

Article Review 2

Digital Human Rights in Jordanian Legislation and International Agreements

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Introduction

The intersection of technology and human rights has become increasingly critical in today's digital age. The article "Digital Human Rights in Jordanian Legislation and International Agreements" explores how Jordan's legal frameworks align with international human rights standards in addressing digital rights. This review examines the article's research questions, methods, findings, and societal implications, linking them to social science principles and highlighting their relevance to marginalized groups.

Research Questions and Hypotheses

The article investigates two key questions. To what extent does Jordanian legislation uphold digital human rights? How does it align with international agreements such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)? The hypothesis posits that while Jordanian laws recognize digital rights, enforcement mechanisms and legal gaps hinder full compliance with international standards, especially in areas like privacy, online freedom of expression, and equitable access to technology.

Research Methods

The study employs qualitative research methods, focusing on content analysis of Jordanian legal frameworks and international agreements. It compares Jordan's Cybercrime Law and

constitutional provisions with international human rights treaties. Additionally, case studies of digital rights violations in Jordan provide real-world context for the legal analysis.

Data and Analysis

The data comprises Jordanian laws, international treaties, and documented cases of digital rights restrictions. The analysis highlights key strengths, such as the inclusion of digital rights in national legislation, but reveals significant shortcomings, particularly in protecting privacy and freedom of expression. For example, surveillance practices and strict regulations on online speech disproportionately affect activists and journalists.

Connection to Social Science Principles

Governance and Policy: It underscores the role of governance in shaping societal access to digital rights, reflecting the dynamic between law and societal norms. **Technology and Equity:** The research shows how technological policies can either mitigate or exacerbate systemic inequalities. **Justice and Advocacy:** It highlights the importance of advocacy in holding governments accountable for protecting human rights in digital spaces.

Implications for Marginalized Groups

The article identifies specific challenges faced by marginalized groups in Jordan, including women, journalists, and political activists. Surveillance practices disproportionately target these groups, limiting their freedom of expression and increasing vulnerability to government

oversight. This emphasizes the urgent need for legal reforms to ensure equal protection for all citizens in the digital realm.

Societal Contributions

The findings contribute to global discussions on digital rights by providing a model for evaluating national legislation against international standards. The study advocates for stronger enforcement mechanisms and public accountability in Jordan, offering insights for policymakers seeking to promote digital equity. It also raises awareness of the challenges marginalized groups face in accessing and exercising their rights online, fostering broader discussions on social justice.

Conclusion

The article "Digital Human Rights in Jordanian Legislation and International Agreements" sheds light on Jordan's efforts to align with international digital rights standards while identifying critical gaps in enforcement and inclusivity. By addressing these gaps, Jordan has the potential to serve as a model for other nations navigating similar challenges. This research underscores the importance of safeguarding digital human rights to ensure equitable access and freedom for all, especially marginalized communities.

References

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