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# The Impact of Digital Media on Young People in Addressing the Recruitment and Exploitation of Children

Omar Saddam Fadhil<sup>1</sup>, Ayman Mohamed Abd Al Hay Al-Batoush<sup>2</sup>, Malak Haki Asmaeel Al-Rawi<sup>3</sup> & Sufian Tawfiq Bani amer<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Aliraqia University, <sup>2</sup>Al-Zaytoonah University of Jordan, <sup>3</sup>Al-ALBayan Private University, & <sup>4</sup> Al-Yarmouk University

Correspondence: [omar.s.fadhil@aliraqia.edu.iq](mailto:omar.s.fadhil@aliraqia.edu.iq)

## Abstract

*The recruitment and exploitation of children pose significant threats to the family, society, and the state, contributing to social instability and the erosion of foundational values. This study explores the constitutional and legal frameworks that protect children in Jordan from such practices, emphasizing the causes rooted in economic and social vulnerabilities. The Protection from Domestic Violence Law of 2008 and related legislation serve as cornerstones in addressing child exploitation. Jordanian authorities have adopted a multi-pronged approach involving the development of protective legislation, enhancement of institutional procedures, capacity building for professionals working with children, and the implementation of collaborative projects by governmental and non-governmental organizations. These efforts aim to reduce the prevalence of child exploitation and mitigate its long-term effects. The findings highlight the importance of legal, institutional, and community-based interventions in safeguarding children from recruitment and exploitation in the digital age.*

**Keywords:** *child exploitation, family, society, social development, legal protection, Jordan, digital media*

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## Introduction

The phenomenon of child recruitment and exploitation poses a serious threat to the stability of families, the cohesion of society, and the moral fabric of the nation. Rooted in complex socio-economic, cultural, and legal factors, the exploitation of children has expanded rapidly in both scope and scale, increasingly affecting vulnerable populations across the globe. In the context of Jordan, this issue intersects with religious teachings, constitutional principles, and evolving legal frameworks that emphasize the child's dignity, protection, and development.

Islamic Law has long recognized the significance of childhood as a critical phase in human development. As reflected in the Qur'anic verse, *"And when the children among you reach puberty, let them ask permission as those before them asked permission"* (Surah An-Nur, 24:59), and the Hadith, *"Indeed, Allah is kind and loves kindness and gives for kindness what He does not give for harshness..."* (Muslim), kindness, care, and respect are central to child upbringing. Fourteen centuries before the formulation of modern human rights charters, Islam had already articulated a comprehensive framework for the protection and rights of children, starting from their conception through their upbringing and education. In alignment with these religious foundations, the Jordanian state has also taken significant legal and institutional steps to protect children. The establishment of the Juvenile Police Department in 2011 and the implementation of Juvenile Law No. 32 of 2014 reflect the government's commitment to upholding child welfare through a reformative and participatory approach. These efforts are further reinforced by royal directives highlighting the need to prioritize childhood and women's welfare through dedicated programs and protective legislation.

Despite these advancements, child recruitment and exploitation remain pressing issues, exacerbated by factors such as family disintegration, poverty, domestic violence, and exposure to harmful content, including through digital media. The implications of these phenomena extend beyond the individual child to affect broader societal well-being, law enforcement systems, and educational institutions. The present study addresses the constitutional and legal protections available to combat the recruitment and exploitation of children in Jordan. It views this phenomenon as a social issue that challenges existing legal and ethical norms and conflicts with international and domestic commitments to uphold children's rights.

Several core questions guide this research: What are the underlying causes of the recruitment and exploitation of children? How does recruitment and exploitation impact children's behavioral development? Do constitutional and legal guarantees effectively prevent child exploitation and recruitment? What is the impact of legal

measures on protecting, rehabilitating, and guiding children? To address these questions, the study aims to identify the causes of child recruitment and exploitation, examine their behavioral impact on children, evaluate the effectiveness of legal and constitutional protections, and assess the role of institutional interventions in the care and rehabilitation of children.

