التأصيل ألمفهومي للنوع الاجتماعي

-محاولة للفهم-

Conceptual rooting of gender

-trying to understand-

Enracinement conceptuel du genre

-essayer de comprendre-

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Abstract:

Despite the controversy and ambiguity that surrounds it, however, the social gender - which has been identified with the term Gender - has become one of the concepts that necessitate the researcher, especially in the social sciences, to be familiar with it, due to its extreme importance in development, which is expected to lead to better living conditions for all and in all fields. And because it has become an analytical tool that helps to clarify the differences in the impact of the political, social and economic phenomenon on both women and men and its impact on each of them, and this paper contributes to dissecting the concept through the conceptual rooting of gender.

- **Abstract in Arabic:**

ـ رغم الجدل والغموض الذي يلفه إلا أن النوع الاجتماعي. والذي تم التعرف عليه بمصطلح Gender أصبح من المفاهيم التي تحتم على الباحث خاصة في العلوم الاجتماعية الالمام بها، لأهميته القصوى في التنمية التي من المتوقع منها ان تؤدي الى أوضاع حياتية أفضل للجميع وفي كافة المجالات ، ولأنه

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Conceptual rooting of gender -trying to understand-

أصبح كأداة تحليلية يساعد على تبيين اوجه الاختلاف في تأثير الظاهرة السياسية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية على كل من المرأة والرجل وتأثرها بكل منهما ، وتسهم هذه الورقة في تشريح المفهوم من خلال التأصيل المفهومي للنوع الاجتماعي.

Introduction:

Gender concept consider as one of the most important concepts produced by the feminist movements struggles in the world since the nineteenth century, and knowledge accumulation field for studies , intellectual and philosophical writings surrounding the women status, place and roles in society. This later took big part of intention from many thinkers in social science field at all , in order to its great place, in addition to overlap this concept with many other concepts ,in other hand because there are many concepts that released in the reality depending to the ground of the availability of this concept,, for example the development concept where it cannot deal with development without exposure to social gender , means stakeholders engaged in development programs, both men and women.

The concept of gender does not limited to describing the characteristics for men and women, which are socially constructed against biologically based characteristics, but rather that they have gradually become a tool for analysis even so a normative tool on discusses on many issues.

Therefore, it is necessary to research on the social gender concept due to its importance on the one hand and being one of the controversial concepts on the other hand, so this paper discusses the dissection of this concept through several main axes

• The most important linguistic, corrective and procedural definitions of the social gender - gender -

• its creation's historical context and the appearance of gender concept -

• The foundations and concepts of gender - gender -

• Problems and opinions that deal this concept

linguistic, corrective and procedural definitions of this concept

The problem defining concepts is one of the basic problems in the social sciences where the definitions of one concept vary according to the specific affiliations of each thinker. The concepts are the templates used by the researcher to plan a structured picture of all the knowledge and facts surrounding it. This paragraph will address the concept of gender through both definitions (linguistic - procedural - conventional)

1- Language Definition:

It can be said that the concept that we define does not have a linguistic definition is one of the vague concepts, which is difficult to define a specific definition and the reason is that the term gender or gender does not have a translation of the Arabic language, and Arabic, despite its richness and ability to absorb other languages Failed to find meaning for the term, even the word gender this word raised a lot of confusion and .. and took the term more ambiguously, the word gender crosses "It is not a term that is not a term, but it expresses a philosophy or system, an integrated set of values, formed within a certain historical context that we shall address later on. This philosophy and its values are in conflict with the Arab and Islamic values, which makes the concept more complex.

Gender is an English word derived from Latin, meaning Genus (gender in terms of masculinity and femininity).

In the linguistic framework, sexism means masculinity and femininity as a linguistic term used to classify names, pronouns and attributes, or is used as a locus based on sex characteristics in certain languages and in purely linguistic forms [1].

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Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary is a subset of a grammatical group, such as name, status, character, and verb. It is related to the feminization of a phrase or its reminder if it is a noun, verb, or attribute Or immediately[2].

In the Arabic language, the gender of the garment, and so on, was restored after it went and refined with gendarmes, writers, etc. The pen was ordered to be studied. Gender: A wooden machine that is used to polish and spread clothes[3].Here we notice the alienation of the meaning of gender in the Arabic language entirely from the other languages.

Conventional definition:

And the term gender as a translation of the term gender, which has been translated into Arabic since the inception of the term in Western feminist theory since the seventies of the twentieth century and the subsequent beginning to address in the literature development programs and translations into Arabic, thus translating the concept of gender In the term "gender" to become the dominant translation in the field of social sciences, sometimes abbreviated in the format of gender issues.

Although the natural meaning of gender is gender and masculine gender differences, and this word clearly indicates the uniqueness of each sex by its characteristics, the meaning of the new context of gender is the exact opposite, meaning that all distinctions between men and women And non-recognition, whether biological differences of nature, or all that results from these organic characteristics of the distribution of roles of life, this is the earliest definition we can provide.

