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مؤسسة تفكير وعمل فلسطينية

Guide to Research Papers Gender-Based Perspective

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Guide of Gender-based research papers

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What is the guide about?

The young get confused when they start writing an essay, a research, or a study as they keep thinking how they can start and when they should. Especially at the beginning of the process of writing and when it particularly relates to cognitive production, young writers feel distracted. However, this confusion and dispersion can be dispelled if they choose their subjects according to their interest and specialization as to produce a distinctive paper. The question remains: What's the scientific approach to writing a paper?

This guide comes as both an answer and a way for young writers when producing a research paper. Indeed, the guide focuses on the methodological aspect in research papers according to IMRAD structure which is one of the most significant structures for researchers and is also used in medical, technological, social, human, economic sciences, and among others.

Gender in Research and Studies:

The issue of gender has been an interesting area of research as a consequence of the suffering of women represented in deprivation of effective participation in development process, marginalization, and injustice against them.

One of the well-known facts included in reports, studies, and developmental theories is that "women are half of society and no society can progress and develop and half of its human resources are idle, broken or weak." Taking advantage of the role of women was imperative for those who sought to keep up with the demands of contemporary life and the benefits of the new century.

Actualization of equality and justice to women has contributed to revealing gaps and chances towards improvement through the analysis of relationships and roles between man and woman. In recent studies, the word gender has become reflective of men, women, girls and boys.

The Guide's Purpose

1. Providing trainees and interested persons of the skills to write research papers, gaining the basic knowledge of how to prepare them, and developing their productive capacities, influence, competitiveness according to a specific scientific structure, which will benefit them and the organizations in which they work.

2. Informing those interested in the scientific procedures necessary to prepare a scientific research paper according to the scientific research structure, almost every political scientific paper has the following parts: title, summary, introduction, materials, methodology, results and discussion.

3. It should be noted that most publishing houses and magazines have almost no rules about the format of their published research papers: some divide papers into certain doors; others do not, and the order may vary in different journals. Therefore, the researcher must be prepared to adjust his or her research paper to the language adopted by the journal or by the publisher.

4. Developing the capabilities of those interested and trained in concluding a research problem, enhance their knowledge capabilities by the sources of concluding a research problem, and provide them with problem-solving skills through the scientific approach.

5. Expanding the cognition of trainees to distinguish between the variables of the main sperm problem, which help the researcher explain the scientific phenomenon.

6. Enabling trainees to formulate objectives and relevance for the research scientific paper, consistent with the problem of the research paper.

7. Informing them of the types, formats and priorities of information sources and to deepen their capacity by documenting and referencing them according to their types and priorities.

Theoretical Framework: Gender Perspectives in Research

The theoretical framework of the guide provides a knowledge framework about gender-based researches and aims to broaden and deepen knowledge of the theory and concepts of gender as well as women's rights at the global, regional and Palestinian levels, to develop analytical and critical capacities to address and evaluate development policies and programmes. Besides, to define their gender status; develop research capabilities that contribute to the assessment of the needs and constraints of gender mainstreaming in Palestinian youth development sectors.

- What is the theoretical framework that researchers should follow to produce gender-based papers?
- How can researchers benefit from the concepts and definitions, emphasized below, to produce research papers?

First: Gender Concepts

Gender studies

Gender studies analyse societal differences that define gender roles in society which are shaped according to social and environmental determinants and address all issues of gender equality and combating discrimination and violence against women.

Gender refers to the social differences between females and males. These differences are acquired in the walks of life which change as time passes despite their implantation in all cultures.[1] The term gender defines the roles, powers and resources of females and males in any culture. The issue comes to the interest as women have been way more deprived of their rights than men.

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[1] Guide on Gender in Humanitarian Action (Inter-Agency Standing Committee, IASC 2008)

Gender Integration Process

The concept of gender mainstreaming means assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action or procedure, including legislations, policies and programmes in all areas at all levels. It is a strategy that focuses on the experiences of both women and men as an essential dimension in the conception, implementation, follow-up and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that men and women can jointly eliminate inequality.[2]

Gender analysis

Gender analysis deals with roles, activities and relationships. Who works? And what does s/he do? Who owns? Who decides? Who gets gains and benefits? Who controls resources? And what are the factors affecting relationships in society? etc.[3] Gender analysis also reveals that women and men have different experiences and needs as a result of their different gender roles and responsibilities. Men and women play a role in productive and societal work. But women's contribution is less visible and regular.

Development programmes must take practical and strategic gender needs to be truly successful. Otherwise, they will fail if they do not reduce the burden of work on women and do not look to their roles in productive and community engagement. Gender analysis reveals the roles and relationships of women and men in society and the inequalities in that relationship.[4]

- Do you think that gender analysis is related to gender-based issues?
- How can we benefit from gender-based analysis in research papers?

Gender equality

The absence of discrimination in opportunities, in terms of allocation of resources and chances, access to services, based on sex, also uses the term "Justice between genders" to denote the same meaning.5

Parental authority

According to the Personal Status Act, a man has the exclusive right to represent his minor children born to him from a legitimate marriage and to represent the children of his male (not-female) children. Unless he proves his immorality then the judge has to drop this power.[6] In the face of this power, the father is responsible for alimony.

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[2] Economic and Social Council,1997

[3] Basma Al - Aqabani, Gender, Term and Connotation, Women's Studies Centre, (Equality Website, Syria)

[4] Ibid

[5] World Report on Violence and Health (WHO, 2002).

[6] Training Manual, Basic Concepts on Gender (UNRWA Manual for Social Gender - Palestine).

Gender perspective

An assessment of the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in any area and at all levels. It is a strategy for making the concerns and experiences of women and men an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres. So that, both women and men benefit equally; Inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal of mainstreaming is to achieve gender equality. "[7]

- What are the phases of development of gender as a definition and its relation to women?
- Researchers should learn about the relation between gender and development.
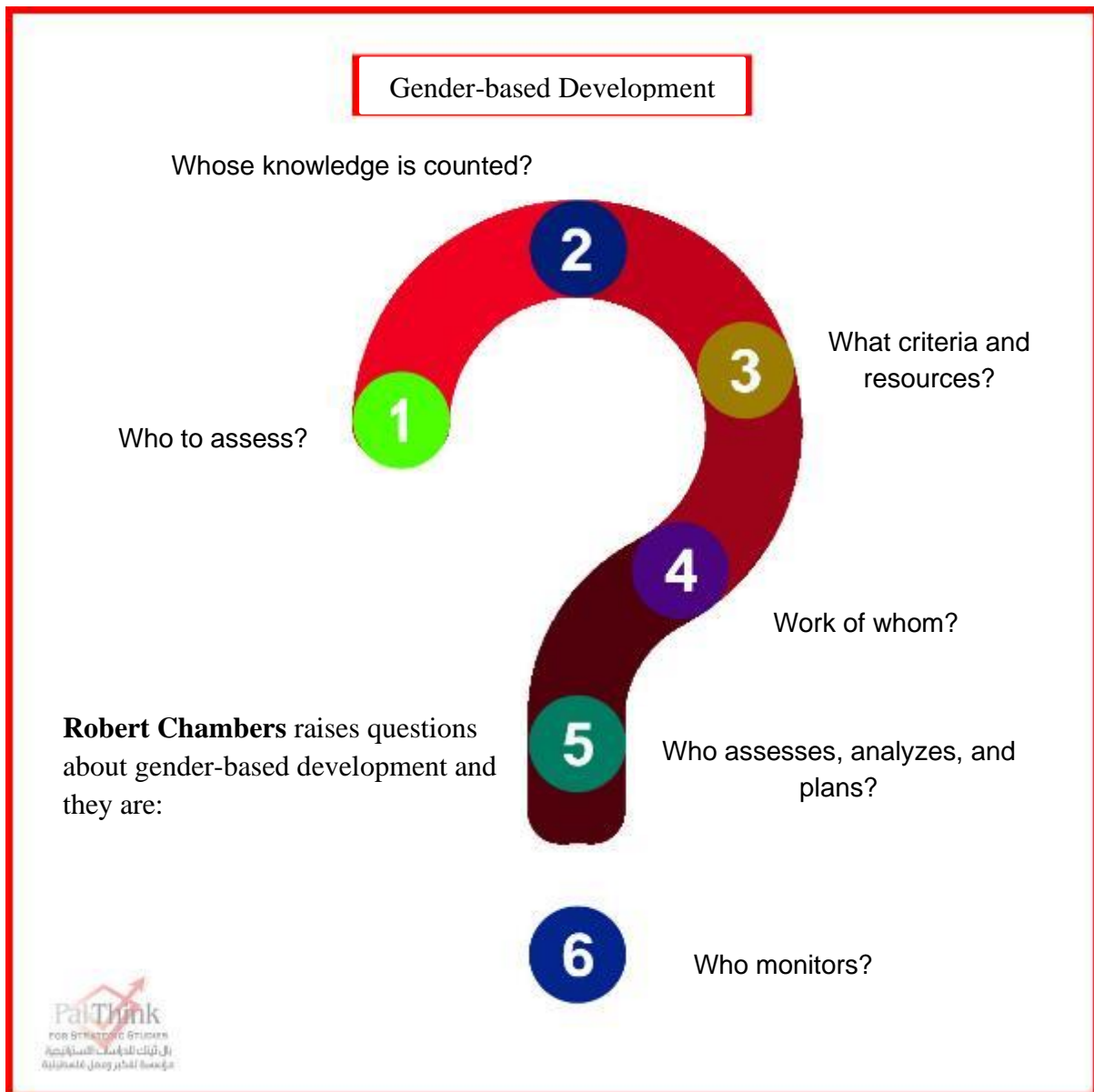

Gender perspective helps in assessing the public policy from a gender-based perspective, taking into consideration all given needs for both genders all to achieve just and equal interests.