The significance of this study is both theoretical and practical. Theoretically, it contributes to academic discourse by exploring the intersection of Islamic teachings, legal frameworks, and constitutional mandates in protecting children's rights. It also deepens understanding of the behavioral consequences of exploitation and highlights the vital role of juvenile centers as institutions of care and reform. Practically, the study offers valuable insights for policymakers, juvenile care professionals, educators, and community leaders by informing the development of targeted intervention programs and legal reforms. These findings aim to assist in creating more effective protective strategies, enhancing family awareness, and promoting child welfare across various sectors in Jordanian society.

## **Study Problem**

The study problem represented in studying the constitutional and legal protection in confronting the recruitment and exploitation of children and studying it as a social phenomenon that can be treated, as the phenomenon of child exploitation conflicts with constitutional texts and legal legislation that are concerned with protecting and caring for humans, and conflicts with the rights of the child stipulated in the constitution, legal legislation, treaties and international agreements, and identifying the function of social upbringing in our modern societies, specifically in our Jordanian society, and the recruitment and exploitation of children is a social phenomenon that many societies suffer from, and identifying the legal measures taken to prevent the recruitment and exploitation of children by the Jordanian government.

## **Study Questions**

1. What is the impact of the recruitment and exploitation of children on the deviation of their behavior?
2. Do constitutional and legal guarantees prevent the exploitation and recruitment of children?
3. What is the impact of the legal measures taken to protect, care for, rehabilitate, and modify children's behavior?

## Study Objectives

This study aims to achieve the following:

1. Identify the reasons for recruiting and exploiting children
2. Identify the impact of recruiting and exploiting children on their behavioral deviations
3. Identify the constitutional and legal guarantees that prevent the exploitation and recruitment of children
4. Identify the impact of legal measures taken to protect, care for, rehabilitate, and modify children's behavior

## Importance of the Study

### *Theoretical importance*

The importance of the study stems from the importance of the target group, which is exploited children, whose numbers are increasing day by day, as they are exposed to many problems, so care and protection must be provided to them by juvenile centers.

Theoretical importance also stems from the importance of the information added in the research, in addition to the importance of the concepts that will be used in this study, which leads to increased interest of researchers in the concept of recruiting and exploiting children, and the extent of their impact on the deviance of children's behavior.

In addition, the importance of the role of juvenile centers through what they provide in terms of protection, care, reform, and rehabilitation within their departments spread throughout the Kingdom.

### *Practical Importance*

The practical importance stems from its contribution to the preparation of plans and programs that specialists in juvenile centers must implement by focusing on a new mechanism for dealing with and caring for juveniles, in addition to providing awareness and guidance programs for the family against behavioral deviation resulting from juvenile recruitment and exploitation of children.

## Study Methodology

Descriptive approach: Relying on the study of the descriptive approach based on many sources and information in addressing the theoretical framework of the study

to the primary sources, which are represented in the relevant Arabic books and references, and to the articles, research, and previous studies that addressed the subject of the study.

## **Discussion**

### *There are Reasons Related to the Child's Personality*

A child who suffers from an increasing sense of frustration, low self-confidence, inability to solve problems, emotional and psychological disturbance, and weak response to societal values and standards is more vulnerable to exploitation by others. Secondly, family reasons.

A child who grows up in a family that suffers from disintegration and continuous quarrels is exposed to exploitation, as the improper family upbringing methods practiced by parents (excessive cruelty - excessive pampering - neglect) harm children, in their exploitation by others, and the style of domination and severity has negative repercussions on the child's psychological health, as this style leads in most cases to the growth of feelings of fear and anxiety, and the creation of a strict conscience (Al-Khatib et al., 2003), (Abdul-Mut'i, 2004) and the growth of their hostile feelings towards parental authority, and perhaps generalizing it to all other similar manifestations of authority in society, as well as the economic pressures that the family suffers from play a role in providing an environment in which child exploitation grows. (Al-Khatib et al., 2003).

The style of rejecting and neglecting the child has negative repercussions on his physical and psychological health, as neglecting the child may prevent the satisfaction of his basic physiological and psychological needs, It makes him feel anxious, frustrated and psychologically lonely, in addition to hatred and resentment towards his parents, and the desire to take revenge on them, and thus develop feelings of hostility towards others: (Abdul-Mut'i, 2004) Physical beating in all its forms, confinement in dark rooms, employing children in work that is not compatible with their mental and physical abilities, neglecting children's education, neglecting medical care, and lack of emotional attention, meaning depriving the child of love and tenderness, and psychological abuse, meaning: threats, mockery, insults, interruptions when speaking, or hurtful speech, as the environment has a strong influence on the culture and social structure in society and the geographical environment, a definite influence on the child's activity and leads to his exploitation (Hamdan, 2006).

