TOWARDS A FAIR AND EQUITABLE ALLOCATION OF CAUVERY WATERS, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Conflict occurs between people in all kinds of human relationships and in all social settings. Because of the wide range of potential differences among people, the absence of conflict usually signals the absence of meaningful interaction.

In the history of water conflicts, various water appropriation doctrines and mechanisms have been proposed for the purpose of conflict resolution. Evidently, the interesting concepts of 'equity' and 'fairness' in water allocations were proposed as a preferred sharing doctrine but its translation beyond a mere theoretical enunciation has not been possible. Past investigators have not succeeded in their attempts to develop an objective frame work to define 'equitable apportionment' in real world water conflicts and this failure has been attributed to the largely perceptive nature of these concepts.

This is an attempt to address these and related issues with reference to the dispute over sharing of water resources of Cauvery basin in India between the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

ANOMALY DETECTION RELATING TO TECTONIC FAULTS USING REMOTE SENSING AND GEOPHYSICAL METHODS: PRINCIPLES AND A TYPICAL RESULT

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ABSTRACT

Determining the tectonic faults is important in the scientific research of geology, which is the fundamentals of mineralogy, hydrogeology and geological engineering. Besides the geological techniques, remote sensing and geophysics methods are tools to study the geological characteristics of faults. Remote sensing is useful for observation on wide area, otherwise, the geophysics methods that approach nearer the object will provide the information in the depth. This article refers to the combination of the information of remote sensing and geophysics on the anomaly detection relating to tectonic faults, which decrease the multi-root problem of each particular method and increase the accuracy of the final result. The major research way is to collect the document and to summarize the rule, advantages, disadvantages to each method for studying tectonic faults. An analysis from the obtained data for the Rach Gia – Bac Lieu fault is a typical example.