

# Professional Law Ethics, Values and Harmony

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## Code of Conduct:

- If engineers' judgment is overruled under circumstances that endanger life or property, they shall notify their employer or client and such other authority as may be appropriate.
- Engineers having knowledge of any alleged violation of this Code shall report thereon to appropriate professional bodies and, when relevant, also to public authorities, and cooperate with the proper authorities in furnishing such information or assistance as may be required.
- Ethical behavior: An engineer must maintain high ethical standards, act with integrity, and avoid conflicts of interest.
- Professional competence: An engineer must continually improve their knowledge and skills, strive to achieve excellence in their work, and accept only work that they are competent to perform.
- Duty to clients: An engineer must serve the best interests of their clients, provide impartial and objective advice, and protect confidential information.
- Public safety: An engineer must prioritize public safety in their work, provide warnings of potential hazards, and avoid practices that could cause harm.

- Environmental responsibility: An engineer must consider the environmental impact of their work, promote sustainable practices, and conserve natural resources.
- Respect for others: An engineer must respect the dignity of others, provide equal opportunities, and avoid discrimination and harassment.
- Compliance with laws and regulations: An engineer must abide by all applicable laws, regulations, and standards, and avoid illegal or unethical practices.

## Law of Tort

A tort is when one person or entity inflicts an injury upon another in which the injured party can sue for damages.

Essentials of Tort - The essentials of tort are as follows-

- There must be a wrongful act.

- The wrongful act must result in legal damage to another person.

- It must give rise to a right.

The law of torts is a branch of civil law that deals with cases in which one person has caused harm to another person through their actions or inactions. The purpose of tort law is to provide a remedy for individuals who have suffered harm as a result of someone else's conduct and to deter others from engaging in similar conduct in the future. Torts can arise from a wide range of circumstances, including negligence, intentional wrongs, and strict liability. Negligence is the most common type of tort and occurs when a person fails to take reasonable care to avoid causing harm to others. Intentional torts occur when a person intentionally causes harm to another, such as assault, battery, and false imprisonment. Strict liability torts occur when a person is held liable for harm caused by their conduct, regardless of whether they were negligent or intended

## Labour' s Law

Labour laws are crucial for the smooth operation of businesses. It clearly clarifies and stipulates the business obligation to the employees. There has been a long history of labor laws advocating for the full protection of a worker's rights. Labour Poster' s can be found in almost all organizations to remind employees of their rights. To some business owners, the laws could be seen as bureaucratic but are meant to keep employees safe and protect in the work environment. Labour law is important as it regulates the relationship between employers, employees, and trade unions. It provides a framework for the protection of workers' rights, health, and safety in the workplace, sets minimum standards for working conditions, and establishes procedures for resolving disputes between employers and employees. Additionally, labour law also plays a critical role in promoting social justice and equality by addressing issues such as discrimination, wage and hour laws, and workers' compensation. Overall, labour law helps ensure a fair and just workplace and protects the rights and interests of workers, which contributes to the overall stability and prosperity of society.

Preamble of Indian Constitution:

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens: JUSTICE, social, economic and political; LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation; IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION

### Give the essentials of a valid contract:

A valid contract is a legally binding agreement between two or more parties. For a contract to be valid, it must have the following essentials:

- Offer and acceptance: There must be a clear and definite offer made by one party and accepted by the other party.
- Intent to create legal relations: The parties must intend to create a legal relationship and not just a casual agreement.
- Consideration: Both parties must provide something of value (consideration) to the other party as part of the agreement.
- Capacity of parties: All parties must have the legal capacity to enter into a contract.
- Lawful object: The agreement must have a lawful object and should not be illegal, against public policy, or contrary to the provisions of law.
- Formalities: Contracts may be either written or verbal, but some contracts, such as the sale of land, must be in writing to be legally enforceable.
- Mutual assent: The parties must agree to the same terms and conditions, and there should be no coercion, undue influence, or misrepresentation involved in the agreement.

In conclusion, for a contract to be valid, it must have all the above-mentioned essentials, and it should be enforceable in a court of law.

Explain the concepts sovereignty, socialism, secularism, democracy and republic:

- Sovereignty: Sovereignty refers to the supreme power or authority within a political system. In a sovereign state, the government holds the ultimate authority to make and enforce laws and decisions for the people, without interference from any other entity.
- Socialism: Socialism is an economic and political ideology that seeks to promote greater equality and fairness in society by limiting the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a few. It advocates for the collective ownership of means of production, such as factories, land, and natural resources, and the distribution of wealth and resources in a more equitable manner.
- Secularism: Secularism is a political philosophy that separates religion and state. In a secular state, the government is neutral towards religion and does not promote or discriminate against any particular religion.
- Democracy: Democracy is a form of government in which the power is held by the people through the election of representatives. In a democratic system, the majority of citizens have the right to participate in the political process and make decisions about the policies and laws that govern their society.
- Republic: A republic is a form of government in which the head of state is elected by the people rather than being inherited or appointed. In a republic, the power is held by the people, who elect representatives to make decisions and laws on their behalf. The term "republic" is often used in conjunction with "democracy" to describe a system of government in which the power is held by the people and exercised through elected representatives.