Despite the wide debate on the issues addressed by the concept and the concept itself, the term gender is now used in sociology as a specific concept of thought. In its new meaning, the concept embodies the socio-cultural definition of men and women and the way in which societies distinguish between them. Different social roles for each. Gender is used as an analytical tool to understand social realities in relation to women and men. On this basis, a set of conventional knowledge can be **introduced to this concept:**

This concept was first used by Ann Oakley in 1972 in the following sense: "The word sex refers to the biological differences between males and females, to the apparent difference between sexual organs, and to the differences in their association with the function of reproduction. The species is given cultural, To social classification and arrangement of male and female. [4] "

The British Encyclopedia of Gender:

"It is the sense of the human being as a male or female ... But there are cases in which the human feeling is not related to its organic characteristics, and there is no compatibility between the organic qualities and gender identity, gender identity is not fixed by birth; it affects the psychological and social factors form the nucleus of gender identity, And change and expand the impact of social factors, as the child grows "[5]

Gender is a description of the characteristics and behaviors that culture considers suitable for males, females and gender. [4]

Gender is the definition of the social roles of the sexes, which are carried out according to the cultural, social and political system of the society in a specific time period, that is, the differences between women and men are divided into biological differences, many of which have a socio-cultural origin, Can vary from one society to another, or change in every historical era. "[6]

It is also known as "cultural and social cultural characteristics characterized by any of the two types of human race, and these specifications are the result of a complex historical process, so it is not fixed any changeable by place and time, contrary to biological standards That do not acceptechange [7].

The World Bank defines it as the behaviors and expectations associated with females and males that the society creates and learns. All cultures refer biological differences between females and males to a range of social expectations about behaviors and activities that are considered appropriate, and about the rights, resources and strengths that men and women

must possess, Color and class is a social group that largely determines man's chances of life and determines his participation in society and the economy "[8]

The United Nations Women's Fund defines it as "the process of examining the interrelationship between men and women in society. These relations are determined by different economic, social, cultural, political and environmental factors through their impact on the value of work in the reproductive, productive and organizational roles of men and women"[6]

It is also the "socio-cultural aspect of the biological belonging of the two sexes. It involves the formulation of definitive, non-historical or circumstantial characteristics on that belonging ... This is achieved by belonging primarily to the formation, but soon becomes a self-management process through which self-observation and others [9].

* It is also the cultural and social composition which subject the individual to acquire the qualities of his rank in the male or female. [10]

Procedural definition :

Gender is a relatively new concept, relating to those masculine and feminine characteristics determined by society, not biological factors. Females differ from men in that they have two basic functions that can be performed by males: pregnancy and lactation. Thus, the social acquisition of behaviors that make up males, To girls and women, where both sexes learn to accept them as behaviors, attitudes, beliefs, roles and activities acceptable to their sex, they also learn how to deal with others.

The gender perspective changes from one culture to another, as there are many factors that affect them, such as race, class, economic situation, age and difficult situations. The result is gender differences.

So gender can be defined procedurally:

As the social definition of the human race (women and men) according to the roles assigned to them by society, according to the social status of women and men, and according to the social status as well.

The social definition of gender differs slightly from one society to another depending on the degree of division of labor, the productive mechanism, the type of culture prevailing in society, and the society's view of women.

Based on the above definitions, we can address the procedural indicators of the concept of gender which refer to:

- The different roles of women and men in society, which are reinforced by cultural, social and cultural components within a society.

- The relationship between women and men in that society, somewhere and at a time, in terms of the distribution of their respective social roles, the ability to access and manage resources, and the fulfillment of their needs in these roles.

- The result of imbalance and prejudice against women in some societies.

2 - the history of the gender emergence (social gender) and crisis Term:

The term "gender", which is based on its centrality, promotes and activates gender studies both in their specific cognitive domains and in their non- specific cognitive domains, as in other terms depend in their own history and have been changed through a couple of historical stages wich were interfered by a set of intellectual,political, social and economic factors make this cognitive overlap inseparable and in this change , the term gender should not be seen away from the incubator in wish it intialy grew up .which is the history of femininity and post- feminism , the various dialectical debates , the different perspective on many issues related to women to gain some of the general rights that men already have which ensures the gender equality and gender disparities women are marginal, [11] don't make them feel less and don't prevent them receiving knowledge , working, having a

political life and disposing their money like a man then the 2 wave came in sixties of the twentieth century starting with America and Europe after the increase in the pace of liberalism that calls for equality and the reduction of racial discrimination , the essence of the wave focused on the social liberation of women politically side by side with the desire to define the female' identity and discourse as the writings of modernity at Virginia and Dorthy Richard Mascen also with the increasing dominance of material values such as sufficiency at work and the public life ,and neglecting the private life and the role of mother woman, the interst of productivity was also increased at the expense of the basic ethical and social values such as family cohesion and here it appeared the movement of concentration on the female which constituted a social anthropological vision. this is based on the basic concept that the hot of human civilization is only an expression of male domination of the female , it was necessary for women to feel like men and men to feel like women and here the concept of gender emerged in the second wave in the theorist works and view of the feminist movement during their analysis of social relationships and searching for the causes of male domination on females were those feminists who believe that sex is a fixed biological nature in the genetics environment and gender is not biological nature but a result of biological process that defines roles and features.