### *Reasons Due to the School Environment*

The reasons due to the school environment are the absence of a good role model, the absence of guidance and counseling by teachers, the practice of continuous blame by teachers, weak school regulations, insufficient school activities, and the increase in the density of classrooms. The phenomenon of school violence affects most educational institutions because it is linked, in the view of many researchers, to several factors. The phenomenon of student violence in secondary schools is a complex phenomenon that cannot be attributed to a single factor. A group of factors participates in the occurrence of this phenomenon within the school community, including the personal factors related to the personal aspects of students, and the environmental factors related to the community surrounding students, whether inside or outside the school. Among the most important motives for violent behavior are those due to the family. The family is the first social unit where the child grows up and deals with its members. It is the social embrace, and man's human nature grows. Psychological studies have confirmed that the character of any child is formed by the family in which he grows up first, and that his dealings with himself, his work, and society depend on the relatively stable character that is formed in his life environment in the family. The effect of family upbringing on the child's personality is not limited to his childhood and life as a child, but its impact extends to his life as a student or as a boy at school (Al-Qaraleh, 2010, pp. 24-25).

#### *Reasons Related to the Nature of Society*

The weakness of social control and the lack of firmness in implementing community legislation and laws, the spread of indifferent behaviors and violent films, are all reasons behind the phenomenon of child exploitation.

The nature of patriarchal and authoritarian society also allows violence by the older brother or the teacher, as it is permissible and considered within the framework of sound social standards. (Abu Mughli, 2013).

#### *The Legal Legislation that Concerns Children from Exploitation and Recruitment*

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has shown interest in children's issues and providing care and protection for them for a long time, as the first juvenile law was issued in 1954. Successive amendments were made to this law, including Law No. (24) of (1968) and its amendments, and finally, Law No. (32) of (2014).

The Public Security Directorate provided the best security, reform, and humanitarian services per national legislation and international standards. It took the initiative to establish a specialized department for juvenile police at the beginning of 2011. It began its work at the beginning of 2012 to achieve excellence in dealing with

juvenile delinquents (children), until the issuance of the Juvenile Law No. (32) of 2014, which required the establishment of a specialized police department concerned with children/juvenile affairs in accordance with the values of respect for human dignity, justice, transparency and integrity, and relies on scientific specialization and scientific skill in performing its duties and works according to a specialized, integrated, interconnected participatory approach with the relevant institutions, believing in the principles of reformatory justice, transformation and community participation.

#### *Legal and International Protection for Juveniles and Vulnerable Groups*

The existence of detention centers for juvenile delinquents and the separation of juveniles from adults achieves the application of international standards for their treatment and informs parents, guardians and those responsible for caring for children of the series of procedures that must be taken, taking into consideration that the best place for a child to receive care and safety is status with his parents and family members, and taking into account the best interests of the juvenile in all procedures.

Dispute settlement is an attempt to solve the dispute between the complainant and the defendant, and it is the exclusive jurisdiction of the Juvenile Police, without any other public security departments, pursuant to Article 13 of Juvenile Law No. 32 of 2014 and aims to avoid litigation procedures for the juvenile as much as possible.

#### *Article (13/A) of the Jordanian Juvenile Law states*

(The Juvenile Police shall settle disputes in violations and misdemeanors whose penalty does not exceed two years, with the parties' consent to the dispute to the settlement, one of the crimes whose consideration depends on the injured party's complaint.)

The child is exposed to committing a crime, and many factors may lead him to commit the crime. He must take measures that guarantee him legal guarantees, considering all the guarantees guaranteed to him by the laws within the limits of what is known in penal legitimacy (Al-Batoush, 2017).

The measures and procedures taken must respond to crime and within the requirements of public interest and social security, without violating other values of society, including human values and the necessity of preserving human rights and not violating them. The Jordanian Constitution and penal and procedural laws have included many basic guarantees that provide litigants with appropriate conditions to avoid violence and exaggeration and to balance the merits of the crime and the consequences of human rights.

