

Males and Females' Roles in Jordanian Family: An Explanatory Study

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<https://doi.org/10.35516/hum.v49i3.1375>

Received: 19/7/2020

Revised: 29/12/2020

Accepted: 7/4/2021

Published: 15/5/2022

Abstract

This article aims at investigating the roles associated with males and females in Jordanian family. The survey was conducted on (3000) randomly selected households in collaboration with the Department of Statistics. Ten focus groups were chosen to represent the different social strata (urban, rural, and badia) and distributed to the Kingdom's three regions. In addition, twenty intensive interviews with public opinion leaders such as former ministers, secretary generals, activists in women's issues, journalists, members of the parliament and others. The study concluded that there is a continuation of the stereotype of the male and female roles. Although there are signs of change in various aspects, where the results showed that male dominance in the family decision-making has changed significantly towards a participatory trend and activating the role of women within the family. However, in respect of expenditure the results showed that men still have conquer decisions in this regard. The results indicated support for delaying the marriage age for females until after 23 years-old, which was reflected on the existence of a clear role for the daughters in taking decisions related to them such as marriage, education, dress and choice of friends with continued presence of intervention by the father and the mother comparing with the son who has a greater role in taking decisions of his own.

Keywords: Gender Roles; Family; Socialization; Family's decisions; Social status.

أدوار الذكور والإناث في الأسرة الأردنية: دراسة استطلاعية

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ملخص

يهدف هذا البحث إلى دراسة أدوار الذكور والإناث في المجتمع الأردني. تم تنفيذ الدراسة من خلال توزيع استبانة على (3000) مسكن مختار عشوائياً بالتعاون مع دائرة الإحصاءات العامة. وتم اختيار الجماعات المركزة بحيث تمثل مختلف الشرائح الاجتماعية (الحضر، الريف، البادية) حيث بلغ عدد هذه الجماعات عشرة مجموعات، وزعت على الأقاليم المملكة الثلاث. بالإضافة إلى تنفيذ 20 مقابلة مع قادة الرأي العام في المجتمع الأردني مثل رؤساء وزراء سابقين، وأمناء عامين، وناشطات وناشطين في مجال قضايا المرأة، صحفيين، نواب، وغيرهم. وخلصت الدراسة إلى أن هنالك استمرار للصورة النمطية لأدوار الذكور والإناث على الرغم من وجود مؤشرات تغير في مختلف المجالات، حيث أظهرت النتائج أن هيمنة الرجل في اتخاذ القرارات الأسرية قد تغيرت بشكل واضح نحو التشاركية وتفعيل أكثر لدور المرأة داخل الأسرة، إلا فيما يتعلق بالإنفاق حيث يظهر بوضوح دور الرجل في اتخاذ القرارات بهذا الشأن. وأشارت النتائج إلى وجود تأييد لتأخير سن زواج الفتاة إلى ما بعد 23 عاماً، والذي انعكس بوجود دور واضح للابنة فيما يتعلق باتخاذ القرارات المتعلقة بها مثل الزواج والتعليم وطريقة اللباس واختيارها لصديقاتها مع استمرار وجود تدخل للأب والأم مقارنة بالأبن والذي يتمتع بدور أكبر في اتخاذ القرارات التي تخصه.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الأدوار الجندرية، الأسرة، التنشئة الاجتماعية، القرارات الأسرية، المكانة الاجتماعية.

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Introduction

Patriarchal societies do not give women an equal status compared to the one given to men in terms of privileges granted to both of them. In the Jordanian society, many of the studies have indicated the existence of social constraints that prevent the empowerment of women to contribute effectively in the process of overall social development. However, there is not enough data about the factors that structure gender roles in Jordan, but there are many structural social variables that explain the differences of social statuses of individuals as a result of variation in these factors. Gender is one of these key factors that affect the roles and status of women in society (Blackstone, 2003, Waters, 1998; Giddens, 2001). Therefore, to understand the formation of roles related to gender, it is important to distinguish between "Sex" and "Gender"; while sex refers to biological characteristics, which refer to male and female. Gender, on the other hand, refers to the identities and social expectations, which are classified into "woman" and "man" (Blackstone, 2003, Waters, 1998). Sociology interprets gender inequality as a form of masculine domination (patriarchy). Thus, the enduring existence of this domination is socially supported and reproduced by religious, symbolic, linguistic, and cultural systems which exclude or devalue femininity (Waters, 1998). In patriarchal societies (like Jordan) women are looked at inferiorly in all aspects of life. Such circumstances lead to social inequality in economic, political, and social systems. Moreover, the United Nations report in 1980 addressed this inequality and concluded that: "women, who comprise half the world's population, do two thirds of the world's work, earn one tenth of the world's income and own one hundredth of the world's property."

Parental societies disregard women's rights and thus contribute to the low participation of women in the political and social issues (Nwadiaro and Okoroafor 2011). Studies on different countries in the world found that there is a prevalence of gender gap in social dominance orientation even in countries that have a high degree of gender equality (Kupper and Zick 2011). Manganaro and Alozie (2011) found that education, ethnicity and urbanization have an intermediate role in explaining gender roles attitudes. Moreover, such variables explain the positive attitudes that men and young women hold in terms of supporting equal rights to everybody regardless of their gender, religion or ethnicity. Guimond et al. (2007) found that the way men and women perceive themselves is due to their interpretation of themselves based on the gender stereotype. Corresponding with this is the study of Edwards (1998) who examined the interpretations of messages as they are influenced by the gender in many situational forms. The results showed that respondents experienced more difficult communication with opposite-sex communication, where men showed greater difficulty in opposite-sex communication and they show less difficulty in same-sex communication. Also, the results showed that a man who is bragging is perceived as being more in control than a woman who is bragging. This is interpreted as a result of a strong and traditional sex-role stereotyping that is embedded within society. Such result was investigated by several studies who supported the speculations that men and women interpret messages differently (e.g. Butterworth et al., 2019, Felmler et al, 2012, Garlik, 1994, Motley and Reeder, 1995).