The second wave was influenced by her ideas from the existential philosopher Simon de Beauvoir in her book The Other Sex 1949. This book was its main source by saying "Woman does not breed a woman but becomes a woman" in an indication of the influence of society and culture on determining woman's identity"[12]

Betty Freidan also discussed the idea of parallels between oppressed and oppressed women, oppressed races, oppressed cultures and subject nations, and in a systematic and conceptual clarity as it is in the case of American women, in her famous book "Feminine Ambiguity" (1963). [13]

More than two decades after the publication of Simone de Beauvoir's earlier book, and in the framework of the prelude to crystallizing the term gender, British biologist Ann Oakley contributed in her book Sex, Gender and Society (1972), which drew more attention to the term and this time In terms of the distinction between the word "sex", which refers to the biological differences between males and females and the word "gender / gender", which in the cultural and social point of view in the classification between women and men where literary studies indicate that it was the first who define the concept of gender "

The feminist struggle in Europe and America led to the discourse on women and equality in international speeches and forums, such as the recognition of the principle of equality between men and women in the UN Charter of 1945, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 and the Women's Political Rights Charter, 1952. The concept of gender In the International Year of Women in 1975, which was established during the International Decade for Women (1976-1985).

The 1980s were characterized by intense debates on the policy of structural intensification of women's conditions in society, and the International Labor Organization (ILO), which used the term to denote the relationships and differences between men and women that account for differences among societies Cultures which are always subject to change according to the nature of the place and the chronology of time

n the mid-nineties of the last century, a period characterized by the widespread spread of the concept of gender, and the variety of definitions and theorists of the term, and developed the concept to become a clear ideology and ideology of the feminist movement in most civilized societies, as it goes to seek growth and urbanization, called the gender Feminism "Feminism Gender, the concept of gender in the Arab-Islamic community in 1994, [14]

In the document of the Cairo Conference on Population that it was mentioned in 51 places in this document, among them, for example, in article 19, paragraph 19 of the text of the

Declaration calling for breaking gender discrimination in Arab society, but the term did not raise, The Arabic language on the basis of (male and female) was not noticed by anyone.

Following the Cairo Conference and in Beijing this time, the term "gender" was reinterpreted more clearly in the Beijing document of 1995, repeating the concept in 233 times in the document, it was necessary to stand on the term to determine its concept and its linguistic connotations and origin in the language that was first articulated, To find out the cause and circumstances of its inception, and the development of this latter was the West on the one hand refuses to define the concept of gender in the male and female, which made it necessary to search for a more accurate concept of gender, on the one hand the conflict of searching for the meaning of accurate term was long for a long time, To the inability of committees. Western countries involved in the research task to identify the reality of gender in accordance with the definition includes non-stereotyped life as social behavior, especially that other countries, the second party to the conflict, rejected this approach in the methodology of research, which formed the drop that overwhelmed the cup and failed the research plan on the other hand, Committee term not defined. The no definition of the term Gender[15].

Finally, under this debate about the history of the genesis of the British encyclopedia known as gender identity, gender identity is the sense of man as a male or female. More often, gender identity and organic characteristics are on one accord, Human has its organic characteristics, and there is no agreement between the characteristics of membership and gender identity, ie feeling masculinity or femininity[14].

Thought's schools that spoke about the concept:

 According to The changes and developments that happen in capitalist industrial societies tried to led sociologists, psychology, economics, anthropology and political science to force phenomena swept European and American societies, such as the feminist movement, discuss

the discrimination issue of and persecution against women, which produced the gender concept.

1. Biological theories

The basic idea of This theory is based on that biological composition is responsible for the innate differences in men and women behavior, such as hormones, chromosomes, brain size, and genetic factors, in addition to that these differences can be observed in all cultures, which means that there 's natural factors lead inequality between both of gender In almost all societies. Thus, men concerning virtue of their biological makeup, outweigh women in their aggressive demeanor. So , the women took a seen as a body with fragile physiological structure, unable to resist the male body in various fields. [16]

Especially its hard work, and its physiological structure is linked to the emotional aspect, as special the child's education and nurturing, so that the biological differences concerning this theory are the principle for the formation of gender identity. Hence, the biological theory of gender approach is due to the origin of gender differences to biological differences between males and females

2. Psychological theories

A set of psychological theories has contributed to the evolution of the gender concept through its interpretation of gender differences such as Freud's psychoanalytic theory and personal relations theory, social learning theory, cognitive evolution theory, and gender seismic theory. Freud's interpretation on gender difference depends on the set of principle of features And the different psychological characteristics that characterize both sexes; these characteristics are mentioned and described, and placed in two lists: male characteristics, and female characteristics. It should be noted that he did not develop a detailed diagnosis, which accurately determines the male and female differences, Manhexistence [20].