*Penal Code:* The Jordanian Penal Code stipulates the imposition of appropriate penalties on those who assault juveniles and guarantees their dignity, respect, and the provision of the necessary rights for them and a decent life.

Legal protection for juvenile delinquents is provided in the laws regulating life in the state, including the Juvenile Law (Al-Qatraneh, 2008).

*Protection from Domestic Violence Act of 2008*

Article 6 stipulates the formation of family committees and comrades to make efforts to reconcile family members in crimes that occur between them. Article 7 of the same Law prioritizes these committees before taking any measures. The injured party is referred to these committees in the first stage before referring the case to court. If an agreement is reached, the prosecution of the accused is stopped according to the provisions of the law. Article 11 of the same Law gave the Director of the Family Protection Department some measures, including the accused's pledge not to harass the injured family member (Al-Batoush, 2017, p. 120).

The objectives that focus on caring for juveniles, their rights, and taking care of them are focused on strategic objectives to achieve them, which are shown as follows:

- Considering the rights of juveniles and dealing with them in the context of respecting human dignity
- Activating areas of alternative solutions and within the limits permitted by law in dealing with simple cases committed by juveniles (dispute settlement)
- Partnering with relevant governmental and non-governmental institutions concerned with dealing with juvenile cases to achieve the best interests of the juvenile
- Consolidating the institutional participatory approach with local community institutions

*Increasing general awareness of the community about the problem of juvenile delinquency, and gaining local support for the administration's message*

The core values of child protection and care are represented in the rule of law: efficiency, excellence, integrity, transparency, loyalty, belonging, working in a team spirit, confidentiality and secrecy, respect for human rights and respect for the child's best interest.

*The Specific Jurisdiction of the Juvenile Police Department to Protect Children from Exploitation*

*In the legal field*



The Juvenile Police Department is responsible for examining all cases committed by juveniles in accordance with Juvenile Law No. (32) of 2014, and cases specified in a special law are excluded from the specific jurisdiction and are dealt with by special departments, provided that a delegate from the Juvenile Police (behavior monitor and case officer) is called upon during the investigation of the juvenile to ensure the guarantees for juveniles in accordance with applicable laws and the integrity of procedures based on criminal principles.

*In the preventive field*

The Juvenile Police Department is responsible for the necessary preventive measures to reduce juvenile delinquency (children) to achieve the concept of restorative justice, including:

- School dropout, in cooperation with the competent authorities
- Loitering in front of schools and youth gatherings that lead to disturbing public comfort
- Visiting cafes and entertainment venues that laws stipulate are prohibited
- Participating in legal committees prepared to combat begging and child labor and providing the department with statistics.
- Awareness campaigns in schools, universities, and civil society institutions

*In the field of dispute settlement*

Article (13) of Juvenile Law No. (32) of (2014) stipulates

- The Juvenile Police Department shall settle disputes in violations and misdemeanors, subject to the following conditions.
- According to the Jordanian Penal Code, the penalty for a misdemeanor or violation shall not exceed two years.
- The settlement shall be in cases whose consideration depends on the injured party's complaint.
- The parties to the dispute agree to the settlement

*Other requirements for subject matter jurisdiction*

Providing the Juvenile Police Department with all security agencies in the event of the arrest of any juvenile.

According to Article 12 of the Juvenile Law, the guardian can submit a complaint to the Juvenile Police or the nearest security center.

Addressing the Ministry of Social Development to secure delegates (behavior monitors) for the purpose of working with security centers or securing an effective shift in the jurisdiction of each police directorate and on call around the clock until the

geographical expansion of the Juvenile Police Department is achieved and taking into account the guarantees of juveniles in accordance with the applicable laws and the integrity of procedures based on criminal principles.

Holding specialized courses in the field of juvenile justice through the Juvenile Police Department for the administration staff, public security, and work partners

The existence of a Juvenile Police Department specialized in dealing with juvenile delinquents constitutes a legal guarantee for this category and leads to care and attention for them by caring for them, reforming them, and guiding them to the right and sound path, as no child may be deprived of their freedom illegally. The juveniles should not be arrested except in accordance with the law. These guarantees lead to preserving the application of human rights standards. Juveniles benefit from human rights guarantees at all stages, considering the principles of confidentiality and privacy when dealing with juveniles and their health, psychological, and physiological status.

