Criminal Law and Its Impact to Ensure Security in Jordan

Ali Abd Alah Ali Almahasneh[1]

Abstract

The main purpose of the article is to formulate ways to improve criminal law in Jordan, in the context of ensuring security. The object of the study is the criminal law of Jordan. The scientific task is to formulate a comprehensive model for improving Jordanian criminal legislation in the context of ensuring security. The research methodology involves the use of the IDEF0 modeling method. The result is a schematic decomposition of improvements in Jordanian criminal law in a security context. The main purpose of the article is to formulate ways to improve criminal law in Jordan, in the context of ensuring security. The object of the study is the criminal law of Jordan. The scientific task is to formulate a comprehensive model for improving Jordanian criminal legislation in the context of ensuring security. The research methodology involves the use of the IDEF0 modeling method. The result is a schematic decomposition of improvements in Jordanian criminal law in a security context. The novelty of the study lies in the development of an integrated model for improving Jordanian criminal legislation using the IDEF0 modeling method, which has not previously been used in this context. This allows you to systematically analyze and visualize the processes of improving criminal law, contributing to the understandability and effectiveness of the presented solutions. Limitations of the study include dependence on the availability of up-to-date data and the consistency of model assumptions with the actual situation in Jordan, which may affect the accuracy and relevance of the results. An important direction for further research is to test the developed model in real-world conditions and evaluate its impact on the effectiveness of criminal justice in Jordan.

Keywords: *Criminal Law, Security, Corruption, IDEF0 Modelling, Human Rights, Legal Systems*

INTRODUCTION

Criminal law is one of the fundamental pillars of the legal system of any state. It defines crimes, regulates legal relations arising from the commission of crimes, and establishes punishment for violators. The task of criminal law is not limited to punishment; it also aims to prevent the commission of new crimes and rehabilitate offenders.

Contemporary developments in criminal law reflect the need to adapt to changing social conditions and technological innovation. With the growth of globalization and the spread of new technologies, new types of crimes are emerging, requiring legal systems of flexibility and an innovative approach to protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens.

In addition, criminal law is increasingly paying attention to international cooperation, because crime is becoming transnational in nature. This requires countries to work together to combat problems such as terrorism, drug trafficking and cybercrime.

The development of criminal law in Jordan has its own characteristics, determined by cultural, religious and historical aspects. Jordan, as a country with a rich historical heritage and a strategic geopolitical location, faces numerous challenges in the field of criminal law. One of the main problems is corruption and the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies. Frequent cases of corruption among officials and shortcomings in the law enforcement system undermine public confidence in law enforcement agencies and the judicial system as a whole. This, in turn, creates conditions for the expansion of crime and complicates the protection of citizens' rights.

In addition, Jordan faces the issue of discrimination in criminal justice, especially against women and ethnic minorities. Despite the declared commitments to protect human rights, practice shows that inequality and discrimination remain serious problems. At the legislative level, reforms are being carried out in Jordan to modernize criminal law. These reforms are aimed at increasing the transparency and efficiency of justice, as

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[1] Faculty of Law, Jadara University, Irbid 21110, Jordan; E-mail: alialmahasnehaliabdalah@gmail.com

well as strengthening the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens. Government efforts include legislative initiatives aimed at combating corruption and increasing confidence in the judiciary.

Finally, progress in modernizing criminal law in Jordan is closely linked to stability and security in the country. Effective criminal law can significantly reduce crime rates and provide greater security for all citizens, thereby promoting political and social stability in the region.

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LITERATURE REVIEW

Analysis of modern literary sources is crucial for a deep understanding of current problems and trends in any field of study. In the context of criminal law, this is especially important, because modern scientific publications reflect the latest changes in legislation, new challenges arising in society, and innovative approaches to solving them. Studying these sources allows researchers to create informed, updated and effective recommendations for reforming criminal laws, ensuring that they meet modern security and justice requirements. This approach contributes to the formation of a healthy legal system that meets the needs of citizens and addresses current public challenges based on the latest research and analytical data.

Alazam et al. (2023) explore the formation of an innovation model for the development of e-commerce as part of ensuring the economic security of a business. Although the focus of this work is on economic security, these ideas can be adapted to develop strategies that strengthen criminal laws, particularly through the use of digital technologies, which can help combat cybercrime in Jordan.

