in Q.9., which of the following represents a Flat Rate Model:
- a) Model A
- b) Model B
- c) Both, Model A and B
- d) None of the Models

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
- d) None of the Models

11) With reference to the figure shown in Q.9., which of the following would require consumers metering:
- a) Only Model A
- b) Only Model B
- c) Both, Model A and Model B
- d) None of the Models (A and B) require metering

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
- c) Both, Model A and Model B

12) With reference to the figure shown in Q.9., for a household consuming 22 kL water in a month, the water bill under Model A would be:
- a) Rs. 190
- b) Rs. 220
- c) Rs. 264
- d) Rs. 440
13) With reference to the figure shown in Q.9., for a household consuming 22 kL water in a month, the water bill under Model B would be:

- a) ₹ 190
- b) ₹ 220
- c) ₹ 264
- d) ₹ 440

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
a) ₹ 190

14) The water utility at Latur, Maharashtra with 5 lakh municipal connections has to recover Rs. 10 crores per month from water bills. The monthly water consumption pattern found to be as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Average per household</th>
<th>% of connections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;10 - 20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;20 - 30</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;30</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With reference to the table shown in Q. 14., what would be the monthly water bill for a household which used 28 kL in that month, if utility charges at uniform rate?

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
(Type: Range) 260-280

15) With reference to the table shown in Q. 14., what would be the monthly water bill for a household which used 28 kL in that month, if utility charges at flat rate?

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
(Type: Numeric) 200

16) What would be the base tariff (for lifeline block), if utility charges at increasing block tariff [where up to 10 kL the base tariff is applicable, while tariff is set 2 times of base tariff for the uses beyond 10 kL, 4 times of base tariff for the uses beyond 20 kL, and 8 times of base tariff for the uses beyond 30 kL]:

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
(Type: Range) 4.8-5.2

17) What would be the monthly water bill for a household which used 28 kL in that month, if utility charges at increasing block tariff of previous question:
No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
(Type: Range) 300-320