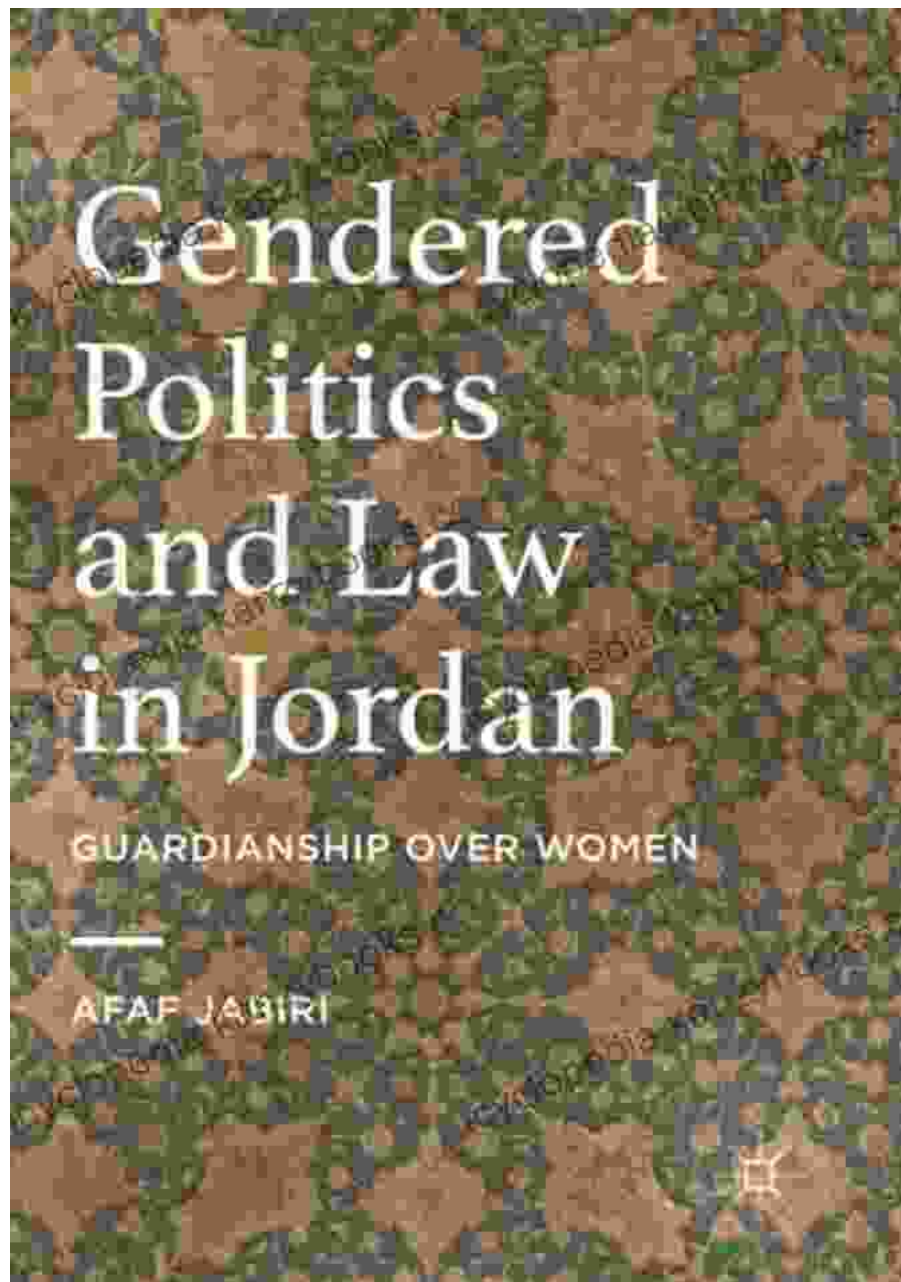
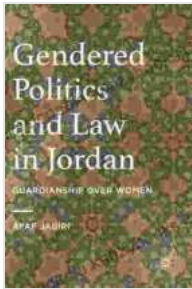


# Gendered Politics and Law in Jordan: A Comprehensive Analysis



Gendered politics and law play a significant role in shaping the lives of women and men in Jordan. Historically, women have faced various forms of discrimination and inequality, both in the political and legal spheres.

However, in recent decades, there have been some significant advancements in women's rights and political participation in the country.



## Gendered Politics and Law in Jordan: Guardianship over Women by Afaf Jabiri

★★★★☆ 4.5 out of 5

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File size : 949 KB  
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Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
Word Wise : Enabled  
Print length : 260 pages



This article provides a comprehensive analysis of gendered politics and law in Jordan. It explores the historical, social, and legal factors that have shaped women's rights and political participation in the country. The article also discusses the challenges that women continue to face in these areas and makes recommendations for further progress.