Sandra Mayson covers the concept of criminal law in 2020, looking at the core principles and challenges facing criminal law. This study can serve as a theoretical framework for analyzing and understanding how regulatory requirements and theoretical frameworks can be applied or revised in the context of Jordanian criminal law.

Alazam et al. (2023) also analyse the nature of electronic contracts using blockchain technology, with the example of Bitcoin currency. This work highlights the importance of technological innovation for legal systems, which is relevant for the modernization of Jordanian criminal law, particularly in the context of the use of emerging technologies to combat economic crimes. Another study by Alazam et al. (2023) focuses on developing an information model for e-commerce platforms. This study focuses on modern socio-economic systems in the context of global digitalization and legal compliance, which can inspire the creation of legal mechanisms for regulation and control in the Jordanian digital space.

Oliinyk et al. (2022) conducted a comparative study of economic security through crime policies, analysing the approaches of the West and Europe. This study highlights the importance of adapting international experience to the development of effective strategies in criminal law, which can be beneficial for Jordan. Finally, Bani-Meqdad et al. (2024) focus on the cyber environment in the human rights framework, with particular attention to contemporary challenges in the protection of intellectual property rights. These ideas can be used to strengthen Jordanian criminal law in the context of sustainable development and the protection of rights in the digital age.

Sylkin and others. (2018) evaluate the financial security of engineering enterprises as a prerequisite for the use of crisis management. This work is important for understanding how financial stability can influence overall security and how crisis management can be integrated into security policies in the context of criminal law.

Blikhar and others. (2023) focus their research on the economic and legal aspects of ensuring the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures in the government system. By analyzing anti-corruption measures, the authors provide valuable recommendations that can be applied to improve the transparency and effectiveness of criminal laws in Jordan, in particular by introducing stricter regulations and controls.

Kopytko and Sylkin (2023) explore modeling information support to combat corruption in the state economic security management system. Their approaches can be used to improve Jordan's information systems, which will facilitate more effective monitoring and detection of corrupt practices in various industries.

Ramsay (2012) discusses the right to security in criminal law theory, viewing the state as a vulnerable entity with a right to protection. This concept could inspire criminal law reform in Jordan, emphasizing the need to protect citizens' rights from crime and introduce fairer methods of justice. Palmer (2023) analyzes the relationship between criminal law, intelligence and security law, and security protection requirements. This study reveals how legal frameworks can be adapted to strengthen national security through legal provisions relevant to Jordan in the context of strengthening criminal law to combat contemporary challenges.

These studies together form a comprehensive overview of potential areas for reform of Jordanian criminal law, emphasizing the need to integrate modern technologies, anti-corruption measures and international practices to achieve greater efficiency and fairness.

Despite considerable and significant research in the field of criminal law and its impact on security, this area still remains under-researched. There are key aspects that require additional attention from the scientific community (Table 1).

Table 1. The main gaps in Literature

№	Gaps	Characteristics
1	Interaction between criminal law and digital technology	The growing use of technology is driving the need for greater research into how traditional legal systems can adapt to digital change, particularly in the context of cybersecurity and cybercrime.
2	International cooperation to combat corruption	Although research exists on combating corruption at the national level, more knowledge is needed on how international practices and agreements can be effectively integrated into national legal systems.
3	Human rights in the context of criminal justice	There is a need to explore in more detail how criminal laws can be optimized to protect human rights, particularly in contexts where there is a risk of violations of these rights.

These research gaps highlight the need for further development and analysis to ensure greater efficiency and fairness in criminal justice at the national and international levels. Thus, the scientific task is to formulate a comprehensive model for improving Jordanian criminal legislation in the context of ensuring security.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology section of this study focuses on the use of the IDEF0 modelling method, which belongs to the IDEF family of methodologies designed to formalize business processes and system analyzes. The IDEF0 method was originally developed in the late 1970s for the United States Air Force and is widely used for functional process modelling. This method allows you to clearly define and hierarchize system functions and their connections using block diagrams that reflect control, input, output and information processing mechanisms.