Freud's ideas about the nature and roles of the sexes, especially about women, considered as the weakest part of his theory. Its influenced on the formation attitudes toward women

rather than giving an explanation of the gender evolution roles. Nevertheless, Freud's feminist theory attracted and influenced The concepts of masculinity and femininity classify two social structures and thus represent a rejection of biological determinism. We are influenced by his ideas in the writings of sociologists, including Nancy Chudrou in 1978 and Juliet Mitchell. They considered that gender differences in family relationships, especially motherhood, were seen as having the concept of gender included in the subconscious, Gender, language and taboos, and they have focused on gender as a cultural and ideological force that oppresses women[17]

3. Social theories[18].

Sociologists attempted to transcend the above mentioned propositions by modifying them. Instead of considering sex as a biological product and gender as a product of social upbringing, they considered gender and gender to be a product that had been reconstructed and socialized and sociological sciences were concerned with women's movements, Society, after the field of study in sociology confined to the framework of family studies and problems. And took the science of more than a name and initially launched Sociology of Sex _ Roles, which studies the biological differences between the sexes (men and women) and the consequent social discrimination, economic, political and cultural, and Sociology of Women interested in the same content with a focus on the historical dimension in the inception Discrimination in its various forms

And Sociology of Women interested in the same content with a focus on the historical dimension in the emergence of discrimination in various forms and Sociology of Gender, which is interested in studying the social differences between gender, ie between men and women and how to remove all forms of discrimination in the family and society

In most cases, the social studies that dealt with the issue of the distinction between gender roles and the division of labor between them have had an impact on the crystallization of the concept of gender.

As a discourse, gender differences are seen as contributing to social integration and solidarity.

The proponents of this trend tend to believe that the division of labor between the sexes is based onbiological. Men and women do jobs that are biologically correct, and hence he seesCareer George Murdoch that domestic work for women, and productive work is productive

For men, and considers that the division of labor between the sexes is a logical consequence of the organization of society

More than is associated with biological programming, while Talcott Parsons considered the family

The stable supports their children in order to ensure successful socialization of these children. And this

It is stable families that divide the work of the sexes in such a clear way that they lead

Females are expressive roles that provide care and security for children and provide them with emotional support. The man

He performs the roles of production and the material support of the family in the work of the baran in which he is exposed to difficulties

And problems in which female expressionism is a tranquilizer that releases men and creates

His psychological and biological comfort is in his view an integral division.

The work leads to stability

Microsociology as a sub-format which is the basis of sociological or macrostructure stability

General layout.

3.1.1 Social role theory :

The role concept considered as one of the most complex social concepts. It is the pattern of behavior that others expect from a person who occupies a certain social position through his interaction with people who are occupy with other social situations. The roles are divided between men and women on both sexes and Hypothesis imposed

3-2-The theory of social socialization gender[17]

Socialization is a social process that includes learning, education, in order to teach young people the acceptable behavior for the members of society and to provide them with the necessary experiences and skills to perform their social roles within the cultural norms and values prevailing in the society. In this context, it is important to understand how children learn to be boys or girls Then men or women, as well as how male behavior and female behavior are determined, as well as how they are taught to engage in activities that are gender-specific and how to communicate between the sexes. Thus, children learn their social type at an early age, and learn the rules of behavior they acquire from society through language and games Rituals and methods of formation and communication that work to pass values and behaviors. They have rules and standards of behavior that encourage them to behave in a masculine or feminine manner.

4 - Feminist theories

3.4.1. Radical feminism: [19]

 The followers of this trend see patriarchal guardianship in society as a primitive form of women's oppression, regardless of class, race or economic status. This trend suggests that masculine domination over women is often through physical strength, This trend also focuses on violence against women and their socialization through male violence, and their followers believe that this is the main reason for the oppression of women of whatever color, social class and educational level.

