Summary Post

The initial post stated that the government should remove all technological obstacles and constraints to prevent normative liberty. The government may, when necessary, strike a balance between freedom and national security. According to Michael's response, liberty is the right of individuals to have the freedom to select from a variety of options without being coerced to choose one (Michael, 2022). One of the most urgent demands is the promotion of human rights, particularly in emerging or least-developed countries. On the other side, industrialized countries might enhance internet censorship to restrict access for security or political reasons.

Hong Kong passed a national security law in 2020 with the goal of stabilizing the city while protecting China's security (eLegislation, 2020). However, some detractors claim it is intended to stifle dissent (BBC, 2022). Article 27 of the Basic Law declares that “Hong Kong residents shall have freedom of speech, of the press and of publication; freedom of association, of assembly, of the procession and of demonstration; and the right and freedom to form and join trade unions; and to strike.” (Basic Law, 2021) Since the law's introduction, hundreds of protesters, activists, and former opposition politicians have been arrested (BBC, 2022).

Normative liberty could be overcome by resolving the barriers or restraints such as technological restriction, whereas political interest could narrow down the practical liberty to normative liberty, turning liberty into a paper option only (Roger et al., 2016).

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