Poor economic and environmental conditions have their negative impacts on social relations among individuals and particularly between men and women, which generate low social status toward women (see: Poverty situation report in Jordan, 2010). In disadvantaged societies, this low status of women has been associated with domestic violence against women. Patriarchal societies maintain social norms that accept violence against women. Khawaja et al. (2008) found that women in refugee camps in Jordan believe that wife beating is justified in hypothetical situations. This result was interpreted by Khawaja et al. (2008) as a "coping mechanism." Stickney and Konrad (2007) investigated the impact of the differences between males and females on their roles in 28 countries around the world, in addition to the impact of employment on the role inside the family. The results showed that women who work have a greater role within the family than women who do not work. Also, sources of family's income affect the roles within the family. The study showed that family size had an impact, where the more the family size increases the woman's role increases in most of the countries except for Mexico and Slovakia (Stickney and Konrad 2007).

The vast and rapid development in the means of communication in the last decades resulted in important changes in the Muslim communities. The traditional family within Muslim societies faced a need to alter its structure, in terms of relationships among its members, to meet the requirements of such development. The spread of the new and advanced types of communication facilitated the contact between individuals and other societies and thus some social and cultural traditions

particularly attitudes towards women's civil rights were changed. For example, in Morocco a family law was approved to achieve equality between men and women. Moreover, women's participation in the Arab Spring demonstrates the equivalent role of women in the political aspect as an indicator of social change (Guessous 2012). Also, El-Ghannam (2003) analyzed several factors that affect the political participation of women in the Arab societies. The study concluded that social and economic statuses of women should be improved in addition to the need to educate women about their political and legal rights in the society. The case of Nigeria is a clear example of social ignorance, where women are denied from their social and economic rights because they are women. Such situation is supported by culture, customs and traditions that confine the roles of women in society. The results of Nwadiaro and Okoroafor's study show that the construction of women and men's roles is influenced by the social outlook and culture and hence women are deprived from their rights (Nwadiaro and Okoroafor 2011). Another study conducted by Ali et al. (2011) aimed at exploring gender roles and the effect of such roles on both men and women's lives. The results showed that gender inequality and human rights violations are critically presence in Pakistan society. As other patriarchal societies, gender roles are imbedded within the social structure and hence formulates the roles of both men and women. However, education is a significant factor for social change. The results showed that more positive support in modernizing gender roles was detected among younger generation compared with elder ones.

Jordan has successfully achieved a significant high level of education for women which narrowed the gap between women and men where 18.7% of Jordanian women obtain a bachelor and above educational degree compared with 18.6% for men (Dept. of Statistics: Jordan in Figures, 2019). However, women's contribution in the national economy did not reach a point that reflects the high level of literacy among them, where Jordanian women are being faced by many obstacles that lower their ability and opportunities to enter the public sphere (Dept. of Statistics, Unemployment and Unemployment Survey, 2018). Also, the continuous segregation of women in certain jobs (e.g. school teachers, banks, health and communications; (Dept. of Statistics, Unemployment and Unemployment Survey, 2018) will have negative impacts on the national economy due to the absenteeism of women who have scientific skills which is accompanied by a high proportion of female who are enrolled in the educational institutions. According to the department of statistics (2016) of the highest percentage of women was in education and health sectors (57.4% and 51.3% respectively).

Changing society's perception regarding women status stems from achieving social equality, which requires advancement and empowerment of women to assure equal opportunities in economic, political and social organizations. Some statistical facts have been addressed by the Social and Economic Development Group in 2005, which concluded that despite the improvement in women's health and education, Jordan is ranked low below other lower-middle- income countries. The estimated contribution of females in labor force is 15.4% (Dept. of Statistics, Unemployment and Unemployment Survey, 2018, see also Dept. of Statistics, Household Expenditure & Income Survey, 2018), which places Jordan below other lower-middle- income countries. It is worth mentioning that women's political participation has improved compare with other countries in the region, where women's share in the parliament has reached 6.4% of the seats which is similar with Middle East and Mediterranean countries' average of 6 percent, although that this percent is lower than the 16 percent which is the average of women's share in the lower and middle income countries (MENA, 2005). Therefore, the best way to empower women and improve their social status is to build database on the status of women in the family, work and public life, as well as to identify the factors that explain the low social status that is given to women. Thus, this article will identify the roles of women and men in the family by focusing on the decisions within the family with regard to different activities and actions in the family.

Regardless of different improvements in many aspects of life, some obstacles still present in various social sectors. There are many social, economic, political and cultural factors that are considered barriers against the effective participation of women in the society. For example, with fertility remains relatively high and high underemployment among women, the issue of enhancing women's status needs a thorough investigation to underline factors that contribute to the continuity of such situation. This study will seek to shed light on the first step of devaluation of women in the family which explains the gender inequality that is practiced in the social sphere outside the family. Thus, based on the above, this study seeks to identify the roles of males and females in Jordanian family and will try to achieve the following objectives:

- Identify the roles of women and men in the family by focusing on the decisions within the family with regard to different activities and actions in the family;
- Explore the amount of change, if any, within the family in terms of decisions regarding different daily life aspects; and
- Identify the socialization process towards males and females.

