

# **PEOPLE'S PERCEPTION ABOUT CYBERCRIME & ITS IMPACTS ON SOCIAL LIFE**

**Course Name : Business Communication**

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# What is Cyber Crime?

**Cybercrime** is the use of a computer to commit illegal acts, such as fraud, identity theft, or stealing intellectual property

# Examples of Cyber Crime

- **Phishing:** Fraudulent emails that trick users into downloading malware
- **Ransomware:** Malware that encrypts a victim's files until a ransom is paid
- **Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks:** Overwhelm a network's ability to respond to connection requests
- **Credential attacks:** Steal or guess a victim's username and password
- **Website hijacking:** Change or delete content, or access databases without authorization

# Victims of Cyber Crime

Have you ever experienced a cyber Crime?

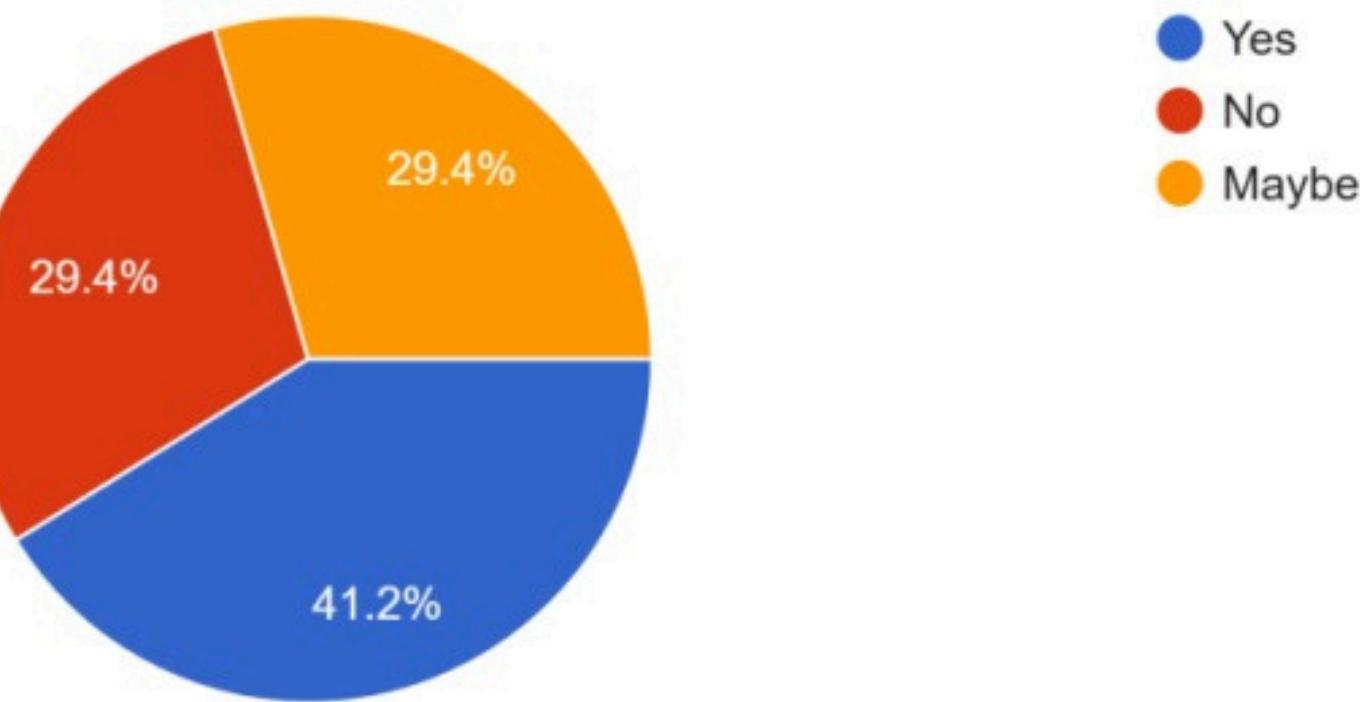


Fig: Statistics among 10,000+ people

# Types of Cyber Crime



Financial  
Crimes

Cyberbullying  
& Harassment

Hacking and  
Data Breaches

Misinformation  
& Fake News

Cyber Espionage

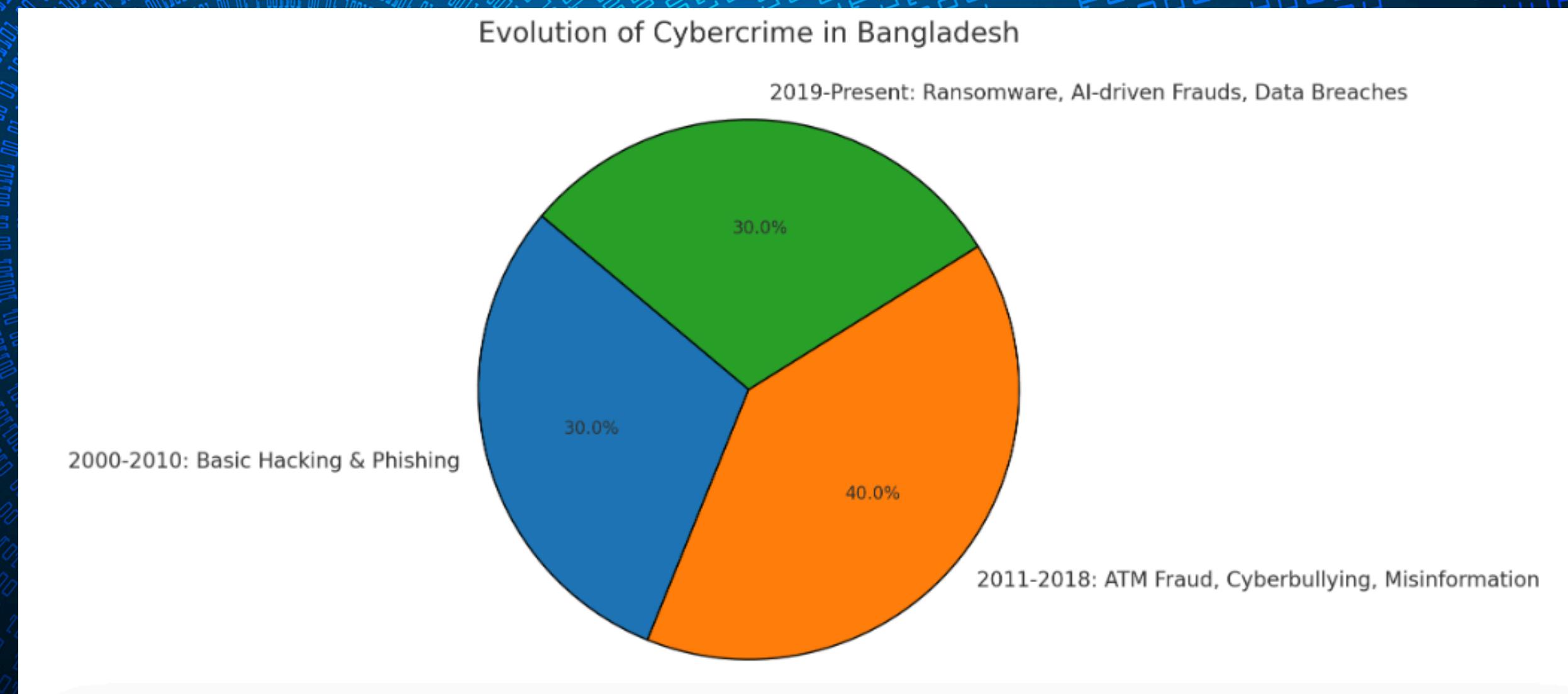
# Evolution of Cybercrime in Bangladesh

**2000-2010:** Basic hacking & phishing

**2011-2018:** Rise in ATM fraud, cyberbullying, misinformation.

**2019-Present:**  
Ransomware, AI-driven frauds, data breaches.

# Evolution of Cybercrime in Bangladesh



# Impacts of Cybercrime in Social Life

## Psychological Impact

- Anxiety, depression, social isolation.
- Women & youth are major victims.

