**American International University-Bangladesh (AIUB)**
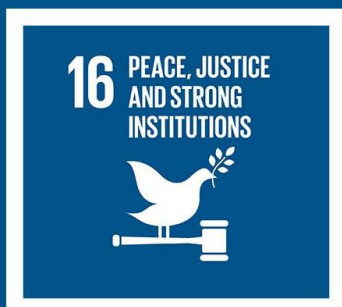
**SDG Activity Report on**

# SDG 16:
# Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

**16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS**

**Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

# SDG Activity Report on

## SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

## Contents

# University Activities

## TWO-DAY WORKSHOP ON "THE BASICS OF INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF REFUGEES AND OTHERS OF CONCERN TO THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES"

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in collaboration with the Department of Law of AIUB organized a two-day workshop on the Basics of International Protection of Refugees and Others of Concern to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from 3 to 4 August 2021. The workshop took place virtually. 25 students of the Department of Law got the opportunity to participate in the workshop through a rigorous selection process.

The workshop began with the welcome speech of Prof. Dr. Taslima Monsoor, Advisor of the Department of Law, AIUB. In her speech, she emphasised the importance of the knowledge of refugee law and mandate of UNHCR in the protection of displaced persons and expressed her commitment to organize similar programmes in future. In his opening speech, Mr. Shubhash Wostey, Senior Protection Officer of UNHCR stated that UNHCR considers students participating in this workshop as potential future "protection actors" who will benefit from these interactions and in the long run will contribute to Bangladesh and beyond, to ensure and improve the protection of asylum-seekers, refugees, forcibly displaced and stateless people.

Mr. Saleh Mohammad Shafi, Assistant Protection Officer of UNHCR facilitated the first session. In that session, he discussed the overview of UNHCR, the mandate of UNHCR and international protection in an interactive method. Ms. Kelly Koo, Protection Officer facilitated the second session. In that session, she discussed the role of international protection actors in a refugee crisis and the operations of the UNHCR in Bangladesh. Mr. Quazi Omar Foysal, Lecturer of Law, AIUB and also the Coordinator of the Workshop recapped both sessions were.

The concluding session was adorned by Prof. Tazul Islam, Dean of Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, AIUB. He appreciated this initiative and encouraged the students to take part in similar programmes in future. In his concluding speech, Mr. Shubhash Wostey said that UNHCR will be glad to organize similar workshops in the future, hopefully on the physical atmosphere.

The workshop ended with the reflections of the participants on the workshop. Ms. Fatima Karim Suzana (6th Semester), Farzana Sultana Lima (10th Semester), Ashiqul Islam Saimum (10th Semester) and Istiaque Hossain Ninad (12th Semester) expressed their reflections.

## Dr. Anwarul Abedin Lecture Series organized by the Department of Law to Discuss "COVID-19 and Pertinent Corporate Issues"

The Department of Law, FASS, organized Dr. Anwarul Abedin Lecture Series webinar entitled "COVID-19 and Pertinent Corporate Issues" held on 28 October 2020. Barrister Md. Sameer Sattar, Advocate – Bangladesh Supreme Court, and a member of the prestigious '40 under 40' list, was the resource speaker for the webinar.

Barrister Sattar, founder and Head of Firm - Sattar & Co., in his presentation focused on two aspects of corporate law: i) performance of contract entered into before COVID-19, and ii) lay-off and retrenchment of workers in light of COVID-19 crisis. Barrister Sattar discussed force majeure, force majeure clauses and frustration during the presentation related to performance of contracts. In the second part of the presentation, he discussed lay-off, retrenchment, and termination simpliciter.

In her inspirational message, Dr. Carmen Z. Lamagna, Vice Chancellor of AIUB, highlighted the importance of Dr. Anwarul Abedin lecture series on current issues and supported the activities initiated by FASS. Prof. Dr. Taslima Monsoor, Advisor of the Department of Law, stated how COVID-19 has affected our lives, and Prof. Dr. Tazul Islam, Dean of FASS, in his concluding remarks expressed his gratitude to all the stakeholders for their support for this webinar.

The webinar was also attended by Prof. Dr. Charles C. Villanueva, Vice President – Academic Affairs, Prof. Dr. ABM Siddique Hossain, Dean – Faculty of Engineering, faculty members and administrative staff of AIUB, and students of AIUB. The webinar was telecasted live in AIUB facebook page where a good number of participants were there along with the participants joined through online platform ZOOM cloud meeting.

