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25th BATCH

COMPUTER AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

International Islamic University Chittagong

COURSE CODE: LAW-4721

**COURSE TITLE: Professional Ethics and Environmental
Protection Law**

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Working Hours

Daily working hours:-

No adult worker shall ordinarily work or be required to work in an establishment for more than 8 (eight) hours in a day:-

Section 108, any such worker may work in an establishment not exceeding 10 (ten) hours in a day.

Weekly working hours:-

(1) NO adult worker shall ordinarily work or be required to work in an ~~established~~ establishment for more than 48 hours in a week.

(2) An adult worker may work for more than 48 hours in a week.

→ Subject to provisions of section 108, an adult worker may work for more than 48 hours also in a week:-

worker shall not exceed 60 (sixty) hours in a week.

And on the average 56 (Fifty-six) hours per week in a year.

Limited hours for woman workers:-

Without consent NO one can ~~work~~ let them work
between 10 o'clock (Pm) & 6 am.

Restriction on double employment:-

NO adult worker shall be allowed to work
more than 1 establishment on the same day.
without Chief Inspector's permission.

Theories of punishment

Retributive

It Also known as 'Theory of vengeance'. An eye
for an eye. It is revenge for the wrong that
has been committed. The severity of the punishment
should be proportional to the severity of the
crime. It also emphasizes the importance
of personal responsibility and accountability for
one's actions.

It is ~~beach~~ dangerous as sometimes it will lead to
harsh punishment. It is also difficult to apply
in practice.

3) Deterrent Theory :- (आनादा कर, दृशक कर)

DETER means to abstain from doing any wrongful work. এই অর্থ হলো কোনও ভুল কাজ থেকে বিরত থাকা।
 ২য়। অর্থাৎ, কোন অপরাধে জরিম করা থেকে আশঙ্কিত
 করা দিবে উদাহরণ তৈরি করা হয়। মাল উন্মুক্ত হলে
 একই ধরনের অপরাধ করতে না চায়।

3) Preventive Theory :- (বারণ দেওয়া)

- Disabling the criminals
- Transform the criminals permanently or temporarily
- Criminals are punished by death sentence or
 মৃত্যু দণ্ড দেয়।

4) Incapacitation Theory :- (এক ঘরে করা)

- Incapacitation - prevent the offence by punishing
- Temporarily, permanent ~~কাজ~~ সমাধ শাস্তি দেওয়া হয়।
- মৃত্যুদণ্ড ও শাস্তি।
- সমাধ শাস্তি দেওয়া হয়।
- উন্মুক্ত করে বন্দ মোচন না হয় তার উদ্দেশ্যে দেওয়া হয়।

5) Reformative :-

সে অপরাধ করে তাকে সাময়িক ত্রুটি শিখার সামর্থ্য
 পাটীনা হয়। মনে করা হয়, ক্ষুদ্র মাত্রায় তার ধারণা কাজে
 করা যে সমূহ শিখার দৈর্ঘ্যকাল করা হয়ে থাকে না।

6) Compensatory :-

- কঠিনতা করা, (penalize criminal, re-form, rehabilitation)

Compensate the victim for injury or destroying the property
 (1) State failed to provide security, must receive compensation.

Utilitarian:-

এমন একটি সমাজ মেথান সমাজ নাহি। তাই শাসন
 কাঙ্ক্ষি শাসন অর্থাৎ, আইন এর উদ্দেশ্যই হলো সমাজে কাঙ্ক্ষি
 বানানো।

Legislation:-

Authority, এর মাধ্যমে আইন তৈরি হয় যেনো কাঙ্ক্ষি বিস্তারিত পূরণে।

Purpose of Law:-

- Harm হ্রাস করা
- একমাত্র মেথান অবস্থা কমানোর জন্য পাঠানো
- Justice পাছের মতো check করা।
- Crime কমানোর কাঙ্ক্ষি
- Order বানানো।

