• River – Cauvery & Drainage
• Right to Privacy
• No fly list
**River – Cauvery & Drainage**

- Origin – “Talakaveri, Kodagu (Karnataka)
- Emptying into “Bay of Bengal” - @Poompuhar (TamilNadu)
- Left bank Tributaries:
  - Hemavati
  - Shimsha
  - Arkavathy

- Right Bank Tributaries
  - Kabini
  - Bhavani
  - Noyyal
  - Amaravati
- it forms the island of “Shivanasamudra”.
- The famous **Shivanasamudra Falls** known separately as Gagana Chukki and Bhara Chukki.
No – Fly list @ India

This No-Fly list ban is applicable to all Indian flight operators engaged in scheduled and non-scheduled air services in India. The new set of flying rules clearly demarcates offences into three degrees and here is the barring pertaining to the same:

**Up to 3 Months Bar** – for Level 1 Defaulters liable for unruly verbal behaviour

**Up to 6 Months Bar** – for Level 2 Defaulters liable for rowdy physical behaviour

**Minimum 2 Years or more** – for Level 3 Defaulters liable for life-threatening behaviour including safety of the aircraft

- As per the No-Fly list rules, *any dispute* needs to be handled by an independent committee headed by a retired district and sessions judge.
- "Decision will be taken by an independent committee under a retired District Judge within a period of 30 days of alleged offence.
- As far as making the No-Fly List is concerned, the responsibility will lie with the airlines.
- However, a passenger banned by one airline may travel on another carrier if allowed by the latter.
- Also, all airlines also need to set up an internal committee headed by a retired district and sessions judge.

- The committee may comprise of members of passenger associations, consumer associations, retired officials of Dispute Redressal Forum or even from other scheduled airlines.
- Any cases arising out of unruly behaviour of passenger need to be acted upon and ban decided by the committee within 30 days, failing which the passenger will be allowed to travel.
- The Civil Aviation Ministry will also constitute an Appellate Committee and the appeal needs to be filed with the same within 60 days of order from the Internal Committee.
Right to Privacy

Right to Privacy is a fundamental right, it is intrinsic to right to life: Supreme Court.

- Supreme Court ruled that privacy is a fundamental right because it is intrinsic to the right to life.
- It added that the right to privacy is intrinsic to the entire fundamental rights chapter of the Constitution.
- This judgement is a blow to Aadhaar as the Centre now has to convince SC that forcing citizens to give a sample of their fingerprints and their iris scan does not violate privacy.