Dr. ABM Rahmatullah, Associate Dean of FASS, being the anchor of the program, greeted all the participants and in the end thanked everyone to make the webinar successful.
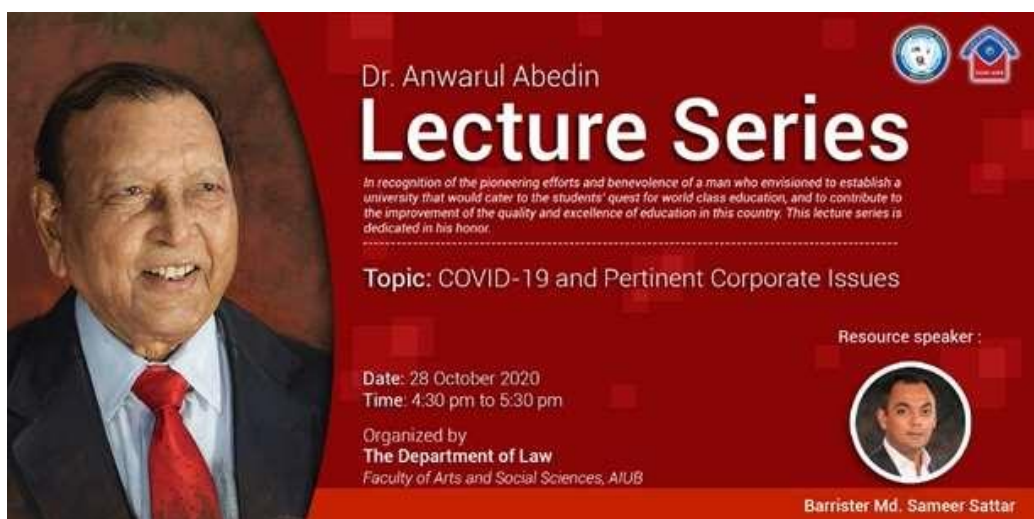
Session on Cyber Crime and Digital Evidence at AIUB

The Department of Law, American International University-Bangladesh and Strengthening Rule of Law Program of National Center for State Courts (NCSC) jointly organized a "Sharing Session on Cybercrime and Digital Evidence" at 3:30 PM on 24th February 2020 in the Multipurpose Hall of the university. The session was supported by the U.S. Department of State and implemented by The National Center for State Courts (NCSC).

The session was inaugurated by the opening remarks from Mr. Evan Frauhiger, Program Associate, National Center for State Courts and a welcome speech was delivered by Prof. Dr. Taslima Mansoor, Advisor, Department of Law, AIUB.

The Keynote presentation of the session was delivered by Mr. Daniel Suter, an expert on Cyber Security, Money Laundering and Digital Evidence. He presented and critically analyzed the admissibility of digital evidence under the Digital Security Act, 2018 and the Evidence Act, 1872 of Bangladesh. Later, an interactive question-answer session was moderated by Mr. Abu Taher, Lecturer of Law, AIUB. Students and faculty members of the Department of Law were the main participants of the session. Finally, the session ended with the Closing Remarks and Vote of Thanks from Prof. Dr. Tazul Islam, Dean, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences.

Department of Law gratefully acknowledges the generous support of AIUB management for making the program a success.

## Guest Speaker Session on Business Ethics organized by Department of Laws

The Department of Laws organized a guest speaker session on "The Money Loan Courts Act, 2003: Practice and Challenges" on October 18, 2019 at the AIUB Campus. This was part of a student development initiative for EMBA students, undertaken by course instructor, Md. Khalid Rahman, Assistant Professor, Department of Law, AIUB.

Shaikh Md. Muzahid Ul Islam, Honorable Joint District Judge, Arthorin Adalaot 3, Dhaka and Advocate Shihab Ahmed Shirazee, Supreme Court of Bangladesh were the guest speakers in this session. The session started with the welcome speech from Mr. Md Khalid Rahman. Later, Advocate Shihab Ahmed Shirazee highlighted the practices of Money Loan Courts Act, 2003 from lawyers and banker's perspective. Finally, the session became very lively when honorable Judge Shaikh Md. Muzahid Ul Islam shared few real-life experiences as a current judge of Arthorin Adalot with the students.

At the end of the session, DR. A. N. NEAZ AHMAD gave a vote of thanks to the guest speakers for their valuable contribution and presented them with tokens of appreciation.

## Peace Conference held at AIUB

The Department of Law and Heavenly Culture, World Peace, Restoration of Light (HWPL) jointly organized a 'Peace Conference' on September 16, 2019 at the Multipurpose Hall. This program is an outcome of the proposal of the Honorable Vice Chancellor of AIUB while the delegates of HWPL visited her. On behalf of the Department Prof. Dr. Taslima Monsoor, Advisor, Department of Law, AIUB took the initiative to organize the program.

Ms. Jisu Kim, Vice Director of HWPL anchored the program starting with a video clip to show the worldwide activities of HWPL. She focused on the necessity of DPCW and Peace Letter. Later Prof. Dr. Taslima Monsoor, the Honorable Advisor of Law, welcomed HWPL and thanked both parties for successful arrangement of the program. After that, Mr. Robert Jeon and Mr. B. P. Barua focused on the necessity of youths in their speech. From the conference, HWPL had collected more than 150 peace letters signed by the students of law.

