

جامعة قطر
QATAR UNIVERSITY



يسر كلية الآداب والعلوم دعوتكم لحضور المؤتمر الدولي السنوي الثامن متعدد التخصصات
لمركز دراسات الخليج في جامعة قطر بالتعاون مع معهد الدوحة للأسرة

الأسرة في منطقة الخليج: الاستمرارية والتغيير

19 - 20 نوفمبر 2023

9:00 صباحًا - 5:00 مساءً (بتوقيت الدوحة)

جامعة قطر، مجمع البحوث (H10)، مدرج

The College of Arts and Sciences is pleased to invite you to attend the 8th Annual International Interdisciplinary Conference of the Gulf Studies Center, jointly organized with the Doha International Family Institute.

The Family in the Gulf: Continuity and Change

19 - 20 November 2023

9:00 am - 5:00 pm (Qatar Time)

Qatar University, Research Complex (H10), Auditorium

نبذة عن المؤتمر

يعقد مركز دراسات الخليج، بكلية الآداب والعلوم بجامعة قطر بالتعاون مع معهد الدوحة الدولي للأسرة، مؤتمره السنوي الثامن في الفترة من 19 إلى 20 نوفمبر 2023 وموضوع المؤتمر لهذا العام هو "الأسرة في منطقة الخليج: الاستمرارية والتغيير".

تتأثر الحياة الأسرية في جميع أنحاء العالم بالتنوع غير المسبوق في ترتيبات المعيشة الأسرية، وبالتغيير الاقتصادي والثقافي والاجتماعي الشامل. وهذا ليس استثناءً في منطقة الخليج. هناك تحول عميق ولكن صامت يحدث في مؤسسة الأسرة في منطقة الخليج، مما يؤثر على بنيتها ووظيفتها من جميع النواحي. غالبًا ما تتقاطع الحياة الأسرية مع مجالات الحياة الأخرى مثل السياسة والاقتصاد وأنماط الاستهلاك والتعليم والنوع الاجتماعي والقانون ووسائل التواصل الاجتماعي والدين والثقافة والإصلاحات الاجتماعية والدولة. ولذلك فإن مفتاح فهم المجتمعات الخليجية يكمن في فهم الأسرة الخليجية بكل علاقاتها المعقدة والحساسة داخل وعبر المؤسسات الاجتماعية الكبرى الأخرى.

من الشائع القول بأن الأسر الخليجية تواجه العديد من التحديات الهائلة وتشهد تغيرات عميقة بسبب التحول الاقتصادي السريع، والإصلاحات التعليمية، والاستخدام الواسع لوسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، والتمدد السريع، والهجرة، وتمكين المرأة، وانتشار الثقافة الشعبية من الشرق والغرب. وعلى الرغم من هذه التحديات والتغيرات، يبدو أن الأسر الخليجية غالبًا ما تحتفظ بالعديد من الأدوار والوظائف التقليدية للعائلات وتمارسها بطريقة مستدامة. ولأن مفهوم الأسرة يدل على الاستقرار، فقد أولت معظم المجتمعات الخليجية قيمة عالية لمؤسسات الأسرة وحافظت على مركزية الأسرة في المؤسسات الاجتماعية الخليجية. إن الجدل حول الاستمرارية والتغيير الذي يتمحور حول أسئلة ما الذي تغير وما الذي بقي على حاله في الأسر الخليجية يشكل أحد أكثر المجالات غزارة في الدراسات حول الأسرة الخليجية.

هناك القليل من المعرفة بمدى وعمق التغيير السريع في مؤسسة الأسرة في منطقة الخليج. سيناقد هذا المؤتمر الدولي الذي يستمر على مدار يومين عوامل واتجاهات وحجم التغيير في الأسر الخليجية من منظور متعدد التخصصات.

About the Conference

The Gulf Studies Center, at the College of Arts and Sciences at Qatar University, in collaboration with the Doha International Family Institute, will hold its eighth annual conference from 19-20 November 2023. The topic of this year's conference is "The Family in the Gulf: Continuity and Change."

Family life across the globe is being impacted by unprecedented diversity in household living arrangements, and by sweeping economic, cultural, and social change. This is not an exception in the Gulf region. A profound but silent transformation is taking place in the institution of family in the Gulf region, influencing its structure and function in all possible ways. Family life often intersects with other realms of life such as politics, economics, consumption patterns, education, gender, law, social media, religion, culture, social reforms, and state. Therefore, the key to understanding Gulf societies lies in understanding Gulf families with all its complex and delicate relationships within and across other major social institutions.

It is commonly argued that the Gulf families are experiencing many formidable challenges and undergoing profound changes due to speedy economic transformation, educational reforms, extensive use of social media, rapid urbanization, migration, women empowerment, and spread of popular culture from the East and the West. Notwithstanding such challenges and changes, the Gulf families often seem to retain and continue many of the traditional roles and functions of families in a sustained manner. This is because the concept of family denotes stability, and most Gulf societies have placed a high value on the institutions of family and maintained the centrality of the family in the Gulf social institutions. The debate over continuity and change that revolves around questions of what changed and what stayed the same in the Gulf families constitutes one of the most prolific fields in the Gulf family scholarship.

There is a little knowledge of the breadth and depth of the rapid change in the institution of family in the Gulf region. This two-day international conference will explore the factors, directions, and magnitudes of change in the Gulf families from an interdisciplinary perspective.