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[7] United Nations, Best practices and available tools for the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation, and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for understanding and assessing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, Technical paper (United Nations, 1 October 2013)

Gender-based Development

Whose knowledge is counted?

What criteria and resources?

Who to assess?

Work of whom?

Robert Chambers raises questions about gender-based development and they are:

Who assesses, analyzes, and plans?

Who monitors?

Second: Evolution of the Concept of Gender

With the achievement of women's equality or equity, the concept of gender has evolved to reveal gaps and opportunities for improvement through the analysis of relationships and roles between men and women. In recent studies, the word "gender" has come to reflect both men, women, girls and boys. It is not linked to the basis for distinguishing between male and female roles; it is based on the classification of age groups and is associated with the determination of age-based roles (child-youth-old), and the definition of roles based on the nature of the situation (such as a disability or marital status).

The evolution of gender can be summarized in three stages as follows:

1. **Woman in Development (WID)**: This approach is based on women who have been completely absent from development and who are not in the thinking of the planners, which has led to the failure of development projects. So, this needs to be addressed in development planning by providing basic daily needs for food, medicine and education, etc.

2. **Women and Development (WAD):** This curriculum is based on the fact that women are already present in society and development projects but are not equal to men, so they must be given the same opportunities equally.

3. **Gender and Development (GAD)**: This approach depends on the fact that focusing solely on women ignores the fundamental problem of women's low status for men. It adopts the recognition of women as actors and seeks to eliminate all manifestations of discrimination against them through so-called empowerment.

The Difference Between Sex and Gender	
Sex	**Gender**
Biologically determined by the biological difference between men and women.	Socially defined by the roles played by men and women.
Universal.	Varies from society to another.
Constant that does not change over time spontaneously.	Variable with time.
Born with a human being.	It's not born with a human being; it's shaped by her/him.
It's permanent from birth to death.	Influenced by social norms, attitudes, values and customs.
Found to perform normal functions.	Found to define community roles.
Not affected by the circumstances (economic, social and political).	The species is affected by the surrounding conditions.

- What social roles that the research papers seek to analyze and redistribute?
- Researchers should learn about the definition of roles and their relation to gender. This gives an introduction to learning about the society's tasks based on the societal components which aren't related to biological factors of both genders.

Third: Gender Roles

The roles defined by society and linked to its expectations for individuals based on sex, defining male and female roles, linking each role to a range of behaviours, values and practices around femininity and masculinity.

1. ### Production role

   This role is to produce consumable and therefore interchangeable goods and services in the sense that the product ultimately either provides income or saves expenses. Despite the importance of this role, much remains to be denied to women in general, and is usually attributed to men, even though many women have done so. According to the view of society, this work is divided into feminine and masculine work, in the sense of one that women can do and another that is reserved only for men and not favoured for women; at other times, there are occupations and jobs that statistics do not classify as productive: Family business or professions involving women and children.

2. ### Reproductive role

   Because it is women who give birth to children who are attached to the reproductive role of breastfeeding, raising children and caring for the family, it is seen as their main role for the vast majority of Arab women. It is almost the only agreed role for women. However, we have sometimes begun to note that several men have chosen this role as a primary or even secondary role and do not hesitate to mention their reproductive tasks in front of others.

3. ### Community role

   Society is defined as a man-made social fabric and consists of a set of systems and laws that define the social norms that result from the members of that society. Also, society relies on its members to remain coherent. Without individuals, societies fall apart, and the individual is affected by society as well as the individual.[8]

   This role is seen as an extension of the reproductive role, but it has emerged from the family to the community as a whole. Such activities include, for example, the provision of some collective services in the form of social solidarity and the building of social relations, including the mobilization of environmental resources such as water, fuel and land. As well, the work is done with other women and men to serve the community by volunteering and donating, such as embroidery and simple food industries such as cheese, dairy and certain heritage industries to participate in fairs or support poor families.

   These voluntary works vary according to family conditions and socio-economic level, an unpaid role played by women and men, but the proportion of women contributing to this role is usually higher, especially in cities.

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[8] Nathan Feiles, LCSW, "Society's Clash with Emotional Stability" ،www.psychcentral.com

4. **<u>Political role</u>**

Although this word is linked to the policies of States and Governments, the word policy may also be used to denote the conduct and leadership of a family or group and to learn how to reconcile different human trends and interactions between members of society, including religious groups, academics and organizations. Politics is defined by how power and influence are distributed by a particular society or system.[9]

This role is represented in decision-making and participation in making it, and it starts from the family level but is not limited to the neighbourhood committees and the unions. Or the village or municipal council or even the legislative council. This role is usually regarded as male, while females are raised as recipients and non-participants. Women participating in this role are considered an exception to the rule and society does not expect them to advance in higher levels/positions.

Strategic Needs for Gender

Strategic needs are linked to the needs of women, men and children by changing their living conditions. This term means changing women's socially dependent status on men by promoting practical roles to achieve more equity and justice for women and achieve greater control over their human rights, including strategic needs. For example:[10]

1. Property rights.
2. Women's security and protection from violence.
3. Elimination of all forms of discrimination in the economic and financial sphere.
4. Equitable division of labour.
5. Provide a community and legal framework to ensure the security and protection of women, children and persons with special needs.

Research papers specializing in gender concepts are relatively new in Palestine. Gender-based research papers go beyond stereotypical frameworks based on women's issues and even extend to discuss the concept of discrimination resulting from the social composition of men and women over the age, biological, geographical, and socio-economic stages, including the theoretical basis for writing research papers on social, political and economic theories and their status in the humanities and social sciences.

Gender studies in Palestine have become an essential part of the foundations on which to build plans for empowerment, because of their enhanced scientific methodology in analysing different issues and developing solutions and recommendations on which decision-makers can work, especially because they are based on reading the analysis of gaps between men and women based on the dismantling of the social context. So that these studies can be more

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[9] Hanna Isa, Political Thinking Patterns (Palestine Today, Tuesday, 24 January 2015)
[10] Inter-Agency Committee, op. Cit.

interactive within such a culture in a framework that is adjusted to include the new roles and aspirations of both women and men in order to ensure that they are important.

The concepts developed in this guide is an important reference for researchers as it forms the basis for identifying what the required discourse on gender equality is and the mechanism for discussing it in studies and papers specializing in gender issues. The basis of the concept of gender is that it seeks primarily to redistribute gender roles from the perspective of participation, equal opportunities for resources and the discovery of skills for both men and women for the benefit of all societies.

To achieve its objectives, specialized research papers on gender should be based on the knowledge and analysis of different relationships between men and women, the causes, roles and responsibilities that reflect the "hegemonic and subservient" power relations between the sexes, and the work of rebuilding relations between women and men based on gender equality, so that they are equal to their relationship.

The time has come to give everyone, regardless of gender, whether they are men or women, equal and fair opportunities by having the real power to change from within society through an optimal understanding of rights and gender concepts and by providing young researchers and with the vision. Besides, by giving them a pen and methodology to be advocates for women's rights and gender equality so that their research papers are the basic beginnings of real change.

Operational Framework: Methodology for Scientific Research

Scientific research means digging up facts, answering questions and solving the problems posed by the researcher/It is a purposeful and structured survey, which seeks to clarify or interpret an unclear phenomenon. It also clarifies the distorted and questionable facts, through a structured, logical and objective approach, that has accurate findings based on suitable evidence. [11]

According to the feminist literature, feminism can be dated since the beginning of the 18th and 19th century, when the suffrage movement emerged in the United Kingdom, and then it moved to several European countries, and then to the United States of America, and feminist literature began to take on the interest and analysis of many political scholars since the mid-20th century, where many of the writings featured a different intellectual orientation, and they began to take on great fame. At the international level, it resonates with the success of the Feminist's school in bringing out many new visions and concepts.[12]

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[11] Monther AlDamin, Fundamentals of Scientific Research, (Al Masirah Publishing House - Amman, 2006), p. 17.