### Historical Factors

The historical development of gendered politics and law in Jordan has been influenced by a number of factors, including:

\* **The influence of Islam:** Islam is the predominant religion in Jordan, and its teachings have had a significant impact on the role of women in society. While Islam provides some protections for women, it also perpetuates certain gender stereotypes and inequalities. For example, the Quran states that men are the "protectors" of women and that women should obey their

husbands. \* **The legacy of colonialism:** Jordan was under Ottoman rule for centuries, and this period had a lasting impact on the country's gender relations. During the Ottoman period, women were largely confined to the private sphere and had limited access to education and employment. \* **The rise of nationalism:** In the early 20th century, Jordan became part of the Arab nationalist movement. This movement emphasized the importance of traditional values and gender roles, which further reinforced the subordinate status of women.

## **Social Factors**

In addition to historical factors, a number of social factors have also contributed to the gendered nature of politics and law in Jordan. These factors include:

\* **The patriarchal nature of Jordanian society:** Jordan is a patriarchal society, which means that men hold most of the power and authority. This is reflected in the political and legal systems, which are dominated by men. \*

**The division of labor between men and women:** In Jordan, there is a clear division of labor between men and women. Men are typically responsible for working outside the home, while women are responsible for domestic duties. This division of labor reinforces the idea that women are inferior to men. \* **The lack of education and employment opportunities for women:** Women in Jordan have traditionally had limited access to education and employment opportunities. This has made it difficult for women to participate in politics and law.

## **Legal Factors**

The legal system in Jordan also plays a role in perpetuating gender inequality. Some of the key legal provisions that affect women's rights and

political participation include:

\* **The Personal Status Law:** The Personal Status Law is a set of laws that govern family matters, such as marriage, divorce, and inheritance. These laws are based on Islamic law and discriminate against women in a number of ways. For example, women are required to obey their husbands, and they are entitled to less inheritance than men. \* **The Nationality Law:** The Nationality Law prohibits women from passing on their nationality to their children. This means that children born to Jordanian mothers and foreign fathers are not automatically Jordanian citizens. \* **The Elections Law:** The Elections Law governs the election of members of parliament. Prior to 2016, the law did not provide for a quota for women's representation in parliament.

## **Progress Made in Recent Years**

Despite the challenges that women face in Jordan, there have been some significant advancements in women's rights and political participation in recent years. Some of these advancements include:

\* **The establishment of the National Council for Women:** The National Council for Women was established in 2003 to promote women's rights and gender equality. The council has played a key role in advocating for legal reforms and raising awareness of gender issues. \* **The adoption of the National Strategy for Women:** The National Strategy for Women was adopted in 2015 and outlines a number of goals for improving women's rights and participation in all spheres of life. \* **The increase in women's representation in parliament:** In the 2016 parliamentary elections, the number of women elected to parliament increased from 13 to 20. This is a

significant increase, but women still remain underrepresented in parliament.

## **Challenges that Remain**

Despite the progress that has been made, women in Jordan still face a number of challenges in the areas of politics and law. Some of these challenges include:

\* **The continued discrimination against women in the Personal Status Law:** The Personal Status Law continues to discriminate against women in a number of ways, including in the areas of marriage, divorce, and inheritance. These laws need to be reformed to ensure that women have equal rights under the law. \* **The lack of a quota for women's representation in parliament:** The Elections Law does not provide for a quota for women's representation in parliament. This means that women are underrepresented in parliament and have less of a voice in decision-making. \* **The lack of education and employment opportunities for women:** Women in Jordan still have limited access to education and employment opportunities. This makes it difficult for women to participate in politics and law.

## **Recommendations for Further Progress**

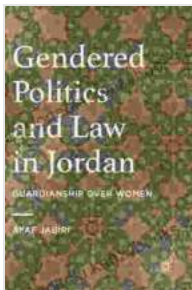
In Free Download to address the challenges that women face in Jordan and to achieve gender equality, a number of recommendations can be made. These recommendations include:

\* **Reforming the Personal Status Law:** The Personal Status Law should be reformed to eliminate discrimination against women. This includes provisions on marriage, divorce, and inheritance. \* **Adopting a quota for**

**women's representation in parliament:** The Elections Law should be amended to include a quota for women's representation in parliament. This would ensure that women have a greater voice in decision-making. \*

**Increasing education and employment opportunities for women:** The government should invest in education and employment programs for women. This would help to increase women's participation in all spheres of life, including politics and law.

Gendered politics and law play a significant role in shaping the lives of women and men in Jordan. While there have been some advancements in women's rights and political participation in recent years, women still face a number of challenges. In Free Download to achieve gender equality, it is important to address these challenges and to implement policies that promote women's rights and empower women to participate fully in all spheres of life.



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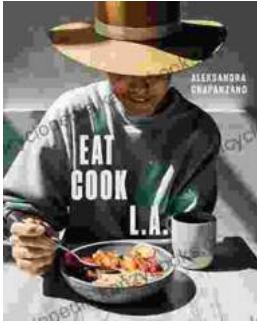
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