At the end of the session, Prof. Dr. Tazul Islam, Dean of Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASS) gave a vote of thanks to the delegates for his valuable contribution by presenting him with a token of appreciation and gift pack.

## Special Talk on Contemporary Bangladeshi Journalism: "Trends & Challenges"

The Department of Media and Mass Communication (MMC), from the Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences (FASS), organized a "Meet The Editor" seminar, on the 27th of July 2019 at the Media Studio on the university's campus premises, focused on understanding the transformation of journalism in the country. Mr. Nayeemul Islam Khan, the Group Chief Editor of the Daily Amader Notun Shomoy, the Daily Amader Orthoneeti, the Daily Our Time, and the online news portal, Amader Shomoy.Com, graced the program as the chief guest. He presented an intriguing discussion on 'Contemporary Bangladeshi Journalism: Trends & Challenges'.

As a renowned journalist and media personality, Mr. shared his experiences in the media and journalism sectors, highlighting his struggling journey from the early 90s to the early 00s, working towards building the dynamic brands that he leads today. The program provided the students with the opportunity to learn about the recent industry trends through informative interactions throughout the session. Prof. Dr. Tazul Islam, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, delivered the welcome speech, while Mr. Niaz Majumdar, one of the Senior Assistant Professor, and Ms. Afroja Shoma, one of the Assistant Professors of the MMC Department hosted and presented the event. Together they presented Mr. Khan with a token of appreciation for his valuable time and contribution towards the session. Several faculty members and administrative officials attended the program, along with the students, all of whom made the initiative a great success.

## Department of Law Organized a Guest Lecture Session on Professional Practice and Mock Trial

The Department of Law organized a Guest Lecture Session on "Ethics and Challenges of Legal Profession" on May 26, 2019 at the Moot Court Room of AIUB Campus. This was part of a student development initiative for the students of LLB Program, undertaken by the course instructor, Mr. Md. Khalid Rahman, Assistant Professor, Department of Law, AIUB.

Mr. Shihab Ahmed Shirazee, Advocate, Supreme Court of Bangladesh was present as the guest speaker. Mr. Shirazee conducted an elaborated session on "Ethics and Challenges of Legal Profession" especially focusing on the challenges behind legal profession, ethical norms of an Advocate, nature of legal ethics, necessity and implementation of legal ethics, different stages of a case, mock trial, inter relation between Mock Trial and Legal Trial, etc. The session was very interactive. The Guest speaker and the students shared their experiences on relevant issues. Such sessions are highly effective in facilitating a better understanding of legal profession for the students of law.

At the end of the session, Professor Dr. Tazul Islam, Dean, Faculty of Arts and Social Science, AIUB delivered vote of thanks and presented a token of appreciation to the guest speaker for his invaluable presence and knowledge sharing.

## Department of Law Organized a Guest Lecture Session on Business Ethics

The Department of Law organized a guest lecture session on "Philosophy of Business Ethics" on April 05, 2019 at the Permanent Campus. This was part of a student development initiative for EMBA students, undertaken by course instructor, Md. Khalid Rahman, Assistant Professor, Department of Law, AIUB.

MD. Nazmul Haque, ppm, Addl. IG, Bangladesh Police was the guest lecturer in this session. Mr. Haque started his career as ASP since 1986 and later joined Investigation Agency, ICT in 2015. He has completed lots of training courses in home and abroad. He has also attended various seminar and conferences as speakers and key note speakers. Mr. Haque served in three UN Missions and received medals for outstanding performance. Most importantly, he was awarded President Police Medal PPM (National Award) for arresting Ershad Shikdar. Mr. Haque is a Freedom Fighter. He received training in Tejpur Cantonment, India and took active part in Sector No: 2. As a part time faculty, he taught Forensic Science in the MSS (Criminology and Criminal Justice) program, Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka as well as different private universities. Mr. Haque conducted an elaborate session on "Philosophy of Business Ethics" specially focuses on the philosophy behind Ethics, nature of ethics, necessity and implementation of ethics etc. The interactive session comprising of various experiences sharing between the Guest Lecturer and the students especially effective in facilitating a better understanding on ethics & ethical values essential for business.

At the end of the session, Mr. Rahman gave a vote of thanks to the guest speaker for his valuable contribution by presenting him with a token of appreciation and gift pack.