Applying the law requires the presence of judicial police officers to ensure that juveniles are treated in a manner that considers their young age and from a humane perspective, as well as in a manner that considers the juvenile's personality and the goal of their reform.

Listen to the juvenile delinquent's statements with interest, take his statements seriously, give him the necessary care, and analyze and evaluate all his statements, actions, and behaviors consistent with his awareness and young age. The juvenile must not be subjected to physical punishment, and it is not permissible to threaten, frighten, or force him to confess to something specific or deceive him.

### ***Constitutional Guarantees for the Protection of Children in Jordanian Legislation and International Charters and Agreements***

The Jordanian constitution is the highest and supreme law and the state's first reference and highest law. It is the guarantor of the care of children and their protection from exploitation, stipulates their rights towards the family and society, and guarantees them social care and attention from the various state institutions.

Most constitutions of the world's countries today, if not all, include provisions related to respect for fundamental human rights in various fields. This protection was enshrined at the international level after World War II by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights issued by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, in addition to the two international covenants of 1966 (the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) and the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna in 1993. Indeed, the

provisions related to human rights are not inventions of our time, as we can trace their first effects in the Code of Hammurabi through the Middle Ages and the end of the eighteenth century. When the French Revolution broke out, the National Constituent Assembly approved in 1789 the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (which was emphasized in the preamble to the French Constitution issued in 1958).

The Constitution of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has been concerned with human rights since its issuance in 1952. It is consistent with what the world and international organizations are calling for today to promote human rights. Jordan has strengthened its interest in human rights by establishing many human rights centers (Al-Batoush, 2017). Jordan keeps pace with the countries of the world in this field. The drafters of the Jordanian Constitution, issued in 1952 and currently in effect, were guided by the provisions of Islamic Law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which the United Nations General Assembly approved on December 10, 1948. The Jordanian Constitution has devoted a special chapter to the conditions of citizens, their rights and duties in Articles (5-23) under the item of human rights and duties and referred to other laws on organizing them and protecting all rights and duties. Given its importance, it came at the forefront of the texts, and even at the top of the texts of the constitution, as Article 6 states: (Jordanians are equal before the law), and personal freedoms are considered among the most important freedoms that an individual must enjoy because they relate to him as a natural person. The rights stipulated in the Constitution of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan will be reviewed (Fahd Abu Al-Atham Al-Nusour, *Constitutional Judiciary between Theory and Application*, pp. 145-146).

*The supremacy of the constitution and personal rights as constitutional guarantees to protect children and vulnerable groups from exploitation*

The word “constitution” indicates the basic rules on which every organization is based, starting with the family, professional unions, associations, sports clubs, and political parties, and ending with the general constitution of the state. The constitution means (Hamdi Al-Qabilat and others, previous reference, pp. 160-161) a set of legal rules that organize the foundations of the formation of the state and the components of its construction, and the rules on which its system is based (Nu'man Al-Khatib, *Principles of Constitutional Law*, 1993, p. 18).

The principle of the supremacy of the constitution means that it is the supreme Law in the state, and it is above all other laws and actions, and by virtue of this supremacy of the constitutional (Abdul Hamid Metwally, *Constitutional Law*, p. 197), the legal system of the state is closely linked to the constitutional rules, which prevents

any public authority from exercising powers other than those stipulated by the constitution, (Numan Al-Khatib, previous reference, p. 93) The constitution is what creates the legal system in the state, so every law issued must not violate the provisions of the constitution, since the constitution is the source of those laws in terms of their existence and legitimacy, and the constitution also determines the jurisdiction of each of the public authorities it creates, therefore all of these authorities are subject to the constitution (Hamdi Al-Qabilat and others, previous reference, p. 161) which created them and determined their jurisdiction and explained how they are formed, and this principle, i.e. the supremacy of the constitution over other laws, is prevalent in systems and is considered one of the characteristics of the legal state (Fahd Abu Al-Atham Al-Nusour, *Constitutional Judiciary between Theory and Application*, pp. 78-79), and the principle of the supremacy of the constitution in the state leads us to accept another principle called the principle of the control of the provisions of the law or the principle of legitimacy (Dr: Ramadan Muhammad Battikh, *The General Theory of Constitutional Law*, Page 327).

