**Article Review 1: Indonesian Cybercrime**

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CYSE 201S: Cybersecurity and the Social Sciences

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October 2, 2024

**Introduction**

Cybercrime is increasingly becoming a problem throughout the world with the advancements in technology (Imran, 2023, p. 223). This article talks about a study of strategies in Indonesia that will oppose cybercrime in the country (Imran, 2023, p. 223). This review of the article will describe its relationship to social science principles, analyze research questions and the hypothesis, research methods, data collected, conceptualize concepts learned in the course, and describe challenges, concerns, and contributions of marginalized groups and overall societal contributions.

**Social Science Principles**

 This article has many relationships to the principles of social science. First, relativism comes into play with Indonesia and it’s growing digital economy (Imran, 2023, p. 223). This growing economy introduces more illegal activities, with the Indonesian government and lawmakers having to create a new legal framework (Imran, 2023, p. 223-224). Second, this article shows objectivity, by providing recommendations for policy and practice using evidence from various sources, such as books, journal articles, and online websites, like JSTOR (Imran, 2023, p. 227) Third, the article shows determinism by explaining various issues that could cause the rise of cybercrime in Indonesia (Imran, 2023, p. 224). The country itself faces many issues with cyberbullying, online harassment, and dissemination of harmful content (Imran, 2023, p. 224). These actions online may have led to greater awareness in issues such as cyber exploitation, harassment, and defamation within the country (Imran, 2023, p. 224).

**Research Question and Hypotheses**

 This article describes the ever-growing problem of cybercrime within the nation of Indonesia (Imran, 2023, p. 223). With cybercrime increasing, the author wants to get to the problem of how to fight cybercrime in Indonesia (Imran, 2023, p. 223). This involves analyzing various laws in Indonesia and ways to fight cyber threats throughout the nation, by bringing awareness to multiple issues that could be causing the problem, both inside and outside the nation (Imran, 2023, p. 223-224).

**Research Methods**

 Research methods used a normative qualitative approach using law-based sources in ethics, values, and frameworks (Imran, 2023, p. 227). Primary sources include laws, regulations, and court cases that occurred in Indonesia (Imran, 2023, p. 227). These sources became a foundation for understanding the legal system and fighting cybercrime (Imran, 2023, p. 227). Secondary sources were also used (Imran, 2023, p. 227). These include books, journal articles, literature reviews, and online platforms like JSTOR and West Law, to name a few (Imran, 2023, p. 227). The secondary sources add additional context to data and help provide a greater context overall (Imran, 2023, p. 227). These sources were analyzed for similar cybercrime prevention trends, which provided a better understanding of Indonesian practices to manage cyber threats (Imran, 2023, p. 227).

**Data Analysis**

 Data from this article consists of an analysis of various laws (Imran, 2023, p. 227). These consist of articles from the UUITE, or Law on Electronic and Information Transactions, KUHP articles, and various other Indonesia articles related to cybercrime (Imran, 2023, p. 227-229). These articles discuss various topics, such as criminal investigation in relation to cybercrime, card related issues, website or program hacking, fraudulent activities of promoting and selling inventory, unauthorized data access, and many others (Imran, 2023, p. 227-229).

**Concepts**

 Many different methods are used to conduct research in cybersecurity. One method particularly used as a research method in this article would be considered archival research, based on the provided laws in the given article. Archival research can be easily accessible, but there might be missing data or ethical issues surrounding the sources used.

 As mentioned in an earlier lecture, social science consists of many disciplines. One of these disciplines is criminology. A lot of the study talks about laws and ways to combat cybercrime in relation to Indonesia, hopefully using some of the sources from this article to expand the world’s understanding of cybercrime and use it to find new research opportunities (Imran, 2023, p. 231).

 Human factors play a role in how psychology and cybersecurity are connected, with victim precipitation being a focus in this article. Account theft is one issue mentioned in the article (Imran, 2023, p. 229). Many users contribute to their own victimization by having simple passwords and forgetting to log out of their accounts (Imran, 2023, p. 229). The article then goes on to give some measures in preventing this victimization in the future, such as implementing a harder password to guess, one with different letters, numbers, and systems (Imran, 2023, p. 229).

 When talking about different types of cyber threats, there are reasons as to why someone might commit an act of cybercrime, usually shown in different psychological theories. The study mentions attacks, such as phishing and ransomware, and what individuals might get out of these attacks (Imran, 2023, p. 225). This goes back to the Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory where individuals that are goal-driven and have a high reward interest are more likely to commit cybercrime or be involved in it at least.

**Challenges, Concerns, and Contributions**

This article mentions some concerns, not for any marginalized group, but based on the fact that this article is narrowed into an Indonesian perspective (Imran, 2023, p. 231). Laws can vary throughout the world. Other nations might have different laws and must find workarounds in order to solve their own issues or conduct their own research based on that nation’s laws.

While this article has potential for future research, it mentions a lot about Indonesian laws throughout it, with a focused research method, rather than a variety of different methods (Imran, 2023, p. 231). It focuses more on law rather than influential factors of technology (Imran, 2023, p. 231). While the research methods for this paper are narrowed, just like the context of the paper, researchers who choose to expand on this can conduct interviews to add another perspective to the topic (Imran, 2023, p. 231).

**Societal Contributions**

While the limitations can hold this paper back, it still holds an opportunity for those who want to expand research later on (Imran, 2023, p. 231). It’s a good starter, especially for Indonesian researchers. This research could open up new opportunities for research in Indonesia, by using other research methods and being able to go over advancements in technology, business practices, and culture in order to see how laws may be affected in the future (Imran, 2023, p. 231). This information can also be used to compare other nations in how they fight cybercrime and ways to improve a nation’s security posture, which can contribute many effective strategies in fighting global cybercrime and possible prevention (Imran, 2023, p. 231).

**Conclusion**

 This article provides a lot of information about laws in Indonesia and how they fight cybercrime based on those laws. The information within the article relates to social science principles, such as relativism, objectivity, and determinism. It has a straightforward hypothesis, with a simple method of research that involves analyzing Indonesian laws. This article goes over various social science concepts learned in CYSE 201S, Cybersecurity and the Social Sciences. It provides some good practices, with a chance for researchers to expand on these laws as the cyber world continues to evolve.

**Works Cited**

Imran, M. F. (2023). Preventing and combating cybercrime in Indonesia. *International Journal of Cyber Criminology*, *17*(1), 223-235. <https://cybercrimejournal.com/menuscript/index.php/cybercrimejournal/article/view/225/87>