## STUDENTS OF DEPARTMENT OF LAW HAVE PARTICIPATED IN PHILIP C. JESSUP INTERNATIONAL LAW MOOT COURT COMPETITION, 2019 HELD AT INDEPENDENT UNIVERSITY BANGLADESH

A team consisting of three students (Prosun Saha, Sayeed Imran Habibullah and Anik Dhar) of Department of Law participated in the most prestigious moot court competition, Philip C. Jessup International Law Court Competition(3rd Bangladesh Qualifying Round), held at Independent University Bangladesh. This competition was organized by ILSA(International Law Students Association) in association with Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development Assistance and Training (OPDAT)- US Department of Justice (DoJ), TEER- City Group, Independent University, Bangladesh, and Bangladesh Chapter of the Asian Society of International Law (AsianSIL Bangladesh). It took place from 21 to 23 February, 2019. Participation of students was arranged as a student development initiative for law students by Sk. Md. Habibullah, Lecturer, Department of Law, AIUB.

Attorney general for Bangladesh Mahbubey Alam, as chief guest and as Special Guest Mr. Eric Opanga, Resident Legal Advisor, US Department of Justice, OPDAT, US Embassy, Dhaka were at inauguration ceremony held on 21 February at Hotel Amari in Dhaka. Judges of the final round – Honorable Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Justice Muhammad Imman Ali, Honorable Judge of the Supreme Court Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed, Honorable Judge of the Supreme Court Justice Mamoon Rahman – graced the closing ceremony of the competition.

University of Dhaka emerged as the new champion and Eastern University became the runner-up of the national round of Jessup Bangladesh 2019.At this competition, teams from twenty four universities participated and there were five observer teams.

The Jessup Moot Court Competition is the most renowned competitions for law students, gathering teams from more than 100 countries in the international round. The Jessup Bangladesh Competition is the national round of the international competition, which is the fifth largest qualifying round.

This moot court competition focused on various branches of international law alongwith the basics of international law. Such competitions help students to use their knowledge which they acquired in the classrooms. These also increase the research skills of a law student and portray the passion law students have in them. Participating in such competitions will help our students to sharpen their advocacy skills, grow research skills and make a mark in their professional lives.

# Faculty Research and Publication

## Trauma of Colonial/Postcolonial Entanglement: Something Torn and New in Weep Not, Child

Author: SHIBAJI MRIDHA et al.

Brief Description:

This paper explores the trauma inflicted by the colonial settlement on the everyday, innocent colonized people as depicted in Weep Not, Child, tracing the horrifying consequences it triggers in the lives of victims both on a personal and allegorical level. Ngugi Wa Thiong'o soulfully recreates the turbulent time of social and political upheaval of colonized Kenya in the 1950s. This politically charged novel, published after two years of Kenya's independence in 1964, foregrounds the traumatic journey of a young boy, Njoroge, against the backdrop of the Mau Mau revolution that was organized against the white colonial government. His choice of surrendering to death is his delayed response to the catastrophic events, which eventually exposes the heart of darkness of the colonial entanglement. In this regard, maintaining the recent postcolonial tendency of decolonizing the trauma theory, I argue that Njoroge's personal trauma echoes the collective trauma of Kenya in the sense that they both suffer from paranoia and violence in a critical time when they were in a quest for an identity. In addition, in connection with another monumental work Something Torn and New: Towards an African Renaissance by Ngugi, I intend to discuss the significance of the agency of collective trauma in a postcolonial context in an attempt to both historicize and empower trauma. Finally, this paper goes on to argue how the collective trauma of colonial/postcolonial experience can be translated into a constructive force in an act of re-membering and revisiting the traumatic past.

Source: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3264995

## Cyber-crimes Against Womenfolk on Social Networks: Bangladesh Context

Author: Md. Anwarul Kabir et al.

Brief Description:

In recent years, the participation in social networking sites has increased dramatically in Bangladesh. The social networking service like Facebook allows creating online profiles and the sharing of personal data with vast networks of friends - and, often, unknown numbers of strangers. Research has demonstrated that, the impact of threats affects more the female users rather than the male users. In Bangladesh mostly it is seen that, the victims do not want to take recourse to law for various reasons, especially for social fear and humiliation. Proper law utilizations of the existing cyber laws and new law should be proposed by the law agencies to minimize the threats, as well as people should be more aware and ethical morally.

Source: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/319858143_Cyber-crimes_Against_Womenfolk_on_Social_Networks_Bangladesh_Context

## Electronic Voting Machines must be introduced with caution

Author: Md. Anwarul Kabir et al.

Brief Description:

The Bangladesh Election Commission plans to introduce Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) in the forthcoming national election in 2019. Some political parties, meanwhile, have questioned whether EVM would subsequently increase chances of election engineering through the manipulation of electoral results. In this context, a vivid discussion from a technological point of view is essential.

Before going any further, let us discuss the objectives, working principle and construction of EVM. According to Wikipedia, "electronic voting refers to voting using electronic means to either aid or take care of the chores of casting and counting votes." The very objective of EVMs is to automate the election process, especially in casting and counting votes. Definitely this automation should speed up the election process effectively and efficiently without introducing any intentional or unintentional errors.

