



Impulse Newsletter

Openness to Curiosity

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

In this 21st century the use of technology and science is at its peak. Their growths have led to vast and wide range developments in the field of electronics. Electronics have become equal to human brains. The capacity and working intelligence of machines have proved it. These increasing changes are contributing so much to the development of the world and that too in many fields.

These human equivalent machines are very much in demand for varied purposes.

Moving on to the topic 'ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE', this is a vast and debated topic in the current scenario. AI research began over half a century ago (around the 1950s). Initial pioneers in the nascent field of computer science posed the question: "Is it possible to make machines think and do things what a human being can?" From that very

moment the research on this topic got emerged.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think like humans and



mimic their actions. The term may also be applied to any machine that exhibits traits associated with a human mind such as learning and problem-solving. Artificial Intelligence in Computer Science is sometimes called by the name 'Machine Intelligence'. The so called intelligence is demonstrated by machines, in contrast to the natural intelligence displayed by humans and animals. Artificial Intelligence is defined as the study of

'intelligent agents': any device that perceives its environment and takes actions that maximize its chances of successfully achieving its goals. In simple terms AI means, machines that mimic

"cognitive" functions that humans associate with the human mind, such as learning and problem solving.

The development of public sector

policies for promoting and regulating artificial intelligence (AI) is considered necessary to both encourage AI and manage associated risks, but it is challenging. In 2017 Elon Musk called for regulation of AI development. In February 2020, the European Union published its draft strategy paper for promoting and regulating AI. Worldwide, governments are implementing rules and regulations to help safeguard the use of data, most notably the

"As more and more artificial intelligence is entering into the world, more and more emotional intelligence must enter into leadership." -- Amit Ray,

Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA). In 2018, the CTA started an artificial intelligence (AI) working group made up of companies in the AI space to focus on setting AI policy principles, of which privacy and the use of data is given paramount consideration. Artificial Intelligence and the technology are one side of the life that always interest

and surprises with the new ideas, topics, innovations, products etc. AI is still not implemented but it's in the stage of development and research. However there are many efforts put forward by the Corporates and many researchers to make it happen. Nevertheless, we also cannot completely avoid the existence of robots in some fields especially in the developed

nations. But it must be said that within the next 100 years computers will definitely take over human beings. But before making it happen we need to understand its pros and cons and the clear objective behind bringing such a knowledge into existence.

Likhitha Manoj
S5 B.Com LL. B

Bleak Future of Next Generation

In the Constitution of India, it is clearly stated that it is the duty of the state to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forest and wildlife of the country. Our constitution provides certain rights to every citizen. Besides this, it imposes a duty on every citizen to safeguard our nature which includes river, lakes, forest wildlife etc.

In order to protect this world- its habitat, animal population, forest and beyond to what it formerly was, there is an innate need for environmental law. With

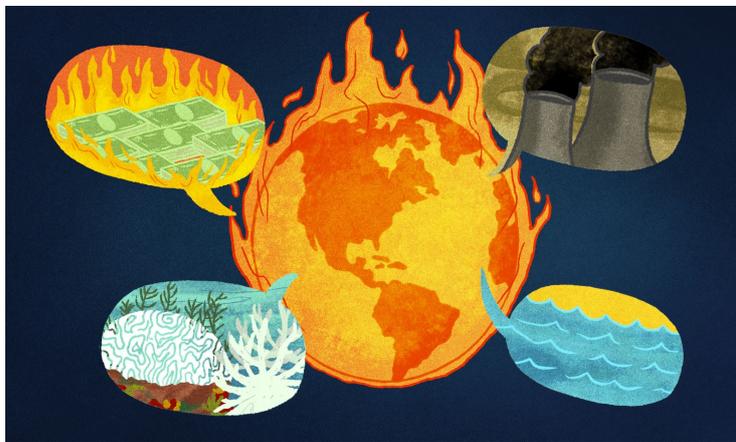
this objective there are several environmental laws passed in India. Some of them includes; Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act 1974, Air (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1981, Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The ultimate aim of these laws is to safeguard the natural resources and its wealth. En-

vironmental Laws describes a network of regulations and customary laws that address the effects of human activity on the natural environment. The prime idea of such law is to minimize environmental pollution.

