Article 1 Review

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Introduction

In the digital landscape cybercrimes pose significant challenges particularly in developing regions like Asia and Iraq. These articles delve into the complexities surrounding cybercrime legislation and governance in these regions stressing the need for effective enforcement and awareness efforts.

Topic Relevance to Social Sciences

The topic intersects with various principles of the social sciences, including sociology, criminology, and political science. Understanding the legislative frameworks and government structures related to cybercrimes it is essential to understand the insights into societal norms, power dynamics, and policy implementation processes.

Research Questions or Hypotheses

The studies aim to explore the alignment of cybercrime legislation with international conventions, the enforcement challenges faced by developing countries, and the impact of legal frameworks on business operations and societal safety.

Research Methodology

These articles mainly use a literature review approach, drawing insights from multiple studies to analyze the state of cybercrime legislation and governance. It displays findings from a lot of sources to provide an overview of the cybersecurity struggle in Iraq.

Types of Data and Analysis

The data sources include academic research papers, legal documents, and empirical studies examining cybercrime legislation and its implications. The analysis involves looking into information to identify patterns, challenges, and potential solutions in addressing cybercrimes in nations like Iraq.

Relation to Social Science Concepts

Concepts like governance, power dynamics, legal frameworks, and societal norms are essential to understanding the complexities of cybercrime legislation. The insights from social sciences are used to inform discussions on policy formulation, law enforcement strategies, and societal responses to cyber threats.

Marginalized Groups and Challenges

The articles highlight the challenges faced by marginalized groups like women in Iraq, such as lack of access to legal protection, limited awareness about cyber threats, and disparities in digital literacy. These marginalized groups often bear the brunt of cybercrimes due to systemic inequalities and inadequate legal safeguards.

Overall Contributions to Society

The studies contribute to society by raising awareness about the gaps in cybercrime legislation and government awareness particularly in developing regions. They underscore the importance of international collaboration, policy reforms, and capacity-building initiatives to address cyber threats effectively.

Conclusion

In conclusion, these articles provide insights into the complexities surrounding cybercrime legislation and governance in developing regions. By analyzing existing frameworks and challenges, it offers recommendations for enhancing legal protections like better legislation and strengthening enforcement mechanisms to safeguard individuals and businesses from cyber threats.

References

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