

<p>"Professional Engineer" Means ? This document may be called "The Bangladesh Professional Engineers Registration Board Bye-Laws 2000". 87.02 point said that "Professional Engineer" means a person who by virtue of his/her professional and academic qualifications has been elected as a Corporate Member of the Institution and accepted by the Board to be registered as a Professional Engineer which expression shall include al regular, temporary and provisional enrolments as Professional Engineer;</p> <p>CODE OF ETHICS Code of ethics of the engineers it is provided in the constitution of INSTITUTION OF ENIGNEERS, BANGLADESH . IN Appendix-A Approved in the 476th Central Council Meeting IEB held on 6.8.2003 .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. I shall be honest and impartial and serve with complete fidelity the public, employer and clients I shall not accept remuneration for services rendered other than that from my employer or with my employer's permission. 3. I shall perform services only in areas of my competence 4. I shall build my professional reputation of the merit of my services and shall not compete unfairly with others 5. I shall act in professional matters for my employer or client as faithful agent or trustee and shall avoid conflict of interest and avoid deceptive acts. 8.I shall support the professional and technical societies of my discipline 10. I shall not offer, guide, solicit or receive, either directly or indirectly any political contribution in an amount intended to influence the award of a contract by the public authority <p>IEB AIMS OBJECTIVES & The Aims and Objectives of the Institution are : (a) To build Better World (b) To promote and advance the science, practice and business of engineering in all its branches throughout Bangladesh and abroad. (c) To promote efficiency in the engineering practices and profession. (d) To regulate the professional activities and assist in maintaining high standards in the general conduct of its members. (e) To lay down professional Code of Ethics and to make it mandatory for its members to abide by the same in their professional conduct. (f) To help in the acquisition and interchange of technical knowledge among its members. (g) To promote the professional interests and social welfare of its members. (h) To encourage original research in engineering and conservation & economic utilization of the country's materials and resources. (o) To encourage inventions and investigate & make known their nature and merits (q) To promote just and honorable dealings and to stop malpractice's in engineering. (r) To do all such other acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the above objects or any of them.</p> <p>Provide the grounds when termination from employment can be done and critically analyze those grounds ?? Grounds for Termination: Performance Issues: Employees may be terminated due to poor performance, failure to meet job expectations, or lack of necessary skills. However, employers must provide clear expectations, feedback, and opportunities for improvement before resorting to termination. Misconduct or Policy Violations: Termination may occur if an employee engages in misconduct or violates company policies, such as theft, harassment, or substance abuse. Employers must ensure that policies are clearly communicated and consistently enforced. Economic Reasons: Downsizing, restructuring, or financial difficulties within the company may lead to terminations for economic reasons. Employers should comply with relevant labor laws and provide notice or severance pay as required. Breach of Contract: If an employee breaches the terms of their employment contract, the employer may have grounds for termination. Employers must ensure that contracts are drafted clearly and accurately to avoid ambiguity. Attendance or Punctuality Issues: Chronic absenteeism or tardiness can disrupt workflow and productivity, leading to termination. However, employers should consider legitimate reasons for attendance issues and provide accommodations if possible. Redundancy: If an employee's role becomes redundant due to organizational changes or technological advancements, termination may occur. Employers must follow fair procedures and provide support to affected employees. Critical Analysis: Legal Compliance: Employers must ensure that terminations comply with anti-discrimination laws, minimum notice periods, and procedural fairness requirements to avoid legal liability. Fairness and Consistency: Termination decisions should be applied consistently and fairly across all employees to prevent claims of discrimination or unfair treatment. Documentation: Thorough documentation of performance issues, disciplinary actions, and termination decisions is essential to justify actions in case of legal challenges. Alternative Measures: Employers should consider alternative measures such as performance improvement plans or training before resorting to termination to retain valuable employees. Impact on Morale and Reputation: Termination decisions can impact employee morale and the company's reputation, necessitating respectful communication and support for affected employees. What is cybercrime with examples? Cybercrime refers to criminal activities conducted through the use of computers, networks, or digital devices. These crimes exploit vulnerabilities in technology to commit fraud, theft, or malicious activities. Here are some examples of cybercrime: Most Common Cybercrime: Hacking, Data breaches, Online fraud, Identity Theft. Other Types of Cybercrime: Cyber bullying, Cyber Stalking, Software piracy, Cyber extortion, Social Media frauds, Online Organ trafficking, Electronic money Laundering. Phishing: Cybercriminals use deceptive emails, messages, or websites to trick individuals into providing sensitive information such as passwords, credit card numbers, or personal data. Malware: Malicious software, including viruses, worms, and ransomware, is designed to infect computers and disrupt operations, steal data, or extort money from victims. Identity Theft: Criminals steal personal information, such as Social Security numbers or bank account details, to impersonate individuals for financial gain or fraudulent activities. Cyberstalking: Harassment or intimidation of individuals through online channels, including social media, email, or messaging platforms, constitutes cyberstalking. Online Fraud: Various forms of fraud occur online, such as investment scams, online auctions fraud, or fraudulent online purchases, where individuals are deceived into making payments for goods or services that are never delivered. Data Breaches: Unauthorized access to sensitive data, including financial records, medical information, or intellectual property, through hacking or security breaches, compromises the privacy and security of individuals or organizations. Cyberbullying: Harassment, threats, or intimidation directed at individuals through social media, messaging apps, or online forums constitute cyberbullying.