METHODOLOGY

The research methodology included both qualitative and quantitative methods. Therefore, the study will analyze the data that were collected using field survey, focus groups, and intensive face to face interviews. The questionnaire consisted of several sections including general information such as gender, educational level, income, number of family members, age, political affiliation, place of residency. Moreover, the questionnaire included a set of questions and items to measure types of socializations towards males and females in addition to questions about the daily decisions that are taken within the family. The purpose of such set of questions and items is to identify the structuration of gender roles within the family. The focus groups were selected to represent variety of social strata in urban, rural, and Badia areas. Therefore, 10 FGs were conducted. As a quality technique focus groups provide the ability to understand how and why people form their attitudes and perceive the roles of men and women in social life. Intensive face to face interviews enabled us to identify attitudes and explanations of public leaders who have an influence upon the public. Twenty public leaders were interviewed including former prime minister and ministers, parliamentarians, journalists, and feminist activists. The study population was the population of Jordan. Therefore, the sample was drawn based on multistage stratification sample technique in cooperation with the Department of Statistics of Jordan (DOS). The sample size was 3000 households, which were randomly selected from 200 blocks to represent the study population. The study was conducted in 2008, where the field survey was processed using CSpro and data analysis was carried out using SPSS.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Many research studies have been carried out to study the social roles given to males and females and the social statuses granted to them (Giddens, 2001). The social cognition theory indicates that perceptions of gender is the product of the interactive social process that the individual experiences through exposure to stimuli that form particular orientations that influence the behavior of the individual, which is largely consistent with his orientations (Bussey & Bandura, 1999). Accordingly, to change the stereotype that works on lowering woman status and therefore emphasizes her traditional roles, we need to change the trends that are formed depending on the information received by the individual. In this framework, the process of socialization contributes, on an ongoing basis, in transferring cultural elements to individuals as interpreted by the social role theory, which is based on intentional learning and incidental learning of social roles. These two processes affect the individual in his interactions within and outside the family. Therefore, one of the indicators of increasing or improving woman's status is her ability to make decisions within the family including, for example, social visits to friends and relatives, going outside the house, raising children, style of dress and other family decisions.

The results will be discussed in two sections. The first one deals with respondents' (males and females) responses on some issues related to decisions within the family, participation in family matters, and attention and care of children (males and females). The second one deals with socialization of the females and males with regard to the agreement for the males and females to do some activities such as visiting friends, shopping with friends, visiting relatives, choosing clothing style, and participating in housework.

Decisions within the family

Culture contributes with all its components, including customs, traditions, norms, values and standards, in maximizing the role of the man in decision-making and the woman in the receiving role only. This can be seen, particularly in patriarchal societies, where socialization is characterized by gender inequality in terms of defining what is allowed and not allowed to be done by the woman. The family, as the primarily economic and social unit, plays an important role in shaping the

economic, political and social relations, because family is the central unit in society. The family constitutes major decisions and affects the roles of women and men and hence the decision reflects a high social status within the family (Beere, 1990). The man remains enjoying a stereotype status within his family when it comes to making decisions, in general.

The results show that about half of the respondents (49.4%) indicate that the man has "the last word" in the house (Table 1). This result is consistent with the results of the focus groups that the man has the last word in the house. While the results of the intensive interviews showed that the one who has the "last word" regarding the various decisions in the family is not the man alone, but it is actually the husband and the wife (together) because no one can make the decision alone, as every person has his own way of thinking. Therefore, sharing creates a decision that is most likely right than if it was taken by one person alone. This change was clear as 38.7% of respondents indicate that the decision-making, in general, is done by husband and wife together.

This change (the increase in the proportion of the partnership between the two spouses in decision-making) appeared also in making decisions within the family such as: reproductive health, which means to limit the number of children, relatives visiting the family, and family visiting relatives (80%, 52.1%, 52.7%, respectively) (Table 1). However, the woman kept a typical role regarding raising the daughter such as going outside the house, style of dress and choosing friends. The results show a rise in this aspect in favor of the woman (mother). There is another indicator of the presence of this change within the family that appeared when a quarter of respondents confirmed that the woman, herself, decides if she wants to go out or not in exchange for continued control of the man on such decision. However, the change indicator can be seen through the high participation rate (28.1%) among spouses in respect of this topic (Table 1).

Table 1. Decision-making in the house with regards to different matters

The decision	Husband & wife	Wife	Husband	daughter	Son	Other	total
Making decisions in the house, in general	38.7	9.7	49.4	0.3	0.6	1.2	%100
Relatives visit the family	52.1	13.0	33.3	0.2	0.5	0.9	%100
Family visit relatives	52.7	12.5	33.3	0.2	0.5	0.9	%100
Expenditure	26.1	11.3	59.5	0.4	0.9	1.8	%100
Wife going outside the house	28.1	23.3	48.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	%100
Daughter being outside the house in the age category 12-18 years	34.1	26.4	37.1	0.5	0.2	1.8	%100
Daughter being outside the house in the age category 19-22 years	34.1	23.7	38.3	1.4	0.2	2.3	%100
Daughter being outside the house in the age category 23-27 years	30.4	27.3	37.4	2.4	0.2	2.2	%100
Style dress of the wife	19.9	58.7	20.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	%100
Style dress of daughter in the age category 12-18 years	27.5	36.1	25.1	9.0	0.9	1.5	%100
Style dress of daughter in the age category 19-22 years	25.3	29.6	25.5	16.4	1.1	2.1	%100
Style dress of daughter in the age category 23-27 years	24.3	27.2	26.2	19.0	0.9	2.4	%100
Daughter's marriage decision	31.0	5.7	34.1	21.8	2.1	5.3	%100
Son's marriage decision	26.5	5.6	26.4	5.4	32.2	3.9	%100
Choosing daughter's friends	11.1	23.2	5.9	50.6	6.4	2.8	%100
Choosing son's friends	16.7	9.1	13.2	4.1	54.3	2.6	%100
Determine the number of children (RH)	80.0	5.1	8.6	2.1	1.9	2.4	%100

Choosing of educational specialty at the high school for the daughter	22.5	3.0	9.5	58.2	2.9	3.8	%100
Choosing of educational specialty at the undergraduate for the daughter	18.8	2.3	9.1	59.0	6.8	3.9	%100
Choosing of educational specialty at the high school of the Son	16.7	1.6	9.3	3.1	65.8	3.5	%100
Choose a specialization for the undergraduate to the Son	17.4	1.3	9.2	1.3	67.3	3.5	%100

For the woman to go outside the house was conditioned based on the place where she wants to go. Therefore, to search in more details about the places where women can go alone, the results indicate that there is a rejection for the woman to go alone to a restaurant or a cafe or travel outside the country. In return, there is a high approval (86.3%) for the woman to go to a female doctor than going to visit a male doctor (68.9%), and her visit to relatives (84.4%) of the respondents agree compared to (77.4%) who agreed that a woman can visit her friends (Table 2).

