



University of Asia Pacific

Admit Card

Final-Term Examination of Spring, 2020

Financial Clearance

PAID

Registration No : 17101007

Student Name : Mahnaz Rafia Islam

Program : Bachelor of Science in Computer Science and Engineering



| SI.NO. | COURSE CODE | COURSE TITLE | CR.HR. | EXAM. SCHEDULE |
|--------|-------------|--|--------|----------------|
| 1 | CSE 400 | Project / Thesis | 3.00 | |
| 2 | CSE 401 | Mathematics for computer Science | 3.00 | |
| 3 | CSE 403 | Artificial Intelligence and Expert Systems | 3.00 | |
| 4 | CSE 404 | Artificial Intelligence and Expert Systems Lab | 1.50 | |
| 5 | CSE 405 | Operating Systems | 3.00 | |
| 6 | CSE 406 | Operating Systems Lab | 1.50 | |
| 7 | CSE 407 | ICTLaw, Policy and Ethics | 2.00 | |
| 8 | CSE 410 | Software Development | 1.50 | |
| 9 | CSE 427 | Topics of Current Interest | 3.00 | |

Total Credit: 21.50

1. Examinees are not allowed to enter the examination hall after 30 minutes of commencement of examination for mid semester examinations and 60 minutes for semester final examinations.
2. No examinees shall be allowed to submit their answer scripts before 50% of the allocated time of examination has elapsed.
3. No examinees would be allowed to go to washroom within the first 60 minutes of final examinations.
4. No student will be allowed to carry any books, bags, extra paper or cellular phone or objectionable items/incriminating paper in the examination hall.
Violators will be subjects to disciplinary action.

This is a system generated Admit Card. No signature is required.

**University of Asia Pacific
Department of Computer Science and Engineering**

Mid Term Examination: Spring-2020

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|---|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Name: Mahnaz Rafia Isam | Registration No: 17101007 | | |
| Roll No: 07 | Year: 4th | Semester: 1st | Course Code: CSE 407 |
| Course Title: ICTLaw, Policy and Ethics | Date: 29.10.2020 | | |

Answer to the question no: 1(b)

The compliance and enforcement procedure of the ACM code of ethics and Professional Conduct described below-

There shall be a council - 'ACM Enforcement Council'.

A complaint must typically be submitted within

180 days after the alleged violation occurred.

Complaints submitted more than 180 days after the alleged violation occurred will be considered at the Chair's sole discretion.

1. Initial Review: At first, The Chair with the assistance of COPE (Committee on Professional Ethics) will review the complaint and determine whether it is within the scope of this policy, or will not be pursued by ACM, at his/her sole discretion.

A complaint ordinarily will not be pursued if -

- (i) it lacks sufficient factual allegations to conduct a preliminary enquiry or
- (ii) the Chair has good reason to believe it was made in bad faith.

(2) Offer of Remediation: If the Chair and CEO determine that the complaint will be addressed under this Policy, he/she may offer remediation to the subject to resolve the complaint. If the remediation offer is accepted by the subject, notice will be provided to the complainant, otherwise will be kept confidential.

(3) Preliminary enquiry: It will be conducted to determine whether ACM will pursue a complaint further. It include following steps—

- (i) Interviewing the complainant, the subject, relevant witnesses identified by either party.
- (ii) Reviewing documents provided by the complainant, the subject and/or other witnesses.
- (iii) consulting with subject matter experts who are also members.
- (iv) taking any steps, appropriate to determine whether the complaint should be pursued further.

After gathering all these informations, the CEO will provide a written recommendation to the

Chair. ACM will try to complete the preliminary enquiry within 6 months.

4. Consideration by Panel: The Chair may offer the subject an opportunity to have a hearing conducted by a three-member panel selected from members of Council;

5. Hearing before the council: It will be conducted by the council at least 30 days after the Chair provides notice saying hearing is needed. The hearing will be chaired by the Vice-President.

6. Determination of Remedial Action: The Chair will determine what remedial sanction is appropriate, compensation may be needed.

If a person doesn't get information after all these steps

7. Appeals: Any appeal referred to above must be submitted in writing to the president. and within 30 days of the decision appealed from. President's

decission of an appeal is final. The president will try hard to resolve appeals within 60 (sixty) days after the appeal is made.

Yes, there should be a such body in Bangladesh. So that the computer experts cannot violate any code of ethics. The computer professionals can play a big role and can contribute to remove corruption from Bangladesh. There should be such body in Bangladesh both to inspire and guide the ethical conduct of all computing professionals. All the members of ACM in Bangladesh should follow the rules and regulations of ACM.

Answer to the question no: 2(b)

Five examples I can claim copyright over the digital contents according to "Copy Right Act. 2000" is given below-

- (i) Original literary, ~~dramatic, musical~~ and artistic works. - I can create my own original unique form of these and claim Copyright.
- (ii) Cinematograph film - I can create my own film and subsists copyright.
- (iii) Sound recording: I can compose a new sound and get copyright on it.
- (iv) Dramatic work - I can create and publish a new drama as a digital content and subsists copyright.
- (v) Musical - Compose my own music and publish it as a digital content such as in youtube and get copyright of my own.

As a citizen of Bangladesh, I can get copyright subsisted in the above works explained.

If my copyright is violated, there are two types of legal remedies available to me. They are -

- (i) Civil Remedies
- (ii) Criminal Remedies.

Civil Remedies: According to section 76 of the "Copy Right Act 2000", I (the owner of the copyright) can be entitled to all such remedies by way of injunction, damages, accounts or maybe conferred by law for the infringement of my right.

