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Journalism and Media Communication

A Study on Cybercrime, Cyber Security and legal perspective in Bangladesh

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In this research, we have tried to find out how many people in cyberspace are victims of cybercrime, and their perception of cybercrime. By asking some simple questions, we tried to understand their views on the laws of Bangladesh regarding cyber security.

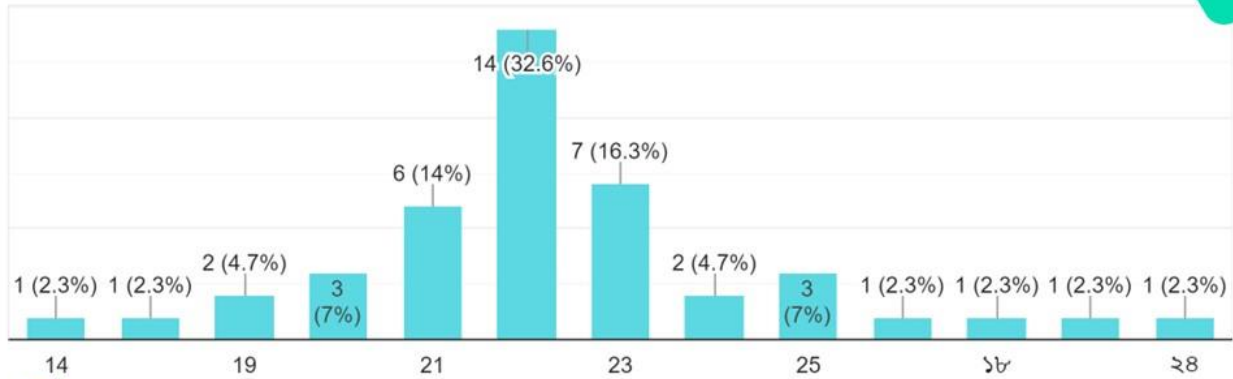
Today's students are highly dependent on online for education, entertainment, and lifestyle. As more and more online mediums are used, the problems of the cyber world increase. For this, we have tried to discuss the issues related to cybercrime, cyber security, and legal perspective through this presentation. In that case, we tried to survey a Google Form and received 43 responses. Cybercrime is the crimes committed online, what kind of crime is being committed, how much is being committed, and whether people are aware of these issues. We know that where there is a problem, there is a solution.

Data Collection



So this is where cyber security comes in. If there is a crime in a place, how is the security there, how is people's awareness or what do they think about these laws? The last is the legal perspective, that is, the views of the law, whether there is a correct understanding of the law or how they are taking it, or whether these laws are effective. Focusing on these three issues we formulated our questions and tried to collect data.

Age



As the use of various technologies including internet facilities is becoming easier, the incidents of violence against women in the cyber world are increasing. 68 percent of women in the cyber world are victims of cybercrime. In Bangladesh, women between the ages of 16 and 24 are the most victims of cybercrime. 73 percent of women are bullied online. In most cases, women do not disclose their problems; Instead, they became mentally disturbed. That's why here we have tried to find out a statistic based on age for both men and women. Here we can see a chart. Here we also asked the age of the people we questioned, whether they were boys or girls. We have mainly tried to research young people i.e. we have reached our questions to 14-24-year-olds and we have done our research on their opinion.

Question for Data Collection

1. জীবনে কখনও সাইবার অপরাধের ভুক্তভোগী হয়েছেন?
2. নিজের ফেসবুক কিংবা সামাজিক মাধ্যমের পাসওয়ার্ড অন্যকে দেয়ার ব্যাপারে আপনার ভাবনা কী?
3. অনলাইনে আপনার সঙ্গে কোন অপরাধ সংগঠিত হলে প্রথমেই কাকে জানানোর ব্যাপারে ভাবেন?
4. ফেসবুকে মজা করে কেউ আপনাকে বললো, 'তুই তো দেখতে সুন্দর না', বিষয়টি আপনার কাছে কেমন?
5. আপনার কাছে কি মনে হয়, ডিজিটাল সিকিউরিটি অ্যাক্ট-২০১৮ কিংবা এরূপ আইন সাইবার অপরাধকে কমিয়ে আনতে পারবে?
6. আপনার ফেসবুক কিংবা সামাজিক যোগাযোগ মাধ্যমের পাসওয়ার্ড কি কখনও ১২৩৪৫ কিংবা এবিসিডি এরূপ সহজ দেয়া হয়েছিলো?
7. গল্প-উপন্যাস পিডিএফে কখনও পড়েছেন?
8. আপনি কি মনে করেন, ফেসবুকের কারও লেখা অনুমতি ছাড়া কপি পেস্ট করে পোস্ট করা নিয়ে কী ভাবেন?
9. অনলাইনকে আরও নিরাপদ করে তুলতে যেসব সরকারি বা বেসরকারি সংস্থা কাজ করে যাচ্ছে, তাদের নামগুলো বলুন (যদি জানেন)
10. আপনি আপনার ছোট ভাই/বোনকে ঠিক কত বছর বয়সে অনলাইনে যুক্ত করার ব্যাপারে নিরাপদ মনে করেন?