Table 2. Places where women can go alone

Places	Yes	No
	%	%
Market	76.4	23.6
Male Doctor	68.9	31.1
Female Doctor	86.3	13.7
Girlfriends	77.4	22.6
Relatives	84.4	15.6
Travel outside Jordan	16.8	83.2
Restaurant	23.7	76.3
Cafe (Coffee Shop)	15.8	84.2

Despite there is a clear understanding by the family for the daughter's roles at the age categories of (19-22) and (23-27) with respect to matters concerning her or the way she dresses (16.4 %, 19.0% respectively) (Table 1), the mother kept a clear role in deciding how her daughter dresses, regardless of the daughter's age (Figure 1). We also noticed that there is a decline in the role of the mother in this issue accompanied by increasing daughter's role with stability of the father's role in this issue.

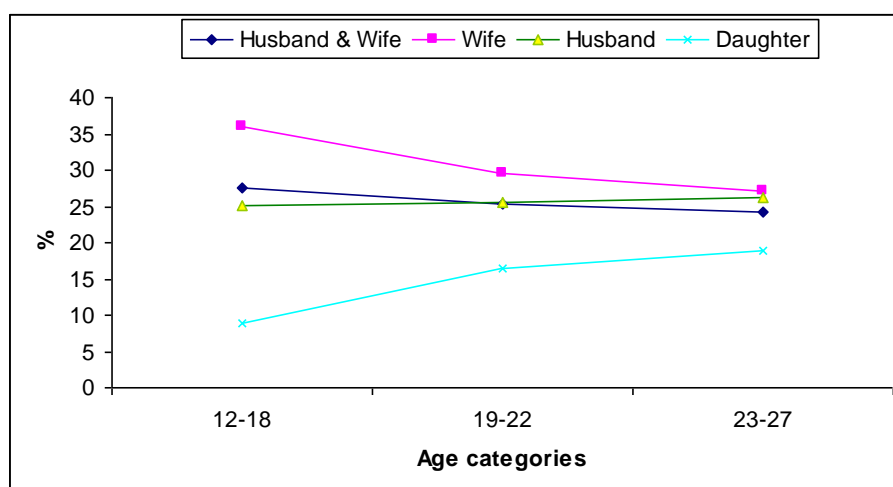


Figure 1. Decision-making regarding daughter's style dress in different age categories

Also, the role of the mother declined (5.7%) regarding the marriage of the daughter while the role of the daughter increased with regard to make this decision (21.8%) (Table 1). However, the results show significant support for the education of females over marrying at an early age, where the results indicated that (77.3%) believe that the female must refuse to marry in return for leaving school, which confirms the high value of education among society, whether it is for the males or females (Figure 2). In the same context, the idea of delaying the marriage for the female in order to give her a chance to work and prove herself was addressed to females' focus groups, where the results show a support from the participants that the female should choose the marriage as long as the female obtained education, because education is able to refine the character of the female and helps her to prove herself. In addition, according to the participants in the focus groups, from a religious point of view the female must marry who proposes to her for her protection. In accordance with the Prophet Hadith, "If a person who you approve his religion and morals comes to you asking for marriage you should accept him." Moreover, most of the participants said that the future of the female is to get married. However, a minority of participants pointed out that if the young man who proposes is not qualified it is better for the female to go to work to prove herself and to help her family. On the other hand, most of the participants (males' participants) in the focus groups expressed their strong rejection to delay the marriage of the female if she graduated and obtained a scientific degree, because, as they see it, marriage has the first priority and it is better for the female .

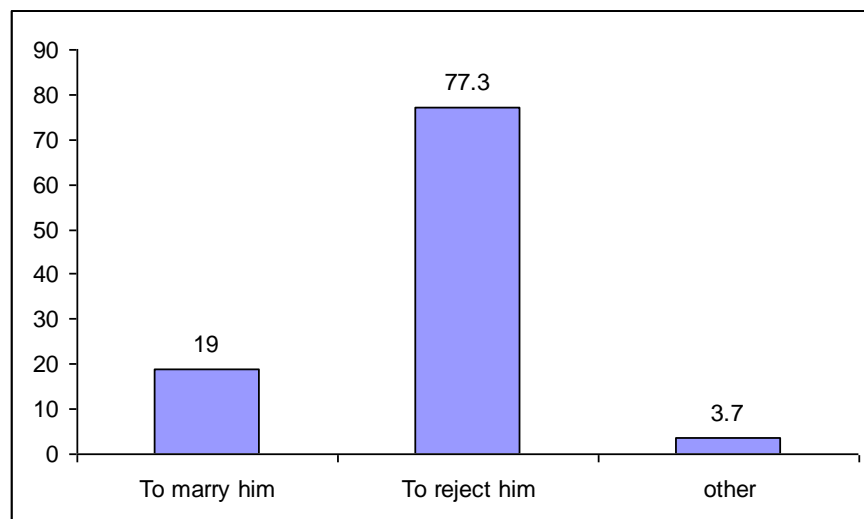


Figure 2. Percentages of respondents answers regarding marriage versus education for daughters

In return some of the participants supported the female to work after graduation to secure her future. In contrast, parents kept a significant role, especially the father, with regard to allowing the daughter to go outside the house regardless of the daughter's age (Figure 3). It was also noticed that the role of the mother increases as the daughter's age increases with regard to the daughter going outside the house. But more than half of the respondents indicated that the daughter has the freedom to choose the type of education in high school as well as the type of specialty for her undergraduate study (Table 1). This is an indicator of change in social attitudes towards women's ability to make decisions regarding her future. However, the son was given more freedom in deciding to get married or not as (32.2%) of the respondents said that it is his decision to do so in addition to choosing the type of education in high school and the type of specialty for his undergraduate study (65.8%, 67.3% respectively). However, the results, in general, show a big intervention by the mother alone or together with the husband in making decisions concerning the daughter. It should be noted here that there is a clear decline in the mother's role when it comes to the issues related to the son.