#### *The substantive supremacy*

The substantive supremacy of the constitution is based on the topics of the constitution and its constitutional rules, as the topics and rules of the constitution make it superior to all other legal rules and include significant topics for the lives of individuals and the system of government in the state, as the constitution through its texts addresses the system of government in the state clearly and explicitly that makes it easy for the reader to refer to it and rely on these texts in all the various laws. It also addresses the three authorities in the state. It regulates the relationship between these authorities through cooperation. It clarifies the jurisdiction of each of these authorities separately so that there is no room for any authority to encroach on the jurisdiction of another authority. Muhammad Hassanein Abdel Aal, *Constitutional Law*, pp. 100-101.

#### *Formal supremacy*

The formal supremacy of the constitution: It results from the method of amending the constitutional rules through specific procedures or formalities during the amendment, certain legal effects result, and this supremacy is not achieved unless the constitution is written and rigid, and it means that the procedures that require its amendment differ from the procedures for amending ordinary law, as the constitutional rules are superior to other legal rules, and this gains rights The freedoms contained in the constitution are stable and constant, which means that another legal rule may not amend a constitutional rule. Personal Rights.

#### *Security and Life*

The blessing of security and safety is one of the blessings God Almighty has bestowed upon humanity. It was stipulated in the Holy Quran, as God Almighty says: (Who has fed them against hunger and made them safe from fear) and God Almighty says: (And those who believe and do not mix their belief with injustice - those will have security, and they are [rightly] guided).

The establishment of security agencies in all countries of the world aims to maintain security and safety through the legal duties granted to them by the legislator, which are guarding and maintaining security and safety from tampering, preserving the state's capabilities, monitoring traffic on the roads, accompanying and guarding official processions, being present in public places and protecting them, protecting citizens from any assault, receiving complaints, pursuing and arresting criminals, as we find that the law naturally permits the arrest, search, or detention of individuals; The Law does not permit any of these procedures unless the individual is caught in a state of flagrante delicto specified by the law. The law naturally permits the arrest, search, or detention of individuals; The Law does not permit any of these procedures unless the individual is caught in a state of flagrante delicto specified by the law, or by virtue of an order issued by a competent judicial authority. Court decisions have confirmed in many rulings that justice is not harmed by a criminal escaping punishment as much as the infringement on people's freedoms harms it.

#### *Movement*

Freedom of movement is one of the rights that Islam has guaranteed to all humanity through the verses of the Qur'an and the noble hadiths of the Prophet. The constitutions of countries and ordinary laws guarantee freedom of movement and travel from one place to another, provided that this freedom does not conflict with the laws in force in the country. As for restricting freedom, the law stipulates that the time for arrest begins when the accused is arrested and his freedom of movement and travel is restricted. The time may not exceed (24) hours during which he is interrogated: Dr. Muhammad Saeed Namour, Explanation of the Code of Criminal Procedure 377.

The Public Prosecutor, after interrogating the accused, discussing with him and confronting him with the accusation, may order the accused to be detained pending investigation or to restrict his freedom to leave his home or visit specific places if the incident under investigation is a felony or misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for a period of not less than one year, and the evidence is sufficient; this is if the crime is in flagrante delicto and the judgment must be executed immediately after it is issued, or in the event of fear of the accused escaping or harming the interests of the investigation, whether by influencing the victim or witnesses or by tampering with evidence or material clues or by making agreements with the rest of the perpetrators

to change the truth or obscure its features, or under the pretext of avoiding a serious breach of security and public order.

