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MD IFTAKHAR KABIR SAKUR

25th BATCH

COMPUTER AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

International Islamic University Chittagong

COURSE CODE: LAW-4721

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

COURSE TEACHER:

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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:-

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 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 women workers: without consent no one can make 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.

Retributive theories of punishment

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

rehabilitation, and so on.

Diffusion Theory :- (ଆଲାଦା କର, ପ୍ରମାଣିତ)

DETER means to abstain from doing any wrongful act (to do wrong)

work. अर्थात् यह अपेक्षित व्यापार का नाम
-२१। अर्थात्, किसे एकत्र Crime कहलाये तो याद आयी
आपके द्वारा उनका लेते हुए कानून वाले भाग विशेषज्ञ लेते
होंगे वैश्वानरी के द्वारा एकत्र Crime कहलाये नहीं। यह

3) Preventive Theory:-(तीव्र समाज)

- Disabling the criminals
 - Transform the criminals permanently or temporarily
 - Criminals are punished by death sentence or life imprisonment.

41 Ineapcitation Theory । (এক ঘটে এক)

- Incapacitation - prevent the offence by punishing
 - Temporary, permanent विरोधी गमाद शत (देश भरा)
 - भ्रष्टाचार 3 लाख रुपये,
 - गमाद शत (देश भरा)
 - रेफ्रांजरी अवृत्त गमाद (मनो तर इस तात्पुर उपचार कोष द्वारा देय।

5) Reformative :-

ମେ କ୍ରିମ୍ ଏବଂ ତାଙ୍କ ମାନ୍ୟକି ହୋଇ ଥିଲେ ଶାର୍ମପାଣିରେ
ପାଠୀରେ ୨୯ । ମନେ ହୁଏ ହୁଏ, କୁଣ୍ଡ ମାତ୍ର ତାର ଧାରୀ କାଳେ
କିନ୍ତୁ ମେ ଘାସ ଦିଲେବେ ହୈଚାଲେ କହ ହତେ ଗାଁନା ।

6) Compensation:

- Infirm (Re)Penalize Criminal, Re-form, Rehabilitation
(I) Compensate the victim for injury or destroying the property
(II) State failed to provide security, must receive compensation.

Utilitarianism: यह सिद्धान्त अमरुणा न है। उन शिल्पों की विकास की जिनका उत्तम उपयोग होता है। इन शिल्पों की विकास की जिनका उत्तम उपयोग होता है। इन शिल्पों की विकास की जिनका उत्तम उपयोग होता है। इन शिल्पों की विकास की जिनका उत्तम उपयोग होता है।

Legislation :-

Authority, श्रीमद् ऋषि वृश्णि प्रभाति विष्णु वृष्णि।

Purpose of Law

- Harm रुल ट्रिप्पर

→ ଏକମାତ୍ର ମେଳେ ଯେବୁଟି କଥାଟି ହେଉଛି ପାଇଁ ।

→ justice ମାତ୍ର କିମ୍ବା check ମାତ୍ର।

→ Crime लागूने काढ़ा

→ order नाम कि तरीका

SOURCE! —

Legislation:— Declaration, କାନ୍ତିକ ଅଧ୍ୟମାର୍ଗ ସାହାର୍ଦ୍ଦିକ ଯୋଗନୀ ରତ୍ନ ।

Customs → કૃષા, મૂજ મૂજ હુદ્દુ આપાછે। ખોડું આપુને રૂપું।

Precedent → अभिन्नाई से लगता कानून वृक्षों आसे गए। यह
रही है। same केवल कानून द्वारा बदली जाती है। उपर्युक्त OFFICE का नाम है।

Opinion of experts - शास्त्रीय है। एक कठु विचारणात्मक

ମିଥିଗୁଡ଼ ନେଇ ।

Pvt. Company & Public Company

- Business ~~and~~ ~~जर्मान~~ liability
- Registration, public - shareholder
- Pvt: Small group of individual
- Pvt: - 2-50 का share मालूम

Public: Minimum ~~7~~ - unlimited share

Pvt	public
→ Limited by guarantee	→ (1) द्वारा
→ Owned by small group of individual.	→ Owned by shareholders
→ Stock can't be general public share किन्तु नहीं	→ Stock exchanges पर मालूम share विक्री होती है।
→ आर्थिक अवकाश के उपयोग का प्रयोग होता है।	→ जीनाटोर प्रयोग होता है।
→ नियिक विनियोग शाही संसाधनों का उपयोग होता है।	→ नियन्त्रित share विनियोग शाही capital का उपयोग होता है।
Company	Greater regulation and oversight
→ Less regulatory oversight	→ Greater regulatory and oversight
(हम नियन्त्रित नहीं हैं)	oversight