Source:-

Legislation:- Declaration, কার্যকর আইন প্রণয়ন স্বাধীন করে।

Customs → চর্যা। মুজ মুজ ধরে আসছে। পুরো আইন হয়।

Precedent → অন্তর্ভুক্তি মেথান কাঙ্ক্ষি ^{আইন করে} ~~করে~~। ^{দূর} ~~দূর~~
 শাসন ^{same} ~~same~~ ঘটনার কাঙ্ক্ষি প্রদান ^{অনুধীন} ~~অনুধীন~~ তাহলে ^{official} ~~official~~ আইন হয়।

Opinion of experts - আইন করে। এর জন্য বিচারপতিদের

মিষ্টিভুক্ত নয়।

Pvt. Company & Public Company

- Business ~~काता~~ ~~जमान~~ liability
- Registration, Public - Shareholder
- Pvt: Small group of individual
- Pvt :- 2-50 জন share থাকবে

Public :- Minimum 7 - unlimited share

| Pvt | Public |
|--|---|
| → Limited by guarantee | → (1) ৯ |
| → Owned by small small group of individual. | → Owned owned by shareholder |
| → stock can General Public মার্কেট share কিনতে পারে না। | → stock exchange এর মাধ্যমে share বিক্রি হয়। |
| → আর্থিক অবস্থা জনসাধারণকে জানানোর প্রয়োজন নেই। | → জানানোর প্রয়োজন আছে |
| → ব্যক্তিগত বিনিয়োগ এর মাধ্যমে মূলধন বাড়ানো যায়। | → নতুন share বিক্রি এর মাধ্যমে Capital বাড়ানো হয়। |
| → Less regulatory oversight. (কম নিয়ন্ত্রণ ও পরিদর্শন) | → Greater regulatory oversight |

Company - partnership difference

| Company | partnership |
|--|---|
| ① Registered as Company | ① Not necessary |
| ② Pvt → 2-30 জন Public:- ③ minimum → 7 জন maximum → unlimited | ② minimum 2 জন - অন্য ২য় maximum :- Banking → 10 জন অন্য → 20 জন |
| ③ <u>Legal status</u> :- Company কে single person শিমা law গুলি মেনে | ③ <u>সম্পূর্ণ</u> - well document করে তার single person হবে না |
| ④ <u>অন্যতম owner কে?</u> Company নিজে অন্যতম মালিক | ④ অন্যতম মালিক every person। |
| ⑤ Not all will be liable for the debt equally. | ⑤ All owners will have same liability for the debt |

winding up of a company :-

কোম্পানি দ্রুত নিষ্পত্তি হয় মাওয়া।

Modes :- Creditors voluntary winding up :- কোম্পানি কোম্পানি অর্জিত এক মালিক
ব্যাংক শুল Court কে জানান যে shareholder এর decision নিয়ে winding up.

Compulsory :- Court এর নির্দেশনা। মিলেজানো ব্যঙ্গ

ভাঙ্গা crime বা অন্য কারণে (Failed to pay debt)

voluntary :- ~~Company এর কোম্পানি অন্যতম মালিক~~
এই ~~প্রসঙ্গে~~ board shareholders
এর সিদ্ধান্ত decision নিয়ে অন্যতম ~~কোম্পানি~~ কোম্পানি হয়।

Supervision of the court
মাত্র company share holder interest না
মালিক law এর মাধ্যমে নিয়ন্ত্রিত

Contract of marriage

An ~~ag~~ agreement enforceable by law is contract.

বিকার বসমত :-

→ Essentials :- (i) Offer দেওয়া & Accept, (ii)

(iii) Same meeting, (iv) Intention to create legal relation

(v) Clear speech, (vi) 2 witnesses (vii) Lawful consideration

(viii) Lawful object

(ix) Capacity of parties

(x) Certainty

(xi) Possibility of performance.