A complete EVM consists of two units—Control Unit and Balloting Unit with cables connecting it to the Control Unit. The Control Unit is kept with the Presiding Officer and the Balloting Unit is used by voters for polling.

The Balloting Unit of an EVM is a small box-like device, on top of which each candidate and his/her election symbol is listed like a big ballot paper. Against each candidate's name, a red LED and a blue button is provided. The voter casts his vote by pressing the blue button against the name of his/her desired candidate. The Control Unit keeps track of the casting of votes against each candidate and subsequently generates the electoral result. As soon as the last voter has voted, the Polling Officer in charge of the Control Unit will press the "close" button. Thereafter, the EVM will not accept any votes. After voting ends, the Balloting Unit is disconnected from the Control Unit and kept separately. Votes can be recorded only through the Balloting Unit. Again, the Presiding officer, once voting ends, will hand over to each polling agent an account of the votes recorded. When votes are being counted, the total will be tallied with this account and if there is any discrepancy, this will be pointed out by the counting agents. During the counting of votes, the results are displayed by pressing the "result" button. There are two safeguards to prevent the "result" button from being pressed before the counting of votes officially begins: i) "This button cannot be pressed till the 'close' button is pressed by the Polling Officer in-charge at the end of the voting process in the polling booth." ii) "This button is hidden and sealed; this can be broken only at the counting centre in the presence of designated office." So, from a technological point of view, the general working principle of EVMs is not at all that complex.

The US, India and many other countries have effectively used EVMs in their electoral processes, although not without controversies. Bangladesh first used EVMs in the 2012 Chittagong

Municipality Corporation Election and later in the Comilla City Council Election. The use of EVMs in those elections was quite satisfactory.

Yet, there is an ethical debate over the use of EVMs in the electoral process. To evaluate the nature and extent of this debate, we need to have a clear picture of the electronic voting process.

The success of any election depends on an error-free voter database, vote-casting and vote-counting process. Creation of erroneous voter database may be intentional or unintentional. Creating an error-free voter database without any political motivation should come first if we want to ensure an impartial election. A voter database may also be erroneous due to (unintentionally) mistaken data entries. In this context, it may be noted that in the 2000 presidential election in the US, some voters failed to cast their votes due to erroneous information being inserted into the database. So, precaution should be taken during the data-entry phase.

The major complaint against EVM is that in the existing system, there is no paper trail for recounting the ballots like in the traditional system. Moreover, source codes of EVM software is a business secret of vendor companies and so, it is not possible to examine whether any fraudulent codes are written into it. Besides the manipulation of the software, any insider can also manipulate its hardware by inserting a malicious component that can steal votes. Moreover, any person who has access to EVMs can take the memory card out and insert a new one with an intention of tampering the electoral outcome. It is perhaps because of such loopholes that some countries like Ireland, Italy, Germany, Netherlands and Finland have rejected the use of EVMs in their electoral processes.

There is no doubt, however, that its use also has many advantages. The best thing being that it saves a lot of time. The counting of votes is done within the shortest possible time. And, if properly maintained, bogus voting is greatly reduced as the vote is recorded only once.

Now the question is whether EVMs should be used in our national election or not. The answer fully depends on how we address the loopholes of this system as discussed above. The first and foremost issue is that voters and relevant stakeholders (mainly political parties) should have trust in this new system. Though EVMs have been used in local government elections, we have to keep in mind that the national election is completely different because of its size and political importance. So, before introducing EVMs in the forthcoming national election, the Election Commission (EC) should make voters and other relevant stakeholders confident in using this technology. For this, the EC needs to address the following loopholes so that stakeholders trust the electronic process.

i) The major flaw of EVMs is that there are no paper-trails for the counting of ballots in case of any complaint by any candidate(s). Technologically, this can be resolved quite easily. The EVMs could be connected to a printer which will eventually print ballots in a locked opaque box as votes are being cast. If recount is necessary, then these deposited ballots can be counted to ensure that there is no mismatch.

ii) For improved security, biometric information of voters, especially fingerprints, should be used as input with a view to restricting false voting.

iii) Sufficient backup of batteries and UPS should be maintained so that there is no interference in the electoral process because of power outage.

iv) The most important thing for any election is the creation and maintenance of a flawless voter database. The data-entry work for this should be done carefully to avoid the insertion of any erroneous data into it in the first place.

Source: https://www.thedailystar.net/opinion/politics/electronic-voting-machines-must-be-introduced-caution-1478977

## The Bangladesh/India Maritime Boundary Arbitration: The Issues and Challenges of Implementation
Author: Md Khalid Rahman et al.