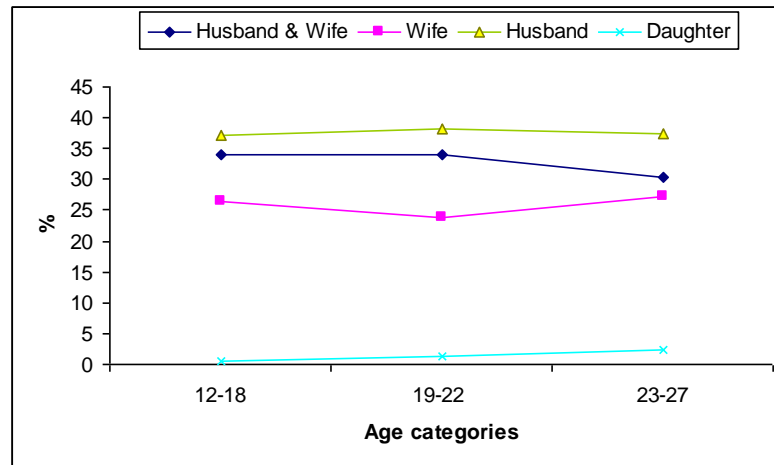


Figure 3. Decision-making with regard to the daughter going out of the house in different age categories

The previous results indicated that the dominance of the man (Hegemonic Masculinity), in making decisions in the family, has clearly changed towards more participatory trend and activating woman's role within the family. However, only in respect to expenditure, the role of the man in decision-making in relation to this matter appears clearly high. Despite that there is a prevailed stereotype in the society about the man being in control of the decisions of the family; the results of the study indicated a clear change in that, which refers to the change in woman's status within the family that contributes to the activation of the roles associated with this position.

In the search for factors that explain this change, the survey results showed that as the educational level increases the decision-making in the house is participatory between the husband and the wife. This was supported by the results of Manganaro and Alozie (2011) who concluded that gender role tends to liberate as women participate in the labor force which results in more influence of women in the family. However, Read (2003) argued that education and income have an impact with regard to gender roles perception but at the same time these variables may have a weak impact for Muslim women.

Participation in certain family matters

The study used a number of indicators that may be associated with women or men to do inside the house, especially with regard to laundry, dish washing, attention and care for males and females. The results show there is a positive effect of education to accept participation in housework in general, as most of the supporters for this idea were Ph.D. holders. But, the results showed that females have higher consent for doing housework than males (Figure 4), which is in consistent with the general expectation of the society, which believes that doing housework is the female's role more than it is the males' role.

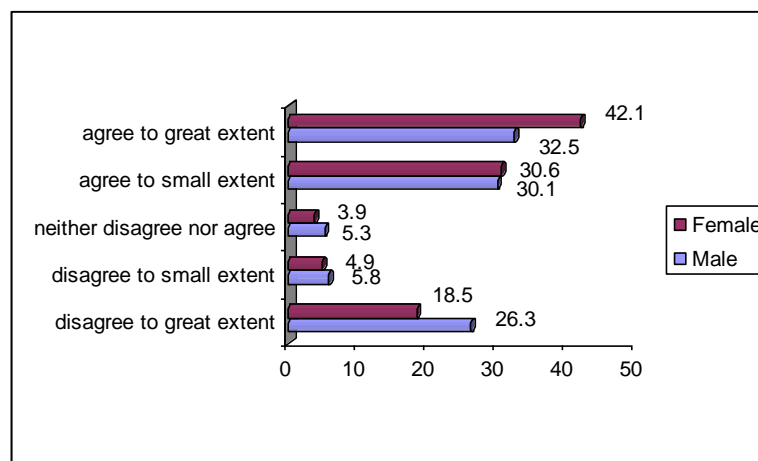


Figure 4. Participating in the housework in general

The results show a clear opposition for doing the laundry by both males and females (Figure 5), in addition there was a large opposition to do housework such as dish washing by both males and females (Figure 6). However, the social reality links some housework to females more than males, as the rejection for males to do this work is not accompanied by forcing him to do the work like the case with the females. However, the results indicated the presence of higher consent by both males and females to participate in doing this work (Figure 7), which indicates that what is required to do these works is the participation of all family members to do these things.