Kinds of contract :- (i) Voidable :-

(Enforceability)

একদিকের বিকল প্রমাণসহ
এবং অন্যের বিকল নয়।

(2) Validable :-

এক বা দুইদিকের সঠিক আবেদনসহ Contract

(3) Void :- প্রমাণসহ ~~ক~~ বলা বিবর্তিত হয় না তা বাতিল

Essentials :-

Kinds :- (Mode of creation)

Executed :- যে মুক্তি হয়েছে তা মান নে। NO problem

Executory :- কিছু কিছু সমস্যা বিদ্যমান হলে

Modes

Constructive :- মুক্তি জিভিত হয় না।

সমস্যা হলে অন্য শর্তে কোন তা প্রকৃত

মানিকের নিচে দেওয়া এ মুক্তি অন্য কার্যক্রমে

→ Theory of punishment

→ Company Formation (public / pvt)

→ Marriage Contract

→ Define law, purpose law

Labour Court

More than one (1) Labour Court under sub-section (1),

A Labour Court consist of

(1) A chairman

(2) 2 members (to advice him)

But during trial of any offence or disposal of any matter under Chapter (x) & (xii) it shall consist of chairman only.

The members might give opinion. And if they does it has to be mentioned in the judgement.

→ The Chairman को अध्यक्ष पदनाम द्वारा नियुक्त

→ शो शो अथवा बिना विचारक या भूक (बिना विचारक

→ द्वारा एम आर्टिस शाकल।

→

Jurisdiction of labour court:- (କ୍ରମ ଆଦାନାର ଅଧିକାର)

(1) Industrial dispute or any question or any other dispute referred to or brought on made before it under this.

(2) ଅପରାଧ ବର୍ତ୍ତକ ଉଲ୍ଲିଖିତ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ବାସ୍ତବ୍ୟତା ବା ^{violation} ଉଲ୍ଲଙ୍ଘନ
ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ (ସମାଜର ବିଷୟ) ଏବଂ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ (determine),
adjudicate (ବିଚାର) ଓ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦେବା

(3) ଏହି ଆଇନର ଅଧୀନ ଅପରାଧ (offence) ବିଚାର କରା
(under this act)

(4) ଏହି ଆଇନ ବା ଅନ୍ୟ କୌଣସି ଆଇନର ଅଧୀନ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ବା
ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ କ୍ଷମତା ଓ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ଓ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ନାହିଁ।

Labour Appellate Tribunal:- (କ୍ରମ ଆଦାନ ଟ୍ରିବ୍ୟୁନାଲ)

(1) ଏହାର କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ କ୍ରମ ଆଦାନ ଟ୍ରିବ୍ୟୁନାଲ ଗଠନ କରାଯିବ ଯା
ଏକ Chairman ଦ୍ଵାରା ହାଜିରି । ଏହା ଅପରାଧ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଉପାଧିକାର
ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଏବଂ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଉପାଧିକାର କରାଯିବ
ଯାଏ।

(2) ଟ୍ରିବ୍ୟୁନାଲ / ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଅପରାଧ ବର୍ତ୍ତକ ନିୟମାବଳୀ, ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ
ଗ୍ରହଣ କରି ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯିବ । ଏହା ଏହାର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ଓ ବଳ
ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ଏହି ଅପରାଧରେ।

(3) କ୍ରମ ଆଦାନ ବିଚାର / ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ବିଚାର ଟ୍ରିବ୍ୟୁନାଲ ଏ ଟ୍ରିବ୍ୟୁନାଲ
ହେବ । ଏହା ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଉପାଧିକାର ଏବଂ କ୍ରମ ଆଦାନ ବିଚାର କ

আহকারী বিভাগ ছিল না। অথবা মাঝে জেলা বিভাগে
শিলাবে এই বছরে কম সময় ছিল না।

wages

Determined by the minimum wage board. The
Government body sets the minimum wages for
different sectors and industries. The minimum
wage depends on the skill level, type of work
& location.

In As of 2021, minimum wage for garment

worker in Bangladesh is 8000 BDT. per month.