Company - partnership difference

① Registered as Company	① Not necessary
② Pvt \rightarrow 2-50 कर्ता	② minimum 2 कर्ता - २५३ कर्ता
③ public - minimum \rightarrow 7 कर्ता	maximum Banking \rightarrow 10 कर्ता
maximum \rightarrow unlimited	IFC \rightarrow 20 कर्ता
④ Legal status:- Company is single person of law का एक व्यक्ति	④ लाइसेंस - well documented का एक व्यक्ति
⑤ Actual owner(s)? Company के किसके अधिकारी होता	⑤ जबकि हर कोई person
⑥ Not all will be liable for the debt equally.	⑥ All owners will have same liability for the debt

लोकाति द्विलिङ्गं श्रमं माओया ।

Modes :- Creditors voluntary winding up:- (क्रेडिटर्स वॉल्यूटरी वाइंडिंग) एवं नियन्त्रित
TJRSC द्वारा Court द्वारा लाभ वाले शरणार्थी के दबाव में वाइंडिंग

Compulsory: Court के नियम, अधिकारी द्वारा

voluntary: Company of ~~free~~ ~~friendly~~ ~~affection~~

~~With prior written consent of board shareholders~~
~~-any shareholder decision will be valid.~~

Supervision of the court MTR company shareholder interest at right law is MTRC (MTR)

Formation of Company

1 → Starts Forming

2-7 कम लगे तरीके

Preparation of document:-

(i) memorandum

(ii) article

internal management of the Company, manner,
Conduct

- Decide the type of Company
- Name
- Memorandum (Legal Document)
- " OF Association (Company's purpose, objects, power)
- Draft Article of " (Right, Duties of its shareholder)
- Appoint Directors & Shareholders
- Register (Registering in the country, Necessary Documents)
- Necessary licenses & permits

Conduct

conduct of business

Registration :-

memorandum & Article

register satisfy within 30 days

registration

Capital subscription:- pvt company → 2,3 कम personally लगते.

Public company → Share Capital लगता Capital 25,00,000

→ PVT Company registration एवं व्यापक business लगते

प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

For Public Company registration एवं certificate

प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

कंपनी लिमिटेड

example - petro Bangla,

BPCL, ONGC, etc.

[Contract] of marriage

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

- विवाह एक कार्य -
 → प्रमाण - Offer & Accept, (i) Same meeting, (ii) Intention to create legal relation
 (iv) Clear speech, (v) 2 witnesses (iii) Lawful consideration
 (vi) Lawful object
 (vii) Capacity of parties (viii) Certainty (ix) Possibility of performance.

Kinds of contract:-

(1) voidable:

यदि वह कृतिनाम से आवश्यक बनाये Contract

(2) validable: -

जो कृति कृति करने की क्षमता नहीं है तो वह कृति करने की क्षमता है।

जो कृति कृति करने की क्षमता नहीं है तो वह कृति करने की क्षमता है।

Kinds:- (Mode of creation)

Executed:- यह कृति रखाइ जा सकती है। No problem

प्रमाणित करने की क्षमता नहीं है।

Executory:- कृति कृति करने की क्षमता नहीं है।

प्रमाणित करने की क्षमता नहीं है।

Modes

Constructive:- कृति कृति करने की क्षमता नहीं है।

Implied:- कृति कृति करने की क्षमता नहीं है।

मालिकता निलें देखा एवं कृति करने की क्षमता है।

- Theory of punishment
- Company Formation (public / pri)
- Marriage Contract
- Define law, purpose law, ill will & malaf

Labour Court

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

A Labour Court consist of

- (1) A chairman
- (2) 2 members (to advise him)

But during trial of any offence or disposal of any matter under Chapter (x) & (xi) 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 तर अधिकारी नाम सुनिश्चित

