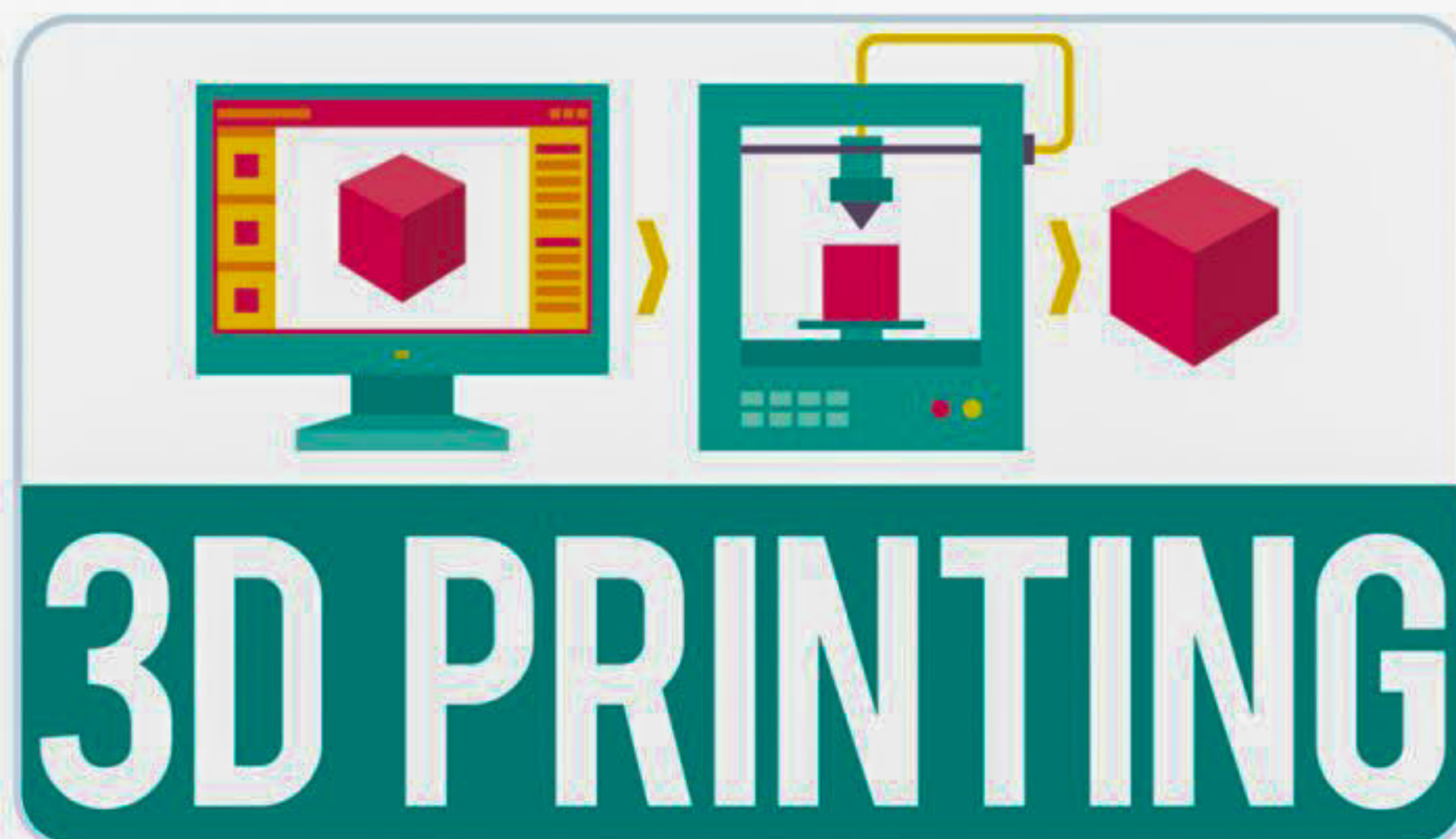




**W**ATCHING three-dimensional (3D) movies in sophisticated screen wearing a pair of gorgeous glass is a recent trend. Though the figure and letter '3D' is known to us primarily for this purpose, the developed countries see huge prospects attaching these figure and letter with a printer or scanner i.e. 3D printer or scanner. A 3D printer or scanner enables the owner to design, copy and manufacture any product of his will. World renowned weekly, the Economist considers disruptive technology as the 'Third Industrial Revolution', whereas to the World Economic Forum (WEF) it is the harbinger of 'Fourth Industrial Revolution', as it will have similar

3D printers and scanners enable to make three dimensional solid objects from a digital file. Initially, a computer design is developed in a Computer Aided Design (CAD) file either by a 3D modeling program (for making new object) or by using a 3D scanner (for copying existing object). Then the model of the object is sliced into hundreds or thousands of layers, which ultimately enable to create the object layer by layer. To make it easier, a similar technique is used in this technology the way we use our