Conference Organizing Committee



Dr. Md Mizanur Rahman



Dr. Amr Al Azm



Dr. Nikolay Kozhanov



Sinem Cengiz



Noorhan Bulbul



Sharique Umar



Noora Ali Abdulaziz



Farah Al Qawasmi



جدول المؤتمر

جدول برنامج اليوم الأول

التاريخ	الوقت	الفعالية
الأحد 19 نوفمبر 2023	9:00 – 8:30	حفل الافتتاح
	9:30 – 9:00	الكلمة الترحيبية أ.د محجوب الزويري مدير مركز دراسات الخليج، كلية الآداب والعلوم، جامعة قطر أ.د إبراهيم محمد الكعبي نائب رئيس الجامعة للشؤون الأكاديمية، جامعة قطر د. شريفة نعمان العمادي الرئيس التنفيذي لمعهد الدوحة الدولي للأسرة، عضو مؤسسة قطر
		الكلمة الرئيسية أ.د كلثم الغانم أستاذ علم الاجتماع مدير معهد البحوث الاجتماعية والاقتصادية المسحية في جامعة قطر
		الجلسة الأولى: التكنولوجيا ووسائل التواصل الاجتماعي والأسر رئيس الجلسة: خالد الجفيري
		عنوان الورقة
		المتحدثون
		تأثير تكنولوجيا الاتصالات الشخصية على التفاعل العائلي والرفاهية في المملكة العربية السعودية: تحليل نوعي
11:00 – 9:30	صديقة ال غالب جامعة عفت، المملكة العربية السعودية احمد بدران جامعة قطر، قطر	
	السياسات التنظيمية والأمن الرقمي: استعراض للإطار التنظيمي في دولة قطر ودوره في حماية الأطفال في الفضاء السيبراني	
	كيف يمكن للأباء في دول الخليج توجيه أطفالهم نحو البيئات الصحية في عالم وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي	
	راضى المبوك جامعة ايوا الشمالية، الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية عبد الله ال ربح جامعة جراند فاللي ستيت، الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	
	التحديات التي تواجه الاسرة العمانية في ظل استخدام شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي	
	مها عبد المجيد العاني ماجد الكحالي جامعة السلطان قابوس، سلطنة عمان	
11:30 – 11:00	استراحة قهوة	



الجلسة الثانية: النوع الاجتماعي والأسرة رئيس الجلسة: عمر العظم		
عنوان الورقة	المتحدثون	
تجارب النساء في قانون الأسرة وإجراءات العدالة الأسرية في قطر – نتائج دراسة ميدانية	راجنارا أختار جامعة ورويك، المملكة المتحدة ألكسندر كايرو جامعة حمد بن خليفة، قطر	
المعتقدات المتعلقة بدور النوع الاجتماعي في انخراط الأزواج والزوجات في العمل المنزلي في الأسر الكويتية والقطرية	زيارات حسين جامعة نيو مكسيكو، الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية فهد الناصر جامعة الكويت، الكويت سعدية شوكت الجامعة التعليمية، بكستان فاطمة الكبيسي جامعة قطر، قطر	13:00 – 11:30
الأسر العربية الشابة في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة: إعادة التفاوض على أدوار الجنسين وتوقعاتهم في الزواج	إيفانا كوزمانو جامعة ليدز، المملكة المتحدة	
التوازن الجديد بين الجنسين في المملكة العربية السعودية: الطلاق في ظل نظرية التبادل الاجتماعي	عبد الله آل ربح جامعة جراند فاللي ستيت، الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية راضي المبووك جامعة ايوا الشمالية، الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	
العوامل التي تزيد من احتمالية الطلاق: دراسة استقصائية للمتزوجين في قطر	عبد الله بادحداح جامعة ولاية ساوث داكوتا، الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية كلثم الغانم جامعة قطر، قطر	
استراحة الغداء		14:00 – 13:00



الجلسة الثالثة: الشيخوخة والصحة والأسر مدير الجلسة: شعبان كارداش		الأحد 19 نوفمبر 2023
عنوان الورقة	المتحدثون	
جودة الحياة لكبار السن في منطقة دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي: حالة الطائف في المملكة العربية السعودية	حافظ خان جامعة غرب لندن ، المملكة المتحدة	
التكلفة الإضافية للإعاقة في قطر	سبيكة شعبان حرة أمين جامعة حمد بن خليفة، قطر	
الحسد والصحة: استكشاف المعتقدات الثقافية ودور الأسرة في توفير الرعاية الصحية في قطر	شيخة حسن الكواري جامعة قطر ، قطر	
الشيخوخة والأسرة: دراسة السلوك الأسري تجاه كبار السن ونظم الدعم في دول الخليج العربية	غادة سيف الكواري جامعة قطر ، قطر	
استراحة قهوة		15:45 – 15:30

الجلسة الرابعة: الفنون والرياضة والأسر رئيس الجلسة: سينيم جنكيز		الأحد 19 نوفمبر 2023
عنوان الورقة	المتحدثون	
إعادة النظر في الأسرة: الهجرة والتنقل والفضاء الحضري في الدوحة، قطر	أندرو جاردنر جامعة بوجيه ساوند، الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	
الأسر الغربية المقيمة في الخليج: دراسة حالة دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة	كريستين كاموي جامعة ولونجونج في دبي، الإمارات العربية المتحدة	
تأثير تنظيم الأحداث الرياضية الكبرى في دول الخليج على التماسك الاسري الاجتماعي	ربي أبو طربوش ماجدة سرور جامعة قطر ، قطر	
رسامو الحياة الحديثة: الأسرة والأدوار الاسرية والفضاء عند الجيل الأول من الرسامين القطريين المعاصرين	خافيير جيرادو ألونسو جامعة ولاية جورجيا، الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	
الأسرة القطرية بين النواة والامتداد: مقارنة مفاهيمية جديدة	عبد الرحمن المري مركز ابن خلدون للعلوم الاجتماعية والإنسانية بجامعة قطر ، قطر	