In addition to the minimum wage,

workers in Bangladesh there are overtime
pay, paid leave, social security benefits.

But - one day holiday, Annual leave, sick leave,
maternity leave

FINAL (LAW)

1) Roles of Engineers in Social Developments-

1) Compliance with building Codes & regulations

To ^{best} maintain a building codes & regulation when designing & construction structure. These codes ensure the building meet safety standards.

2) Environmental protection!

Engineers are required to consider environmental regulations. By implementing eco-friendly practices, engineers contribute to social development by protecting natural resources & ecosystem for future.

3) Occupational Health & Safety!

Engineers have to ensure the health & safety of workers & the public during construction projects.

Must comply with health & safety regulations.

- Safety measures & conduct risk assessments.

- Safe working conditions & minimizing hazards, Engineers by preventing accidents.

4] Public infrastructure & services:

Engineers are involved in planning, design & maintenance of public structure. Like b. roads, bridges, water supply systems, waste management system. etc.

5] Ethical & Professional Conduct:-

Engineers are bound by professional codes of ethics & conduct. They need to work with professionalism, act the way public likes, ensures their upholds safety, sustainability & social welfare.

Top Human Qualities of an Engineer

- 1] Integrity (Honesty, Trustworth, ethical, maintain law, Confidentiality, act in the best of their clients)..
- 2] Competence (Must have to have Potential Knowledge, Skills, to perform duties. Have to be updated by time to know more about industry developments, & to ensure that their work meets the required standard & regulation.)
- 2] Accountability (Responsibility of their actions & decisions. They should know the outcomes of their work. Also open to Feed back, learn from mistake).

4) Professionalism :- (Interactions with clients, colleagues & the public, Respect, Courtesy, Fairness in their dealings. Must have to maintain professionalism while communicating).

5) Diligence :- (~~of~~ Should demonstrate diligence in their work, paying attention to detail, and ensuring accuracy. Should take responsibility ~~of their~~ ~~seriously~~, meet deadlines)

6) Collaborating & Communicating :- Must have to have interpersonal ethics, skills & be able to work collaboratively. Should be effective communicators. -)

7) Critical thinking & problem solving :- Must have to have this. Should be able to analyze complex situations, identify problem issues, developing innovative solutions.

3] Expectation From Engineers on the basis of compliance (समझ)

⇒ 1] Compliance with laws & regulations :-

(Understanding of the applicable laws, regulations, Codes & standards that govern their specific field of work. They should maintain it throughout the project)

2] Safety Compliance :-

Safety is very important in Engineering. It gets priority all the time. Engineers have to think about it cause they need to know if their projects are good for ecosystems, natural resources & communities. They can include measurement of these to reduce any problem.

3] Environmental Compliance :-

Engineers can work with natural resources, while working they need to work to reduce or minimize the negative impact of their work on ecosystems, natural resources, etc.

They can work to reduce pollution, manage waste etc.

4) Ethical conduct:

Acting with honesty, integrity & transparency.

Avoid conflict, Client's confidentiality must be maintained.

Law must be maintained

5) Quality Assurance:

High quality standard that meets industry standard.

And to do that the design, products, service

etc must be perfect. And these all are

ensured by Engineers.

4) Write the main Feature of cyber law:

① Jurisdiction & Applicability:

It addresses issues related to cross-border transaction, international cooperation, Conflict of laws on cyberspace

② Data protection & privacy:

Collection, storage, processing & privacy of data, and also transfer of personal info online

Also works for an individual's rights to control their personal data & sets requirements for organizations to handle data securely & responsibly.

(3) Cybercrime & Cyber Security:-

This addresses cyber crime like hacking, identity theft, online fraud, data breaches, and computer related breaches. It also has law to protect computer networks and information from unauthorized access, disruption or damage.

(4) Electronic Transactions & E-commerce:-

- Electronic Transactions Law.
- Online contracts, signatures, and Digital authentication, customer protection,
- Also ensure validity, enforceability, security of E-Transactions, promoting trust & confidence to e-transaction users.