*The sanctity of the home:*

Every person has the right to live in a safe home where they can settle down and live their everyday life away from the eyes of others. We find that Islam has preserved the protection of the Muslim's home from aggression. There are Quranic verses that say: "*O you who believe! Do not enter houses until you have asked permission and greeted their inhabitants.*" A person has the right to the sanctity of his home as an area of his private life. The sanctity of private life has no value unless it extends to his home, where he finds peace, lives for himself, and deposits his secrets. Without the sanctity of the home, private life is threatened and unsafe. Fourth: Correspondence and communications. Personal conversations and telephone calls are considered a way for people to live their private lives. These conversations and calls are a field for exchanging secrets and spreading correct personal ideas without embarrassment or fear of eavesdropping by others. They are safe from the curiosity of eavesdropping. There is no doubt that the feeling of personal security in personal conversations and telephone calls is an important guarantee for practicing private life through these two means. This sanctity is exposed to the risk of violation by the state authorities, with the capabilities and sources of power that enable them to monitor and record these conversations and calls. The means of attacking this sanctity are often used as a means of pressure or political blackmail in some societies. At the same time, Article (356.357) of the Jordanian Penal Code has specified the necessary penalties for anyone who exceeds the legal limits by attacking the freedom of others because every person has the right to live in safety and reassurance in their communications and correspondence. When this freedom is exposed, we find that the two articles specify the necessary penalties, knowing that the penalties stipulated indicate the guarantee of the authority's commitment not to attack this freedom, which the Jordanian Constitution and national legislation guarantee. Freedom of correspondence is a personal right inherent to man, and we note that the Jordanian Constitution stipulated it in Article (18) in full, and the Jordanian Postal System No. (2) of 1956, as it emphasized the confidentiality of correspondence in Article (5) of the same system, and Article (6) and its text were mentioned in the texts of ordinary laws. We note that all international, regional and internal organizations have become interested in human rights, and this is clearly evident in the United Nations Charter and human rights centers spread throughout the world until in our present time the measure of the extent of democracy in any country is measured in its application of human rights and that the Jordanian legislator kept pace with this development and amended the texts of its

laws, legal experts demanded the stipulation of human rights, especially personal freedoms and their coverage to keep pace with the developments taking place in the world Dr. Muhammad Al-Ghazawi Human Rights p. 87.

*The security strategy adopted by the Public Security Directorate - Juvenile Police Department*

The approach of the Public Security Directorate, like other security agencies in countries, and in order to confront this problem, the Jordanian experience relied on many methods and ways to confront the problem of juvenile delinquency, reducing it and controlling its causes and effects by developing laws, improving the procedures followed in dealing with juvenile delinquents, raising the level of services provided to them, training cadres dealing with juveniles and other efforts made in this field. Accordingly, the parties concerned with dealing with juveniles from governmental and non-governmental institutions took the initiative to implement many projects. They took many steps in this field, the most important of which are:

- The first Juvenile Law was enacted in 1958, and successive amendments were made to this law, the last of which was Law No. 32 of 2014.
- The project for the care and protection of children in the criminal justice field in 2002-2003 resulted in the issuance of the Noor training guide for those working with juveniles.
- Juvenile Criminal Justice Project, implemented during the years (2003-2004) and resulted in building multiple institutional capacities in the field of dealing with juveniles, where more than 140 police officers and behavioral supervisors were trained on the principles of juvenile justice, in addition to spreading community awareness about the adverse effects of juvenile delinquency, in addition to signing an agreement between the Ministry of Social Development and the Public Security Directorate, according to which special offices were created in security centers to deal with juvenile delinquents.
- Juvenile Restorative Justice Project, implemented during the years (2004-2006) and resulted in building and preparing a national team to train on restorative justice and preparing a training manual for this purpose, in addition to studying the introduction of the principles of restorative justice and non-custodial penalties into Jordanian legislation to search for alternative ways to combat crime. 50 Juvenile criminal justice reform project in Jordan during the years (2006-2007) which resulted in the issuance of the amended Law of the Juvenile Law in accordance with the international conventions and agreements related to juvenile

delinquents and children in need of care and protection, in addition to building the capacity of professionals working with juveniles, where a group of judges, police officers and behavior monitors were trained on the principles of juvenile justice.

- Juvenile criminal justice system development project in Jordan, which was implemented during the years (2007-2008) and resulted in building the capacity of a group of judges, police officers, and behavior monitors to apply international standards for juvenile justice, including training on diversion programs.

These projects were implemented by the relevant government agencies from the judiciary, police, and social development, as well as their partners from civil society institutions and relevant international organizations.

