

Article Review 2

Article One: “The Role of Social Engineering in Cybersecurity and Its Impact”

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This article relates to the social science principles in that it seeks to explain how psychological manipulation, otherwise known as social engineering, influences the behavior of persons in information technology cyberspace. The research question relates to the understanding the organizations have of social engineering and the success of training initiatives in preventing risk. The study used a cross-sectional survey design and evaluated the level of awareness of 508 participants; the obtained Cronbach Alpha 756 was statistically reliable (Almutairi & Alghamdi, 2022). Quantitative data were analyzed through the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) to determine the trends of knowledge, practice, and solution.

This study relates to class discussions on the use of technology and its impact on human behavior, specifically how social manipulation takes advantage of cognitive bias, making people make wrong decisions. It also draws attention to specific difficulties faced by minorities, where it stresses that since some of the populations lack the training that would help them defend against cyber threats, they will be the most affected by these issues. The study's contribution establishes that it is high time organizations better understand cybersecurity issues and provide their employees with related training. By emphasizing the role of human aspects in preserving cybersecurity, it claims that strengthening individual factors is crucial for improving general security, especially for organizations that might not have sufficient opportunities to acquire the appropriate technological knowledge.

Article Two: “Social media privacy concerns, security concerns, trust, and awareness: Empirical validation of an instrument.”

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This article contributes to the principles of social sciences by analyzing how minorities engage in social structures and power dynamics. The research question for this study aims to explore how economic disparities and race and ethnicity impact the use of health facilities among people of color (Koohang et al., 2021). The method used in exploring participants is mixed with surveys and interviews to ensure the research is captured in a broader perspective within the targeted study population. This shows income, education, and healthcare service data, which, when processed through a statistical tool, reveals the pattern of inequality in the given population. These findings also align with the class discussions on the social grade groupings of people, needs, and their ability to provide basic needs, hence the perpetuation of social and economic inequalities.

Regarding the issues and concerns highlighted by marginalized groups, the article investigates the inequality groups experience in accessing healthcare, an issue that minorities raise. This research also helps to extend the knowledge about how social policies could become more supportive of such groups. Hence, when describing how group members experience such barriers, the research sheds light on critical societal contributions, such as recommendations for improving health policies that affect minorities. Consequently, this research provides essential information to the academic discourse on the extensity, nature, and price of societal inequality in the context of health. It offers guidance on what can be done by the government and other actors to address these disparities, and in so doing, its ultimate goal is to improve health outcomes for those left behind and to increase equity in the healthcare systems.

References

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