(5) Intellectual Property Rights:-

- Regulation / OF Copyrights, trademarks, patents &

Others to protect

- It addresses, privacy, copyright, domain name dispute, protection

(6) Freedom of expression & Online Speech:-

- Address against harmful or illegal content online.

→ establishes principles for lawful online speech, including defamation, hate speech, incitement to violence.

7] Liability & Responsibility

→ Legal principles & standards

→ It addresses liability & responsibility of any harmful thing or any cyber crimes.

And the law address people's safety by this.

8] Write the strength & weakness of digital security act 2018:-

2018 law that aims to address various issues related to digital security, cyber crime & online offenses.

Strength of Digital Security Act 2018:-

1] Enhancing cyber crime prevention:-

It addresses various kinds of cyber crimes. It let law enforcement agencies to investigate and to take actions against these.

2] Protection of National Security:-

The act includes provisions to national safeguard national security by addressing issues such as

spreading misinformation, inciting violence & promoting terrorism online.

3) Deterrent effect:

The act can give punishment to the criminals, which can act as a deterrent & discourage potential offenders.

Weakness of Digital Security Act 2018:

1) Potential impact on freedom of expression:

There are informations that journalists, student activists & social media users were targetted by this.

2) Lack of clarity in certain provisions:

This is not clear on some matters. It lacks of clarity, so, the law can be misused.

3) Insufficient safeguard for privacy:-

The law give power to law enforcement to collect information without consent. And the law can be misused for that.

4) Limited transparency & accountability:-

The opacity surrounding the processes of investigation, arrest, prosecution in the legal system.

Write the main features

1) Copyright:- Copyright law protect the original literary, artistic, musical & other creative works. Copyrights lasts for the lifetime plus special period after their death.

2) Trademarks:- Distinctive signs, symbols, logos, names, or other marks. Registration of a trademark provides exclusive rights to use the mark & prevent others from using the same thing.

3) Patents:- patents provide protection for innovation, discoveries. & non-obvious.

4) Industrial Design:- Design protect the aesthetic aspects of product's appearance.

This law grants exclusive rights to the creator, preventing other from copying.

5) Trade secrets:- Information, formulas, processes, customer lists or business strategies which provide a competitive advantage.

Q. Kinds of Intellectual property:-

1] Copyright

2] Trademark

3] Patent

4] Trade Secret

5] Industrial design:-

protects visual appearance or aesthetics of a product or object.

Covers unique shape, configuration, pattern etc.

6] Geographical Indication:-

A product originating from a specific geographical location or region.

It protects geographical names of products,

~~like~~

Q. Nature of Cyber crime:-

1] Hacking & unauthorized Access.

2] Malware & viruses:-

→ Distribute malicious s/w

→ Infect computers & mobile devices.

3] phishing & social Engineering:- (Tricks individuals)

4] Identity theft:- (steal personal information)

5] Online scams & Fraud

6] Cyberbullying & Harassment:

(Harassment, cyber stalking, spread malicious rumors, hate speech..)

7] Data breaches & information leakage:

8] State-sponsored attacks

9] Online child exploitation (~~child~~ child pornography)

10] Financial cybercrimes (Target @ Financial institution)

1.

10 Piracy: - Unauthorized reproduction, distribution or use of copyrighted material like music, movies, SW, books or other digital content

Trademark: - Sign, symbol, logos. Helps consumer to identify brands. Slogan, logos, specific products.

Digital Signature: A cryptographic technique used to verify the authenticity & integrity of digital documents or messages.

Use public key cryptography

4) Freedom of expression on the Internet:-

→ Fundamental human right

→ 'Right to seek, receive information & ideas through any medium.

→ Also internet.

→ very powerful tool for promoting democracy,

social change, the exchange of diverse perspective.

→ However it is also to protect people's from bullying, defamation