Even if there are environmental

is the outcome from these kind of activities.

Moreover people exploit the natural wealth in the name of welfare of tribal people. Actually intermediaries get monetary benefits by exploiting the poor tribal people of forests. Humans have the right to live in a clean and safe environment. Environment is also the factor that measures the quality of people's life. As we have an adequate set of environmental laws with functionally assigned forces, we are



laws to protect our mother earth, the people always tend to violate this law. Under the name of development, people are ruining the nature and its essential resources. We cut down the trees and construct concrete forests in place of natural forests. With this activity, the atmosphere gets polluted by the poisonous gases. Global warming

not bothered about the protection of natural resources. We are handling our earth very carelessly. All these situations lead us to a dangerous future. We saw the worst aftereffects of heating the nature carelessly in the forms of flood in Kerala in 2018. Many people lost their lives and houses in that huge



disaster.

Realising the importance of a clean environment for the survival of the present and future generations; it is quite essential that we protect the wealth of our nature. It is the responsibility of each individual to handover the environment to next generation in the very form as we got it from our ancestors.

Anlit Theresa Shaji
S5 B. Com. LL. B

COASTAL REGULATION ZONE (CRZ)

The scenic beauty of Kerala is part of the dynamic of Kerala's social history. So the importance of protecting the coastal zone is huge. The only feature of Kerala coast is a network of water bodies known as slopes, which are parallel to the coast of 560m, which is 8 m below sea level. As part of the Environmental Protection Act of 1986, the Ministry of Environment and Forests issued a Coastal Regulation Zone [CRZ] in February 1991 to protect the natural resources of the coast, while coastal margins constitute only 8% of the world's surface area. As per the notification, the fluctuations along the 5m high



coastal areas, river side, lakes is known as coastal confined areas. CRZ is meant to protect tided rivers, backwaters, areas with 5 PPD of salt in the water, and coastal and marine areas. Under the CRZ law, the coastal and marine areas in which constructions are deemed ineligible,

and the 100 meter construction zones, marine zones, coastal waters, river banks, mangroves are considered as Environmental Sector Protection of such areas is essential.

The CRZ across the country is divided into four categories namely, **CRZ 1**-No construction is permitted

except for projects related to the Department of Atomic energy, weather radar and natural gas exploration. This area includes mangroves, coral reefs, sand dunes, national parks and bird nesting sites.

CRZ 2 -municipal jurisdictions, CRZ 2, will only allow construction on

the land from the existing lanes or from the existing approved structures on the land construction work must comply with the standards of the coastal maintenance authority. Depending on the existing floor area and the change in use, approved structures may be

rebuilt. **CRZ 2**-CRZ 2 municipal jurisdictions, CRZ 2, will only allow construction on the land from the existing lanes or from the existing approved structures on

the land construction work must comply with the standards of the coastal maintenance authority. Depending on the existing floor area and the change in use, approved structures may be rebuilt.

CRZ 3- an area of 200 meters from the ocean's tidal line to the

land is a development restricted area. In the case of the lake, the area is less than a 100 meters or less in width. No construction is allowed in this area. It is 50 meters in the case of inland waters. Fisherman are allowed 100 to 200 meters of construction and rebuilding work from the tidal line. The construction has to be approved by government agencies. Wastewater treatment plants, hospitals, schools, toilets and cemeteries for the local residents can be constructed with the approved. The units for the employment of fishermen can also be constructed with the approval. Hostels or resorts can be built in an area of 200 to 500 meters.

CRZ 4- this lies in the aquatic area up to territorial limits (is a belt of coastal waters extending at

most 12 natural miles(22.2 km,13.8m)from the baseline (usually the mean low water mark) of a coastal state). Fishing and allied activities are permitted in this zone, has been changed from 1991 notification, which covered coastal stretches in islands of Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep.