Brief Description:

On July 07, 2014 the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) gave the final verdict on the Maritime Boundary Dispute between Bangladesh and India which has given Bangladesh amass access to the sea as well as a key to the further economic development of the state. Thisarticle examines two aspects broadly, at first it will analyze different aspects of the awardgiven by the PCA, secondly on the future concerns of how Bangladesh can potentially utilizethe vast area of sea and overcome the upcoming difficulties. Nowadays, rejection of the participation of the sea wealth to develop the state economically is almost impossible.Therefore, states are always looking forward to utilize its sea wealth in full capacity. Bangladesh is not an exception. Bangladesh was awarded by ITLOS in the maritimeboundary dispute with Myanmar in 2012 and by PCA with India respectively in 2014. Withthese two awards an immense area of sea has been accessed and new prospects and possibilities have arisen within very short time.

Source:
https://www.academia.edu/44859466/The_Bangladesh_India_Maritime_Boundary_Arbitration_The_Issues_and_Challenges_of_Implementation?source=swp_share

## Interpretation of 'Ethnic Cleansing' refers to an extended form of Genocide: Analyze the Recent atrocities on Rohingya

Author: Md Khalid Rahman et al.

Brief Description:

There might be several reasons for why UN calls the Rohingya the most persecuted group in the world. Again, the recent atrocities in Rakhine State are so horrifying that UN involuntarily admit that Myanmar's treatment of its Muslim Rohingya's appears to be a "textbook example" of ethnic cleansing. The world leaders seem surprisingly silent in identifying these atrocities as 'Genocide' ,though many people will argue in favor of it. My submission is to show the legal and social similarities between 'Genocide' and 'Ethnic Cleansing' related with the context of Rohingya issue. Moreover, I claimed that effective interpretation of these two terms would establish 'Ethnic Cleansing' as an extended form of 'Genocide'. Recent tendencies of the powerful states show that the term 'Ethnic Cleansing' has no legal obligation as this term still has not been defined by any International treaty. Therefore, now a day's states use these terms interchangeably and claim that 'Ethnic Cleansing' has no legal obligation. Consequently, they claim that a s 'Ethnic Cleansing' has no legal obligation, any person who is liable or accused of this crime cannot be tried in the court of law. This article intends to show that no matter which term you use for atrocities, you are liable for the crime committed as well as you can be tried for your crime by the legal authority.

Source:

https://www.academia.edu/38519404/Interpretation_of_Ethnic_Cleansing_refers_to_an_extended_form_of_Genocide_Analyze_the_Recent_atrocities_on_Rohingya?source=swp_share

## Citizenship of the Rohingya in Myanmar: A historical account

Author: Md Khalid Rahman et al.

Brief Description:

While the international stakeholders and the Government of Bangladesh have tried for their safe and dignified voluntary return of the Rohingya refugees as per the agreement between Bangladesh and Myanmar, the citizenship issue became one of the crucial contesting conditions. Unfortunately, no government of Myanmar, after the mischievous power-grabbing of the then Burma by the military government led by General Ne Win has responded positively to the citizenship issue of the Rohingya. The present article argues that the citizenship crisis is rooted in the British colonial era that consequently gained momentum through the political demarcation and marginalisation of different ethnicity including Rohingya. It is believed that, during post-colonial periods, the Rohingya Muslims and the Rakhine/Arakan Buddhists lived harmoniously. After the colonisation by the British and the First Anglo-Burmese War in 1825, there was a paradigm shift in the politics and thus change the notion of the people of these two groups which silently created division and distance. This situation further extended during the Second World

War, when the Rohingya declared their loyalty to the British while the Arakanese/ Rakhine sided with the Japanese. In response, the Rohingya population was targeted jointly by both the Rakhine Buddhists and the Burma Independence Army, killing 100,000 Rohingya and exiling a further 50,000 towards the border to the then East Bengal. The situation worsened in 1947 when some Rohingya had been negotiating with West Pakistan about incorporating Maungdaw and Buthidaung of the northern Arakan region into East Pakistan which subsequently failed due to strong objections from Aung San and Nehru.

The structure of the 1948 Burmese Constitution stands on the foundation of federal polity based on the Panglong Agreement signed by General Aung San, the chief architect of Burma's independence, on behalf of the majority Burmans with Shan, Kachin, and Chin ethnic nationalities who considered Burma as their home. However, the unfortunate assassination of Aung San settled the Burmese Constitution in favor of the Buddhist beliefs repudiating the tolerant integration of different ethnicity including Rohingya Muslims as it became deeply associated with "Burmeseness".

After the independence of Burma from the British in 1948, the 'Constitution of the Union of Burma and the Union Citizenship Act' together deemed as legal document encompasses guidelines for Rohingya towards Burmese citizenship. Harmonious reading of these two documents contended the constitution's intention of making citizenship inclusive rather than limiting access to citizenship rights for both Buddhists and Muslims. U Nu, the longest-serving civilian Prime minister of Burma, declared Rohingya as one of the ethnic races and acknowledged nationality of Rohingya with Kachin, Kayah, Karen, Mon, Rakhine and Shan. Burma's first president, Sao Shwe Thaike, and independent Burma's second prime minister, U Ba Swe, reiterated similar attitudes about the Rohingya's equal status of nationality.