→ दो दो अधिकारी नाम नाम विभिन्न

→ या ए आदिकारी नाम

→ या ए नाम नाम विभिन्न

→ या ए नाम नाम विभिन्न

→ या ए नाम नाम विभिन्न

Function of labour court:-

- (1) Industrial dispute or any question or any other dispute referred to or brought on made before it under this.
- (2) मज़ला॒त वर्गके उल्लिखित नियमोंवि॑त् वास्तविकता॑ का लेखा॑त
नियमित (जैसा॑ किसी) पर अद्यत्कार (determine),
adjudicate (विचार) तु निर्णय देता॑।
- (3) पर आशेतर असीर अपशार्ट्ट (offence) किंतु कर
(under this act).
- (4) पर आशेतर अन्य कोनो आशेतर असीर प्रदृष्ट वा
अलिति अन्यतर इमार व कार्यालयी प्रश्नोत्तर व गम्भादन
कर्त्तिके प्रतिवे।
- Labour Appellate Tribunal:- (भूमि आपिल ट्रिब्युनल)
- (1) एजेट-कर भूमि आपिल ट्रिब्युनल तात्त्व वात्तु ईप। एट
एक Chairman द्वारा डाक्ति, एट- मज़ला॒त मनि उपस्थित
मान वात्तु एट- मस्तानामात्र फिर सुक्त जाते
दात।
- (2) छात्रस्थान / मस्तान अम्बला॒त वार्त्तक नियमान्वान्त, अनियित
जगाके प्रमाण वात्तु ई। एवं जात वाक्यालो ओ गले
दिते रहे मज़ला॒त।
- (3) भूमि लोट्टे वित्ती/अनियित वित्ती ट्रिब्युनल ए छातस्थान
हुवन। आउ मस्तान तात्त्व ईवेन याक भूमि लोट्टे वित्ती का

ପାହାଣ୍ଡି ବିଚାରକ ଛିଲନ, ଅଥବା ମାତ୍ର କେଳା ପିଚାରକ
ହିଏବେ ଯି ବାହୁଦ୍ରୋଧ କମ ହମ୍ମା ଛିଲନ।

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.

BNU one day holiday; Annual leave, sick leave, maternity leave

FINAL (LNU)

Engineering plays a vital role in social development.

1) Roles of Engineers in Social Developments

1) Compliance with building codes & regulations

To maintain a building codes & regulation when designing & construction structure. These codes ensure the building meet safety standards and minimize the risk of damage during natural disasters.

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 instance,

3) Occupational Health & Safety

Engineers have to ensure the health & safety of workers at the workplace. Construction workers must comply with health & safety regulations.

Safety measures & conduct risk assessments.

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

With the growing world blade fast

development need good storage and also

4) Public infrastructure & services:

Engineers are involved in planning, design & maintenance of public structure. Like 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, ensure 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.)

3) Accountability (Responsibility of their actions & decisions. They should know the outcomes of their work. Also open to feed back, learn from mistake).

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

5] Diligence: (Should demonstrate diligence in their work, paying attention to detail, and ensuring accuracy. Should take responsibility for timely, quality completion of tasks.)

① Collaborating & Communicating! - Must have to have interpersonal ethics, skills & be able to work collaboratively.

Should be effective communicators -> drawing

3] Expectation from Engineering on the basis of compliance

(সম্মতি)

⇒ 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 to 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 and work within it.

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 Cyberlaw:

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 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, e-commerce, e-business, e-government.

→ Also ensure validity, enforceability, security of e-transactions, promoting trust & confidence to e-transaction users.

(5) Intellectual Property Rights

→ Regulation of copyrights, trademarks, patents etc.

Others to protect

→ It addresses piracy, 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.

Q) Liability & Responsibility:

→ Legal principles & standards

→ It addresses liability & responsibility of any harmful things on any cyber crimes.

And the law address people's safety by this.

Q) 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 effects:-

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

Weaknesses of Digital Security Act:-

1) Potential impact on freedom of expression:-

When fake information spread through social media users were targeted 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 gives 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.

so there will be no transparency, limitation

④ Write the main features of IPR.

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

(Confidential information) & (Trade secrets)

Q1. 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.

Q2. Nature of cyber crime

- 1] Hacking & unauthorized Access.
- 2] Malware & viruses:
→ Distribute malicious s/w
→ Infect computers & mobile devices.
- 3] Phishing & social Engineering: (Tricky 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 p*ography)

10] Financial cybercrimes (Target e Financial institution)

10] Piracy :- Unauthorized reproduction, distribution or use of copyrighted material like music, movies, S/w, 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

↳ 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