# Ethics Answers 15 Batch

## Ans. To the Ques. No: 05(a)

**Question:** Define cyberspace. Explain jurisdiction in cyberspace.

**Ans:**

**Cyberspace:** Cyberspace is that space in which users share information, interact with each other; engage in discussions or social media platforms, and many other activities.

Social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram are examples of cyberspace where people can connect and communicate with each other, regardless of their physical location.

**Concepts of Jurisdiction in Cyberspace:** The concepts of jurisdiction in cyberspace are centered around the authority and power of governments to regulate activities, transactions, and data that occur on the Internet. There are generally two types of jurisdictions;

**Territorial jurisdiction:** Refers to the authority of a court to hear and decide cases based on geographic boundaries. It focuses on the physical location where the legal issue arose or where the defendant resides, conducts business, or commits an act.

Example: A person commits online fraud targeting residents of a specific country. The country may claim jurisdiction based on the location of the victims.

**Personal jurisdiction:** Refers to a court's authority over an individual or entity based on their connection to the jurisdiction, regardless of where the act occurred. It considers the relationship between the defendant and the legal territory.

**Example:** A business operating an e-commerce website ships products to a particular state or country. That location may claim personal jurisdiction because the company purposefully targeted customers there

## Key Differences

| Aspect | Territorial Jurisdiction | Personal Jurisdiction |
|---|---|---|
| Focus | Physical location of the act or issue | Connection of the individual/entity to the jurisdiction |
| Applicability | Land, property, crimes, and acts within the territory | Residents, business activities, or sufficient contacts |
| Basis in Cyberspace | Where servers, victims, or actions are located | Intentional targeting or business transactions involving residents |

## Ans. To the Ques. No: 05(b)

**Question:** Write about Software development and licensing agreements.

**Ans:**

**Definition:** A software development agreement is a contract between a developer (individual or company) and a client to create or customize software. It outlines the scope, deliverables, timelines, payment terms, and ownership rights.

**Key Elements:**

- **Scope of Work:** Defines the software's purpose, functionalities, and features.
- **Timelines:** Establishes deadlines for development milestones and final delivery.
- **Payment Terms:** Specifies the cost structure, including upfront fees, installments, or payment upon delivery.
- **Intellectual Property (IP):** Clarifies who owns the software. In many cases, the developer retains ownership but licenses it to the client.
- **Confidentiality:** Ensures sensitive information shared during development is protected.

- **Warranties and Maintenance:** Covers bug fixes, updates, and ongoing support after delivery.
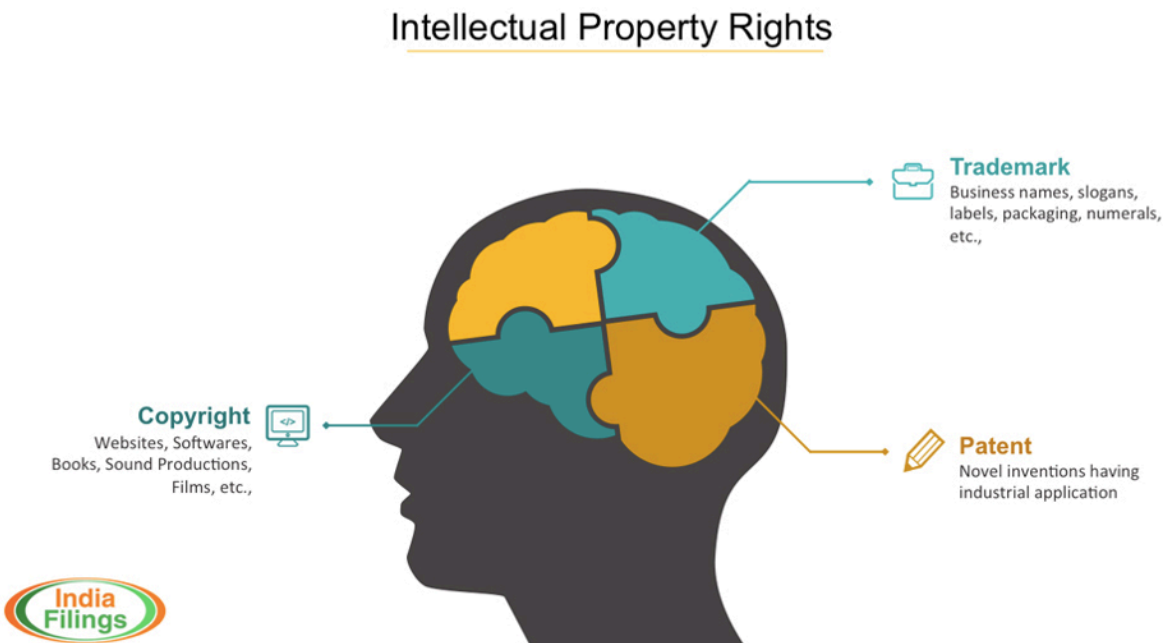
**Example:** A business hires a developer to create a custom inventory management system. The agreement specifies that the system must integrate with existing platforms, be delivered in six months, and cost $50,000. It also clarifies that the business will own the source code after delivery.