جدول المؤتمر

جدول برنامج اليوم الثاني

التاريخ	الوقت	الفعالية										
الاثنين 20 نوفمبر 2023	9:00 – 10:30	الجلسة الأولى: الشباب والأسر رئيس الجلسة: سناء عاشور										
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>عنوان الورقة</th> <th>المتحدثون</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>الدور الأسري للشباب السعودي في مملكة متحولة: دراسات حالة من المناطق</td> <td>مارك طومسون مركز الملك فيصل للبحوث والدراسات الإسلامية، المملكة العربية السعودية</td> </tr> <tr> <td>مشاركة الآباء والسلوك المنحرف للشباب</td> <td>عبد الله با دحداح جامعة ولاية ساوث داكوتا، الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية</td> </tr> <tr> <td>تأثير تويتر (X) على وجهات نظر الشباب القطري: النشاط، والاستبدال الرقمي، والتحول الديمقراطي</td> <td>لينا درويش جامعة جورج تاون في قطر، قطر</td> </tr> <tr> <td>القيم الاجتماعية المؤثرة في اتخاذ قرار الزواج لدى الشباب العماني</td> <td>عهد بنت سعيد البلوش وظفة بنت مسعود الفارسي جامعة السلطان قابوس، سلطنة عمان</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	عنوان الورقة	المتحدثون	الدور الأسري للشباب السعودي في مملكة متحولة: دراسات حالة من المناطق	مارك طومسون مركز الملك فيصل للبحوث والدراسات الإسلامية، المملكة العربية السعودية	مشاركة الآباء والسلوك المنحرف للشباب	عبد الله با دحداح جامعة ولاية ساوث داكوتا، الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	تأثير تويتر (X) على وجهات نظر الشباب القطري: النشاط، والاستبدال الرقمي، والتحول الديمقراطي	لينا درويش جامعة جورج تاون في قطر، قطر	القيم الاجتماعية المؤثرة في اتخاذ قرار الزواج لدى الشباب العماني	عهد بنت سعيد البلوش وظفة بنت مسعود الفارسي جامعة السلطان قابوس، سلطنة عمان
		عنوان الورقة	المتحدثون									
		الدور الأسري للشباب السعودي في مملكة متحولة: دراسات حالة من المناطق	مارك طومسون مركز الملك فيصل للبحوث والدراسات الإسلامية، المملكة العربية السعودية									
	مشاركة الآباء والسلوك المنحرف للشباب	عبد الله با دحداح جامعة ولاية ساوث داكوتا، الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية										
تأثير تويتر (X) على وجهات نظر الشباب القطري: النشاط، والاستبدال الرقمي، والتحول الديمقراطي	لينا درويش جامعة جورج تاون في قطر، قطر											
القيم الاجتماعية المؤثرة في اتخاذ قرار الزواج لدى الشباب العماني	عهد بنت سعيد البلوش وظفة بنت مسعود الفارسي جامعة السلطان قابوس، سلطنة عمان											
11:00 – 10:30	استراحة القهوة											

الاثنين 20 نوفمبر 2023	11:00 – 12:30	الجلسة الثانية: الأسرة المجتمعية وتحديات صنع السياسات في الخليج رئيس الجلسة: المتحدث الرسمي لمعهد الدوحة الدولي للأسرة (DIFI)						
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>عنوان الورقة</th> <th>المتحدثون</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>مؤشر التماسك الأسري في قطر</td> <td>السيدة بثينة الخلفي باحث مساعد أول في معهد البحوث الاجتماعية والاقتصادية خالد النعمة مدير البحوث والسياسات الأسرية في معهد الدوحة الدولي للأسرة</td> </tr> <tr> <td>انخفاض الخصوبة في دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي: الأسباب والحلول</td> <td>السيد عبد الهادي الشاوي مدير المكتب الفني للجنة الدائمة للسكان جهاز التخطيط والإحصاء السيد أحمد عارف مدير التخطيط والمحتوى في معهد الدوحة الدولي للأسرة</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	عنوان الورقة	المتحدثون	مؤشر التماسك الأسري في قطر	السيدة بثينة الخلفي باحث مساعد أول في معهد البحوث الاجتماعية والاقتصادية خالد النعمة مدير البحوث والسياسات الأسرية في معهد الدوحة الدولي للأسرة	انخفاض الخصوبة في دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي: الأسباب والحلول	السيد عبد الهادي الشاوي مدير المكتب الفني للجنة الدائمة للسكان جهاز التخطيط والإحصاء السيد أحمد عارف مدير التخطيط والمحتوى في معهد الدوحة الدولي للأسرة
		عنوان الورقة	المتحدثون					
مؤشر التماسك الأسري في قطر	السيدة بثينة الخلفي باحث مساعد أول في معهد البحوث الاجتماعية والاقتصادية خالد النعمة مدير البحوث والسياسات الأسرية في معهد الدوحة الدولي للأسرة							
انخفاض الخصوبة في دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي: الأسباب والحلول	السيد عبد الهادي الشاوي مدير المكتب الفني للجنة الدائمة للسكان جهاز التخطيط والإحصاء السيد أحمد عارف مدير التخطيط والمحتوى في معهد الدوحة الدولي للأسرة							



