# Article information:

Issues Concerning Cybercrime In Pakistan Information Technology Essay
<https://www.ukessays.com/essays/information-technology/issues-concerning-cybercrime-in-pakistan-information-technology-essay.php>

# Article summary:

1. Cybersecurity is crucial for the social and economic development of Pakistan.

2. Cybercrime in Pakistan includes financial crimes, cyber pornography, identity theft, and more.

3. The government has implemented laws and initiatives to address cybercrime, including the Electronic Transaction Ordinance and the Electronic Crime Act.

# 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 "Issues Concerning Cybercrime in Pakistan" provides an overview of cybercrime and its impact on Pakistan. The article highlights the importance of cybersecurity in a networked economy and the need for each country, business, and citizen to practice security measures. However, the article lacks depth in its analysis of cybercrime issues in Pakistan.

The article briefly touches upon the history of cybercrime and differentiates it from conventional crime. It then lists various types of cybercrimes such as financial crimes, cyber pornography, identity theft, intellectual property crimes, email spoofing, forgery, cyber defamation, cyber stalking, unauthorized access to computer systems, virus/worm attacks, Trojan attacks, internet time theft, web jacking and theft/damaging of computer systems. While this list is comprehensive, the article does not provide any evidence or statistics to support these claims.

The article also identifies three kinds of targets for cybercrime in Pakistan: individual property; organizations; and social crimes. However, it fails to explore why these targets are vulnerable or what measures can be taken to protect them.

The article mentions that Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad have over 90% of internet users in Pakistan but does not explain why this is significant or how it affects cybersecurity in other parts of the country. Additionally, while the Electronic Transaction Ordinance 2002 is mentioned as a landmark decision for IT development in Pakistan with great economic impact and increased e-transactions among small and medium businesses enterprises due to reduced transaction costs through electronic media; there is no discussion on how effective this ordinance has been or if there have been any challenges faced during its implementation.

Furthermore, while the Electronic Crime Act 2004 is mentioned as addressing various forms of cybercrimes such as criminal access/data access/damage/fraud/forgery/misuse/malicious code/cyberstalking/spamming/spoofing/unauthorized interception/cyber terrorism/waging cyber war/enhanced punishment for offenses involving sensitive electronic systems/attempt and aiding or abetting, there is no discussion on how effective this act has been in reducing cybercrime in Pakistan.

Overall, the article lacks depth and analysis of the issues concerning cybercrime in Pakistan. It provides a list of types of cybercrimes and targets but does not provide any evidence or statistics to support these claims. The article also fails to explore why certain targets are vulnerable or what measures can be taken to protect them. Additionally, while the Electronic Transaction Ordinance 2002 and Electronic Crime Act 2004 are mentioned as landmark decisions for IT development in Pakistan, there is no discussion on their effectiveness or challenges faced during implementation.

# Topics for further research:

* Cybercrime statistics in Pakistan
* Vulnerabilities in Pakistan's cybersecurity infrastructure
* Best practices for protecting against cybercrime in Pakistan
* Challenges faced during the implementation of the Electronic Transaction Ordinance 2002
* Effectiveness of the Electronic Crime Act 2004 in reducing cybercrime in Pakistan
* Cybersecurity initiatives and policies in Pakistan

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/651bd94038629a4ff0da9f417dde071c>