[12] Salma Abu Hussein, Reading at the Feminist's School and its Streams, (Arab Centre for Research and Studies - Egypt, 2020), at https://bit.ly/39FRiSt

Most feminist historians agree that all movements that promote women's rights should be considered feminist movements, even if they do not call themselves such. In this regard, writers Abigail Brocke and Charlene Hess were mentioned in their books. *Entry to feminist research, practice and application,* which defines the concept of feminist scientific research based on its response to intellectual structures and ideologies based on the oppression of women in general, by documenting the experiences and daily experiences of oppressed women, and by highlighting discriminatory gender patterns, that is, that the goal of feminist research is to empower women to bring about social change in a society based on gender discrimination.[13]

First: Basic Concepts

Scientific knowledge

Science is not the result of a single individual's effort, nor has it come into existence in its current achievements at once, but a sustained and accumulated effort, of countless individuals and their discoveries over many years, in which chance played a role, and in which experiences and organized ideas played another role.

Science of observation arose and grew in the compilation and organization of such observations until the Renaissance introduced the experimental approach, and further advanced with the evolution of methods and instruments of measurement. curiosity and the love of exploration have been the primary instigators of scientific knowledge from time to time, and will remain so for the future if needed or invented; The Love of Reconnaissance or Science. [14]

Science and scientific knowledge

Science is the intellectual inference. Knowledge is automatic science, which is broader and more comprehensive than science, which includes both scientific and non-scientific knowledge. The distinction between them is based on the rules of the method and the methods of thinking that are followed in the collection of knowledge. If a researcher follows the rules of the scientific method and its steps in identifying phenomena and revealing objective facts, it reaches scientific knowledge. "Every search for truth, done for whims and purposes, presents true truth, in a manner based on fundamental pillars.[15]

Objectivity

To think scientifically, a researcher must look objectively at research material, that is, a view away from subjectivity and personal whims. A view in which there is an equal view of the object under study, no matter how different the angles of vision may be.[16]

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[13]For more, Abigail Brockse and Charlene Hess, Entry to Feminist Research, Practice and Application, (National Center for Translation - Egypt, 2015), (T) Aura Kamal.

[14] Abdurrahman Badawi, Scientific Research Curriculum (Publications Agency - Kuwait, 1977), T3, p. 3

[15] Rajaa' Dewedri, Scientific Research, Its Theoretical Fundamentals, Its Practical Practice, (Think-Syria House, 2000), p. 23

[16] Ibid, P.8

Scientific research

There are many types of scientific research such as basic, exploratory and other research. The most important of which can be presented as follows:

1. **<u>Descriptive research</u>**

   It is the production of new knowledge, conceiving and offering theoretical insights regardless of application, and this kind of paper paves the ways of innovation and the adoption of new concepts.

   It is a study that describes and analyses a scientific problem and draws precise conclusions to reach an appropriate solution to the problem, using descriptive studies in social and human studies. Descriptive studies begin with the identification of the research problem, and then the formulation of questions for the research problem and the imposition of hypotheses as to the first solution to the problem, and then the selection of the target group to be studied. Through this category and the selection of the appropriate study tool, the information will be collected and interpreted, and finally, the final results that we want to use in scientific research in all types - masters research or doctoral research.

   The descriptive studies are aimed at accurately describing the problem, revealing and clarifying the subject matter of the problem, and previous studies are aimed at gathering information on the problem of scientific research and setting up initial hypotheses for the solution of the problem.

2. **<u>Exploratory research</u>**

   It is concerned with the study of a subject or problem that has not been sufficiently analysed or studied before and allows for the exploration of a specific problem, its characteristics and features, and the establishment of the basis for its study and resolution.
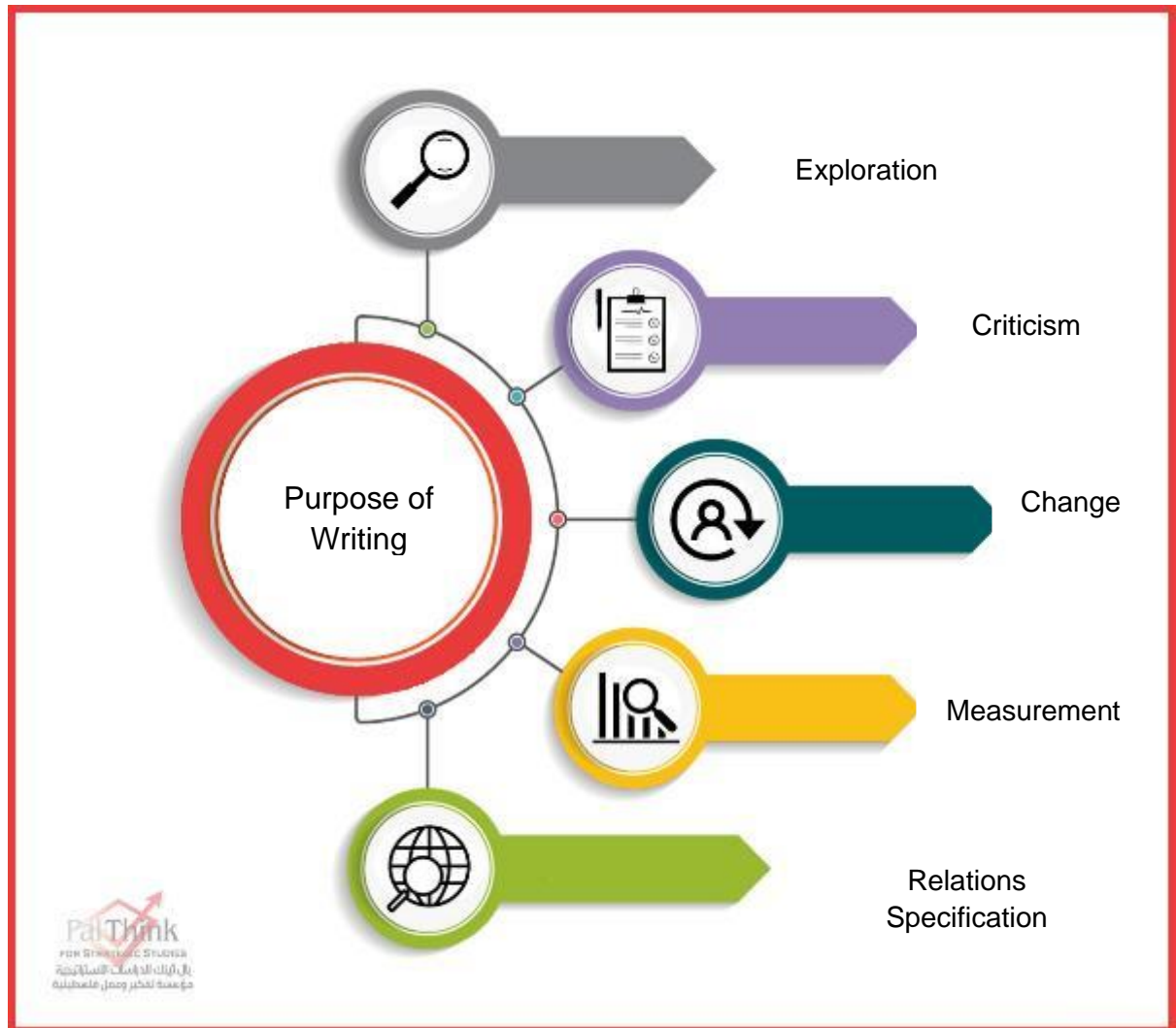
3. **<u>Diagnostic research</u>**

   It is a study that presents and interprets phenomena quantitatively and qualitatively logically and scientifically based on specific causal hypotheses showing the researcher the extent of the relationships between problems. Since the features of the problem are well defined, the phenomena follow a period from their inception to the time of interpretation of the occurrence of the phenomenon.

   Diagnostic studies aim to identify variables - the dependent variable, the independent variable - and explanatory studies aim to uncover the causes of natural phenomena and the features of social problems.

   Diagnostic studies are more accurate than exploratory and descriptive studies, explanatory studies are characterized by the discovery of new information, and diagnostic studies are characterized by the fact that the parameters of the problem are precisely defined, enabling the researcher to establish causation.

4. **Empirical research**

It's that research that depends on observation, experience and reality.