Liberal feminists : [20]

liberal feminism consider as the opposite toward cultural feminism. The first is that the differences between the social behaviors of men and women are not caused by the biological makeup of each, but by the environmental conditions around them. Sexual identity and behavior are a cultural consequence of differences in the social and legal opportunities available to both men and women. Differences in sexual norms regarding choices, expectations, and behaviors are gender-based through society. This trend focuses on creating an equal level for both sexes in terms of social and legal systems, norms and sexual concepts, which will ultimately be the key to gender equality

Marxist feminism:

Alongside gender discrimination, Marxist feminism believes that there are other forms of social discrimination, such as race, education, sexual orientation and the economy. Feminist Marxists therefore believe that each of these groups contributes to increasing women's suffering through gender discrimination For example, a black American woman who is uneducated has three times as many white American educated women, so followers of this trend see that in order to achieve equality between citizenship, all forms of discrimination in society must be addressed simultaneously. [21]

Commentary on theories

All theories have addressed the evolution of the concept of gender, and in the interpretation of gender differences and discrimination from different angles. While biological theories have focused on the differences in the organic, hormonal and biological sex of the sexes generated different preparations that can grow or inhibit the experience From the environment and through practice, psychological theories have focused on the fact that the infant / child determines their gender identity in opposition to the other sex without neglecting the interaction between biology and psychological and social factors. The social theories focused on the role of surrounding conditions and individuals And the process of

socializing its various institutions in the development of the concept of gender and the different roles and status between the sexes also noted that both feminist

Radicalism, Marxism, and Psychoanalysis shared a central concept for interpreting the unequal relationship between women and men, although each dealt with them in a different way. Liberal feminism rejected the patriarchal system that permeated all social construction structures and was considered to be the most realistic theory. And did not wait for a revolution and did not demand demands that are difficult to achieve or appear incompatible with the prevailing culture, but saw that we can eliminate the marginalization of women by working on the existing system, and took a strategy to achieve this by focusing on education and Amend laws legislation.

Foundations and concepts of gender:

4.1. The gender foundations :

The concept of social gender setup for many foundations and bases are listed in the following points r:

* The roles generally assigned to men and women are defined by economic, social and cultural factors rather than biological ones

* Reallocation of roles between men and women in society based on the concept of participation leads to greater benefit to society.

* Provide equal opportunity for men and women to discover their potential and enable them to have skills that help them to play new roles that benefit society. (1)

* Knowledge and analysis of differences between the two types of relations.

* Identify causes and forms of imbalance in the relationship between the two types and try to find ways to address the imbalance.

* Identify causes and forms of imbalance in the relationship between the two types and try to find ways to address the imbalance.

* Modify and develop the relationship between the two types so as to provide justice and equality between the two types not only between men and women, but among all members of society. (2)

The difference between gender and sex

According to gender, the role of women and men is not granted inherently or naturally at birth (by sex), but rather the role of the social organism, which develops and grows by generations and the social and cultural environment. The society defines a number of characteristics as women or men. That women are not fit due to the nature of their sex for some acts of which force (gentle sex), and leadership subject to passion.

The concept of gender is different from the general concept of sex. Sex means biological factors that determine the gender or gender of both male and female, while gender means the identity and the socially constituted human being, influenced by Is defined by the social perception of masculine and feminine roles, while sex is a fixed and unchanging element, social role and identity are changeable through social upbringing that begins from the very first day of the life of the child and continues throughout socialization and influences the ways in which children And girls in their thinking, behavior and behavior, as reflected in the roles and functions and actions that are encouraged to do at maturity, and is also affected by the overall impression of the community, and the traditional stereotype of women. [22]

Hence, there is a difference between the gender concept of gender and the concept of gender, which defines the fixed biological characteristics that can not be changed and the following table illustrates this difference:

Gender

Nature

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Male Female

Members / Jobs

Fixed does not change

Individuals

Human beings are born biologically and thus can not be changed by culture, habits, traditions, economy, politics

Woman - Man

Social / cultural characteristics / image / status

Roles / Relationships

Variable according to place and time

Community / Environment / Institutions

Man is not born but socially formed and susceptible to change

Sex	Social gender
Nature	Culture, habits, tradition , economy ,politics
Male- female	Woman/ man
Primary and secondary characteristics	Social/cultural characteristics/ image/ status
Members / jobs	Roles/ relationships
Fixed does not change	Variable according to place and time
Individuals	Community /environment /institutions
Human beings are born biologically thus cannot be changed	

As result ; the gender is not sex also it is not woman, in on other way when we spoke about gender it's not mean feminist but women facing the men both[7], with decide the relationship between them. Thus, the distinction between the concepts of sex and gender has led to the development of a useful analytical tool in elucidating ideas and their respective elements. In accordance with this distinction, gender is related to biological and physiological conditions i.e. external and internal genitalia, hormones and other sexual characteristics. sex in terms of femininity and masculinity ,while a number of other factors and conditions lead to historical ,cultural, social , psychological , gender ,which determine the roles of masculinity and femininity ,which reflect the social and cultural.

