# Article information:

(DOC) Loopholes and recommendation of ICT Act | romana rima - Academia.edu
<https://www.academia.edu/9743993/Loopholes_and_recommendation_of_ICT_Act>

# Article summary:

1. The article discusses the need for a precise legal framework to combat cybercrimes in Bangladesh and emphasizes the severity of the problem.

2. It highlights the lacings of current laws in Bangladesh and provides recommendations on how to solve this problem.

3. The article also addresses the intersection of the right to freedom of expression online and the protection of personal information in African countries, emphasizing the obligation to protect both rights separately and jointly.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Loopholes and recommendation of ICT Act" discusses the issue of cybercrime in Bangladesh and the need for a legal framework to combat it. The article highlights the severity of the problem and emphasizes the urgent need to limit its impact worldwide.

One potential bias in this article is that it focuses solely on cybercrime in Bangladesh, without considering the global perspective. While it is important to address cybercrime at a national level, it is also crucial to recognize that cybercrime is a global issue that requires international cooperation.

The article claims that without a precise legal framework, it is almost impossible to prevent cyber-attacks and cybercrimes in Bangladesh. However, this claim lacks evidence or examples to support it. It would be beneficial for the author to provide specific cases or studies that demonstrate how a lack of legal framework has hindered efforts to combat cybercrime in Bangladesh.

Additionally, the article mentions the bad impact of internet use but does not provide any specific examples or evidence to support this claim. It would be helpful for the author to include statistics or studies that illustrate the negative consequences of internet use in Bangladesh.

Furthermore, while the article acknowledges the lacings of laws in combating cybercrime, it does not explore potential counterarguments or alternative solutions. It would be valuable for the author to consider different perspectives and present a balanced analysis of possible approaches to addressing cybercrime.

The article also mentions that Bangladesh is not capable of combating cybercrime at present but does not provide sufficient evidence or explanation for this claim. It would be beneficial for the author to include data or examples that illustrate why Bangladesh faces challenges in combating cybercrime.

Moreover, there are instances where promotional content can be observed in this article. For example, when discussing the government's agenda of making Digital Bangladesh and offering online services, there is no critical analysis or consideration given to potential risks or drawbacks associated with these initiatives.

Overall, while this article raises important points about the need for a legal framework to combat cybercrime in Bangladesh, it lacks sufficient evidence, explores limited perspectives, and contains promotional content. A more balanced and comprehensive analysis would strengthen the arguments presented in the article.

# Topics for further research:

* Global perspective on cybercrime and legal frameworks
* Examples of countries with effective legal frameworks to combat cybercrime
* Impact of cybercrime on a global scale
* Studies on the negative consequences of internet use
* Alternative solutions to combating cybercrime
* Challenges faced by countries in combating cybercrime

# Report location:

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