

Elementary Principles of Labour Law (Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006)

Elementary Principles of Labour Law

- - Protects rights of workers and employers
- - Ensures fair wages and working conditions
- - Promotes industrial peace and harmony
- - Balances employer–employee relationship
- - Provides mechanism for dispute settlement

Necessity and Importance of Labour Law

- - Safeguards workers from exploitation
- - Ensures safe and healthy working environment
- - Encourages productivity and efficiency
- - Maintains social justice and equity
- - Contributes to national economic growth

Sources of Labour Law

- - Constitution of Bangladesh
- - Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 (and amendments)
- - Rules, regulations, and government notifications
- - Judicial precedents (court decisions)
- - International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions

Scope of Labour Law

- - Employment and service conditions
- - Wages, working hours, and leave
- - Occupational safety, health, and welfare
- - Trade unions and industrial relations
- - Settlement of disputes
- - Social security and compensation

Difference between Labour Law, Industrial Law, and Commercial Law

- Labour Law:
 - - Governs rights and duties of workers and employers
- Industrial Law:
 - - Focuses on industrial relations, disputes, strikes, and lockouts
- Commercial Law:
 - - Deals with trade, commerce, contracts, and business transactions