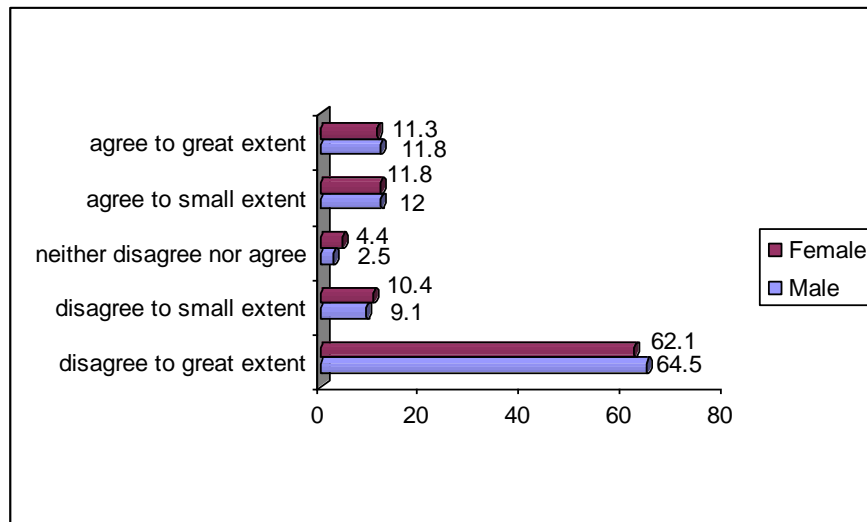


Figure 5. Percentages of respondents answers regarding doing laundry

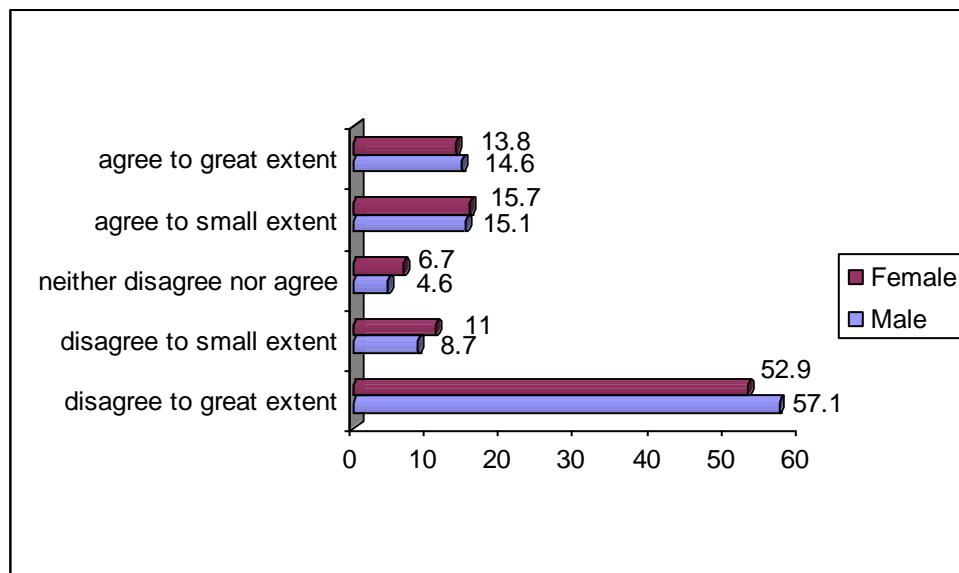


Figure 6. Percentages of respondents answers regarding dish washing

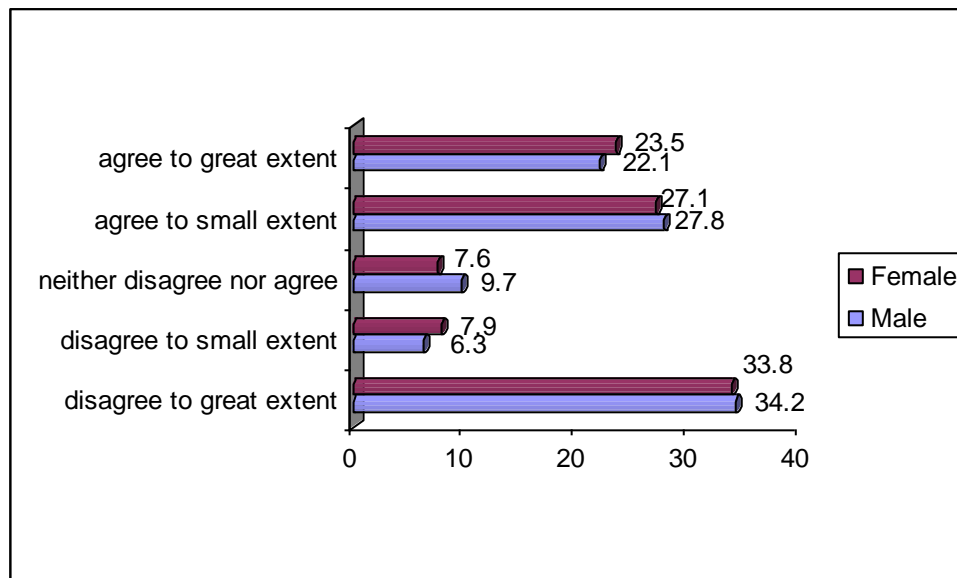


Figure 7. Percentages of respondents answers regarding doing housework

Attention and care of children (males and females)

In terms of attention and care of males at different age phases, the results indicated a high agreement to do that. But, there is a higher consent by females to take care of males and females in the age category 6-11 years. Also, there is a positive attitude by males to do so (Figure 8). These results are consistent with the impact of increasing educational level to accept giving attention and care for males and females aged 6-11 years.

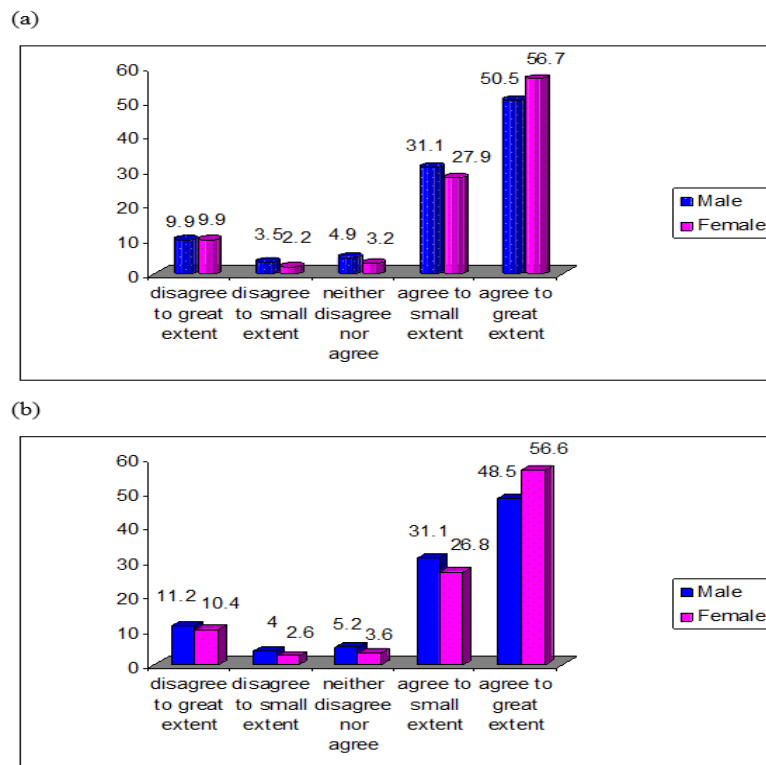


Figure 8. Attention and care of males and females (6-11 years old) (a) Attention and care of males; (b) Attention and care of females

Socialization of children

Individuals exercise their social roles through the socialization process by intentional or accidental learning, where individuals are directed or allowed to act according to society's expectation (Giddens, 2001; Waters, 1998). Therefore, the indicators that were measured in this context were related to a number of matters associated with the son or daughter and what is allowed or not allowed to be done by the males and the females. The results of the females and males' participants in the focus groups, intensive interviews and the survey shed light on some social interpretation within the Jordanian society with regard to the roles that are associated with males and females as a result of the socialization process that is adopted in Jordan.