</p>	<p>What is contact ? All agreements consist of promises and their respective sets that constitute the basis for one another. A contract is an agreement that is legally enforceable.</p> <p>Essential Elements of a Valid Contract Sections 10, 11 of the Contract Act, 1872 provide the essential elements of a valid contract: a) Agreement: There should be at least 2 parties for a contract. There shall be an offer or proposal by one party. Offer made should be accepted by the other party. The agreement shall be supported by lawful consideration. The object and consideration of the contract shall be legal. b) Free Consent: There shall be free consent between the parties to the contract b) Consent is said to be free when the following elements are absent: Coercion, Undue influence, Fraud, Misrepresentation, Mistake. (Sections 15- 22 of the Contract Act, 1872) c) Competency of the parties: For a person to become competent to contract – Such person should be major (18+). Such person should be of sound mind (Section 12), Such person should not be disqualified by law. d) Lawful Consideration: The agreement shall be supported by lawful consideration. e) Legal object: The object and consideration of the contract shall be legal. f) Not expressly declared to be void by the law.</p> <p>Breach of Contract and Remedies for breach of contract A) Rescession of Contract: A party may rescind a contract and refuse to have one of the parties to it meet their commitments if the other party fails to uphold their side of the contract. B) Sue for Damages: According to Section 73, the person who has suffered because the other party violated agreements is entitled to compensation for any losses or damages incurred in the regular course of business. C) Sue for Specific Performance: This implies that the person that violates the contract will actually be required to perform his obligations under it. The parties may be required by the courts to abide by the agreement under specific circumstances. D) Injunction: An injunction is essentially a decision for particular performance applied to a contract that is negative. An injunction is a legal order that prevents someone from carrying out a specific action. So, a court may grant an injunction to stop a party of a contract from doing something he promised not to do.</p> <p>Worker Definition ? “worker” means any person including an apprentice employed in any establishment or industry, either directly or through a contractor, by whatever name he is called, to do any skilled, unskilled, manual, technical, trade promotional or clerical work for hire or reward.</p> <p>Classification of Worker (2) A worker may be called an apprentice if he is (a) employed in an establishment as a trainee and (b) paid allowances during the period of his training. (3) A worker may be called a substitute if he is (a) employed in an establishment in the post of a permanent worker or of a probationer (4) A worker may be called a casual worker if he is (a) employed on ad-hoc basis in an establishment for work of a casual nature. (5) A worker may be called a temporary worker if he is (a) employed in an establishment for a work which is essentially of temporary nature and (b) is likely to be finished within a limited period. (6) A worker may be called a probationer if he is (a) employed for the time being in an establishment in a permanent post and (b) the period of his probation is not ended.</p> <p>What is the objective of forming a trade union? Collective Bargaining: One of the primary objectives of trade unions is to negotiate with employers on behalf of their members to secure better wages, benefits, working conditions, and terms of employment. By bargaining collectively, unions aim to achieve outcomes that individual workers may struggle to attain on their own. Representation: Trade unions provide a collective voice for workers in dealings with employers, government bodies, and other stakeholders. They advocate for the interests of their members in areas such as workplace policies, health and safety regulations, and employment legislation. Protection of Rights: Trade unions work to protect the rights of workers by advocating for fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunities in the workplace. They may intervene in cases of unfair dismissal, harassment, or other forms of workplace injustice on behalf of their members. Worker Empowerment: Trade unions empower workers by providing them with information, resources, and support to assert their rights and interests effectively. Through education, training, and organizing activities, unions help members understand their rights, develop leadership skills, and participate in decision-making processes. Improving Working Conditions: Trade unions strive to improve working conditions for their members by campaigning for safer workplaces, reasonable work hours, and better standards of living. They may also advocate for policies and practices that promote work-life balance and employee well-being. Solidarity and Unity: Trade unions foster solidarity and unity among workers, encouraging collective action and mutual support to address common concerns and challenges. By mobilizing members and building alliances with other organizations, unions can amplify their impact and achieve broader social and economic goals.</p> <p>labour daily an weakly working hours ? Legal Framework: Governed by labor laws to protect worker rights. Maximum Daily Hours: Typically capped at 8 hours per day to prevent overwork. Maximum Weekly Hours: Often limited to 40 hours per week to ensure work-life balance. Overtime Regulations: Provide for additional compensation for hours beyond standard limits. Rest Breaks and Rest Days: Mandated to allow workers time for rest, recreation, and personal activities. Enforcement and Compliance: Ensured through labor inspectors, government agencies, and labor unions to uphold labor standards and protect worker well-being.</p> <p>what is industrial disput An industrial dispute is a conflict between employers and employees, typically over employment conditions, regulated by labor laws and resolved through negotiation or other legal procedures.</p> <p>Cyber Crime in Bangladesh? Yes, Bangladesh has cyber law's. In fact there has been a recent update: previously, the main law was the digital secretly Act(DSA) of 2018. However, on February 22 2023, the Bangladesh parlament passed the cyber Security Act, 2023 [Bangladesh Law, Cyber Security Law, 2023]. This new act is expected to replace the Digital Security act. Both the previous and new legislation address cybercrimes. Here's a general overview of the types of cybercrimes covered. * Hacking and cyber intrusion: Gaining unauthorized access to computer system or networks. * Cyber Terrorism: Using the internet to spread terror violence. * Disinformation and face news: Spreading false or misleading information online. * Defamation and harassment: Using the internet to harass or defame others. * Online child Sexual abuse: Distributing or processing child photography. Cyber Stalking: Repeatedly Sending threatening or harassing messages online.</p>
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