## Economic Consequences

- Bangladesh lost \$800 million in 2024 due to cyber fraud.
- SMEs struggle with financial and reputational damage.

## Social & Cultural Disruptions

- Erosion of trust in online platforms.
- Fake news fuels misinformation.

# Jurisdiction in Cyberspace

**Challenges:**  
Internet's global  
nature makes  
legal enforcement  
difficult

**Bangladesh's Cyber Laws:**

- Cyber Security Act 2023 introduced stricter penalties.
- Digital forensics & cyber police units are expanding.

# Jurisdiction Trends in Bangladesh

**Rise of Digital Courts:**  
E-court system for  
handling cyber cases.

**International Collaboration:**  
Bangladesh cooperates  
with global cybersecurity  
agencies.

**Challenges:** Legal  
delays & lack of  
awareness about cyber  
laws.

# Punishment for Cybercrime in Bangladesh

Hacking & Data Breach: Up to 14 years imprisonment + Tk. 1 crore fine.

Identity Fraud: Up to 5 years imprisonment.

Misinformation & Fake News: Fines up to Tk. 25 lakh.

# Preventing Cybercrime

**Public Awareness:**  
Education & online safety campaigns.

**Stronger Security Measures:**  
Firewalls, multi-factor authentication.

**Government Initiatives:**  
Monitoring digital threats, blocking harmful content.

**International Cooperation:**  
Working with global agencies for cybersecurity.

# Conclusion & Recommendations



**Cybercrime is growing in Bangladesh – urgent action is needed.**

**Legal frameworks exist but need better enforcement.**

**Education & awareness can prevent many cyber threats.**

**Stronger cybersecurity policies will build trust in digital platforms.**