In order to keep pace with these projects and build on the efforts made by the various concerned institutions, and out of the Public Security Directorate's keenness to implement the lofty royal visions by giving the sectors of childhood and women clear attention, which was evident in the speech from the Throne before the National Assembly and in the words of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al Hussein, may God protect and preserve him, ((It must be noted here that the sector of women and childhood needs more care and attention through the development of programs and legislation that protect the rights of these two sectors and raise the level of care provided to them)) to provide the best security, reform and humanitarian services in accordance with national legislation and international standards, it took the initiative to establish a specialized department for juvenile police at the beginning of the year (2011) and began its work at the beginning of the year (2012) to achieve excellence in dealing with juveniles who are in conflict with the law ("juvenile delinquents") until the issuance of Juvenile Law (32) of the year (2014), which required the establishment of a specialized police department concerned with juvenile affairs in accordance with the values of respect for human dignity, justice, transparency and integrity, and relies on scientific specialization and practical skill. In performing its duties and working according to the approach of specialized institutions and collaborative work, it believes in restorative justice, transformation, and community participation.

## **Conclusion**

The conclusion of the research concluded that the unsound family upbringing that is based on excessive cruelty or excessive leniency in treatment, in which supervision goes to the point of excessive restriction of freedom or to the point of neglect and negativity and the parents' dissolution of themselves and their setting a



bad example or model for their children and the family rift due to the continuous disputes between the father and mother and the conflict of their policies in raising their children; all of this is likely to lead to an escalation of the rate of violence among children in the future, as a result of this incorrect upbringing or what some call incomplete family upbringing. It seems that the habit of violence is formed in the individual from an early time in his life through mutual personal relationships. This trend results from the failure of parents to carry out social upbringing and not bear social responsibility. The incorrect upbringing of the child leads to a decrease in their sense of stability and balance, and their need for emotional support, and this creates exaggerated conflicts of self-assertion or self-defense. Satellite stations have reached the peak of their spread until the world has become in the grip of a device that transmits viewers between types of channels in all parts of the world from east to west and from north to south, in various forms and beliefs, entered by young and old, male and female, the learned and the ignorant, the educated and the less knowledgeable, and it has become the preoccupation of all classes and those who do not know its toxins, its heat and its deadly epidemics with what it carries of intellectual invasion and arousal of instincts, in addition to allocating sites and channels to broadcast films that include crimes from airports and resisting security men and robbery and spoiling property and shooting from what is called police films, and for not protecting the event from what it broadcasts of corrupt currents and destructive ideas that caused him to deviate by falling into the clutches of crime and applying what he watches) later being affected by it, (Al-Aras, 2020) entrusted to it according to the provisions of the law and not exceeding it, and this is through the legality (of laws on acts that violate the law, and this is what is technically called adherence to legal legitimacy, which is a result of the principle of the rule of law on the grounds that in The summit of the hierarchy of legal rules, and the principle of the supremacy of the constitution basically means that the laws issued in a country should not contain in their substantive provisions what contradicts the substantive provisions of the constitution, or what affects them in a way that amends their provisions, as well as the case for formal provisions, and educational institutions must develop knowledge in identifying the constitutionality of laws in the Jordanian political system, (Al-Momani, 2020) and keeping pace with developments related to artificial intelligence applications, (Al-Shafei, 2022) where the following results and recommendations were reached.

## **Results and Recommendations**

The results of the study are as follows:

- The importance of the family and its role in raising the child and preventing him from recruitment and exploitation by providing the basic requirements that protect the child.
- The role of the family is to help the child obtain his most important psychological needs, which are the feeling of love and security, as well as the acceptance and desire that he has.
- The role of the school in raising and caring for the child, as it is the second family that cares for the child, is considered the appropriate place for raising the child and developing their self-thinking.
- The role of the family is to teach the child right and wrong, to receive encouragement, and to find a role model to follow.
- Legal legislation achieves guarantees to protect the child from exploitation by imposing the necessary punishment on those who exploit children.

Through what was previously discussed, the study emphasizes the following recommendations:

- The necessity of paying attention to religious programs to educate parents about the dangers of recruiting and exploiting children.
- Calling on specialized media professionals to present awareness and educational programs for children that show all forms of proper behavior.
- Paying attention to educational and cultural programs by encouraging children to go to school, as education develops in the child, the ability to control themselves and curb the ego.
- Following up on unhealthy programs that are now broadcast on television, such as violent films that explain the methods of committing crimes, and have a destructive effect on children.
- Follow-up by parents with the school through student councils, represented by weekly meetings to follow up on children in school, and continuous communication between parents and the school.
- Follow up on the activation of legal penalties on establishments that employ children under challenging professions, and children work for long hours.

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