<p>تأثير كورونا-19 على التماسك الأسري: دراسة مقارنة بين قطر والسودان</p>	<p>عزة عبد المنعم خبيرة أبحاث الأسرة في معهد الدوحة الدولي للأسرة</p> <p>أميرة البدرى أستاذ مشارك بجامعة الأحفاد</p> <p>فاطمة المطوع أخصائية البحوث والمنح في معهد الدوحة الدولي للأسرة</p>		
<p>الأسر التي تتعايش مع أفراد من ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة في قطر</p>	<p>فيصل الكوهيجي مركز النور</p> <p>الحضور من مؤتمر القمة العالمي للابتكار في الرعاية الصحية (WISH): سنة الحراشة مدير الأبحاث في ويش</p> <p>مها العاكوم مديرة المحتوى والسياسات في ويش</p> <p>عبد الله المهدي مدير المنتدى في ويش</p>		
<p>رعاية المسنين في دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي: تجارب عائلية مع التكنولوجيا المساعدة</p>	<p>أشرف عثمان رئيس قسم الابتكار والأبحاث بمركز مدى</p>		
<p>استراحة الغداء</p>		<p>13:30 – 12:00</p>	

<p>الجلسة الثالثة: السياسات الأسرية في الخليج رئيس الجلسة: أمنة صادق</p>			
<p>عنوان الورقة</p>	<p>اسماء المشاركين</p>		
<p>السياسات الأسرية في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة: الأمور التي على المحك؟</p>	<p>ويليام جريش جامعة ولونجونج دبي، الإمارات العربية المتحدة</p>		
<p>الانخفاض السريع في حجم الأسرة في عمان: حل الألغاز والمفارقات</p>	<p>م. مظهر الإسلام جامعة السلطان قابوس، سلطنة عمان</p>		
<p>إعادة النظر في العلاقة بين الأسرة والأمومة والمساواة بين الجنسين في قطر</p>	<p>مزنة مديحة جامعة برمنجهام، المملكة المتحدة</p>	<p>15:00 – 13:30</p>	
<p>العوامل (الاقتصادية – الاجتماعية) المؤثرة في تغير التركيب الأسري في المجتمع العُماني: دراسة استثنائية</p>	<p>مبارك بن خميس الحمداني وزارة الاقتصاد ، سلطنة عمان</p>		
<p>واقع السياسات الأسرية في دولة قطر</p>	<p>لحبيب بلية محمد رضا سلطان جامعة قطر ، قطر</p>		
<p>استراحة القهوة</p>		<p>15:30 – 15:00</p>	<p>الاثنين 20 نوفمبر 2023</p>



الجلسة الرابعة: العمالة المنزلية والأسر رئيس الجلسة: محمد ميزان الرحمن		17:00 – 15:30	الاثنين 20 نوفمبر 2023
عنوان الورقة	المتحدثون		
العمالة المنزلية والأسر الخليجية: حالة المملكة العربية السعودية	فهد الشريف مركز الملك فيصل للبحوث والدراسات الإسلامية، المملكة العربية السعودية		
رعاية الأطفال في البحرين: دور الأسرة الممتدة و العمالة المنزلية	إينيس فرنانديز مورال جامعة اكستر، المملكة المتحدة		
الحلم الخليجي: دراسة عن الأسرة الهندية في الخليج	نهال أحمد الجامعة المليية الإسلامية، الهند		
مستقبل المواطنة للمرأة القطرية المتزوجة من غير قطري	هندريادي بهتيار داينج سيلا جامعة حمد بن خليفة، قطر شريق علم جامعة قطر، قطر		
تحليل تأثير عاملات المنازل على التمكين والمسارات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية للمرأة في قطر	شريق علم وجدان كاريون جامعة قطر، قطر		
الكلمة الختامية أ.د. محجوب الزويري		17:15 – 17:00	



Conference Schedule

Program Schedule - Day 1

Date	Time	The Event	
Sunday, 19 th November, 2023	8:30 – 9:00	Opening Ceremony	
	9:00 – 9:30	Welcome Note Prof. Mahjoob Zweiri Director, Gulf Studies Center, College of Arts and Science, Qatar University Prof. Ibrahim Mohamed Al-Kaabi Vice President for Academic Affairs, Qatar University Dr. Sharifa Noaman Al Emadi Executive Director, Doha International Family Institute (DIFI), Member of Qatar Foundation	
		Keynote Speaker Prof. Kaltham Al-Ghanim Professor of Sociology Director of the Social & Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI) <i>Qatar University</i>	
		Session 1: Technology, Social Media, and Families Chair: Khalid Al-Jufairi	
	9:30 – 11:00	Participants	Paper Titles
		Saddiga AlGhalib Effat University, Saudi Arabia	The Impact of Personal Communication Technology on the Family Interaction and Wellbeing in Saudi Arabia: A Qualitative Analysis
		Ahmed Badran Qatar University, Qatar	Regulatory Policies and Digital Security: A Review of the Regulatory Framework in the State of Qatar and Its Role in Protecting Children in Cyberspace
		Radhi H. Al-Mabuk University of Northern Iowa, USA Abdullah F. Alrebh Grand Valley State University, USA	How Parents in the Gulf States Can Guide Their Children Toward Healthy environments in the Social Media World
		Maha AbdelMajid Al Ani Majid Al Kahali Sultan Qaboos University, Oman	Challenges that face the Omani Family while using Social Media
	11:00 – 11:30	Coffee Break	