An integrated coastal zone management strategy with a holistic approach which includes the natural ecosystems and the human socio-economic system is needed. Since coastal stretches comprise complex ecosystems. It can simultaneously promote development along coasts. Success stories worldwide have shown that environmentally sustainable development can guarantee continued economic benefits, does not deplete resources, does not pollute environment, protects the

ecological setup and promotes natural functions of the coast. The prevailing CRZ regulations that assures protection of ecologically fragile zones, while allowing simultaneous and appropriate development, have to be retained.

Joseena George
S2 B. Com. LL. B



Coastal Regulation Zone

Uniform CRZ of 500 m from the high tide line

CRZ1
Most ecologically sensitive areas

CRZ-2
State is responsible for regulating

CRZ-3
Urban and rural coastal area

CRZ-4 Aquatic area

The CZMPs of 10 coastal districts were submitted to the NCZMA for approval on Oct. 31, 2018.

KERALA COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS IN HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights being essential for all-round development of the personality of the individual in the society, it is the responsibility of the state to take necessary steps for its protection in case of violation. Human rights are those rights which are entitled by virtue of being human. Since these rights belong to the individuals through their very existence and become operative with their birth. Human rights being the birth right are therefore inherent in all the individuals irrespective of their caste, creed, religion, sex and nationality. Human rights are essential for all the individuals as they are consonant with their freedom and dignity and are conducive to physical, moral, and spiritual welfare.

Civil rights or liberties are referred to those rights which are related to the protection of the right to life and personal liberty. They are essential for a person so that he may live a dignified life. Such rights include right to life, liberty and security of persons, right to privacy, home and correspondence, right to own property, freedom from torture inhuman and degrading treatment, freedom of thought, conscience and religion and freedom of movement.

Political rights include natural justice (procedural fairness) in law, such as the rights of the accused, including the right to a fair trial; due process; the right to seek redress or a legal remedy; and rights of participation in civil society and politics such as freedom of association, the right to assemble, the right to petition, the right to self defense and the right to vote.

The Civil and Political Rights have been recognised specifically in the Indian Constitution as 'Fundamental Rights' (under Part III). They may be referred to 'specified' fundamental rights because they are mentioned in the Constitution by name. The various rights embodied in the constitution show that they were available to all the citizens of the country much before India

ratified the covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

While most of the rights are available to both citizens and foreigners alike (eg. Article 14, Article 20, Article 21,

Article 21A etc.), certain rights are exclusive only for the Indian citizens (eg. Article 15, Article 16, Article 19 etc.). With regard to the political right of getting contested in elections and right to the vote, it is available only for the citizens.

Athulya Rajeev
S5 B. Com. LL. B



Campus Buzz



‘ADIOS AMIGOS’– Farewell to 2014– 19 BBA LL. B Batch- 05/01/2020



Won second prize in
Thiruvathirakali conducted by Nehru
Yuva Kendra, Idukki as part of
National Youth Day celebration.

- 12 /01/2020



Moot court orientation class
for students by

Adv. Jithin Saji Issac
(Practicing Lawyer, High
Court of Kerala)

- 24/01/2020

Campus Buzz



25/
01/
2020

Hosted State level awareness programme on ADR mechanism for final year students in association with Kerala State Mediation and Conciliation Centre and District Mediation Centre Idukki which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. M. Shaffique, High Court of Kerala.



Official release of the law magazine ; LAMATES by Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. M. Shaffique.

Inauguration and problem release of Internal Moot Court competition 2020 by Hon'ble District Judge Mr. Muhammed Vaseem .



Release of the logo of CLALA by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. M. Shaffique.



Release of monthly newsletter series 'IMPULSE' by the district judge Mr. Muhammed Vaseem.



Campus Buzz



Organized a class on 'ADR mechanisms' to final year students by Adv. Sreelal Warriar, Arbitrator & Mediator @ Warriar & Co., Cochin.

- 25/01/2020



Conducted class on Lifestyle Diseases and Diet Planning by Health Department, Govt. of Kerala in association with Womens Club CSL. As part of the class, a poster competition was also conducted for the students.

-28/01/2020



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