The basic tools and concepts adopted by the gender approach:

A:social gender identification of roles:

Liten defines the social role as the sum of the cultural patterns that are associated with a given status and thus includes the attitudes,values, and behavior that society describes for each individual who occupies that position. [23] Human activity is classified according to gender in terms of the distribution of roles to two caregories of work for women and men. this is called the division of the social type of work and all societies include this type of division , but it represents the main principle of organizing , whereas the content varies from one society to another , what is considered in a society or a culture roles of women and men may be opposite in another society or culture ,and in Arab societies the role of women in society is confined to the role of women in society is confined to the role of the wife in the sense of submission and motherhood in the concept of pastoral (reproductive) [24]

B. Gender distribution of work:

 The division or distribution of the gender of work refers to the division of labor between women and men on the basis of the perceptions and values systems prevailing for each of them resulting from the process of social normalization in the family and other community

institutions such as the school and the media .... All human societies use this distribution as a principle for organizing.

The scientific observation highlights that this distribution is not rigid, but that one person has many roles. The roles may be generally accepted, but one may overcome the other according to the circumstances, which leads to the loss of balance between them, which often resulted in repercussions on the individual pension, Conflict and conflict between roles and interests of each. [25] This situation is exacerbated in Arab societies, where women recognize their role only as a wife, a mother and a housewife, while neglecting their productive work both inside and outside the home. Even for men, if he wants to leave the field on the basis of his role (Outside the home) and his main task of earning a living and spending on the family, his contribution, whatever it is, will diminish his worth as a man and not be given any importance to his work, such as helping the wife at home or performing any work considered by the society as a work of women.

The status of women and men is the basis of traditional societies in the Arab world, and the most important social roles of women in these societies are as follows [25].

• Role Reproductive women: Reproduction represents the main role of the vast majority of Arab women. It includes, in general and simple, pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding, child-rearing, and family care, and when we say the main role we mean the only recognized role of women by society and the attitude of evaluating their performance.

• The role of women in society: The role of women in society is seen on the basis of two important roles: the productive role and the role of the leader in the community (the guardian at the family level, or the political decision maker at the local and national levels) and over time the roles of men and women are intertwined. However, their role is not clearly defined in these areas, since the former are considered the responsibilities of women and the second of men's responsibilities in most societies.

Even if women are liberated in the economic and social spheres, society is not enthusiastic about the participation of women in political work and they see that the most appropriate fields of work are teaching and nursing [24].

The importance and use of the term gender as a means of analyzing the structural and cultural causes and the political and economic factors that have led to differentiation are illustrated. It also helps to clarify that the differentiation, contrast, and hierarchical division of each of the three reproductive, productive and societal roles of women and men is not based On the basis of physiological constant, and therefore can modify the gender roles, and fill the gap in the distinction between women and men in social status, and in the role of each.

Concepts related to the concept:

* Role of gender: The role is meant to have a role for the mother as well as the father, the wife has a role, as well as the husband ... etc., and the roles are not identical, it is not necessary to be men and all wives were wives, because women can marry and not marry men, there are also roles that need rehabilitation and these roles are optional as a pilot role, so roles are defined by religion, laws and social concept.

* Gender identity: the sense of man himself as a male or female, the concept of the individual about himself, a man or a woman, Helb I am a boy or a girl? "The identity of the gendered is not fixed by birth - male or female - but affect the psychological and social factors form the nucleus of gender identity, and this identity changes and expands the impact of social factors whenever the child grew in the sense that if the child grows in a family dominated by the sex of males, to form a family away from females not on the basis of the organic organ but on the basis of social development.

Sexuality: The distinction between males and females on a sexual basis can be said to be qualitative or homosexual, depending on how they think, for women depending on how they think, and how they behave or behave towards a phenomenon that depends on the concept of gender embedded in itself or the same And stereotypical stereo-typical behavior,

and personal behavior), and the prevailing traditional example is that gender stereotyping favors men on the sex of women that profiling to the biological structure of women or men according to these structures is attributed to their mental or emotional abilities, As if aggression is innate When we ignore the fact the significant impact of early education that occurs during childhood, Vicdja boys on the apparent aggression against others.

* Gender and sexual stereotyping: Think if you met individuals for the first time at a party or in a row, what would you notice? You will notice what they wear, the color of the hair, we will look at the color of the eyes, the rings in the fingers, does he move his hands as he speaks? Does he languish in his words abnormally? Here is the question: Is the person a man or a woman? [25]

4-6 - Gender indicators[26]

Gender indicators are the main tool for measuring the variables that occur in society and determining the level of women's participation in the various areas of development within a specific period of time defined by the United Nations as follows: education, health, economic opportunities, environment, poverty, violence, participation, empowerment (The process of assessing the effects of women and men on any action to be taken, including legislation, policies and programs in all areas and at all levels) [26]. These indicators are identified from the collection of data, where several agreements And international conferences such as the Nairobi Conference on Women and the Arab Plan of Action for the Advancement of Arab Women to 2005, the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995, which emphasized the need to produce and disseminate gender data and information in all its various details for use in planning and evaluation, In the community.

