

<p><b>Statutory Grants:</b></p> <p>Article 275 empowers the Parliament to make grants to the states which are in need of financial assistance and not to every state. Also, different sums may be fixed for different states.</p> <p>These sums are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India every year.</p> <p>The statutory grants under Article 275 (both general and specific) are given to the states on the recommendation of the Finance Commission.</p>	<p>If money paid from the Consolidated Fund is not spent by the end of the financial year, it must be repaid to the fund.</p> <p>Grant-in-aid payments are however excluded from this rule.</p>
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Q.19) Solution (b)

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
<p>Article 262 of the Constitution provides for the adjudication of inter-state water disputes. It makes two provisions:</p> <p>Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution and control of waters of any inter-state river and river valley.</p> <p>Parliament may also provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court is to exercise jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint</p>	<p>The resolution of water dispute is governed by the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956.</p> <p>According to its provisions, if a State Government makes a request regarding any water dispute and the Central Government is of opinion that the water dispute cannot be settled by negotiations, then an <b>ad-hoc</b> Water Disputes Tribunal is constituted for the adjudication of the water dispute.</p> <p>The decision of the tribunal would be final and binding on the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>The Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) <b>Bill</b>, 2017 envisages constituting a <b>standalone</b> Tribunal with permanent establishment and permanent office space and infrastructure so as to obviate the need to set up a separate Tribunal for each water dispute which is</p>