The females' participants in the focus groups have indicated that raising children is the responsibility of the mother in the first place, because she is capable of understanding them as she spends most of her time with them. The participants emphasized the importance of socialization, where they pointed that it is important that the parents raise their children well to become competent in this life and be able to make sound decisions in the interest of their country and their community. On this subject the males' participants in the focus groups indicated that the children and their socialization are the responsibility of the mother in the first place. However, most of the participants supported the need for partnership between the parents in raising the children. While others felt that this is the responsibility of men in the first place.

With regard to the games that the children play with, the participants said that it is not preferable to follow society's traditions that restrict the freedom of the child in the game he or she chooses to play with, because the female may want to play males' games or vice versa. However, they pointed out that children are innately inclined to their sex type, where we find the female tends to play with dolls and kitchen tools while the male tends to play with the ball. However, this viewpoint contradicts the results of the studies that indicated that learning female or male's behavior is acquired not genetically inherited. The participants pointed out that there is a clear distinction between males and females, for example, we find that the color blue is associated with males only, while pink is associated with females. In addition to that the females may be more restricted in going outside the house or her style dress. The males' participants pointed out that the male instinctively is inclined to play coarse or violent games while females tend to play soft and non-violent games. The results of the intensive interviews showed that the financial aspect is one of the most important factors that affect the socialization of the child. The sex of the child plays an important role in the socialization process, where the female is raised to help her mother while the male helps his father in his work. The respondents pointed out that the man has an important role in raising the children because this task is not dedicated only to the woman. It is also important to educate the child since the age of seven on the basic principles in life because he will be raised and grew up on these principles. It is also necessary in raising the child to take into account implanting justice between males and females and giving them the freedom to express and prove themselves.

The results of the survey indicated the presence of a significant opposition in varying degrees for the daughter to do things such as, dolls she wants to play with, going out with her friends, shopping with her friends, or visiting relatives (Table 3). At the same time, the results indicated high approval in favor of the son (Table 4). This means that what is allowed to the son is not allowed to the daughter to do such as: visiting relatives or friends or shopping or wearing what she wants and even playing. In addition to that, there is a clear agreement from the society that the daughter or the female, regardless of her age, should participate in doing housework and there is disagreement for the son to do so. However, this general picture contains a number of positive indicators in issues related to the son or the daughter, in varying degrees, such as the approval to visit friends or relatives or shopping.

Table 3. Socialization indicators of the daughter

	Disagree to great extent	Disagree to small extent	Neither Disagree nor Agree %	Agree to small extent	Agree to great extent
Play with any game she wants (such as playing ball, riding a bike, playing with arms' games) at the age less than 6 years	41.6	10.5	5.3	18.4	24.2
To express her feelings in tears at the age less than 6 years-old	16.9	9.4	7.8	29.5	36.4
Going outside the house to play (in the street or neighborhood) at the age more than 6 years-old	67.6	9.0	5.5	11.7	6.1
Going outside the house to visit her friends at the age 6-11 years-old	69.0	8.7	4.3	12.6	5.4
Going outside the house to visit her friends at the age 12-15 years-old	62.6	9.0	5.1	16.3	7.0
Going outside the house to visit her friends at the age 16-18 years-old	47.2	8.2	6.2	23.9	14.4
Going outside the house to visit her friends at the age 19-22 years-old	38.9	6.2	5.6	24.3	24.9
Going outside the house for shopping with her friends at the age 6-11 years-old	80.6	7.0	3.9	5.6	2.7
Going outside the house for shopping with her friends at the age 12-15 years-old	73.9	8.7	4.5	8.8	4.1
Going outside the house for shopping with her friends at the age 16-18 years-old	55.4	7.5	5.4	19.5	12.1
Going outside the house for shopping with her friends at the age 19-22 years-old	41.4	5.6	5.2	23.3	24.6
Going outside the house to visit relatives at the age 6-11 years-old	51.9	7.3	5.7	20.3	14.7
Going outside the house to visit relatives at the age 12-15 years-old	44.1	8.3	6.1	23.7	17.7
Going outside the house to visit relatives at the age 16-18 years-old	32.0	5.6	5.5	31.1	25.7
Going outside the house to visit relatives at age 19-22 years-old	27.3	4.9	5.1	29.3	33.4
Wear clothes she wants at the age 6-11 years-old	32.2	8.2	6.0	21.0	32.5
Wear clothes that she wants at the age 12-15 years-old	38.2	10.8	7.4	20.6	23.0
Wear clothes that she wants at the age 16-18 years-old	41.8	10.2	6.9	20.0	21.0
Wear clothes that she wants at the age 19-22 years-old	39.4	8.9	6.1	17.9	27.7

	Disagree to great extent	Disagree to small extent	Neither Disagree nor Agree %	Agree to small extent	Agree to great extent
Participate in household chores at the age 6-11 years-old	6.7	3.0	6.1	20.6	63.6
Participate in household chores at the age 12-15 years-old	1.6	1.2	3.7	14.2	79.3
Participate in household chores at the age 16-18 years-old	0.9	0.4	3.1	10.4	85.1
Participate in household chores at the age 19-22 years-old	0.9	0.6	2.7	9.7	86.1