 Better bioinformations are needed in order to collect accurate data on maternal mortality, including causes of death by age; in low-income and high-mortality countries that are currently not collected and report these data (the main reason is that very large samples are needed to collect valid data On maternal mortality). Maternal mortality rates remain

unacceptably high in these countries and accurate recording of rates and conditions leading to maternal mortality are essential information for evidence-based policy-making. There is also a need for more and better information on maternal morbidity

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Education: Enhancing education outcomes ensures that male and female students take social and economic benefits of education, and may have a multiplier effect on enrollment. The existence of internationally comparable measures of gender-disaggregated learning outcomes should lead to gender data efforts in this area. Current education quality measures in all countries are largely based on inputs and are not sufficient to assess learning outcomes.

Economic opportunities: The need for good quality data disaggregated by sex in the areas of informal sector employment and informal sector institutions. Women are heavily involved in these sectors, where women are not officially and accurately counted. Understanding the experience of women in these areas requires detailed data on their unpaid work, including reliable data on the use of time, types and extent of informal employment, as well as entrepreneurial activities.

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- Problems and opinions that have arisen about the concept

The gender concept has been widely debated; the priority and importance of achieving equality and the elimination of all forms of gender discrimination have been widely disputed. Although the debate has always focused on issues of equality and the elimination of discrimination, it also focuses on the same concept; on its linguistic implications. In the Arabic language there is not yet one term for naming the concept; some call it gender and the other call it gender. It is wrong to believe that the terms are not different in their connotations from one cognitive environment to another; terminology is part of a conceptual system And the abstraction of a term or concept from this system does not save it from the cognitive content of that system[27].

The contents of this concept often conflict with our value system, "in the examination and scrutiny, in many cases and in many terms, we find ourselves in front of vessels Common tools and common PHP Civilizations intellectual, ideological and doctrinal and formats, and at the same time in front of private content of distinct messages, different in, and are characterized by these public vessels and common tools of the people of the civilization of distinct civilizations and at every pattern or doctrine or the doctrine of the formats of intellectual and social doctrines and Alakaiddinah ... "[28]

Faces of understanding:

In essence, gender philosophy seeks full parity between male and female, refuses to recognize the existence of differences, rejects divisions so that they can be based on the origin of creation and instinct, This philosophy does not accept equality that takes into account gender differences, but calls for similarity in all.

doctrinal and formats, and at the same time in front of private content of distinct messages, different in, and are characterized by these public vessels and common tools of the people of the civilization of distinct civilizations and at every pattern or doctrine or the doctrine of the formats of intellectual and social doctrines and Alakaiddinah ... "

Gender equality is a fundamental human right, and society alone ensures that all women and men realize and benefit from this right. [29]

Equality: Women's equity in rights, duties and opportunities for life is education, services and functions that reach decision-making positions.

Parity: is the product of gender theory, which is taken by women's gender as a starting point, namely, the elimination of all natural or related differences in the roles of men and women, and the claim that any difference in characteristics and roles is made by society [29].

2 - Homosexuality that masculinity and femininity is what the male and female feel, and what each of them want for himself, even if it contradicts his biological reality. This makes it permissible for a male to act as a female, including marrying another male. It is the right of the female to act as well, even in the creation of a family of one woman who has children. Hence, gender policies seek to break out of the stereotype of the family and want to impose this on all human societies by encouraging or intimidating. We have found that some women's conferences have demanded multiple images and patterns of family. The family may be composed of two or two women, and may consist of a man and adopted children or a woman and children who are the result of adultery or adoption. These conferences also called for homosexuality to be considered a normal relationship, and called for the condemnation of every state that prohibits sexual relations.

3 - Contradiction in the issues: It is a set of criticisms addressed to the issues of the concept:

Ecotype of the family and want to impose this on all human societies by encouraging or intimidating. We have found that some women's conferences have demanded multiple images and patterns of family. The family may be composed of two or two women, and may consist of a man and adopted children or a woman and children who are the result of adultery or adoption. These conferences also called for homosexuality to be considered a normal relationship, and called for the condemnation of every state that prohibits sexual relations.

* The concept of gender focuses on social roles that are part of structural functional theory. While this theory excludes concepts of power and conflict in its interpretation of phenomena, the gender framework draws the issue of women to the imbalance of power and influence between the sexes, and seeks to redistribute force by reviewing roles and opportunities.

* The concept of gender involves some extreme trends that sometimes deal with the relationship between men and women as a zero relationship and call for the establishment of a society of women on the basis that it is the only society in which absolute equality is achieved among its members. Such trends incur even among supporters of the cause of women themselves.

* The gender framework uses the gap between men and women as a basis for measuring women's advancement, while their equality with men in many areas does not necessarily mean their advancement. For example, the proportion of gender representation in parliaments may not lead to appropriate decisions to empower women if there is a weakness in the awareness of women MPs about women's issues.