Scientific Research and Its Tools

Scientific research has tools that assist the researcher in her/ his research, and tools are related to the subject of research, and the approach used. The research success of the researcher depends to a large extent on its ability to use research tools. In general, a researcher has to take good note of the tools and methods s/ he uses so that he can reach satisfactory results at minimum time, effort and cost.[17]

When a researcher is writing a subject, s/ he must choose the appropriate research tool to assist her/him in collecting data, and evidence. Therefore, a researcher must have full access to and study scientific research tools so that s/he can choose the appropriate tool for her/ his research subject.

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[17] Muhammad Mubarak. Scientific Research, its Foundations and Method of Writing (Academic Library - Cairo, 1992), p. 35.

Quantitative qualitative method of scientific research

1. **The qualitative-qualitative method**

 Qualitative research is defined as the type that explores attitudes, behaviour and experiences using various methods, such as interviews and focal groups. Research is aimed at examining the depth of the phenomenon, which brings people back to the past and is concerned not with results but with the depth of the phenomenon.

Qualitative research, in which a researcher usually provides an in-depth understanding and a comprehensive interpretation of the field of objective research. The interpretation of data and results is not done digitally and statistically, but rather in the vocabulary of standard language and explanatory sentences.

Qualitative research, a new and contemporary type of research, first focused on the medical and psychological sciences, then expanded into the social and human sciences, and all that has to do with the movement and activities of society to which human beings contribute. The majority of qualitative studies are exploratory, intended to understand the views of people (members of the researched society) of their world (in which they live).

Qualitative search stands for conducting research studies based on **field observations and interviews** to obtain information without resorting to statistical uses, requiring the participation of members of the research community in the scientific researcher's activities.

Thus, qualitative research is called participatory observational research, and the amount of participation of the researcher with the target study members varies depending on the nature of the research (paper), so the levels of participation vary from the researcher/target group to the spectator.

A researcher in qualitative research will obtain and derive his/her data and information from the ground, i.e., from their sources, and their field nature, as in the case of surveys conducted in the field.

For example Study of the problems of married employees in banks (or other institutions), which may be affected by the fact that the women employee has family responsibilities (double compared to men) and private health conditions.

In such a case, and other similar cases, the researcher has to go to institutions on the subject, study them on the ground, and study their interactions and interventions. And be present and reside in such institutions throughout the research period.

Qualitative research can be used to study phenomena and situations that do not have ample information on them or to learn new things about situations where depth is required, for later study in a second quantitative manner, complementary to the first qualitative method.

Some writers and researchers call this kind of exploratory/investigative research; a problem/phenomenon survey, to find solutions. In new research, the researcher may rely on some statistics that help to gain a deeper understanding of the phenomenon being examined, so research remains qualitative.

2. **The quantitative method**

 Quantitative research is defined as research by which a researcher demonstrates a social phenomenon. To identify a social phenomenon, a researcher follows several statistical methods, undertaking practical research by undertaking several statistics, resorting to questionnaires and statistics to obtain the desired outcome. This doctrine is concerned with the collection of results and data.

Measures, tests or assessment lists are used to collect data and information relevant to the event or phenomenon under study. The researcher does not have the temporal and spatial flexibility to carry out the research or phenomenon under study.

The quantitative approach is linked to the production of **digital, numerical, and statistical data**, and thus to the descriptive and quantitative aspect, and examines the measurable extent of the phenomena/problems considered.

The difference between quantitative and qualitative research

Qualitative research	Quantitative research
It seeks to interpret the phenomena discussed in a constructive manner that adopts the expression in terms and sentences that explain the nature of those phenomena and their interrelated relationships with each other.	Quantitative research focuses on digital and statistical methods in interpreting collected data and results
The researcher uses interactive observation, in-depth interview, and job analysis as data collection tools.	Quantitative research with interview or questionnaire questions typical, pre-prepared.
The researcher in qualitative research tries to understand the phenomenon in its circumstances. It is not intended to disseminate the results.	Quantitative research depends on measuring the phenomenon, creating relationships between causes and results, expressing them (digitally), and disseminating their results to other situations
Analyses social position into variables or parts.	The phenomenon/problem is seen entirely within the general context in which it occurs.
Participants in the study are a representative sample of society.	Participants in the study are individuals representing a particular situation or situation.
Researcher Separated from Study	The researcher indulges in the social position he wants to research or study.
Collects quantitative or numerical data to	Its statements are verbal, descriptive or

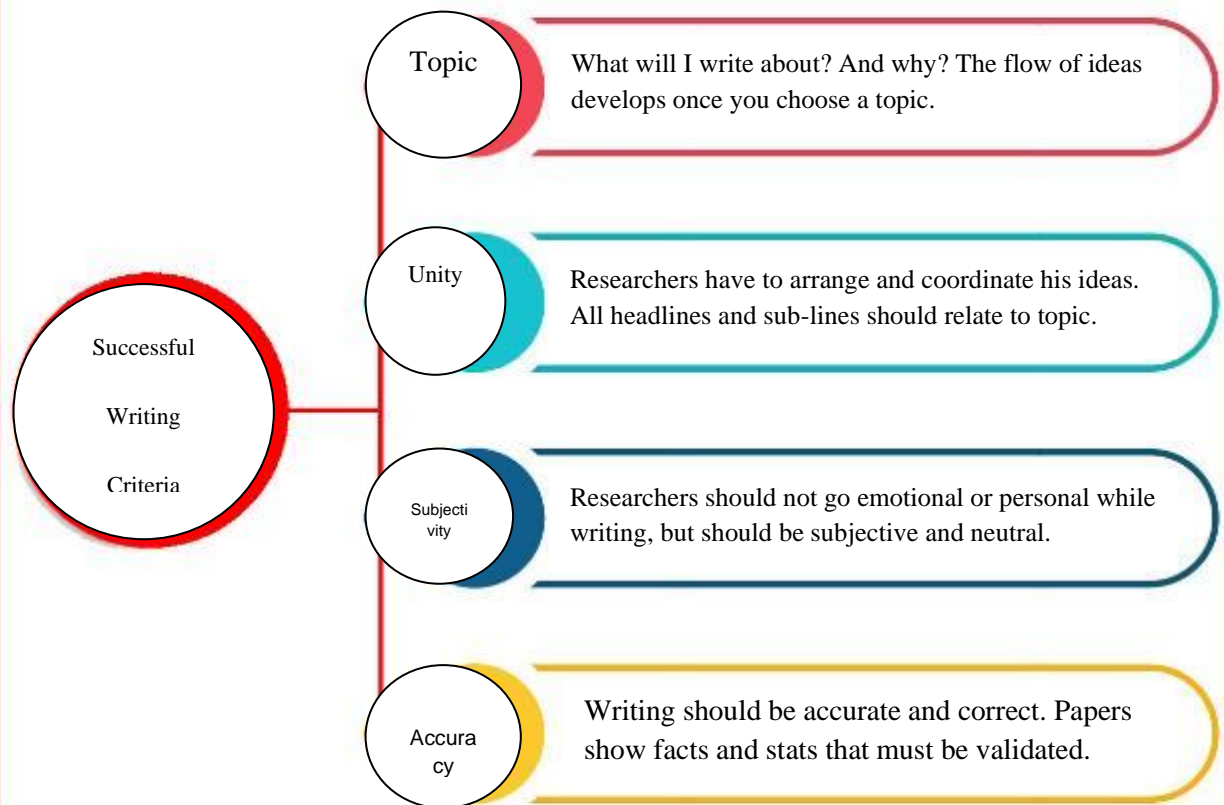| represent reality	narrative and may appear in tables, drawings or formats.
Descriptive or evidentiary statistics are used in data analysis.	Evidentiary extrapolation is used to analyse data and reach conclusions.
The objective is to generalize results using evidentiary statistics.	The aim is to extend the outcome of the considered situation to similar situations.

Qualitative research and quantitative research are not contradictory, as they can be used together in the same research. It's a kind of search, another side, complemented by a quantitative. The researcher gets results by mixing the two methodologies.

Production of scientific research

Scientific research productions are numerous between papers, research and studies, and the idea and purpose of nomenclature can be presented as follows:

1. **Research papers** are a miniature idea of research in their scientific way, where the paper contains 3-6 pages, and it is assumed that 900 - 3000 words will not be exceeded in the writing of the paper. However, there is no standard for the number of words and pages, and they are subject to the requirements of the issuer.

2. **Studies**, short research similar to that at the undergraduate level (B.A.), aim to deepen student studies in a given subject, train in the use of print and non-printed sources of information, then analyse them and reach results. This search is usually short of 10-50 pages.

3. **Advanced master's thesis research**: It's rather long research that contributes to something new on the subject of jurisdiction.