## Ans. To the Ques. No: 05(c)

**Question:** What are intellectual property rights in cyberspace?.

**Ans:**

**Intellectual Property:** Intellectual property refers to any intellectual creation, such as literary works, artistic works, inventions, designs, symbols, names, images, computer code, etc.



Intellectual Property Rights

**Trademark**
Business names, slogans, labels, packaging, numerals, etc.,

**Copyright**
Websites, Softwares, Books, Sound Productions, Films, etc.,

**Patent**
Novel inventions having industrial application

India Filings

# Ans. To the Ques. No: 05(d)

**Question:** Mention different types of intellectual property rights?.

**Ans:**
**Intellectual Property:** Intellectual property refers to any intellectual creation, such as literary works, artistic works, inventions, designs, symbols, names, images, computer code, etc.

**Example of intellectual property is given below:**

**i)Patent:** A patent is an exclusive right granted for an invention, which is a product or a process that provides, in general, a new way of doing something, or offers a new technical solution to a problem. To get a patent, technical information about the invention must be disclosed to the public in a patent application.

**ii) Copyright:** A set of exclusive rights awarded to a copyright holder or owner for an original and creative work of authorship fixed in a tangible medium of expression.

**iii)Trademark:** A trademark is a unique symbol, word, phrase, design, logo, or combination of these elements that identifies and distinguishes the goods or services of one business from those of others. It serves as a brand identifier, helping consumers recognize the source or origin of a product or service and ensuring its authenticity.

# Ans. To the Ques. No: 06(a)

**Question:** Write the difference between IP and IPR?.

**Ans:**

Difference Between Intellectual Property (IP) and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

| Aspect | Intellectual Property (IP) | Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) |
|---|---|---|
| Definition | Refers to creations of the mind, such as inventions, literary and artistic works, symbols, names, and designs. | Refers to the legal protections granted to the owners of intellectual property to control and profit from their creations. |
| Nature | It is intangible and represents ideas, knowledge, and creations. | It is a set of legal entitlements associated with intellectual property. |
| Examples | A novel, a song, a patented invention, a logo, or a trade secret. | Patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secret protections. |
| Purpose | Represents the actual creation or idea itself. | Ensures the creator or owner has exclusive rights and legal recourse against infringement. |
| Legal Framework | IP exists inherently as a result of creation. | IPR must be formally recognized or registered to be enforceable in most cases (e.g., patent registration). |
| Ownership | Can be owned or created by an individual, company, or organization. | Grants ownership rights that can be transferred, sold, or licensed. |

# Ans. To the Ques. No: 06(b)

**Question:** Write the difference between patents and copyrights?.

**Ans:**

Patents and copyrights are both forms of intellectual property (IP) protection, but they serve different purposes and protect different types of work

**Copyright:** A set of exclusive rights awarded to a copyright holder or owner for an original and creative work of authorship fixed in a tangible medium of expression.

