

CYSE 201: Article Review #1

Digital Human Rights in Jordanian Legislation and International Agreement

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Introduction

In the constant changing digital age, the protection of human rights within online environments has become an increasingly controversial topic. The issue of digital human rights is closely linked to the principles of social sciences, particularly in correlation to the fields of law, sociology, and political science. *Digital Human Rights in Jordanian Legislation and International Agreement* examines the impact of digital technology on foundational human rights, emphasizing the legal and ethical frameworks required to ensure privacy, freedom of expression, and equal access to digital services. Furthermore, the study explores how national and international laws influence digital rights as well as how governments and organizations safeguard online platforms. Digital inclusion and exclusion play a critical role in shaping social structures, governance, and public discourse, making this an essential subject within the social sciences.

Addressing Individual Digital Rights

To address the question of the forms of digital rights that individuals seek to obtain, the research covers several objectives. Throughout the article there was an analysis of the legal basis for digital human rights in Jordan and an assessment of regulatory challenges. The study considers that digital rights are fundamental human rights that require recognition and protection at both governmental and international magnitude. Moreover, it investigates the ongoing climate between safeguarding digital rights and maintaining national security and public order, a challenge encountered by nations all over navigating the complexities of the digital world. To explore these issues, the study utilizes a legal research approach focusing on the analysis of international treaties, national laws, and legal documents. By utilizing this methodology, a

comprehensive inspection of the evolving legal landscape concerning digital human rights and the mechanisms used to enforce them is provided.

Research Methods Utilized

Digital Human Rights in Jordanian Legislation and International Agreement relies heavily on content analysis of international agreements and national laws with concentrations including privacy, freedom of expression, and internet access emerge as focal points. The research in the article employs a legal qualitative methodology, with an emphasis on analyzing digital human rights in Jordanian legislation and international agreements. The study navigates a philosophy with an inductive approach, as it explores emerging themes and constructs conclusions based on observed patterns rather than testing predefined hypotheses. A descriptive and analytical approach is used to interpret and evaluate legal texts, international treaties, and national laws relevant to digital rights.

Data and Analysis

The types of data utilized in the study include legal texts, international treaties, national legislation, and scholarly sources. The data is analyzed using content analysis, where legal documents are periodically examined to extract themes related to digital rights. The analysis is grouped into categories that explore the legal foundations, characteristics, and international recognition of digital rights, as well as national legislation supporting these rights. Limitations and restrictions imposed on digital rights for reasons such as national security and cybercrime mitigation is relevant in the excerpt. Through this detailed analysis, the research associate trends, gaps, and challenges in the protection and enforcement of digital human rights. By comparing legislative approaches, the study offers insights into the effectiveness of current digital rights protections and highlights areas requiring further development.

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This research also connects to broader themes in digital ethics, cybersecurity, and international law, which are frequently acknowledged in academic discussions. Concepts such as data privacy, government surveillance, and the balance between security and personal freedoms are central to both this study and related coursework. The discussion of digital literacy and access inequalities aligns with social justice perspectives in technology-related studies. The legal frameworks examined in the article also correspond with key topics in international human rights law, governance, and policy, reinforcing the importance of legal protections in the digital space.

Society's Impact

Beyond conceptual discussions, the study emphasizes how groups are unfairly impacted by digital exclusion, surveillance, and data exploitation. Restricted internet access, censorship, and digital illiteracy are barriers that create significant disadvantages for underrepresented communities. Women, adolescents, minorities, and citizens living under authoritarian governments often encounter greater risks of privacy violations, online harassment, and restrictions on free expression. Additionally, the study raises concerns about how major technology corporations and governments exploit personal data, amplify the inequalities experienced by vulnerable populations. Addressing these disparities is essential to ensuring that digital rights are upheld for all individuals, regardless of their social or economic status.

Conclusion

Ultimately, this study contributes to raising awareness of digital human rights and the necessity of legal protections. By analyzing Jordanian and international laws, it helps policymakers recognize the importance of developing strong legal frameworks for digital privacy, security, and access. Additionally, it highlights how digital rights connect with human

freedoms, emphasizing the need for global cooperation in ensuring the protection of these rights. This research serves as a valuable foundation for future studies on digital ethics, cybersecurity laws, and the societal impacts of digital policies, further advancing efforts to safeguard human rights in the digital age.

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