4. **Advanced doctoral thesis research**: It is comprehensive and integrated, requiring it to be new and authentic and to contribute to the addition of something new for science.

A researcher should follow criteria to produce a well-written paper and they are:

Topic — What will I write about? And why? The flow of ideas develops once you choose a topic.

Successful Writing Criteria

Unity — Researchers have to arrange and coordinate his ideas. All headlines and sub-lines should relate to topic.

Subjectivity — Researchers should not go emotional or personal while writing, but should be subjective and neutral.

Accuracy — Writing should be accurate and correct. Papers show facts and stats that must be validated.

Second: Methodological framework for writing a research paper

Subject selection

The first question that comes to the writer's mind, "What do I write?" Subject selection is the first problem faced by a researcher, and if the subject is carefully selected, the remaining difficulties that accompany the researcher in completing his or her research paper are solved. There are some recommendations in choosing the subject, including:[18]

1. Being the subject of research in the scholar's area of scientific interest/, this will help the researcher to deepen and innovate.

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[18] Ibid, Muhammed Mubarak, p. 51

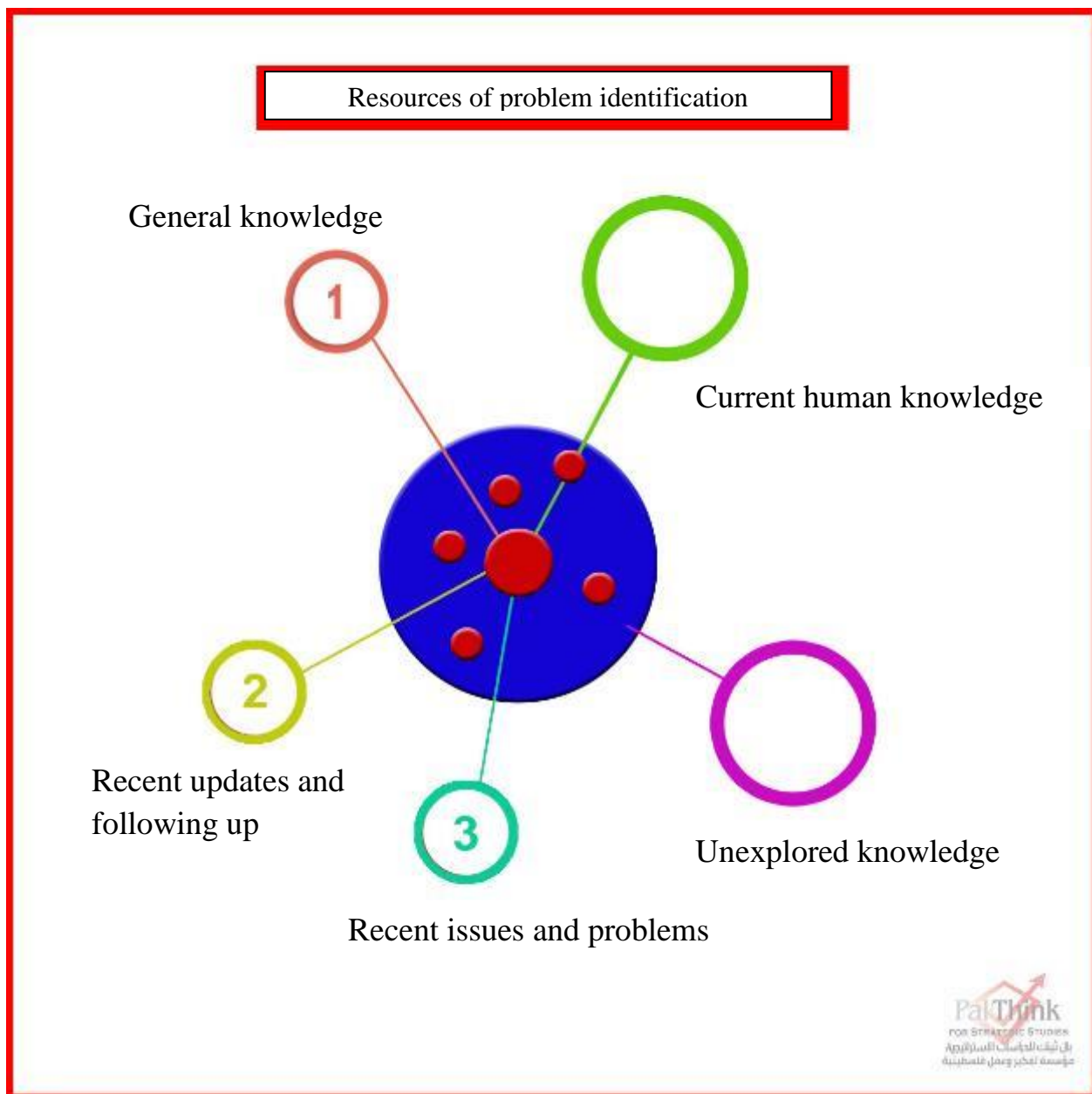2. Be a new subject, specific and clear, committed to a certain period.

Research Thinking
What is the idea you want to search for?
- Description of idea.
- Validation of statistical data and attempt to confirm them.
- Do your ideas lead to achievable solutions and are consistent?

Resources of problem identification

General knowledge

1

Current human knowledge

2

Recent updates and following up

3

Unexplored knowledge

Recent issues and problems

Defining the Problem

Despite the scientific and technological development that human has reached, there is a magnificent amount of undiscovered knowledge in varied fields. Researchers must be familiar with the methods and sources of deducing phenomena/problems.

Before starting to modify the problem of the research paper, it is necessary for the researcher to be aware of the problem's nature that s/he aims to address, especially the following matters:
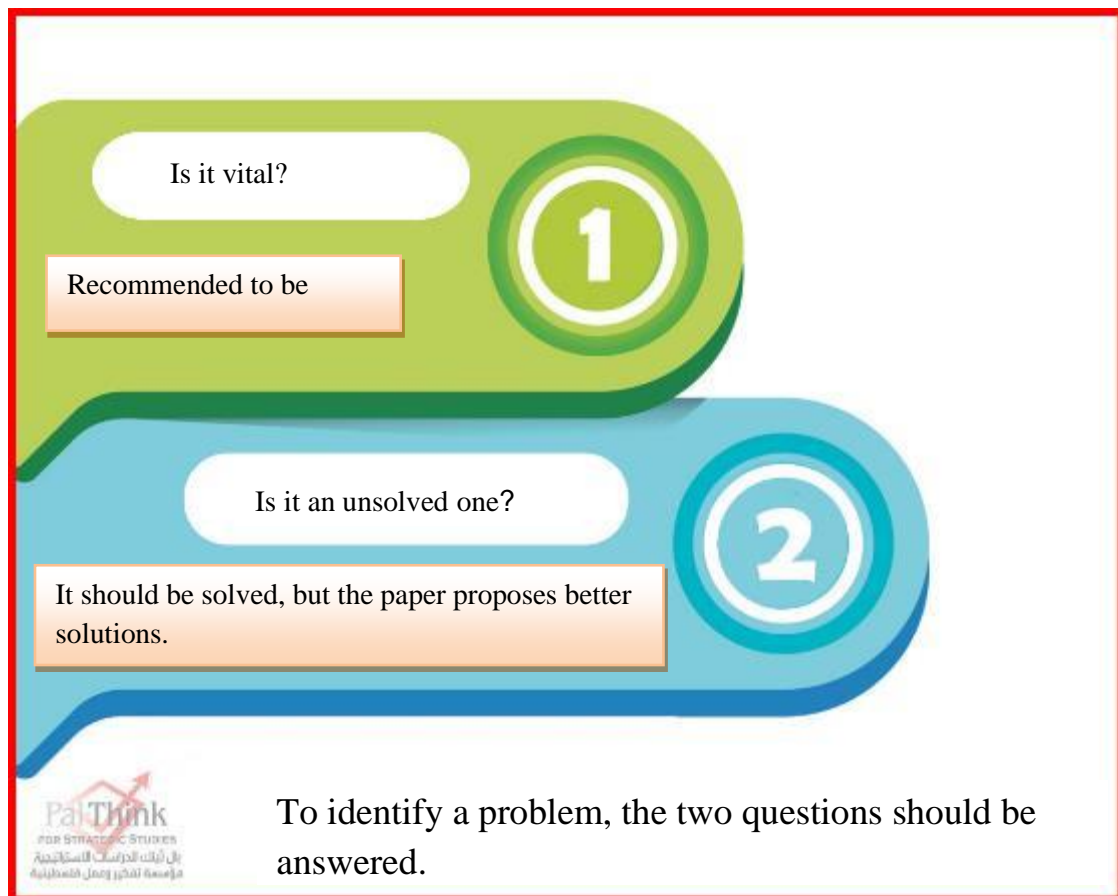
- There is no research paper that does not specify an issue. The case should be clear, not vague.
- That it addresses the scope of the problem if a specific and precise way, so that the conclusions and recommendations are capable of being understood and applied.
- The paper's topic must be authentic.