Here we can show what questions we asked. We will know his answers later.

Our first question was: Have you ever been a victim of cybercrime? Because we want to know if people understand what the crime of solicitation is. Or how many people use online and how many people of the younger generation use online. While we don't commit any crimes while enjoying real life, we face various types of crimes while using online. We asked this question to know that. There were options-

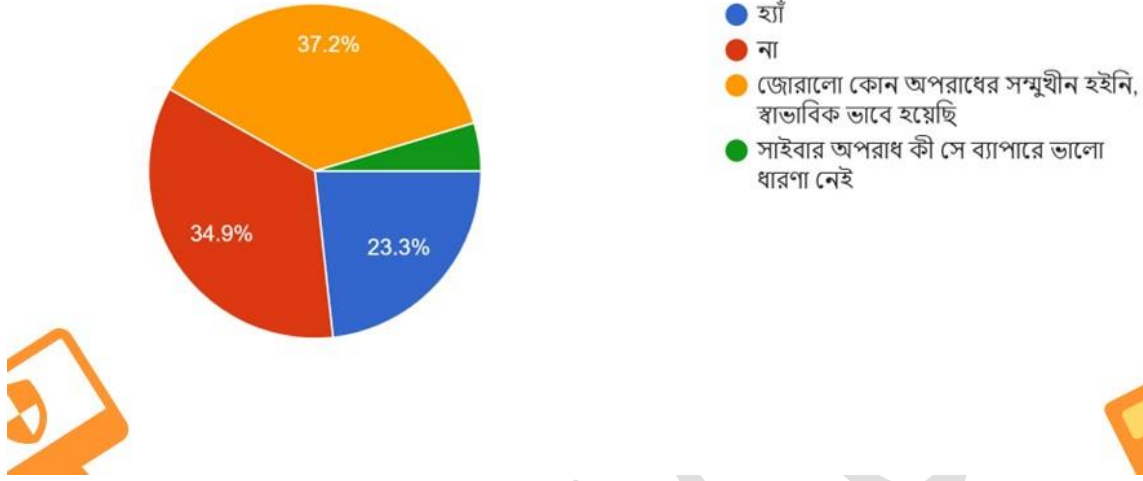
yes,

no,

Vigorous faced no crime naturally,

Don't have a good idea of what cybercrime is.

জীবনে কখনও সাইবার অপরাধের ভুক্তভোগী হয়েছেন?



There we found that the highest number of people who had not experienced violent crime, the highest number of people who had naturally occurred, was 37.2%. On the other hand, 34.9% of those who said they have never been a victim of cybercrime within this large population. Also, 23.3% of people said they have been victims of cybercrime. This means that many of us are victims of cybercrime.

Cybercrime Data Infographics

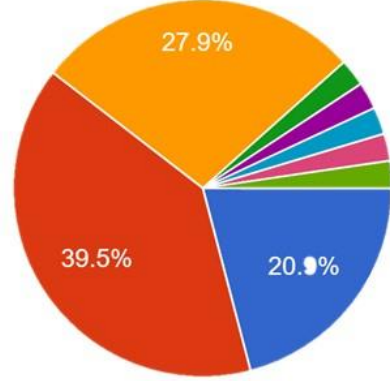


This is the victim of cybercrime What is cybercrime? Which of the many types of cybercrime is the most common? We are trying to find out which ones are more in two ways: We asked the people we researched verbally, and at the same time we got some data from various books, newspapers, and articles that we have studied for this. We matched a number. Here cyberbullying means bullying someone by saying bad things in comments or SMS which is about 50%. Half of all cybercrime is cyberbullying. 23.79% of hacking is an illegal taking of another person's ID. And (Rumour) that is the rumor that we see a lot. It is precisely in our media line that the impact is more visible in many areas. That is rumor 15. 67%. Also, 15.67% have been cheated in one way or another during the pandemic. That is, our four things-

- Cyberbullying,
- Hacking,
- rumors,
- COVID Time

The most common of these is cyberbullying at 50.16%. From here we get this finding that most the cyber-crimes are committed by people through cyberbullying.

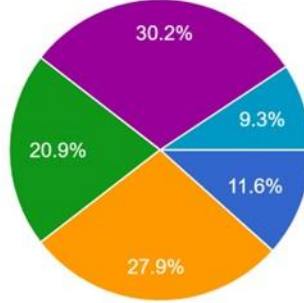
Password Sharing



- কিছু ক্ষেত্রে এটি অপরাধ
- পরস্পর বিশ্বাসের জায়গা থেকে দেয়া যেতে পারে
- এটি আইনত অবৈধ
- নিজের সেইফটির জন্য দেওয়া উচিত নয়।
- I Don't want share password with others
- অত্যন্ত প্রাইভেট একটি ব্যাপার। শেয়ার করা উচিত নয়।
- আমার একাউন্টের পাসওয়ার্ড আমি অন্য...
- নিজের ব্যক্তিগত কোন কিছুই কারো সাথে...