Unfortunately, after the coup d'état in 1962, all the process of implementing citizenship rights of Rohingya have been deferred, even the government rejected official documents that had recognised Rohingya citizenship – effectively making them stateless. The five decades that followed saw the military in continual conflict with the country's ethnic minorities and these ongoing domestic conflicts have been labeled the world's longest-running civil war.  In Ne Win's regime, the citizenship standing of the military government was practiced differently, especially by denying citizenship rights, forced official exercise, and silent changes in the contemporary domestic understandings about Taingyintha or "sons of the soil" ideology of ethnicity.

In the 1974 Burmese Constitution, which has been adopted based on a socialist manifesto by the military-led government, the ethnic groups had lost their special recognition. In 1978 the first military campaign, codenamed "Dragon King", was carried out forcing about 200,000 Rohingya to cross the border into Bangladesh refuting Rohingya as a citizen of Burma. However, the government of Myanmar took back the Rohingya under pressure from UNHCR and Muslim countries in 1979.

With the enactment of the Citizenship Law in 1982, the Rohingya were denied all forms of citizenship i.e., full, associate, and naturalised though they had strong proof of their existence in Burma before 1823.

From 1978 to 2017, there were several expulsions of Rohingya in different consecutive years. There was a nationwide campaign in April 2013 carried out by Buddhist monks that demanded anti-Muslim legislation. However, the 2008 constitution was very delicate in denying the Rohingya citizenship by drastically narrowing down the grounds of acquiring citizenship by the Rohingya. Moreover, the Thein Sein government repetitively address Rohingya as "illegal migrants of Bangladesh" and Suu Kyi-led government stands on the same footing make the situation worse. Therefore, all these systematic incidents in these years could be narrowed down to one arguable conclusion - structuring the denial mechanism of Rohingya citizenship by making the Rohingya stateless in their own country.

Source: https://www.thedailystar.net/law-our-rights/news/citizenship-the-rohingya-myanmar-historical-account-2159176

## DEFINING THE CONCEPT OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS
Author: Md Khalid Rahman et al.

Brief Description:

Understand the crime of trafficking in persons, Understand the international legal framework, in particular the Protocol against Trafficking in Persons, Assess the Protocol's definition of trafficking in persons and elements of the crime, Understand the issue of victim consent, the purposes of exploitation, the meaning of abuse of a position of vulnerability and identify indicators of trafficking in persons, Distinguish the similarities and differences between trafficking in persons and othercrimes.6. Recognize common misconceptions regarding trafficking in persons.

Source:
https://www.academia.edu/59921436/Module_06_DEFINING_THE_CONCEPT_OF_TRAFFICKING_IN_PERSONS

## Automated Examination System for Government Job Seekers in Bangladesh
Author: Raihan Uddin Ahmed et al.

Brief Description:

Government job seekers in Bangladesh face frequent harassment. Due to less than adequate processes and/or possible corruptions, even after scoring enough in the Bangladesh Civil Services (BCS) placement examination, a job seeker may not get a job or get the job that he or she is

qualified for. Transparency must be added to this examination and its scoring process to ensure proper placements of qualified candidates and to remove doubts from public mind. Good governance depends greatly upon these public sector positions. With the help of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), we can achieve the transparency we need. In this paper, we propose an ICT based automated examination system to take out inefficiencies and the possibilities of foul play in the BCS exams. This system will be fully automated where exams will be graded right after a candidate has completed it. A candidate will be able to see his/her score right away and be able to see his/her standing among other candidates in real time. The results will also be published on a public website in real-time. The system will be built using open source software such as Moodle and Self Exam Browser (SEB). In the future, this same system can be adopted in the private sectors as well.

### বিপদটা ঢাকার মানুষেরই বেশি

Author: Dr. Humayra Ferdous et al.

Brief Description:

It focuses on how the weak health care system of Dhaka city is putting its people in more vulnerable position comparing to many other cities of Bangladesh, specially in this pandemic time. Some solutions were proposed in this important issue as the author has been working in the area of healthcare system for many years. Even during this closure the author was involved in a telemedicine programme as data analyst and moderator.

Source: https://www.kalerkantho.com/online/reporters-diary/2020/05/08/909067

## Moral Rights in the Context of Bangladesh: A Supplement to Copyright

Author: Riasat Azmi et al.

Brief Description:

Although there is no specific legislation in Bangladesh for moral rights, the Copyright Act, 2000, hinted to the notion of moral rights in section 78 of the Act, terming these rights as author's "special rights".

The social media in Bangladesh recently saw an uproar caused by a decision taken by the Bangladesh Musical Bands Association (BAMBA).