Determining Variables

First, independent variables: they are variables that explain to researchers the scientific phenomenon, and they are the default cause of the dependent variables. The independent variables in a certain scientific research may be the same as dependent variables in another scientific research.

Second, dependent variable: they are the variables that researchers wants to clarify and explain. The dependent variables are the expected output of the independent variables.

Third, control variables: they are the variables through which the nature of the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variables can be tested as either a contingent relationship or a permanent relationship. In other words, the control variables are used to test the relationship that the researcher observes between the independent variables and the dependent variables.

Is it vital?

Recommended to be

Is it an unsolved one?

It should be solved, but the paper proposes better solutions.

To identify a problem, the two questions should be answered.

Third: Writing a Research Paper Steps

In order to clearly understand the structure of the research paper, we will explain and analyse the structure of the research paper, as follows:

1. Title

After defining the topic, a title is chosen for the research paper, and the purpose should be defined, in general. There are two main aspects for choosing the title: -19- : *(previous reference, Mohammed Mubarak, page52)*

- Subjective aspect: the choice of the title is related to the extent to which it expresses the content of the research.
- Formal aspect: the title is free from verbal, linguistic or grammatical mistakes.
- -The title should describe your work with minimal words expressing the research paper and its content with taking into consideration avoiding additional words.
- Indexing and summarizing services on the accuracy of the address, where keywords (key words). -20- are extracted from it that are useful for cross-referencing and searching by computers.

You should take into consideration the following conditions when you choose a title

1 — A title should be concise and attractive to the readers

You should use simple sentences and structures (10 words at max) — 2

3 — You should avoid ambiguous sentences, complicated hints, and punctuation marks.
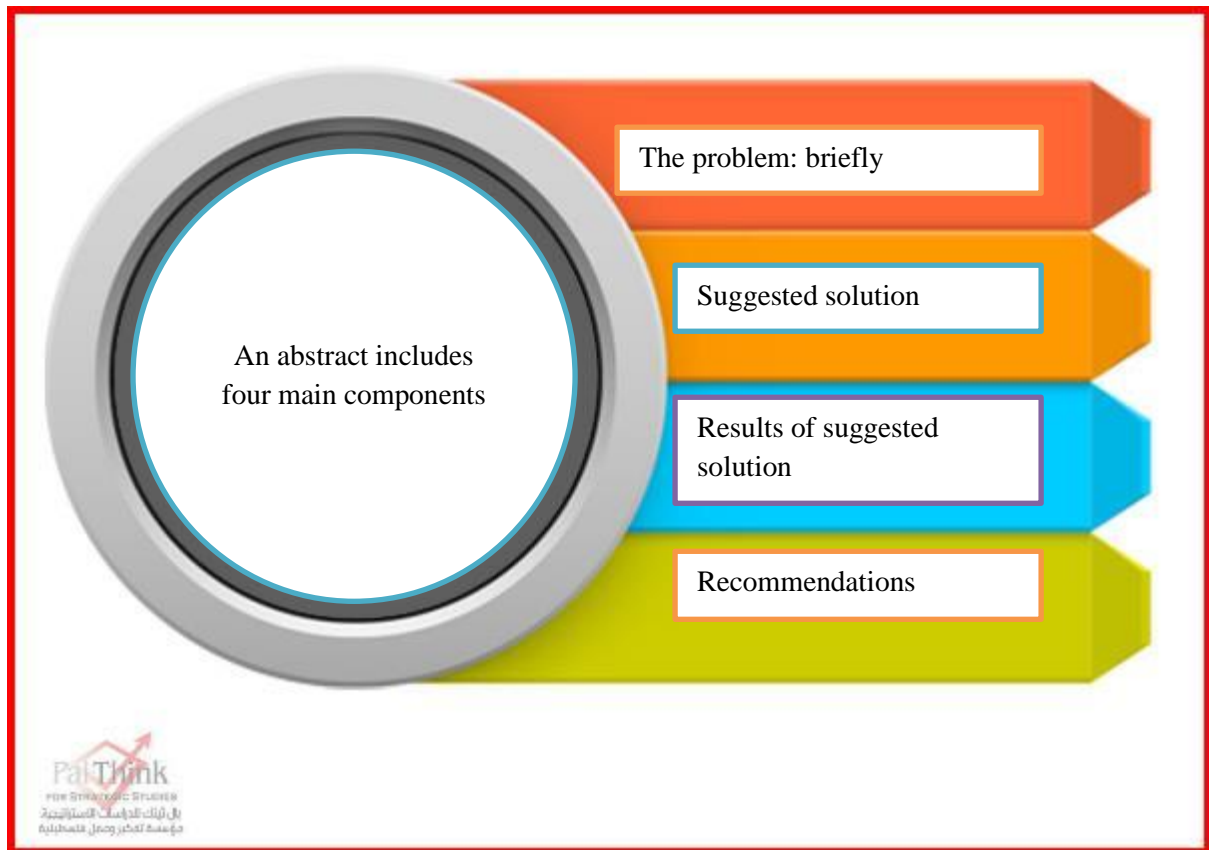
2. Abstract

Abstracts are considered as the first and most important part of showing what the research paper is presenting to readers. A writer is required to provide enough time and attention to write the abstract.

Long Abstract: certain conferences, workshops or training programs related to knowledge production publish an abstract before starting, as a quick and accurate way to transfer and exchange information between those interested, until the full research is published. Oftentimes these abstracts are written in both languages, Arabic and English. These abstracts may be parts of the research papers prior or later of the publishing procedure, in a limit of one to two papers.

Short Abstract: most articles specify the size of their abstracts within 250 words usually. If you can present the basic details of your paper in a hundred words, do not use two hundred. Do not repeat the information in the title.

The abstract, as well as the title, should be a stand-alone unit– it should be published separately from the paper used for summarizing services, such as Biological Abstracts or Current Contents. The Abstract may include keywords.
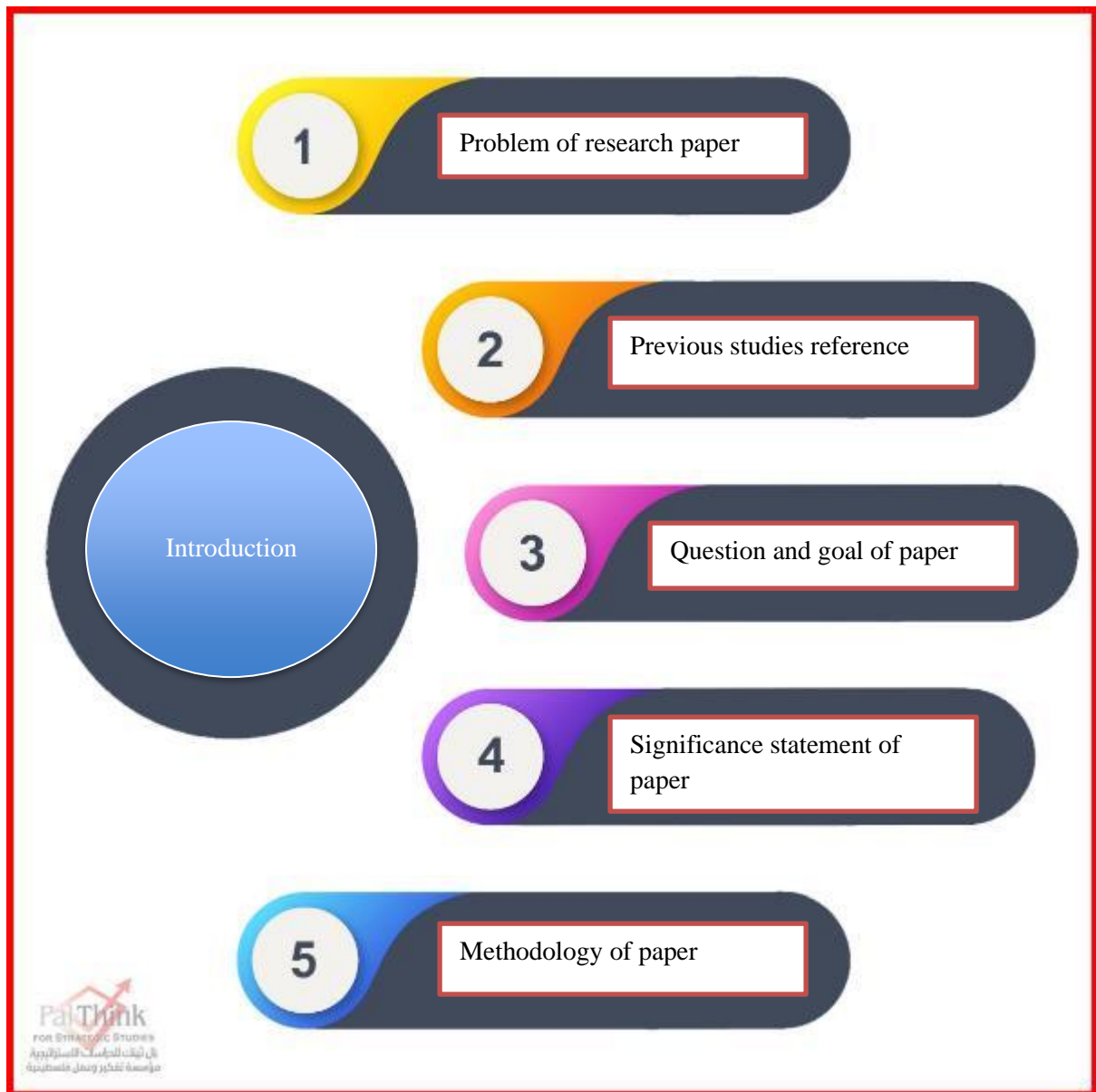
The problem: briefly