		Session 2: Gender and Families Chair: Amr Al Azm	
		Participants	Paper Titles
11:30 – 13:00		<p style="text-align: center;">Rajnaara Akhtar University of Warwick, UK</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alexandre Caeiro Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Qatar</p>	<p>Women’s Experiences of Family Law and Family Justice Processes in Qatar: Findings of an Empirical Study</p>
		<p style="text-align: center;">Ziarat Hossain University of New Mexico, USA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fahad Al-Naser Kuwait University, Kuwait</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sadia Shaukat Education University Pakistan, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fatima Al-Kubaisi Qatar University, Qatar</p>	<p>Gender Role Belief Predictors of Husbands’ and Wives’ Involvement in Household Labor in Kuwaiti and Qatari Families</p>
		<p style="text-align: center;">Ivana Cosmano University of Leeds, UK</p>	<p>Young Arab Families in the UAE: Renegotiating Gender Roles and Expectations in Marriage</p>
		<p style="text-align: center;">Abdullah F. Alrebh Grand Valley State University, USA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Radhi H. Al-Mabuk University of Northern Iowa, USA</p>	<p>Neo-Gender Balancing in Saudi Arabia Divorce under Social Exchange Theory</p>
		<p style="text-align: center;">Abdallah M. Badahdah South Dakota State University, USA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kaltham Al-Ghanim Qatar University, Qatar</p>	<p>Factors that Increase the Likelihood of Divorce: A survey of Married People in Qatar</p>
	13:00 – 14 :00	Lunch Break	



Sunday, 19th November, 2023	14:00 – 15:30	Session 3: Aging, Health, and Families Chair: Saban Kardas	
		Participants	Paper Titles
		Hafiz T.A. Khan Basit Ali Haidari University of West London, UK	Quality of Life of the Elderly in GCC region: A case of Taif in Saudi Arabia
		Sabika Shaban Hira Amin Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Qatar	The Disability Price Tag in Qatar
		Shaikha H. Al-Kuwari Qatar University, Qatar	Evil Eye and Health: Exploring Cultural Beliefs and the Role of Family in Healthcare Provision in Qatar
		Ghada Saif Ali Al-Saif Al-Kuwari Qatar University, Qatar	Aging and Family: A study of family behaviour towards elderly people and the support systems in the Arab Gulf states
	15 :30 – 15:45	Coffee Break	

Sunday, 19th November, 2023	15:45 – 17:15	Session 4: Arts, Sports, and Families Chair: Sinem Cengiz	
		Participants	Paper Titles
		Andrew Gardner University of Puget Sound, USA	Rethinking the Family: Migration, Mobility and Urban Space in Doha, Qatar
		Kristin Kamøy University Of Wollongong in Dubai, UAE	Western resident families in the Gulf: the UAE case study
		Ruba Abu-Tarboush Majda Srour Qatar University, Qatar	The impact of organizing large sporting events in the Gulf on the social family cohesion
		Javier Guirado Alonso Georgia State University, USA	The painters of modern life: Family, family roles and space in the first generation of contemporary Qatari painters
	Abdelrahman Al Marri Qatar University, Qatar	The Qatari Family between the nuclear and extended: A new conceptual approach	



Conference Schedule

Program Schedule - Day 2

Date	Time	The Event	
Monday, 20 th November, 2023	9:00 – 10:30	Session 1: Youth and Families Chair: Sanaa Ashour	
		Participants	Paper Titles
		Mark C. Thompson King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies, Saudi Arabia	The Family role of young Saudi men in transforming Kingdom: Case Studies from the regions
		Abdallah Badahdah South Dakota State University, USA	Fathers' involvement in family and youth's delinquent behaviour
		Lina Darwish Georgetown University in Qatar, Qatar	Impact of Twitter on Qatar youth perspectives: activism, digital authoritarianism, and democratization
	Ohoud Bent Saeed Al Balush Watfa Bent Masoud AlFarsi Sultan Qaboos University, Oman	The role of the family in instilling and strengthening social values in Omani society	
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee Break		

Monday, 20 th November, 2023	11:00 – 12:30	Session 2: Societal Familism and Policymaking Challenges in the Gulf Doha International Family Institute (DIFI), Doha, Qatar	
		Participants	Topics/Titles
		Buthaina Al Khelaifi SESRI, Qatar	Family Cohesion Index in Qatar
		Khaled AL-Naama DIFI, Qatar	
		Abdelhadi Al-Shawi PSA, Qatar	Fertility Decline in the GCC: Causes and the Way Forward
		Ahmed Aref DIFI, Qatar	
Azza Abdelmoneium, DIFI, Qatar	Covid-19 and Family Cohesion: Comparative Study between Qatar and Sudan		
Amira Badri Ahfad University, Sudan			
Fatima Al Motawaa DIFI, Qatar			



		<p>Faisal Al Kohiji Al Noor Center, Qatar</p> <p>Sanaa Al Harahsheh WISH, Qatar</p> <p>Maha El-Akoum WISH, Qatar</p> <p>Abdulla S. Al-Mohannadi WISH, Qatar</p>	Families Living with Disabilities in Qatar
		<p>Achraf Othman Mada Center</p>	Elderly Care in the GCC: Family Experiences with Assistive Technology
	12:30 – 13:30	Lunch Break	