A few days ago, BAMBA held a press briefing and declared that any artist willing to put up a commercial performance, which includes a rendition of a song from BAMBA affiliated bands in concerts, television programs, reality shows, must obtain prior written permission from the respective bands.

This decision received a polarising reaction from the general audience of band music in Bangladesh.

While one group of fans voiced their support to the bands in preserving the intellectual property rights, another group passionately argued that the decision would potentially limit the openness of contents created by pioneering bands that newly formed bands regularly cover in their performances.

This article will try to analyse this matter through a different approach -- by trying to bypass the regular copyright regulations and argue from the perspective of moral rights.

Moral rights, although an important aspect of intellectual property regulations, is distinct from the regular notion of copyright.

Copyright can only belong to the owners of a copyrightable work, the owner, in this case, not necessarily being the author or the creator of the work as such.

But the concept of moral rights is exclusive only to the author of the works, is inalienable, and these rights also protect the author's moral and personal interests.

While regular copyright only protects the economic interests of the copyright title holders, moral rights go beyond the extent of only economic interests.

To elaborate on the notion of these two interests, it can be stated that the authors of work share a bond with their creations that goes beyond just accumulating economic benefits from it which they wish to be acknowledged as the creators of the said work.

Moral rights, as a concept, are relatively unknown to the art or music community in Bangladesh, as it is not emphasised as much as copyright here. But in different jurisdictions all over the world, it is being enforced as statutory laws.

France, Germany and Italy can be a prime example in this regard as it has been an established principle in these countries for a long period. The United States, United Kingdom and other countries with a broad entertainment sector also incorporated these rights through various statutes and are applying these thoroughly.

Moral rights are usually a set of rights that include the author's right to claim authorship (right of attribution), the right to object to modifications of the work (right of integrity), the right to decide the time and the method of publication (right of disclosure) and the right to withdraw after a publication (right of withdrawal).

The primary international law in this regard is the Berne Convention for the Literary and Artistic Works, which Bangladesh became its signatory in 1999. Article 6bis of the Convention codified the moral rights of attribution and integrity by stating that the author shall have the right to claim authorship of the work and to object to any distortion, mutilation, or other modification of, or other derogatory action concerning the work, which would be prejudicial to his honour or reputation.

Apart from the Berne Convention, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are also the major international treaties that refer to moral rights.

Although there is no specific legislation in Bangladesh for moral rights, the Copyright Act, 2000, hinted to the notion of moral rights in section 78 of the Act, terming these rights as author's "special rights".

The language of this provision relatively similar to Article 6bis of the Berne Convention. It should also be mentioned here that this right has been given to the author irrespective to the fact that he holds the copyright to it or not.

Therefore, authors in the context of Bangladesh are also given protection over moral rights, specifically over rights of attribution and integrity, according to Bangladeshi laws as well.

Let us delve into these two rights. Right of attribution enabled the author to claim authorship of the work, which in turn lets the author determine if and how his/her name shall be affixed to the work.

That means the author has the right to be credited as the actual creator of the work, and he is also entitled to receive remedy if someone falsely uses his or her name as the author of the work.

So in a hypothetical scenario where the author is not the copyright holder, if he is not given his due credit as the author of the work or if the authorship is falsely attributed to someone else, he can be named as the creator of the work.

The recent ongoing dispute over the copyright of popular Masud Rana book series can be discussed through the scope of this right. Even if Sheba Prokashoni has the copyright of the books, Sheikh Abdul Hakim can still be credited as the author.

Right of integrity, on the other hand, gives the author the right to prohibit any kind of modification on his work that has been done without his consent. The said modification can be done to improve the work or to portray the work in a different light, but as long as it is done without the author's consent, the author can prohibit the intended use of it.

In light of this discussion, put into the context of the decision taken by BAMBA, it can be said that the creators of the original music do have the moral right to require their consent to be taken before other musicians on a commercial basis cover their music.

But it is crucial to determine who is the actual owner of the said work. Also, rather than relying on just one provision in the copyright statute, the Bangladeshi laws related to moral rights should be strengthened so the authors receive their dues.

Source: https://www.tbsnews.net/thoughts/moral-rights-context-bangladesh-supplement-copyright-117487

## Awareness to Deepfake: A resistance mechanism to Deepfake

Author: Abhijit Bhowmik et al.

Brief Description:

The goal of this study is to find whether exposure to Deepfake videos makes people better at detecting Deepfake videos and whether it is a better strategy against fighting Deepfake. For this study a group of people from Bangladesh has volunteered. This group were exposed to a number of Deepfake videos and asked subsequent questions to verify improvement on their level of awareness and detection in context of Deepfake videos. This study has been performed in two phases, where second phase was performed to validate any generalization. The fake videos are tailored for the specific audience and where suited, are created from scratch. Finally, the results are analyzed, and the study's goals are inferred from the obtained data.

Source: https://doi.org/10.1109/ICOTEN52080.2021.9493549