The policymakers of developing country like Bangladesh should consider this issue seriously to regulate human actions and needs to take initiative to develop competence on this area. Licensing system for industrial manufacturers should be introduced immediately. The Customs department should be vigilant before permitting the import of 3D printers and scanner, etc. As anyone can collect or download the blueprint of 3D printed object and bring it to the manufactures to develop the object, the manufacturer



Based on the popular theory of economics, i.e. 'economies of scale', the manufacturers receive cost advantages due to the factors like size, output or scale of operation, etc. These factors help them to offer products in a cheap rate i.e. more production will decrease the production cost leading to price of the goods. On the other hand, manufacturing of small quantity of goods will increase the price. In such context, this 3D printing technology has introduced a new concept of

As a new technology, it has already raised many legal concerns. Implementation of laws of patent, copyright and design will be important initially as design of any existing product can be copied and made immediately, which may cause loss of at least \$100 billion per year globally. Thus, if the 3D printing technology remains unregulated, the basic purpose of intellectual property rights i.e. to

*If the 3D printing technology remains unregulated, the basic purpose of intellectual property rights, i.e. to foster an environment to flourish the creativity and innovation will have to be compromised.*

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**H**UMAN rights norms are considered to be the most non-violent weapon of 'rebellion against tyranny and oppression'. Despite the existence of normative framework of international human rights, massive human rights violations occur in scores of country. Armed

human rights and imperialism' which needs to be re-examined in this era of advanced global capitalism. Speakers at a seminar titled 'Human Rights in the Age of Imperialism', organized on 26 July 2016 by the Department of Law under the Faculty of Security and Strategic Studies (FSSS), Bangladesh University of Professionals (BUP),

Dr. Khan with his excellent eloquence spellbound the audience and illustrated different narratives of human rights dynamics mostly from critical legal analysis and theoretical discourse based on historical evidences of imperialism in disguise of human rights. He remarked that in case of inevitable humanitarian intervention the question of 'deontological double effect' (i.e. killing innocent and non-combatants must not be an intentional one but only permissible under unintentional consequences) should be dealt with much cautions.

Among other deans and chairpersons of different faculties along with faculty members of law department around 200 students of different departments were present.

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It is often argued that there is a 'symbiotic relationship between

Mr. Anisul Huq, Honourable Member of the Parliament and Minister for the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, was the chief guest and Professor Dr. Nazmul Ahsan Kalimullah, Pro-Vice Chancellor of BUP was the special guest. Professor Dr. Salimullah Khan, Director of the Centre for Advanced Theory, University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh

# Lifelong life imprisonment

Moreover Section 65 of the same Code entails that if any offence is punishable with imprisonment as well as fine and if the Court directs the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of the fine then the term of imprisonment shall not exceed one-fourth of the term of maximum custody fixed for the offence. Here section 57 again will come to resolve the period of punishment for life

In the *Gopal Vinayak Godse v The State of Maharashtra and Others*, AIR (1961) SC 600 and in many other cases, the Indian Supreme Court observed that ".....unless the sentence is commuted or remitted by appropriate authority under the relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code or the CrPC, a prisoner



Defining the precedents and substantive laws, it can be said that the Honorable Chief Justice is very much ingenuous in his position in computing tenure of life sentence albeit there is confusion about duration of imprisonment for life among legal fraternity.

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## FOR YOUR INFORMATION

## The undiscovered potential of mediation

Mediation refers to such a form of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in which the parties to a lawsuit meet with a neutral third-party to help them come to a conclusion. The third-party is called a mediator. It is this person's job to address and refer to the evidence, help the litigants perceive each other's point of view and interests, and then catalyse the negotiation of a voluntary resolution to the case. It's a form of out of court settlement, which is less expensive and also less time consuming.

For example mediation affords banks an opportunity to deal with borrowers for repayments outside traditional remedies like debt or bankruptcy proceedings. In that way, banks get to keep a positive non- aggressive image with their clientele, get crucial repayment of often large amount of debts in time, and do not have to invest in long duration court battles. Mediation is also cost effective in the way that both sides bear their own costs or they share the fees. The party with outweighing interest doesn't incur a huge amount in his effort to resolve the dispute, which unfortunately is not unheard of in litigation. There is a potential that the cost of enforcement will absorb 10% - 15% of any recovery through

The mediation process is conducted on a without bias and parties retain their legal rights. If an outcome/settlement cannot be sorted out then the parties' legal rights as against each other are preserved. Hence, exploring of mediation as a possible means of achieving a result does not compromise either party's

BIAC has already conducted Mediations between banks and their client's ends acting as the mediator. They have 37 enlisted mediators from various backgrounds like lawyers, ex government officers and advisors, former justices and judges and



To facilitate mediation in banking sectors, Bangladesh Bank has given an advice to all the banks

from various field of profession. If we rely more on Alternative Dispute Resolution, then we will be able to overcome with the current backlog of cases in the Courts. To know more about the facilities that BIAC provides please look into <http://biac.org.bd>.