A gender approachr

The gender approach spread in the 1990s and was known at the time as the gender approach, as it started from the concept of gender based on the discrimination between the sexes based on the division of social roles between men and women, Minnie, on a sociocultural distribution of social roles on the basis of natural biological differences between them, which have no relation They have social roles, as for the gender distributed roles, they are associated with a stereotype of men and women, and this image is culturally complex in successive historical epochs. This stereotype of new generations is being taught as reference models to adhere to with the aim of social adjustment.r

The gender approach, or the gender approach, was launched on two lines, the first line in the field of social analysis, where social research tried to monitor the forms of discrimination between men and women in all fields and analyze them based on biological differences that do not have the origin of the mentioned social roles, and the second line is the field of development itself. Where civil society organizations, especially women's organizations and human rights organizations, have doubled their efforts to lift forms of gender discrimination and bridge the gap that has historically accumulated at the level of cultural, social and political levels. These two lines coincided with two new fields that were adopted in research and field activities alike : [30]

- The waves of gender in the approaches and then in all policiesr

- Work in the field of empowering women directly to facilitate their direct participation in policy-making and implementation in all fields

Conclusion

Through our review of the dissection of the concept of gender and the development of its concept, we find that it is more than a concept or a Pronunciation or term, but is a caliber of the term / system, which reflects the philosophy and the value system integrated, this concept and the evolution of a combination of historical factors socio-economic political and even religious and The attention of intellectuals and scholars from different schools has been taken up by all directions and intellectual background. The great interest in this concept and its prominence in the international arena has been attributed to the feminist movement and its struggles for women's development of its concept, we find that it is more than a concept or a term or term, but is a caliber of the term / system, which reflects the philosophy and the value system integrated, this concept and the evolution of a combination of historical factors socio-economic political and even religious and The attention of intellectuals and scholars from different schools has been taken up by all directions and intellectual background. The great interest in this concept and its prominence in the international arena has been attributed to the feminist movement and its struggles for women's rights. Movement defending cases Through the interpretation of gender differences into a movement demanding a new concept of gender, has become the abolition of all differences between men and women and non-recognition, whether biological differences of the product of nature, or all resulting from these organic characteristics of the distribution of roles of life, A new feminist trend is the gender feminism, which is completely different from the feminist trends of women's movements, such as traditional feminism or Liberal Feminism. It expresses a more radical tendency, Marxist assets, in determining the relationship between For men and women in the dialectical framework based on the idea of conflict.

 It can be said that the concept of gender - the social gender is a concept closer to social and cultural studies that seek to trace the relations of power between the dialectical framework based on the idea of conflict.

It can be said that the concept of gender - the social gender is a concept closer to social and cultural studies that seek to trace the relations of power between the sexes in their cultural, social and economic context, and analysis of the demonstration and its causes, hence gender studies and gender comparisons, Studies of masculinity and femininity and associated behaviors, characteristics, perceptions and forms of expression are formulated in the context of certain social and cultural conditions, thus reflected on the social norms and rights and duties contained in the legislation. Feminist thought is more related to feminist work as political movements aimed at In order to bring about change in the level of social awareness, popular culture and legislation, women are able to achieve justice and equality. Gender is therefore an intellectual approach and an analytical tool. Feminist thinking is a political act that seeks to improve the situation of women on the ground.

In this study, we can conclude that, despite the controversy over gender, it is a reality that cannot be bypassed or ignored. The terminology and theories coming from societies that differ from us in its cultural and social construction in the context of a globalized world must stand by criticism. We examine the Western terms in their historical and social context, and then we can come up with terminology from within our knowledge and formative inventory, bypassing the problem of confusion and chaos in terms or so-called adaptation of the concept, as well as taking advantage of the positive aspect of the term in terms of the approach offered by this brother , In addition to what the same term provides for a variety of possibilities for employment and use in the fields of literature, linguistics, philosophy, history, anthropology, sociology, psychology and epistemology, especially in the context of the present tense contexts as a result of cultural explosion and "identity transformation" To participate in unprecedented fields in order to contribute to them and from various locations, ranging from teaching to political participation through forms of contribution and attendance in many fields and diverse ... Etc. globalized world must stand by criticism. We examine the Western terms in their historical and social context, and then we can come up with terminology from within our knowledge and formative inventory, bypassing the

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From this point of view, we can recognize the concept of gender in our society on the basis of an approach aimed at achieving social luxury based on equality and social justice. This requires the involvement of all concerned men and women in the process of development in its modern sense, namely health, education, economic and political participation, For basic development is available to both women and men so that all members of the community are empowered to contribute to the development of their community, thereby maximizing the investment of available human resources, taking into account the needs of different groups of society in the plans and thus better understanding the roles played by the JAL and women and has been bridging the gap between different groups and classes and social justice.

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