**Patent:** A patent is an exclusive right granted for an invention, which is a product or a process that provides, in general, a new way of doing something, or offers a new technical solution to a problem. To get a patent, technical information about the invention must be disclosed to the public in a patent application.

| Feature | Patent | Copyright |
|---|---|---|
| Protects | Inventions, processes, machines, designs | Creative works like literature, music, software |
| Purpose | Encourages innovation by protecting inventions | Protects the expression of creative works |
| Examples | New drug, smartphone technology, manufacturing process | Book, film, song, painting, software code |
| Duration | 20 years (usually) | Lifetime + 50-70 years (varies by country) |
| Registration | Required (formal application process) | Automatic but registration strengthens rights |
| Scope | Excludes others from making, using, selling the invention | Rights to reproduce, distribute, and adapt the work |
| Focus | Technical and functional innovations | Artistic and expressive creations |

# Ans. To the Ques. No: 06(c)

**Question:** What is piracy? Mention the types of piracy. How can it be prevented?

**Ans:**

**Piracy:** Piracy refers to the unauthorized use, reproduction, or distribution of intellectual property, such as software, movies, music, books, or digital content. It violates copyright laws and leads to financial losses for creators and businesses.

## Types of Piracy:

1. Software Piracy
2. Media Piracy
3. Book Piracy
4. Internet Piracy
5. Counterfeiting

## How to Prevent Piracy:

1. Technological Measures
   - Use of Digital Rights Management (DRM) and encryption to restrict unauthorized access.
   - Embedding watermarks to trace pirated content.
2. Legal Actions
   - Enforcing copyright laws and imposing penalties on violators.
   - Encouraging international cooperation through treaties.
3. Awareness
   - Educating people about the ethical and financial impacts of piracy.
   - Promoting legal alternatives like subscription services (e.g., Netflix, Spotify).
4. Affordable Access
   - Reducing the cost of legal content to discourage piracy.
   - Offering special discounts for students and low-income groups.

5. Monitoring and Reporting
   - Tracking online platforms for illegal content and taking timely action.

## Ans. To the Ques. No: 06(d)

**Question:** What do you mean by software piracy and trademarks?

**Ans:**

**Software Piracy:** Software Piracy is about the copyright violation of software created originally by an individual or an institution. It includes stealing of codes/programs and other information illegally creating duplicate copies by unauthorized means and utilizing this data either for one's own benefit or for commercial profit.

**Trademark:** A trademark is a symbol, name, logo, phrase, or design that identifies and distinguishes the goods or services of one company from those of others. It provides legal protection to the brand's identity and prevents others from using it without permission. Examples include logos like Nike's swoosh or slogans like McDonald's "I'm Lovin' It." Trademarks are essential for building brand recognition and ensuring fair competition in the market.

Both software piracy and trademark infringement undermine intellectual property rights and can lead to legal and financial penalties for violators.

# Ans to the ques no:7(a)

**Question:** What do you mean by cyber tribunal? Write the effectiveness of the cyber tribunal in BD.

**Ans:**

**cyber tribunal:** A **cyber tribunal** is a judicial body or specialized court that deals with disputes and crimes related to the internet, digital technology, and cyber activities. Its primary goal is to resolve issues like cybercrimes, data breaches, online fraud, defamation, hacking, identity theft, and violations of digital rights.

## Cyber Tribunal in Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, the **Cyber Tribunal** operates under the jurisdiction of the **Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Act, 2006** and the **Digital Security Act, 2018**. It was established to address the growing number of cyber-related crimes and ensure justice for victims. The tribunal deals with cases involving offenses like hacking, unauthorized access to computer systems, online harassment, and publishing defamatory or objectionable content.

## Effectiveness of Cyber Tribunal in Bangladesh

The effectiveness of the Cyber Tribunal in Bangladesh can be evaluated based on the following factors:

### Positive Aspects:

1. **Specialized Focus:**
   The tribunal specializes in handling cybercrime cases, ensuring a more focused and informed approach to such issues.
2. **Improved Justice Delivery:**
   Victims of cybercrimes have a dedicated platform to seek justice, which was not possible before its establishment.

3. **Awareness and Deterrence:**
   The tribunal's existence has raised awareness about legal repercussions for cybercrimes, which may deter potential offenders.
4. **Speed of Resolution (In Principle):**
   A dedicated tribunal can theoretically resolve cases more efficiently than traditional courts.

**Challenges and Limitations:**

**Case Backlogs:**
Despite its specialization, the tribunal often faces delays in resolving cases due to a backlog of complaints.
**Lack of Technical Expertise:**
Judges, lawyers, and investigators sometimes lack advanced technical knowledge, which can hinder case resolution.
**Awareness Among General Population:**
Many people are unaware of the tribunal's role or how to file complaints, limiting its reach.