IDEF0 is widely used in various fields such as manufacturing, software development, business process, engineering and project management. Due to its versatility, the method is able to visualize processes, simplifying system analysis and identifying key areas for improvement.

In the context of this study, the IDEF0 method is used to analyze Jordanian criminal law in detail. Modeling allows us to identify the main processes affecting the effectiveness of the legislative system and develop a clear action plan for their improvement. With IDEF0, it is possible to clearly identify which inputs, controls, outputs and influential factors are involved in each aspect of the criminal process, which is important for providing a holistic improvement strategy.

However, the IDEF0 method is not without its drawbacks. Its use can be difficult without proper training and understanding, and developing a detailed model can be temporary. In addition, the effectiveness of the method is highly dependent on the accuracy and relevance of the input data used for the simulation. The accuracy of the model can be at great risk if the input data is incomplete or outdated. On the other hand, the advantages of

using IDEF0, such as the ability for detailed analysis and visualization of complex processes, make this method an indispensable tool for developing effective solutions in the field of criminal law.

In conclusion, the use of IDEF0 in this study allows not only the analysis of existing systems, but also the formation of tangible strategies to improve them, which is of great importance for ensuring security and justice in Jordan.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

We will designate the key goal of modeling as A0 "Increasing security in Jordan." For this there will be a number of blocks shown in Fig. 1.
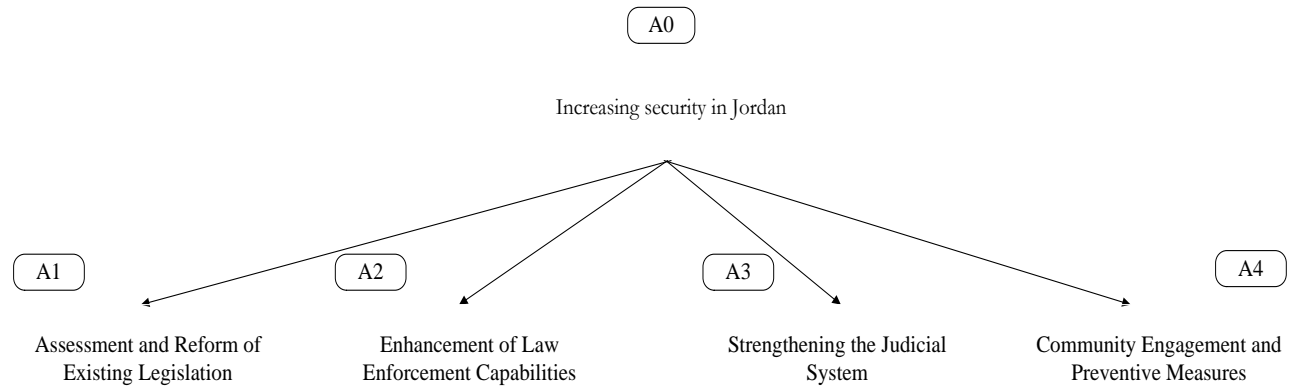

Figure 1. A0 "Increasing security in Jordan."

A1. Assessment and Reform of Existing Legislation. Conduct a thorough review of existing criminal laws to identify gaps, inefficiencies, or outdated provisions that do not address current security challenges effectively. Based on the evaluation, update existing laws and introduce new legislation aimed at addressing modern security threats, such as cybercrime, terrorism, and organized crime. This could include stricter penalties, more precise definitions of criminal acts, and provisions for new types of evidence like digital data.

A2. Enhancement of Law Enforcement Capabilities. Improve the training of law enforcement personnel to handle new and emerging crimes more effectively. This includes training in forensic methodologies, digital crime investigations, and human rights to ensure just enforcement of the law. Invest in modern technology for law enforcement agencies, such as advanced surveillance tools, data analysis software, and communication devices to enhance their capability to detect and respond to crimes swiftly.

A3. Strengthening the Judicial System. Implement measures to speed up the trial process while ensuring fairness and transparency. This can be achieved by adopting more streamlined court procedures and possibly introducing specialized courts for specific types of crimes. Strengthen the protections offered to suspects, victims, and witnesses within the judicial process. This might involve better witness protection programs, legal aid for defendants, and stringent measures to prevent miscarriages of justice.