Suggested solution

Results of suggested solution

Recommendations

An abstract includes four main components

3. Introduction

Description: the researcher should describe what s/he is writing about and the problem s/he addresses, and to propose its main question in the paper. Usually, the paper provides a main question about the discussed problem, which makes the paper worthy of study.

References: the research paper shall represent what has been written before and what has a direct connection to it. The researcher presents her/his opinion over it either agreed or against.

Interpretation: introduction should explain the main purpose of the research paper besides its importance.

Paper methodology: scientific research methods help build the idea of the paper and finding evidence. The methodology adopted by the author can be mentioned in her/his paper in the introduction either through interviews or statistics alongside materials, tools and techniques that were used.

1   Problem of research paper

2   Previous studies reference

Introduction

3   Question and goal of paper

4   Significance statement of paper

5   Methodology of paper

4. Content– Evidence and Proof

The research paper should be organized into main logical points. Papers of more than ten pages or more are divided into a group of main and partial headings, which makes it easier for the reader to follow the development of your topic and makes the evidence you provide easier to understand.

Evidence and Proof

Researchers should diversify the way they show evidence and proof; they should not be limited to texts, but can insert illustrative shapes such as pie-charts and line charts.

These charts should be preceded by an introduction to explain what they contain (stats, names, etc).

The content is the core and structure of the paper

The researcher should seek a set of formal requirements: realism, clarity, and fluency in narrating ideas and data alongside avoiding repetition and lacking expressions that carry more than one meaning. In addition, s/he shall adopt subheadings while preserving the unity of the topic and make a good transition between paragraphs. It is worth mentioning the importance of adopting short sentences, as they help to communicate useful ideas concisely and effectively. Also, using argument to demonstrate conclusions and ideas must be clear to non-specialists readers.

Evidence: Writing Standards
- Provide main evidence first, then secondary arguments that will support the main evidence.
- When reviewing the paper and wanting to add further evidence, you must edit the whole paper again in order to create logical structure.

5. Results
What is your conclusion?

6. Conclusion
Include your recommendations based on your discussion of conclusions.

7. References

Write down all references that you cited in your research paper (according to publication standards).

Research Paper

A title describes the paper with a few words

An abstract describes the problem, the suggested solutions, and their consequences

An introduction describes the problem generally, previous studies, problem question, goal, significance, and methodology.

The content of paper includes evidence, proof, and tools used to analyze the problem.

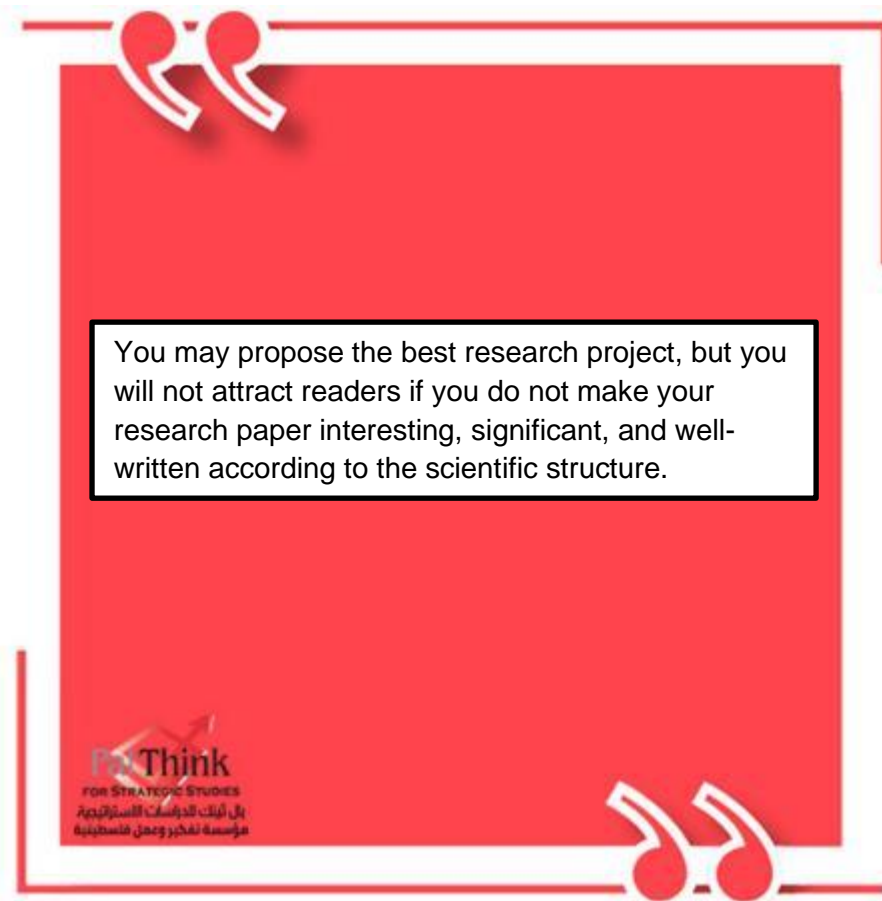Results are what the researcher found out in the research paper.

A conclusion includes the results and recommendations.

References

PakThink
FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES
بال ثينك للدراسات الاستراتيجية
مؤسسة تفكير وعمل فلسطينية

Research Paper Format

The process of editing your research paper begins with writing the documentation, following appropriate scientific language and phrases.

You may propose the best research project, but you will not attract readers if you do not make your research paper interesting, significant, and well-written according to the scientific structure.

Paper Form

Font: the papers are to be written on Microsoft Word, the Simplified Arabic font, the font size 14 (the headings 16Bold), and the space between lines is 1.15, on A4 size paper, with page margins 2.5 cm on each side.

In English, the font (Times New Roman), font size 12 (headings 14Bold), and 1.15 line spacing, on A4 size paper, with page margins 2.5 cm on each side.

Language: research paper is expected to be written in a good Arabic language and be examined and reviewed in terms of sound grammar and spelling before submitting it.

The language in research papers shall not carry slogans and speeches, but rather evidence that support the proposal addressing the research problem.

Terms in the English language: scientific terms shall be written in the English language (in parentheses) in front of its equivalent meaning in the Arabic language. For example, CEDAW,

it is possible to write without brackets, taking into consideration uniformity in all terms wherever mentioned.

Page number: page numbering in the margin of the first pages.
Size: most studies centers indicate the size of the research paper in words, not pages number. It ranges between (1500 words to 3500 words).

Documentation Method

Documentation is referring to others' works either published or unpublished by providing information about it evidently and clearly.

The importance of documentation

1. Sources or documentation maintains intellectual credibility of the research work and the researcher.
2. It strengths and support the research arguments and evidence.
3. It helps the reader evaluate the validity and strength of the evidence provided.

Documentation methods
There are several methods of documentation according to publishing house and centres of studies and research in their journals. Each of them adopts a specific method of documentation. Oftentimes, it is published in their publication standards booklet. The most important methods of documentation:

- The traditional method, in which each reference is at the bottom of the page.
- Chicago School method, or APA method, which are documented within the text, for example: (Al-Danaf, 2019: 13).

Most think tanks and studies and publishing houses determine the method of documentation they adopt, which considered a prerequisite for accepting its research papers. This lies under the standardization of the method of documentation in the research. Therefore, research that adopts more than one method of documentation is not correct. Accordingly, this guide presents the methods of documentation at Pal-Think for Strategic Studies.

