

Corey Stokes

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Diwakar Yalpi

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Introduction

The article "Crimes of Human Organ Trafficking and Their Relation to Human Trafficking Crimes and Administrative Control in Saudi Law" by Dr. Shady Mohamed Arafa Hegazy (2023) analyzes how Saudi law treats the serious crime of human organ trafficking. The author elucidates how this issue is related to human trafficking and the role administrative law and government systems play in controlling this phenomenon. The article pertains to social science because it addresses how the law, justice, and social order are used to protect citizens against harm. It also touches on how the law must balance punishment and mercy as well as justice for victims of trafficking.

Relation to Social Science Principles

This topic is connected to social sciences since it encompasses human behavior, power, and social institutions. The study shows that crime often results from more deep-seated social problems like poverty, inequality, and deprivation of opportunities. Hegazy's study is a reflection of the fact that laws are not rules—they are values and morals of society. Through learning about Saudi Arabia's legal practice, the article demonstrates how governments are able to utilize social control to safeguard individuals and foster justice. It also corroborates the perception that crime can be resolved through knowledge of both the social causes and the mechanisms which enable it to persist.

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Research Focus and Methods

The author's primary question is how organ trafficking is connected with human trafficking within Saudi law and how control administered by authorities can avert it. Hegazy believes that a well-functioning administrative mechanism and proper legislation can curb crimes of trafficking. The article adopts a qualitative legal research method, i.e., the writer reads written law, court judgments, and international agreements. Instead of using surveys or figures, he compares how Saudi laws define trafficking and the penalties they have. He also compares Saudi Arabian laws with international standards to show where they can be made better.

Findings and Discussion

Hegazy's observation shows that Saudi laws against organ and human trafficking already exist, but some areas need to be focused on more. The laws are primarily focused on punishing the traffickers, but the prevention and protection administrative systems for the victims are yet to emerge. Modernizing the laws, intensifying enforcement, and increasing inter-agency coordination are the suggestions made by the article. It also emphasizes that victims of organ trafficking are commonly poor citizens or marginalized group members who have no protective safeguards. It is thus critical to maintain more powerful administrative systems to secure vulnerable citizens and prevent future transgressions.

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Conclusion

Dr. Hegazy's article educates readers about the connection between law, ethics, and human rights and social justice. His article demonstrates that real progress is a result of enforcing the law and protecting individuals most at risk of exploitation. The article informs that organ trafficking is not only a matter of law but also of society that wrongfully affects the poor and vulnerable. In unifying law reform with compassion, Hegazy's message reminds society that justice should extend to everyone, especially those who are unable to defend themselves.

References

Hegazy, S. M. A. (2023). *Crimes of Human Organ Trafficking and Their Relation to Human Trafficking Crimes and Administrative Control in Saudi Law*. *International Journal of Cyber Criminology*. Retrieved from <https://www.cybercrimejournal.com/>

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