1. **Ordinance:**

**Ordinance:** An ordinance is a local law enacted by a municipal or county government. Typically addressing matters of local concern, ordinances cover a range of issues, including zoning, public safety, and health regulations. They complement state and federal laws, catering to the unique needs of a particular community.

**Example:** In a small town, an ordinance may be enacted to regulate noise levels during certain hours, ensuring a peaceful environment for residents. Violating this ordinance may lead to fines.

In Bangladesh

The President can issue Ordinances when Parliament is not in session if immediate action is necessary. These Ordinances have the force of law but cannot make changes contrary to the Constitution or continue previous Ordinance provisions. They must be presented to Parliament within 30 days and will cease to have effect if not approved. Additionally, the President can issue Ordinances during Parliament dissolution for necessary expenditures, which also require parliamentary approval. (Article 93)

**Emergency Provision**

 **Article 141A:** The President, with the Prime Minister's counter signature, can declare two types of emergencies: (1) War emergency and (2) Emergency of subversion based on war, external aggression, or internal disturbance.

Article 141A(3) allows the President to declare an emergency before the actual occurrence if there is an imminent danger.

The emergency can be withdrawn under Article **141A(2):**

* Revocation by a subsequent Proclamation.
* Must be laid before Parliament.
* Ceases after 120 days unless approved by a parliamentary resolution.
* If proclaimed during Parliament dissolution, it ends 30 days after the first post-reconstitution parliamentary meeting unless approved within that period.
1. **Act**

An "Act" is a formal written law that has been enacted or passed by a legislative body, such as a parliament or congress. Acts are a primary source of law and serve as the foundation for legal regulations and provisions within a jurisdiction. They are also commonly referred to as statutes or legislation. Once an Act is passed, it carries the force of law and is binding on the individuals or entities within the jurisdiction covered by that legislative body. Acts can cover a wide range of topics and issues, including civil and criminal matters, administrative procedures, and regulatory frameworks.

**Example:** Digital Security Act, 2018." This Act outlines regulations and provisions related to digital security, cybercrimes, and online activities within the country. It was enacted by the Parliament of Bangladesh to address concerns and issues arising in the digital realm, providing a legal framework to govern various aspects of digital communication and security

1. **Rule:** In legal contexts, a rule refers to a specific guideline or principle established by an authority, often within a system of laws. Rules are designed to regulate behavior and actions, ensuring order and fairness in various domains, such as sports, organizations, or legal proceedings.

**Example:** Imagine you are participating in a chess tournament. The rule here is that each player must make their move within a specific time limit. Failure to do so may result in a penalty.

1. **Regulations:** Regulations are detailed rules or directives enacted by government agencies to implement laws passed by legislatures. They provide specific guidelines on how individuals, businesses, or organizations must comply with statutory requirements, contributing to the enforcement and administration of laws.

**Example:** If you are driving a car, the regulations set by the traffic department specify the speed limits, traffic signals, and parking rules that must be followed to ensure road safety.

1. **Plaintiff:** In legal terms, a plaintiff is an individual or entity that initiates a civil lawsuit by filing a complaint against another party. The plaintiff seeks legal remedies or compensation for alleged harm or wrongdoing. In civil cases, the plaintiff bears the burden of proving their case against the defendant.

**Example:** Sarah believes her neighbor's tree has damaged her fence. In a civil case, Sarah is the plaintiff, taking legal action against her neighbor to seek compensation for the damages.

1. **Defendant:** The defendant is the party against whom a legal action is brought. In both civil and criminal cases, the defendant is accused of wrongdoing or violating the law. In civil cases, the defendant responds to the plaintiff's allegations, while in criminal cases, the defendant faces charges brought by the government.

**Example**: John is accused of shoplifting. In a criminal case, John is the defendant, facing charges brought by the government for violating the law.

1. **Summon:** A summon is a legal document issued by a court or administrative body (court) to notify an individual of a legal proceeding. It commands the recipient to appear before the court at a specified time and date. In the context of legal proceedings, a summon is often used to inform individuals about their involvement in a case.

**Example:** If you witness a car accident and later receive a summon, it means you are required to appear in court as a witness to provide information about the incident.

1. **Civil Suit:** A civil suit refers to a legal action initiated by one party (the plaintiff) against another party (the defendant) to seek a legal remedy, such as compensation, injunction, or specific performance. Civil suits address disputes between private individuals, organizations, or entities, and the resolution typically involves monetary compensation or equitable relief.

Example: Jane loans money to her friend, who fails to repay it. Jane decides to file a civil suit against her friend, seeking a court order to compel repayment.

1. **Criminal Case:** A criminal case is a legal proceeding initiated by the government against an individual or entity accused of committing a crime. In criminal cases, the government, acting as the prosecutor, brings charges against the defendant, who is presumed innocent until proven guilty. The outcome may result in penalties such as fines, probation, or imprisonment.

**Example:** Mark is arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol. In a criminal case, the government brings charges against Mark, and he faces potential penalties such as fines or license suspension if found guilty.