Documentation Standards at Pal-Think for Strategic Studies

First: books
Author Name. Book title, name of the translator or editor, edition (place of publication: publisher, date of publication), page number.
Example:

An author
Muhammad Heikal. Mubarak and his Time What Happened in Egypt and Her? (Egypt, Dar Al-Shorouk, 2012), p.30.

two authors
Yahya Kaoud, Ola Al-Jaab. The US National Security Document 2017: Analytical Reading of Donald Trump's Strategy, (Gaza Strip, Palestine Planning Center Palestine Liberation Organization, 2018). P. 143.

Translated book.
Michael Wolf. Fire and Fury: Inside the Trump White House, (v) The Publications Company for Distribution and Publishing (Egypt, The Publications Company for Distribution and Publishing, 2018), p.61.

Study from a book
Educational Forum Association, Al-Razi Society for Culture and Society. The Impact of Occupation Policies in Promoting School Dropout in Palestine, a study from the book "Promoting Cooperation between Palestinian Community Organizations for Building the Palestinian State", (Azza, Pal-Think, 2019). P 98.

If a reference is used more than once, we write:
Previous reference, author's name, page number.

Second: Interviews
Personal interview, adjective - name, time, place, date.
Example:
Personal interview, digital media expert, Mahmoud Al-Barbar (Gaza, October 19th, 2019).

Third: unpublished studies
Master's and doctoral theses shall be documented as follows:
Author name of the letter. Thesis title (place of publication, university, year). page number.
Example:
Bilal Al-Shaer. The effectiveness of leadership and its relationship to emotional intelligence among the leaders of civic society organizations in the governorates of Gaza from their employees' viewpoints (Gaza, Administration and Politics Academy for Graduate Studies and Al-Aqsa University, 2015), p.64.

Fourth: rotations/ studies/ journals

Author Name. Title, volume and/or number (name of the journal, year of publication), page number.

Example:

Muhammad Hassan. Arab National Security, Volume 15, Issue 1 (Strategies magazine, 2009), p. 129.

Omar Shaban. The repercussions of secession on the national project and its regional employment, Issue 273-274 (Palestinian Affairs Magazine, 2019), p.64.

Documentation of rotations/ studies /journals on the Internet

Hasan Barari. Israeli's Right Wings and Jordan: A Position Assessment, (Center for Strategic Studies, 2017), at: https://bit.ly/35K0HVg

Fifth: Newspapers

Article or Report Documentation

Author name. Article title, name of newspaper, issue, publication date, page number

Example:

Avi Barr-Eli. The Tax of the Historical Protection for Israel, translated from "Haaretz," (Al-Hayat Al-Jadeeda newspaper, October 19, 2019), No. 8578, p.8.

News Documentation

News (newspaper name, publication date), issue, page number

Example:

Confiscation of 235 Dunums in Kaft Manda Agricultural Nand, (Al-Hayat Al-Jadeeda newspaper, October 19th, 2019), No. 8578, p. 5

Newspaper from the Internet Documentation

Article or news title, the author name if available, (the newspaper, the date), short link

Example:

Pal-Think signs community-based initiatives to promote unity and national reconciliation, (Al-Hayat Al-Jadida newspaper, February 4, 2017), at: https://bit.ly/2pl0OWq

Sixth: Electronic publications

When citing materials published on websites, all data must be mentioned, according to the same order and the following phrases:

Author name, if available, "article or report title", the name of the series (if available), website name, publication date, and finally the link in: http: // www

links shortcut:

Internet links should be shortened, and several websites can be used to shorten them, including: https://bitly.com/

Example:

In case a study, article, or information of a writer is documented from a website

Omar Shaban. The Iranian Economy Reeling under the Blows of US Sanctions, (Pal-Think, 2019), at: https://bit.ly/32A7Pli

In case of documenting an article on a site

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (United Nations, 1948), at: https://bit.ly/2P0ifXm

Seventh: workshops and conferences

Conference

Writer. Study title, conference title (organizer, date), page

Example:

Tayseer Muheisen. Analysis on the Role of Civil Society Post-Arab Spring Phase ... Palestine as a Model, a paper represented to the Civil Society Conference in Arab Countries and the Perspective Course in the Post-Arab Spring phase, (Center for Civil Society Studies, November 2011), p. 22.

Workshop\

Writer. Paper title, workshop title (organizer, date), page

Yahya Kaoud. Palestinian think tanks and studies: reality and expectations, a workshop entitled: Role of Research Centers in the Decision-Making Process, (Palestinian Planning Center, November 18, 2016), p.9.

Eighth: International Treaties and Agreements

UN decisions

Resolution, Resolution Number, (Issuing Authority, Year).

Example:

Immigrants Protection Resolution, (General Assembly, December 20, 2012), Sixty-seventh round, Item 69 (b).

International treaties and agreements

Article, name of the agreement or treaty, (issuing authority, year), page number.

Example:

Civilian hospitals organized to give care to the wounded and sick, the infirm and maternity cases, may in no circumstances be the object of attack but shall at all times be respected and protected by the Parties to the conflict.

Article (18) of the Fourth Geneva Convention (International Committee of the Red Cross, 1949), p.

If it was not written and you read it on a website, you shall include the link.

Article (18) of the Fourth Geneva Convention (International Committee of the Red Cross, 1949), at: https://bit.ly/2QPj5bm

Sources and References List

The researcher shall include a list of all sources and references that s/he have used at the end of the research paper.

Reference 1

Women's rights within international conventions and agreements	
United Nations Charter 1945	reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women
Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948	Article (2): "Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as .., sex, …" It declared explicitly and clearly gender equality and encouraged the issuance of conventions related to women only.
Convention on the Political Rights of Women 1952	Assert the rights of women "to vote, to be eligible for election, and to hold public offices all on equal terms with men, without any discrimination."
Convention on the Nationality of Married Women 1957	It is an international agreement that includes several articles that protect married women rights in respect of universal human rights and fundamental freedoms, without any gender discrimination. Bearing into mind Article (15) of the universal declaration of human rights: "(1) Everyone has the right to a nationality. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality."
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Economic Social and Cultural Rights 1966	They emphasized full and equal rights for women and men (third chapter in each covenant)
Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women 1967	Despite the International Bill of Rights for Women explicitly acknowledgment of discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination. There is still a long way to go to achieve full equality of rights and opportunities between men and women, warns UN Women. Additionally, the concept of equality in light of great disparity of conditions between men and women will perpetuate discrimination against women instead of eliminating it because equal treatment in equal circumstances condemns injustice.
The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against (CEDAW) Women	The convention was issued in 1979 adopted as an international framework that guarantees gender equality without any discrimination on the basis of sex, cultural and civil fields. It obligates stated to implement common policy to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women. The principle of gender equality acquired a more precise and specific meaning "equal results" and "equal rights in law" in here.
Declaration on the Elimination of Violence	Reports on the implementation of CEDAW have proved that violence against women is the most discriminatory form,

against Women Proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993	which also constitutes a major obstacle to achieve gender equality. The World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna on 25 June 1993 developed the International Human Rights Action Plan to include gender-based violations. This conference has listed examples for sexual discrimination. Besides, it considered violence against women as the most serious and common violations of human rights and called for concerted efforts to secure women's human rights in all United Nations activities so that human rights do not remain favorable to men. On March 4th 1994, the Commission on Human Rights decided to appoint a special rapporteur on violence against women, including its causes and consequences and agreed to incorporate women's rights into human rights mechanisms.
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 2000	In 1993, the World Conference on Human Rights has ratified a recommendation that affirms the necessity of issuing an "Optional Protocol to the Convention on All Forms of Discrimination Against Women" to enable women and men beneficiaries of the provisions of the Convention to submit complaints when one of the rights contained therein is violated. The protocol was issued in 1999 and entered into force at the beginning of the year 2000.

Reference 2

International declaration on the elimination of violence and discrimination against women
The Security Council adopted resolution (S/RES/1325) on women and peace and security on 31 October 2000. The resolution reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts
Crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women: resolution 86/52 adopted by the General Assembly.
Working towards the elimination of crimes against women and girls committed in the name of honour (A/RES/59/165, of 20 December 2004)
Eliminating rape and other forms of sexual violence in all their manifestations, including in conflict and related situations (A/RES/62/134, of 18 December 2007)
The Secretary-General's in-depth study on all forms of violence against women was launched in the General Assembly on 9 October 2006. Its presentation and discussion in the Third Committee were accompanied by a panel discussion on "Ending violence against women: The role and responsibility of various sectors in effective prevention and response" and an exhibit of posters from around the world to raise awareness about violence against women and strengthen commitment to end it.