A4. Community Engagement and Preventive Measures. Develop community policing initiatives that involve local communities in the prevention and reporting of crime, which can help in creating a collaborative environment between the police and the public. Launch public awareness campaigns to educate citizens about laws, their rights, and how to protect themselves from crime. Focus on schools and communities to build a culture of lawfulness from an early age (Fig.2).
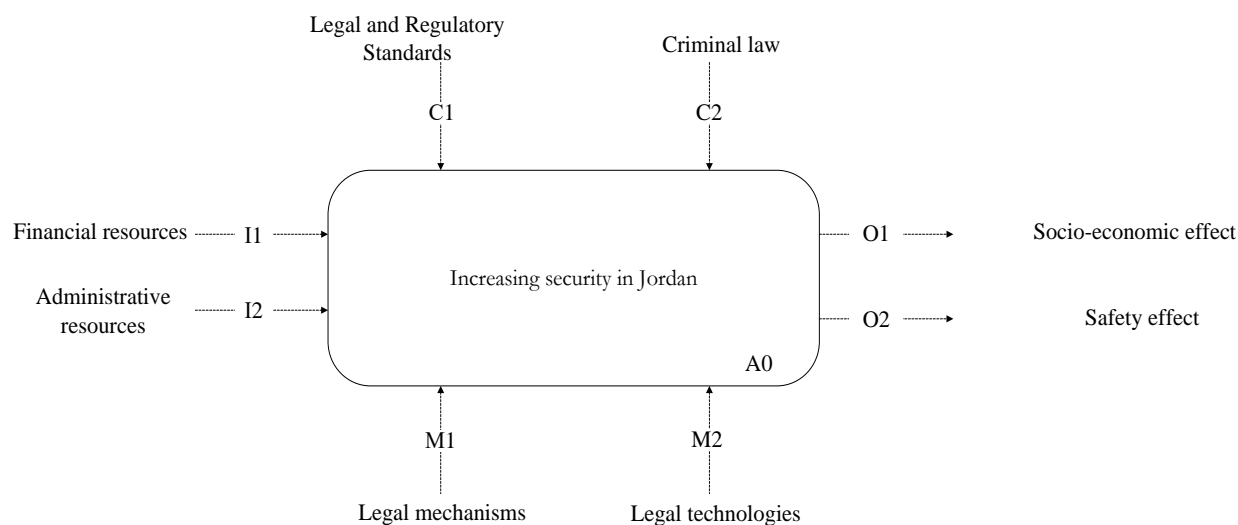
Legal and Regulatory
Standards

Criminal law

C1

C2

Financial resources ······· I1 ···→ | Increasing security in Jordan | O1 ···→ Socio-economic effect

Administrative
resources ······· I2 ···→ | | O2 ···→ Safety effect

A0

M1

M2

Legal mechanisms

Legal technologies

Figure 2. Black Box to achive A0 "Increasing security in Jordan."

Now let's imagine the direct IDEF0 model of achieving security (Fig.3).

C1   C2   Directives for regulation of sub-process A2   Directives for regulation of sub-process A3   Directives for regulation of sub-process A4