Monday, 20th November, 2023	13:30 – 15:00	Session 3: Family Policies in the Gulf Chair: Amna Sadiq	
		Participants	Paper Titles
		<p>William Guéraiche University of Wollongong Dubai, UAE</p>	Family policies in the UAE: What is at stake?
		<p>M. Mazharul Islam Sultan Qaboos University, Oman</p>	Rapid decline in family size in Oman: Untangling the puzzles and paradoxes
		<p>Muznah Madeeha University of Birmingham, UK</p>	Reconsidering the relationship between family, motherhood, and gender equality in Qatar
		<p>Mubarak Bin Khamis Al Hamdani The Ministry of Economy, Oman</p>	Economic and Social factors influencing the Omani family structure: A Prospective Study
		<p>Lhbeib Bellia Mohammed Reda Sultani Qatar University, Qatar</p>	The Reality of Family Policies in Qatar
	15:00 – 15:30	Coffee Break	



Monday, 20th November, 2023	15:30 – 17:00	Session 4: Migrant Domestic Workers and Families Chair: Md Mizanur Rahman	
		Participants	Paper Titles
		Fahad Alsharif King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies, Saudi Arabia	Migrant Domestic Workers and Gulf Families: A Case of Saudi Arabia
		Inés Fernández Moral University of Exeter, UK	Childcare in Bahrain: The Role of Extended Family and Domestic Workers
		Nehal Ahmed Jamia Millia Islamia, India	The Gulf dream: A Study of representation of Indian family in the Gulf
		Hendriyadi Bahtiar Daeng Sila Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Qatar Sharique Umar Qatar University, Qatar	Citizenship policy in the Gulf: The future of citizenship for non-national men who marry to national women
		Sharique Umar Wajdan Karbon Qatar University, Qatar	The complex dynamics of household labour and women's empowerment in Qatar
	17:00 – 17:15	Closing Remarks Prof. Mahjoob Zweiri	



جامعة قطر
QATAR UNIVERSITY



Participants

Abstracts & Biographies

Day 1: November 19, 2023

Session 1: Technology, Social Media, and Families



Saddiga AlGhalib

Title: The Impact of Personal Communication Technology on the Family Interaction and Wellbeing in Saudi Arabia: A Qualitative Analysis

Abstract:

A strong and healthy familial bond contributes to an individual's wellbeing and happiness. Positive family support at different stages of life is crucial to having a sense of belonging, improved self-esteem and self-worth, and assuage stress thereby leading to better mental and physical health. The strength of family relationships depends on several factors such as family structure, gender, socio-economic status, culture, proximity etc. In this research, we will focus on the impact of Personal Communication Technologies (PCT) on family dynamics. Rapid technological advances have paved the way for the emergence of a digital culture in which PCTs have become the norm rather than an exception in the Arabian Gulf societies. The fierce competition between tech companies has made interactive PCTs accessible to people across all socio-economic levels and demographics. The prevalence of PCTs has reached to a level that it is almost impossible to find a family today who does not own a PCT tool like a smart phone or tablet to carry around their daily lives. In an era when PCTs have become an increasingly significant part of the lives of young people who seem to operate in a borderless world of technology and social media, many people are concerned about its impact on the safety and wellbeing of Saudi youth. With a whopping 99.9 percent of households having access to internet in Saudi Arabia and an average of more than 7 hours spent daily on it, it is imperative to study the impact of PCTs on family interactions and well-being. The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of PCT usage among Saudi youths on family relationships and well-being. This study will involve an analysis of literature available on the topic with a focus on research conducted in the GCC states. Empirically, this paper draws on interviews with university students and their family members in Saudi Arabia. This research is expected to raise awareness, shape public opinion, and eventually contribute to a family friendly PCT policy formulation in Saudi Arabia.

Bio:

Dr Saddiga Jaber AlGhalib is an educational psychologist, educator and a mental health advocate. She is the Founder of the first Positive Psychology and Wellbeing Research Lab established in Saudi Arabia. She has organized events, workshops, and conferences to raise awareness, remove the taboo from talking about mental health and to connect people with the mental health resources and centers in the country.



Ahmed Badran

Title: Regulatory Policies and Digital Security: A Review of the Regulatory Framework in the State of Qatar and Its Role in Protecting Children in Cyberspace

Abstract:

Technology has become an essential part of human life, and almost no one can prevent his family and children from using it. All traditional children's games, for example, have evolved thanks to the technological boom, and many of them use smart devices that children use for long hours. Hence, technology from that angle can be considered a double-edged sword. In the sense that it has positive effects on the family and the child, and it also has many negative effects on the various health, social and educational levels. In that context, regulatory policies play a crucial role in ensuring digital security, especially in the protection of children in cyberspace. The State of Qatar has made significant steps in regulating digital technologies to guarantee the safety of all citizens, including children. The regulatory framework in Qatar employs a multifaceted strategy that encompasses a number of stakeholders, including governmental organisations, internet service providers, academic institutions, and parents. The Law No. 13 of 2016 on the Protection of Personal Data Privacy is the main legal framework that controls cyber security in Qatar. In order to improve digital security, this law imposes stringent guidelines for the gathering, handling, and archiving of personal data. The Cybercrime Prevention Law, which makes any acts that target computer systems or networks illegal, is another important piece of legislation. This law also expressly forbids the ownership or dissemination of child pornography, which is important for safeguarding children online. The Ministry of Transport and Communications and the Communications Regulatory Authority (CRA), which oversees the execution of digital security rules, are two more regulatory agencies that Qatar's government has formed. The aim of this paper is to review the regulatory framework that the State of Qatar has put in place to safeguard children in cyberspace. In dealing with this topic, the paper argues that with the tremendous technological development that we are witnessing in our contemporary world, it has become necessary to develop appropriate regulatory frameworks by governments and relevant stakeholders in society in order to face the negative effects that may result from the expanded use of smart

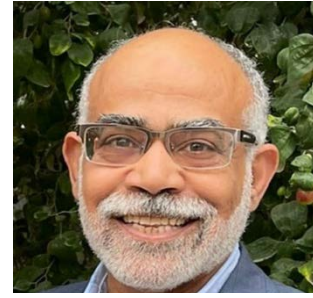
devices and their multiple applications. The importance of this issue is increasing for some vulnerable groups in society, such as children, who need protection while they are in cyberspace from various forms of exploitation. From this perspective, the paper emphasises the necessity of concerted governmental and non-governmental efforts in the State of Qatar to provide the regulatory framework that provides protection for children while using modern and smart technological applications and while they are in virtual worlds.