If the defendant proves that at the date of infringement he was not aware that copyright subsisted in the work, the plaintiff shall not be entitled to any remedy other than an injunction.

Criminal Remedies: According to Section 82 of this act, if any person willingly infringe of my copyright in a work, other than in the case of cinematograph film, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend

to four years but not less than six months and with fine which may extend to taka two lakh but not less than taka 50,000.

If it is proved to the satisfaction of the court, that infringement has not been made for gain, the court may impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of less than six months and a fine of less than taka 50,000 (fifty thousand).

If someone infringes copyright in a cinematograph film, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to five years but not less than one year and with a fine not exceeding five lakh but not less than one lakh.

Answer to the question no: 3(b)

The risks of misuse of the 'Digital Security Act 2018' in Bangladesh is described below—

Suppose someone has filed a case under this act against someone who is totally innocent and has done no offence under this act. Then this will be a misuse of this act.

Suppose someone has made a fake profile of a person who ~~does~~ doesn't even know about it. and making offence using that fake profile/fake identity of a person. Then a case can be filed under DSA 2018 against that innocent person who doesn't even know about it. Then this will be a misuse of this act.

Vagueness leads to misuse of this act. False cases files against famous journalists can lead to the misuse of this act.

The government of Bangladesh should be aware to remove misuse of this act and should do whatever is needed to ensure this.

Five example of offences commonly committed

in Bangladesh are given below:

(i) University / School / College Question out before exams through digital devices / medium such

as facebook, messenger, viber etc: These types of cases are filed under section (22) and the punishment for this types of offence is

5 years prisonment and fine not exceeding

(five) lakh taka or both. And for doing repeatedly seven years jail and/or 10 lakh fine.

These types of offences are known as Digital

Electronic Forgery which means if anyone

without authority or in excess of the given authority / by mean of unauthorized access

take information, then this will be an offence under this act.

(ii) Giving bad comments ~~under hit~~ about any religion:

In Bangladesh, Hindus/Muslims and many other religion's people are making bad comment, publishing, broadcasting information in social mediums which hoods religious sentiments of each religious person. This type of offence punishment is given under section 28 of the Digital Security Act 2018 and the punishment for first attempt is 7 years jail and/or 10 lakh fine. For second attempt 10 years jail and/or 20 lakh fine.

(ii) The state is becoming a victim of Bangladesh when people post offensive comments about any leaders such as Awami League leader/ BNP leaders. For posting such offensive comments, publishing or sending, then it will be an offence under section 25 of this act. Punishment:

first attempt - 3 years jail and/or 3 lakh fine.

second attempt - 5 years jail and/or 10 lakh fine.

(iv) In Bangladesh many people are making fake NID card, or Identity Card, Collecting and using identify information of other people without taking their permission and then using it on various purpose through social media/ website. This is an offence under section 26 of this act. The punishment is -
first attempt - 5 year jail + 5 lakh fine.
second attempt - 7 years jail + 10 lakh fine.

(v) In Bangladesh, there are some fraud people, who are taking money from innocent one's saying that they will provide job/something similar to this. They are doing fraud via digital or electronic medium. This will be an offence under this act of section 23. They are trying to gain benefit for themselves by harming others / by deceive

others. Punishment will be -

first attempt - 5 years jail and/or ~~₹~~ 5 lakh fine.

second attempt - 7 years jail and/or 7 lakh fine.

Answer to the question no:4 (b)

According to section-8 of "Right to Information Act 2009" the person may apply to the officer-in-charge requesting for information either in writing or via electronic means such as emails. The request shall include the following information-

- (i) name, address of the person making request.
also fax number and email address if needed.
- (ii) correct and clear, ^{description of the} information sought for.
- (iii) other related information to locate the information easily found out.
- (iv) description about how he wants the information making inspection, having copy, taking note or any other approved method.

The person making the request shall pay reasonable fees as maybe prescribed by the officer in charge. According to section 9 of the act the information should be provided within 20 (Twenty) working days from the date

of receiving the request. If more than one unit/authority are involved with the information sought for, such information may be provided within 30 (thirty) working days. If the officer-in-charge due to any reason fails to provide the information sought for, he shall inform the applicant the reasons and will take more 10 (ten) working days.

If the requested information is related to the life and death, arrest and release from jail of any person the officer-in-charge shall provide that within 24 hours. (twenty-four).

If the officer-in-charge fails to provide information within the time mentioned in section (3), sub-section (1, 2 and 4) it shall be presumed that the request for information has been rejected. Then the next steps to be taken is described below-

According to Section-24 of 'Right to Information Act' the person who has made the request of getting information can appeal to the appellate authority. If the appellate authority is satisfied, they shall within 15 (fifteen) days of the receipt of the appeal direct the concerned officer-in-charge to supply the appellant the requested information and also can dismiss the appeal if it is not considered fit for acceptance.

If I am appointed as a designated officer of an office, the way I would provide information on application of a person is described below-

According to section (9) of the 'Right to Information Act' I shall provide the information to the applicant within 20(twenty) working days from the date of receiving the request.

If I feel that, more than one unit or authority

are involved with the same information sought for, such information maybe provided within thirty (30 days). I shall determine a reasonable price ~~to~~ to provide the information and will request the applicant to pay the price within five (5) working days. I will not exceed the price actual expense of providing information such as cost of printing electronic format or photocopying or print-out. If the requested information is supplied by a third-party /third party's interest is involved it and they consider it as a secret informations, I will cause a notice to be served to the third-party within 5(five) working days for written or oral opinion. If the third-party gives any opinion in response to my notice, I ~~shall~~ shall take into consideration such opinion and make a decision in respect of providing information to the applicant.