I1

I2

Assessment and Reform of Existing Legislation

A1

O1

The Results

Enhancement of Law Enforcement Capabilities

A2

Information on the progress of sub-process A2

The Results

Strengthening the Judicial System

A3

Information on the progress of sub-process A3

Community Engagement and Preventive Measures

A4

The Results

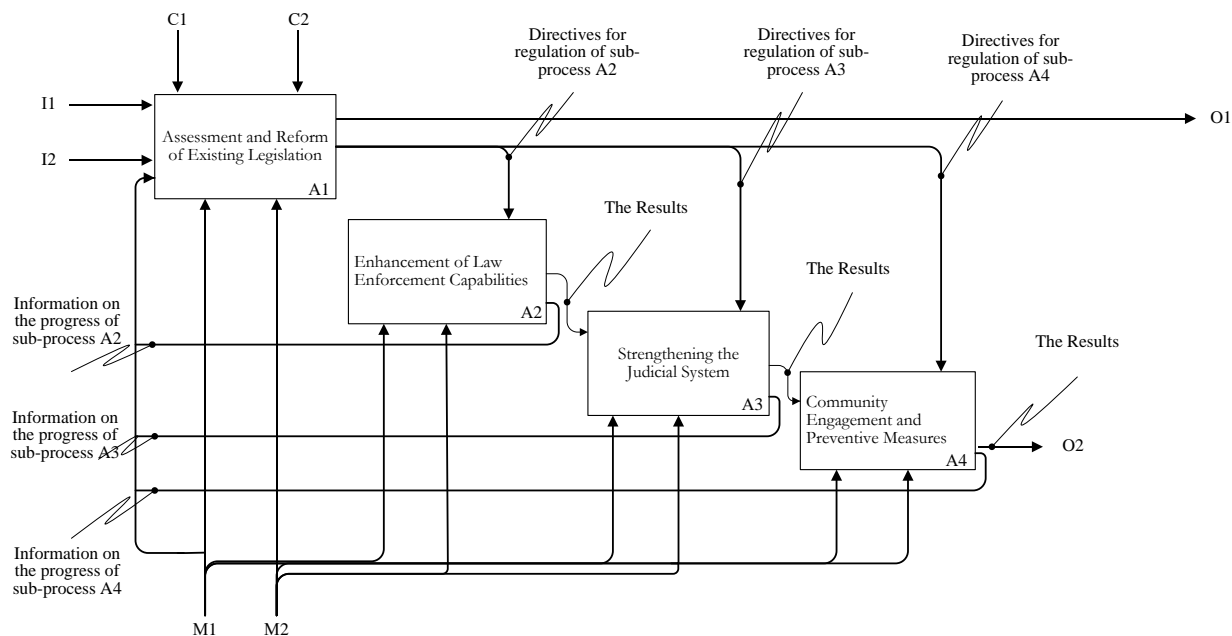O2

Information on the progress of sub-process A4

M1   M2

Figure 3. Moel IDEF0 to achive A0 "Increasing security in Jordan."

To confirm the relevance and scientific novelty of our research, it is important to conduct a comparative analysis with other relevant studies in the field of criminal law and its impact on security. This approach allows us to identify not only the similarities and differences between our results and other scientific works, but also the unique contribution of our study to academic discourse. Comparing the results also contributes to a better understanding of the potential for applying the strategies we developed in real-world settings and contexts similar to the Jordanian legal system. This is important for discussing the significance and possible directions for the development of our model for improving criminal legislation.

Thus, Mataković et al. (2019) examine the impact of crime on safety in tourism, indicating a strong relationship between criminal acts and tourists' perceptions of safety. Our research expands on this topic by focusing on a broader aspect of criminal law in the Jordanian national security context, including analysis and modeling of policies that can improve the effectiveness of the legal system as a whole.

Hosseini et al. (2023) examine the legal safety of victims and offenders in the context of laws that reduce prison sentences in light of restorative justice. Our study is distinctive in that it applies the IDEF0 modeling approach to structural analysis and design of a criminal justice system aimed at overall improvements, not just punishment reductions.

Amirthalingam (2017) focuses on the importance of criminal law to society by analyzing its basic functions and impact on social order. In the context of our study, we extend this analysis by applying specific methodologies for assessing and improving Jordanian legislation, which provides more practical directions for reform.

Zhang and Dong (2023) discuss criminal law regulation in the context of cyber fraud, with a focus on protecting personal information in the era of edge computing. Our study complements this work by providing a methodological approach to analyze and develop policies that strengthen the legal framework against cybercrime in Jordan, including strategic planning and the implementation of emerging technologies.

Shuai and Liu (2023) explore the relationship between criminology and criminal law, highlighting the importance of the development of criminology in China. In the context of our study, we offer a broader perspective on the application of theoretical knowledge in the practical dimension of criminal law, especially through modeling and systems analysis, which contributes to a deep understanding and improvement of legal mechanisms in Jordan.

Melander (2023) focuses on the preventive turn in criminal law, considering crime prevention strategies as a key theme. Our research extends this analysis by using the IDEF0 method to develop comprehensive strategies for improving criminal law that not only prevent crime, but also enable greater systemic integration of innovative approaches into the Jordanian legal system.