Bio:

Dr. Ahmed Badran is an Associate Professor of Public Policy and Department Head at Department of International Affairs College of Arts and Sciences, Qatar University. Dr. Badran holds a PhD degree in Politics (Public Policy) from the University of Exeter, the United Kingdom. The topic of his PhD thesis is “The Regulatory Management of Privatised Public Utilities: A Network Perspective on the Regulatory Process in the Egyptian Telecommunications Market”. Dr. Badran also holds a Master of Research degree (MRes) in Public Administration from the School of Economics and Political Science, Cairo University and a BSc degree in Political Science (Major) and Public Administration (Minor) from the same institution. Before joining Qatar University Dr. Badran, has worked as a Lecturer in Politics and Public Administration at the Politics Department, University of Exeter, the UK. Dr Badran has an extensive teaching and research experience in the field of Public Policy and Administration. He designed and delivered several postgraduate and undergraduate courses including: Strategic Management and Leadership Dynamics in the Public Sector, Politics of the public Sector, Power Politics and Leadership, Business and Politics, New Public Management in Theory and Practice, Total Quality Management & Excellence in Public Services Provision as well as Making and Implementing Public Policies. Dr Badran has also worked as a Post-Doctoral Research Fellow at Aston Centre for Critical Infrastructure and Services (ACCIS), Aston Business School, Aston University, Birmingham, the UK. Dr. Badran’s research interests extend to cover different areas of the regulatory governance and politics of regulation in liberalised public utilities including telecoms, water, and energy sectors particularly in transition and developing economies.



Abdullah Alrebh



Radhi H. Al-Mabuk

Title: How Parents in the Gulf States Can Guide Their Children Toward Healthy Environments in the Social Media World

Abstract:

Children and adolescents spend considerable time surfing and using social media sites. They use the internet for many purposes including to interact with family and friends, access games, watch videos and to blog. Social media sites run the gamut of healthy and unhealthy, safe and unsafe, appropriate and in appropriate content. Parents the world over and in Arab Gulf countries in particular worry about how much time their children spend on the internet. They worry even more about the content that their children knowingly or unwittingly get exposed to. Against the onslaught of social media, parents often wonder about what they can do to guide their children toward proper and safe use of social media sites? An attempt to answer this important question in the context of Arab Gulf countries comprises the focus of this paper. More specifically, the paper will address five interrelated issues: 1) Standards to use to judge appropriateness and safety of content on social media sites children and adolescents in Gulf countries frequent; 2) What is considered to be reasonable time limits that parents need to set on their children's use of the internet; 3) Ways parents can use to guard their children from heavy use and even addiction to electronic gadgets; 4) How working and non-working families in Gulf countries should model self-regulated use of electronic gadget, especially when accessing social media sites, and 5) Insights from sociology and developmental psychology for how parents can protect their children from becoming targets and victims of cyberbullying. The paper will conclude with general recommendations for how parents can authoritatively stay vigilant and monitor their children use of the internet without provoking their rebellion.

Bio:

Dr. Abdullah F. Alrebh is Associate Professor in Sociology of Religion and Sociological Theory at Grand Valley State University. His research focuses on politics, culture, religion, and authority of Saudi Arabia, Persian Gulf, and Islam. He earned a Ph.D. from Michigan State University, East Lansing. During 2015, Dr. Alrebh served as a Visiting Scholar at Michigan State University. He has published a number of articles (peer-reviewed and think tank) spanning several issues pertaining to religious, authority, and education with a primary focusing on Middle Eastern countries in general, and Saudi Arabia in particular. His upcoming book is titled, Saudi Arabia in the Anglo-American Press Covering the Kingdom during the 20th Century. He is the Editor of the Michigan Sociological Review.



Bio:

Radhi H. Al-Mabuk is a professor of education in the Department of Educational Psychology & Foundations at the University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, Iowa, a position he has held since 1990. Al-Mabuk received his Ph.D in Educational Psychology from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and his M.S. in Community Counseling from Winona State University, and B.A. in Social Studies Education from St. Mary's University. His areas of expertise include child and adolescent development, human motivation, moral development, and instructional psychology. Dr. Al-Mabuk's current research interests are threefold: comparative education; academic transitions; and psychology of forgiveness and revenge.

Session 2: Gender and Families



Rajnaara Akhtar

Title: Women’s Experiences of Family Law and Family Justice Processes in Qatar – Findings of an Empirical Study

Abstract:

This paper will provide an overview of the findings of a DIFI funded study, titled An Empirical Study of Women’s Marriage and Divorce Experiences in Qatar, in which 40 women participants were engaged in semi-structured interviews using grounded theory methodology. The key research questions were: (1) what are women’s experiences of marriage and divorce in Qatar; (2) what the relevant legal processes involved in the formation and dissolution of the family were and how easy it was for women to access and use them; (3) how Qatar’s family law regime constructs the rights and responsibilities of men and women in the family, and the positive and negative outcomes of this; and (4) how women’s individual experiences are shaped by the law, institutional processes associated with family law, social expectations, cultural norms, religious discourses and other factors. The project sought to capture the experiences of both Qatari women and resident non-Qatari women. The paper will present a range of findings from the study including family justice processes and women’s access to the courts; women’s experiences of the enforcement of court decisions; the role of Wifaq in families and the impact and experiences of engaging with the services provided; and the visa insecurity faced by some residents due to family conflict. A detailed project report will be published by DIFI which will complement the presentation.