Nowadays, as the popularity of social media is increasing, so are the stages of password hacking. And one of the easiest steps is password sharing. We put a question like this in the research what do you think about giving your Facebook or social media password to others? That is, how much crime do they think of password sharing? There 43 people responded the highest number of people i.e. 39.5% people think that it can be given from a place of mutual trust, and they don't think it is a crime. And 27.9% of people think it is illegal. And 20.9% of people think it is a crime in some cases. That is, it appears that very few people consider it a crime compared to others.

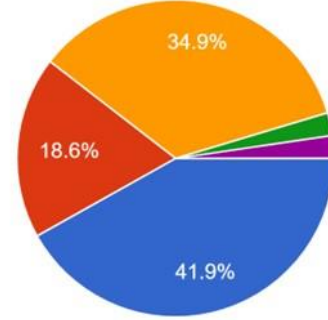
Victim



- বাবা-মা
- বাবা কিংবা মা ব্যতীত পরিবারের অন্য সদস্যকে
- কাছের বন্ধুদের
- পুলিশকে
- অনলাইন ও প্রযুক্তি সম্পর্কে ধারণা রাখা পরিচিত মানুষকে
- প্রথমে কাউকেই জানাতে চাই না, নীরব থাকি

What is the first thing you think of when you are an online victim? The question was, who do you think of informing the first person if a crime has been committed against you online? The highest number of people 30.2% think that people who know about online technology should be informed first. Then 27.9% of people think it is necessary to inform close friends first. 20.9% of people consider reporting a crime to the police first. Some 11.6% of people think of telling their parents first. And 9.3% of people think they don't want to tell anyone first and stay silent. Here the least number of people are holding the issue of not reporting which means people still do not think that it is necessary to report it as a crime due to which the number of cyberbullying is so high.

Piracy

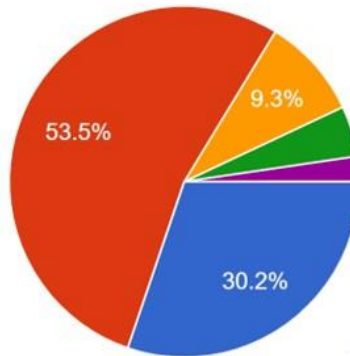


- হ্যা অনেক
- না পড়িনি
- কিছু পড়েছি
- পড়া শুরু করে শুধু কয়েক পৃষ্ঠা পড়েছিলাম
- একটা পড়েছি

We can term piracy as a type of theft of digital platforms. This is especially visible in movies and books. When we see a new film release, within a few hours we get a low-quality recorded video or hall print secretly stored by some server or site from its theaters. When a producer invests a lot of money and allows the director to make a film, the opportunity to get back his investment must be met by the audience buying tickets and watching the film in theatres. We also see its commercial success or failure at the box office. But when film footage is secretly stolen from theaters with a thumbs up to the production company, it is a very bad result for the producer and the industry as a whole. On the other hand, book publishing companies also upload their books online in the e-book or subscription pattern in today's globalization era, which does not give us the taste of reading like hard copy books.



Piracy



- নিচে কালেক্টেড লিখে দিলে করা যেতে পারে
- ক্রেডিট দিলে করা যেতে পারে
- না, এটা একদমই অবৈধ
- এ ব্যাপারে ঠিক জানি না
- অনুমতি নিয়ে করা যেতে পারে

But beyond that, we can easily get scans or PDFs without informing the publishing house of the book by agreeing to plagiarism. When a book worth around 300-400 rupees comes to the hands of the readers in exchange for 5-7 megabytes in 1 minute with a click on the internet or a few paise, it becomes a crime like cheating on the hard work of a publishing house or an author. We also see its existence in Facebook or social media viral posts, and memes. We have found many consumers of piracy in surveys of film audiences, book readers, or social media users. At least one of them has seen the film or read the book. 42 percent of people have also used it online. 19 percent of people avoided and 35 percent of people became mass subscribers which at the end of the day shows us the terrible success of piracy. 13 We cannot completely eradicate piracy in the context of cybercrime. But we have options to reduce it or reduce the problem or

bring it to a tolerable level. We found that in the survey proposals, 30 percent of people advocated citing the collected, 54 percent of people cited the original author's credit, and 9 percent of people called it completely illegal or illegal. When a writer writes something creative and his work is stolen on other platforms in piracy and reaches the readers under a different name, it is a very unfortunate reality. It is in dire need of mitigation.

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