Alazam et al. (2024) study a methodological approach to business management strategy selection in the context of business activity configurations. Our research is different in that we apply a similar methodological framework not just to business, but to criminal law, which allows us to build more effective and safe legal structures, based on the analysis of existing systemic processes.

Alazam et al. (2023) analyze government governance in the context of environmental management in the commercialization of the bioeconomy. In contrast to this study, ours focuses on the legal aspects of criminal justice management, proposing strategies that consider environmental aspects only in the context of their impact on national security and law and order.

Saleh et al. (2020) explore the legal aspects of managing cryptocurrency assets in a national security framework. Our research is distinguished by a deeper analysis of the criminal legal mechanisms governing not only cryptocurrencies, but also the wider range of cybercrime, using developed models to assess and improve legal norms and practices in Jordan.

These comparisons demonstrate how our research makes a significant contribution to the development of criminal law, in particular through the integration of innovative approaches and technologies into legal practice aimed at ensuring security and stability.

Comparing our research with other relevant works, it can be argued that it is extremely relevant and makes a significant contribution to scientific novelty in the field of criminal law. The IDEF0 modeling methodology we used to analyze and develop strategies to improve Jordanian criminal law demonstrates an innovative approach to solving complex legal system problems. This method allowed us to systematically analyze the relationships between different elements of legislation and their impact on overall safety, highlighting the uniqueness and scientific significance of the work compared to existing research.

CONCLUSION

Concluding this study, the chapter of findings plays a key role by summarizing the main findings and providing strategic recommendations for the future development of criminal law in Jordan. We begin with an overview of the general issues facing criminal law in Jordan and move on to analyze the contribution of this study.

First of all, the development of criminal law in Jordan faces a number of problems arising from the historical, social and cultural conditions of the country. Chief among them are the high level of corruption in law enforcement agencies, insufficient resources to properly conduct investigations and trials, as well as outdated standards that do not meet modern requirements of human rights and justice. These factors make it difficult to effectively implement laws and ensure justice. The second big problem is the lack of a systematic approach to criminal law reform. Despite numerous legislative initiatives, they often do not form a coherent strategy, which leads to inconsistency and inefficiency in the legal system. This fragmentation makes it difficult to implement effective reforms.

Moving on to the results of our study, we used the IDEF0 modeling method to systematically analyze existing processes in Jordanian criminal justice and develop a comprehensive model for their improvement. This technique allowed us to visualize all key aspects of processes and find places where changes or improvements were needed. We have focused on the importance of cultural sensitivity in Jordan by developing recommendations that promote not only legal but also social change. This ensured greater acceptability and feasibility of the proposed measures. Further, our findings also include recommendations for improving transparency and accountability in law enforcement agencies. Our model provides concrete steps to improve control mechanisms that can reduce corruption and increase public confidence in the law enforcement system.

We also addressed the need to strengthen protections for the rights of minorities and women, who often face discrimination in the criminal justice system. Our model proposes changes that will promote greater equality and fairness in justice. An important aspect of the research is also its focus on improving the efficiency of criminal investigations. We offer the latest approaches to law enforcement training and the use of technology that can significantly improve the speed and quality of investigations.

In conclusion, this study lays the foundation for further reforms in Jordanian criminal law by offering both theoretical and practical recommendations. The main goal is not only to improve legislation, but also to ensure sustainable security and justice for all citizens of the country.

Our study, while providing important directions for improving criminal law in Jordan, is not without certain limitations. One of them is the dependence on the relevance and completeness of available data, which could influence the modeling results and recommendations. The fit of model assumptions to real-world conditions can also be a source of inaccuracy, as the cultural, political and economic aspects of Jordan are constantly changing. In addition, implementation of recommended changes may be difficult due to possible resistance from stakeholders, which should also be considered as limitations.

Given these limitations, prospects for future research offer new opportunities to deepen and expand understanding of criminal law improvement. Future research may focus on testing the developed model in real-world settings to evaluate the effectiveness and practicality of the proposed changes. In addition, research could include international comparative analysis to help identify universal strategies and approaches that can be adapted for use in Jordan and other countries with similar legal systems. This approach will not only enrich the theoretical base, but also contribute to the formation of more flexible and effective systems of criminal law.

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