Table 4. Socialization indicators of the son

	Disagree to great extent	Disagree to small extent	Neither Disagree nor agree %	Agree to small extent	Agree to great extent
Play any game he wants (such as playing with toys, kitchen utensils) at the age less than 6 years	43.7	10.5	5.2	18.7	21.9
To express his feelings in tears at the age less than 6 years	19.1	11.1	8.3	27.1	34.4
Going outside the house to play (in the street or neighborhood) at the age more than 6 years-old	40.9	9.3	6.3	22.0	21.3
Going outside the house to visit his friends at the age 6-11 years-old	47.3	11.1	5.1	19.7	16.7
Going outside the house to visit his friends at the age 12-15 years-old	26.5	8.5	6.2	29.0	29.8
Going outside the house to visit his friends at the age 16-18 years-old	8.9	3.7	5.0	34.1	48.2
Going outside the house to visit his friends at the age 19-22 years-old	5.9	2.5	3.7	27.9	59.9
Going outside the house for shopping with his friends at the age 6-11 years-old	53.2	11.0	6.0	14.3	15.5
Going outside the house for shopping with his friends at the age 12-15 years-old	29.8	10.1	6.7	24.6	28.7
Going outside the house for shopping with his friends at the age 16-18 years-old	8.5	3.4	4.8	31.9	51.4
Going outside the house for shopping with his friends at the age 19-22 years-old	3.7	2.0	3.1	26.2	65.0

	Disagree to great extent	Disagree to small extent	Neither Disagree nor agree %	Agree to small extent	Agree to great extent
Participate in social events outside the home (with friends and relatives)	1.2	0.8	3.5	19.6	74.8
Wear clothes he wants at the age 6-11 years-old	12.7	6.4	4.9	21.1	55.0
Wear clothes he wants at the age 12-15 years-old	7.2	5.1	5.8	22.1	59.7
Wear clothes he wants at the age 16-18 years-old	5.1	3.6	4.0	22.9	64.5
Wear clothes he wants at the age 19-22 years-old	4.3	2.9	3.6	20.2	69.1
Participate in household chores at the age 6-11 years-old	15.9	6.3	8.9	28.1	40.8
Participate in household chores at the age 12-15 years	15.0	7.1	10.0	27.2	40.6
Participate in household chores at the age 16-18 years-old	17.4	8.5	9.2	26.2	38.7
Participate in household chores at the age 19-22 years-old	18.1	8.7	9.3	24.7	39.1

Visiting friends

The results indicate that the parents oppose in lower rates the son to visit his friends at the age groups 6-11, 12-15, 16-18 and 19-22 years old (47.3%, 26.5%, 8.9% and 5.9%, respectively) (Table 4). While there is a higher opposition for the female to visit her friends at the age group 6-11 and 12-15 (69%, 62.6%, respectively), but this opposition is somewhat less than at the age groups 16-18 and 19-22 (47.2-38.9, respectively) (Table 3). In spite of the opposition in this matter, the results showed that about a quarter of the sample (24.9%) approval the female to visit her friends at the age between 19-22, but it doubled for the son at the same age group up to 59.9%, which indicates a clear inequality between the son and the daughter in this matter and this confirms the characteristics of the society which has a conservative culture that is supported by social norms and traditions.

Shopping with friends

The results indicated the existence of a clear opposition to the daughter to go shopping with her friends in different age groups where the highest (80.6%) was for females in the age category 6-11 (Table 3), while the opposition decreased to (53.2%) for the son at the same age group (Table 4). While in the adolescence phase, the results showed a high opposition (73.9%) for the daughter to go out of the house when she is in the age category 12-15 years old versus (29%) for the son in the same age category. At the age groups (16-18 and 19-22), the results indicated a consent to the males to go out with their friends while there is an opposition for the females to do so. However, there are positive indicators by society for females to do that, as the results indicated that (24.6%) of respondents agree to a large extent that the female can go shopping with her friends at the age group (19-22) (Table 3).

Visiting relatives

The results indicated a significant increase towards agreeing to visit relatives, because as the age of the female increases the opposition decreases, which means a high approval on this subject. The results indicated that 33.4% agree to a great extent for the female to go out to visit the relatives when she is in the age group (19-22) (Table 3). With regard to the son, the indicator was to participate in various social events outside the house. The results indicated that about three-quarters of the sample (74.8%) agree that the son should participate in social events (Table 4).

Clothing style

The results in Tables 3 and 4 show the parental involvement in the female style dress. This proportion is increasing, especially if the female is in the age groups 16-18 and 19-22, which refers to the impact of the society in determining what is desirable for the female to wear. But, it is different when it comes to the son the approval is more at different age groups. However, there is an approval in a positive direction in the interest of the female in this subject, as the results indicated an approval ranging between 21%-32% for the female to wear what she wants at different age groups.

Participation in housework

According to the results in Tables 3 & 4, there is a high agreement among the respondents that the daughter should participate in the housework, which confirms the prevailing social stereotypes about the female doing that compared to an opposition to the son to do so, but at lower rates. However, there is a clear indicator toward the participation of the son in doing that at different age groups, which indicates the presence of a change about the importance of collaborating in the homework, but in specific matters not in all issues related to family such as expenditure or taking different decisions. The social roles exercised by individuals is constructed by the socialization process, which focuses on teaching and learning social roles that we see as behaviors that are determined by one's realization of rights and social duties within and outside the family, hence the previous indicators point out the continuity of a clear pattern of socialization within the family with the presence of indicators of change, where various factors play an important role in shaping and influencing the socialization process such as the educational level and income.

Conclusion

The study indicates that the dominance of the man (Hegemonic Masculinity), in making decisions in the family, has clearly changed towards more participatory trend and activating woman's role within the family, which is consistent with the results of the intensive interviews. One of the important factors that explain this change is the educational level. This change appeared in decision-making within the family such as: reproductive health, which means to limit the number of children, relatives visiting the family, and family visiting relatives. The results also show significant support for the education of females over marrying at an early age. However, the results indicated the presence of significant opposition with varying degrees for the daughter to do things such as, doll she wants to play with, going out with her friends, shopping with her friends, or visiting relatives

Acknowledgement

The authors gratefully acknowledge the financial support provided by Gender and Social Fund/Canadian International Development Agency in Jordan (CIDA).

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