

EXTENDED SUMMARY

The term vulnerable groups refer to people that are at an increased risk of experiencing physical or mental injury, as well as hostility in the context of society. The advent of the internet era has provided these people with options that have never been available before to exercise and protect their human rights. However, it also fosters a complex environment where human rights violations can occur more easily.

The rise of hate speech targeting vulnerable populations on the internet exemplifies these issues. Online hate speech has a significant and negative impact on particularly vulnerable groups' human rights and societal participation. Their dignity suffers, discrimination intensifies, and they often find themselves excluded from society. The anonymity and reach of digital platforms, which contribute to the propagation of hate speech, exacerbate the widespread nature of the problem. Even if these obstacles exist, technology also provides tools that can identify and prevent hate speech from occurring. Sophisticated algorithms and community reporting methods can identify and mitigate harmful information, providing a measure of protection to vulnerable populations.

During the Covid-19 epidemic, the right to health, which is an essential human right, has seen a rise in importance for vulnerable organisations. Digitalization has significantly improved the accessibility of health services with the advent of telemedicine and online health consultations. This has greatly benefited those who are unable to access conventional medical facilities. On the other hand, the transition towards digital health care is also associated with several serious risks. Particularly vulnerable individuals are at risk of having their privacy and rights violated as a result of data security breaches and discriminatory behaviours in digital health records. Protecting vulnerable groups' digital health rights is absolutely necessary for their overall health and wellbeing.

The digital environment's ability to express cultural rights is crucial for the cultural existence of typically marginalised groups. Digital platforms can facilitate the practice and diffusion of cultural identities and traditions, thereby fostering a sense of community and belonging. Additionally, digitalisation has

the potential to have a detrimental effect on cultural identities. The dominance of mainstream digital material may marginalise minority cultures, potentially leading to a loss of cultural variety.

Digital literacy and digital activism are two significant ideas that have emerged as a result of the convergence of human rights, vulnerable populations, and the digital sphere. Equipping socially vulnerable groups with the necessary skills to achieve digital literacy enables them to navigate and use digital platforms effectively. Recognising potential dangers and understanding their rights when using the internet are two examples. In contrast, digital activism offers a potent instrument for advocacy and mobilisation, which is a significant advantage. It provides vulnerable groups with the opportunity to express their concerns, advocate for their rights, and hold those responsible for abuses of human rights accountable for their actions.

In the framework of human rights legislation and vulnerable populations, this study investigates the dual nature of digitalization and attempts to understand its implications. This article looks at the beneficial effects, such as enhanced accessibility and empowerment, as well as the negative implications, which include higher chances of infractions and cultural loss. By examining these dynamics, the purpose of this article is to give a thorough understanding of how the digital age impacts vulnerable people's human rights. Additionally, the research intends to identify methods for limiting unfavourable consequences while simultaneously boosting the advantages.