## Ans to the ques no:7(b)

**Question:** Write the advantages of E-commerce. What are B2B, B2C, C2B and C2C in E-commerce business?

**Ans:**

**Advantages of E-Commerce**

E-commerce, or electronic commerce, refers to buying and selling goods and services over the internet. It offers numerous advantages, including:

## 1. Convenience

- Customers can shop 24/7 without geographical restrictions.
- Products and services are delivered directly to the buyer's location.

## 2. Wider Reach

- Businesses can target a global audience without setting up physical stores.

## 3. Cost-Effective

- Reduces operational costs like rent, utilities, and staff for physical stores.
- Online marketing strategies like SEO and social media are cost-efficient.

## 4. Personalization

- Businesses can use data analytics to offer personalized recommendations and marketing campaigns.

## 5. Easy Comparison

Customers can compare products, prices, and reviews before purchasing.

## E-Commerce Business Models

E-commerce can be classified into different models based on the nature of transactions:

## 1. Business-to-Business (B2B)

- **Definition:** Transactions between businesses.
- **Examples:**
  - A wholesaler selling goods to a retailer.
  - A software company providing services to another business

## 2. Business-to-Consumer (B2C)

- **Definition:** Transactions between businesses and individual consumers.
- **Examples:**
    - Online retailers like Amazon or Alibaba selling directly to customers.
    - A restaurant offering online food delivery through apps.

## 3. Consumer-to-Business (C2B)

- **Definition:** Transactions where individuals offer products or services to businesses.
- **Examples:**
    - A freelancer designing a logo for a company on platforms like Upwork or Fiverr.
    - A social media influencer promoting a brand in exchange for payment.

## 4. Consumer-to-Consumer (C2C)

**Definition:** Transactions between consumers, often facilitated by a third-party platform.

**Examples:**
- Selling second-hand items on eBay or Facebook Marketplace.
- Renting properties through Airbnb.

## Ans to the ques no:7(c)

**Question:** What are cultural differences and similarities?

**Ans:**

Cultural differences are **the various ways of life of people that are considered unique to different people, ethnicity, race, or national origin**. These differences are beliefs, behaviors, languages, practices, and expressions., etc.

•What are the similarities and differences between cross-cultural and intercultural?

•In cross-cultural societies, one culture is often considered "the norm" and all other cultures are compared or contrasted to the dominant culture. Intercultural describes communities in which there is a deep understanding and respect for all cultures.

## Ans to the ques no:8(a)

**Question:** What is computer and information ethics?

**Ans:**

•Computer ethics is a field of applied ethics that addresses ethical issues in the use, design, and management of information technology and in formulating ethical policies for its regulation in society.

•What are the 4 ethics involved in using a computer?

•Do not examine or change files or passwords belonging to others.

•Do not violate the privacy of individuals or organizations.

•Respect the integrity of the computing systems.

•Do not develop or use programs that invade, damage, or alter computing systems or software.

•Who is the father of computer ethics?

•The concept of computer ethics originated in the 1940s with MIT professor **Norbert Wiener**, the American mathematician and philosopher.

## Ans to the ques no:8(b)

**Question:** How do yoga and meditation help in professional excellence and stress management?

**Ans:**

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Yoga and Meditation together help an individual to

This practice optimizes the body's sympathetic responses to stressful stimuli and restores autonomic regulatory reflex mechanisms associated with stress.

•What is the role of yoga in professional excellence?

Yoga provides effective stress management techniques through deep breathing, relaxation, and mindfulness. Regular practice of yoga can **help professionals reduce stress levels, enhance focus, and maintain a calm and composed demeanor even during challenging situations**.

### Ans to the ques no:8(c)

**Question:** choose the correct answer.

**Ans:**

The correct answers to the MCQs are as follows:

1.
2. **d) Above all**
3. **b) Reasonable care**
4. **a) Confidentiality**
5. **d) Report vulnerability in any system**
6. **c) IPR Violation**
7. **d) Installing antivirus for protection**
8. **a) Ethical dilemma**
9. **a) Utilitarianism**