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# Gender Ideology

Since women always make up half of the world's population, addressing their role in the overall development process is of major importance throughout history. The natural, social and biological conditions have created the situation in such a way that women are being limited, obedient to the ten-fold development, and a species that despite the efforts made in recent decades, most of the women in the world still witness little changes. The most important factor that has prevented women from progressing is the ideologies that have been formed in the womb of society, and these ideologies have prevented women from education, working, expressing their views on certain things, and so on.

The main indicator of this "gender ideology" is the effort to provide a specific pattern of behavior for women and men in society, which includes different aspects of their lives, from private and individual spheres to participation and social roles. To better understand the intellectual system of the course materials, we must first mention the main characteristics of this gender ideology in the course materials. The first point in dealing with men and women in the discourse of textbooks is that they are not equal people[[1]](#footnote-1). Afghanistan's educational system presents this inequality in various course materials but also aims to justify and legitimize this blatant discrimination in religious frameworks.

Most gender ideology constructs are unidimensional and range from traditional, conservative, or anti-feminist to egalitarian, liberal, or feminist[[2]](#footnote-2). While the impact of three types of ideologies on gender inclusiveness is examined next: Marxism–Leninism, nationalism, and religious ideologies.[[3]](#footnote-3)

## Traditional

Gender role ideology is something personal view in the contemporary world, this personal view sometimes brings huge disaster in the human lives, especially women, some countries heavily reply and support traditional ideologies and, such is women created to be at home and do the homework, while men are responsible to work and proper food for the household, women are not allowed to work, while men forced to work. Even though those ideologies have been implemented during worship, A key issue that divides Judaism is the role of women in worship, there are considerable differences in women's participation in religious service.[[4]](#footnote-4) Judaism’s not only exempt from this but also some Muslim countries suffer as well, like Afghanistan, when the Taliban seized power on August 15, after a week, they banned women to perform prayer in congregation.

## Anti-feminist and Egalitarian

When we talk about feminism and call ourselves feminists, do we know what it means? Can a man who doesn't help with housework (cooking, laundry, babysitting, and cleaning), but chants and shouts the loudest in marches for women's rights, be a real feminist? Feminist articles and speeches of a man who does not even wash his socks himself and a woman must bring his bread and water and in short, a woman must serve him, how valuable and believable are they? What is a feminist, based on this [website](https://www.rubiconline.com/a-war-on-words-feminism-vs-egalitarianism/), feminism is the advocacy of women’s rights based on the equality of the sexes[[5]](#footnote-5), Feminism became a movement in an attempt to fight for women’s rights, but its ideologies changed throughout its different waves. Depending on the period, culture, and country, feminism around the world have different causes, goals, and reasons for existence.[[6]](#footnote-6)

Kristin J.Anderson in his book talks about anti-feminist, he highlights, Anti-feminists blame feminists for a variety of social problems[[7]](#footnote-7) Anti-feminist Kate O’Beirne says, feminists are “humorless” and “prickly” they are hash women. Christina argues, that many feminist goals were achieved but yet, gender inequalities continue[[8]](#footnote-8), he further argues, that there was a huge shift in young women’s relationship with feminism, Jowett (2004) and Rottmann (1998) have argued that young British and German women think gender equality has been achieved and thus distance themselves from feminism.

Egalitarian, Egalitarianism is a philosophical trend that advocates for a society in which all people are treated the same. This idea has been around for centuries, and many people believe that it is the best way to run a society. An egalitarian believes that everyone should be treated the same, or be given the same opportunities, regardless of their individual differences[[9]](#footnote-9).

## Marxism-Leninism

Marxism–Leninism was the official ideology of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and by extension of the international communist movement during the twentieth century.[[10]](#footnote-10) Today, despite de-Leninization after the dissolution of the USSR, Marxism-Leninism is the ideology of several communist parties and remains the official ideology of the ruling parties of China, Cuba, Laos, and Vietnam as one-party socialist republics and Nepal in a multi-party democracy. Marxism-Leninism believes that a two-stage communist revolution is needed to replace capitalism. The Vanguard Party, organized by democratic centralism, will seize power on behalf of the proletariat to establish a one-party socialist state called the “proletariat dictatorship”.

## Nationalism

Nationalism is an ideology based on the premise that the individual’s loyalty and devotion to the nation-state surpass other individual or group interests[[11]](#footnote-11). Nationalism is an ideology that believes that a nation is the most important unit of society and that it should take precedence over any other values or principles. Nationalism typically leads to the belief that certain political claims are correct. Also, nationalism is a political doctrine and a movement's collective action in support of a specific nation.

### Principles of Nationalism

* "in a nation-state, the language of the nation should be the official language, and all citizens should speak it, and not a foreign language."
* "the official language of [Denmark](https://www.cs.mcgill.ca/~rwest/wikispeedia/wpcd/wp/d/Denmark.htm) should be Danish, and all Danish citizens should speak it.[[12]](#footnote-12)"

## Religious Ideologies

Most people think that religion and ideology are the same, religion is a system of beliefs while ideology is a system of ideas, and philosophy of the world life[[13]](#footnote-13) Religions often deal with the significance of the cosmos, nature, life, and salvation for women and men. Ideologies appear as beliefs that deal with the importance of nature, life, and society, promising people fulfillment and happiness in this world. Experts believes that religion and ideology share numerous features and paly similar social roles[[14]](#footnote-14). Also Paul Claval highlights that religiona and ideology are the “akin” but not the same.

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Anti-Gender

conservative Catholicism

America left-wing politicians.

anti-gender conservative religious groups

The conservative religious group at the House deleted the language on gender equality of the executive branch decree that defined this alteration.

1. its roots in the feminist position that women are conceptualized as inferior to men to justify and sustain social and cultural systems dominated by men;
2. the ideological gendering of colonialism, nationalism, and international relations; (e) dialogue between ‘third world’ and ‘first world’ feminists on the universality vs. ethnocentrism of first world feminists' supposed claims that women are universally ideologically subordinated to men;
3. Gender role ideology falls into three types: traditional, transitional, and egalitarian.

The impact of three types of ideologies on gender inclusiveness is examined next: Marxism–Leninism, nationalism, and religious ideologies.

H1 (nonviolence): Nonmilitant ethnopolitical organizations are more likely to have gender-inclusive ideologies

H2 (repression): State repressive tactics against the group increase the probability that ethnopolitical organizations have gender-inclusive ideologies.

H3 (leftist): Ethnopolitical organizations that have leftist ideologies are more likely to have gender-inclusive ideologies

H4 (nationalist): Ethnopolitical organizations that have nationalist ideologies are less likely to have gender-inclusive ideologies.

H5 (religious): Ethnopolitical organizations that have religious ideologies are less likely to have gender-inclusive ideologies

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