Bio:

Rajnaara is a socio-legal scholar with a focus on family law. Her research interests include marriage formalities and legal treatment of non-legally binding religious-only marriages. Her research into such marriages looks at transitional relationship norms, normative influences, legal consequences and autonomy. She has conducted extensive empirical fieldwork in this area in the UK, Qatar and Australia. Her work draws on a range of socio-legal theories and approaches. She has recently completed an empirical research project funded by the Doha International Family Institute exploring the experiences of women in Qatar with the law and legal infrastructure relating to marriage and divorce.



Ziarat Hossain



Sadia Shaukat

Title: Gender Role Belief Predictors of Husbands' and Wives' Involvement in Household Labor in Kuwaiti and Qatari Families

Abstract:

Couched within the bioecological systems theory, this paper examined 1) whether Kuwaiti and Qatari husbands and wives differed in their sex-role belief structure regarding the spousal distribution of household labor in the family, and 2) the influence of sex-role beliefs on their involvement in five domains of household labor (housework, meal preparation, laundry, shopping, and maintenance). Couples from 137 Qatari and 125 Kuwaiti families participated in the study and were interviewed separately to collect the data. Multivariate Analysis of Variance revealed husbands and wives differed significantly in their sex-role beliefs in both countries. Compared to husbands, wives showed stronger personal and cultural sex-role beliefs but similar religious beliefs toward the spousal distribution of household labor in Kuwait. In Qatar, wives showed higher personal, cultural, and religious sex-role beliefs than husbands did. Regression analyses showed personal, cultural, and religious belief structures did not uniformly influence husbands' and wives' involvement in housework, meal preparation, shopping, laundry, keeping track of expenses, and maintenance in both countries. Broadly speaking, personal beliefs positively but religious or cultural beliefs negatively influenced husbands' and wives' involvement in various household labor. The findings are discussed within the changing sociocultural contexts of sex roles in understudied Arab communities.

Bio:

Dr. Ziarat Hossain is a Professor of Family and Child Studies and Regents' Lecturer at the University of New Mexico and is the Chair of the Department of Individual, Family and Community Education in the College of Education and Human Sciences at UNM. He received a PhD in Child and Family Studies from Syracuse University and did post-doctoral research training at the University of Miami Medical School in Florida. His research focuses on parenting, child development, globalization, and sex roles across cultural communities. In particular, his research systematically documents patterns of fathers' and mothers' involvement in childcare and household labor in diverse cultural groups. He is a former Society for Cross-Cultural Research (SCCR) president and Fulbright Scholar.

Bio:

Dr Sadia Shaukat teaches educational psychology, learning theories and psychological testing in the Faculty of Education, University of Education, Pakistan. She has a Masters degree in Education and a PhD in Teacher Education, and has published widely in areas of teacher efficacy, teacher education and professional standards for the teachers.



Ivana Cosmano

Title: Young Arab Families in the UAE: Renegotiating Gender Roles and Expectations in Marriage

Abstract:

This paper explores the shifting dynamics of family life among newly married Jordanian couples residing in the United Arab Emirates. It employs interdisciplinary modes of analysis, including sociology, gender and masculinity studies, informed by decolonial thought, to examine how young Arab couples renegotiate gender roles and subjectivities as they settle in a new country where they can enact more desirable life trajectories. By exploring these transformations, the paper uncovers new understandings of gender roles and expectations within the realms of marital partnerships and parenthood, providing insight into how Arab youth are redefining dominant notions of fatherhood, motherhood, masculinity and femininity. The paper argues that analysing family dynamics is crucial for understanding sociocultural and value transformations and identifying significant ideological shifts occurring within a society. Drawing on triangulated data from in-depth interviews with young Jordanian families in the UAE, this paper offers valuable insight into the new roles that Arab women and men wish to play within their family and society, enhancing our comprehension of their potential to affect social change. Ultimately, this study reflects on Gulf countries' capacity to shape the sociocultural landscapes of contemporary Middle East, highlighting their potential to offer a new vision for Arab youth in the region, given their growing attractiveness and desirability compared to traditional Western migration destinations. The findings of this study contribute to providing alternative narratives about Arab women, men and families, challenging prevailing West-centric discourses.

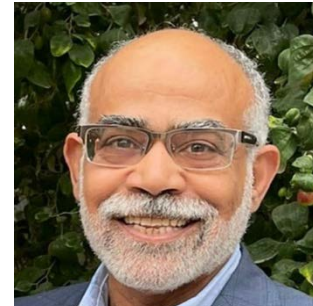
Bio:

Ivana Cosmano is a Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Leeds (UK). Her research interests are located at the intersection of several disciplines, including Sociology, Family and

Youth Studies in relation to the MENA region. Her work focuses on sociocultural change within contemporary Arab societies, examining people's agency in driving positive change on a personal and societal level. She has extensive work experience in higher education and in the humanitarian sector in the Middle East. She received her PhD from the AIMES Department at the University of Leeds. Her research, entitled "Transforming Norms and Desires: Gendered Self-Fashioning Amongst Young, Educated Jordanians", examined gender, youth, and family dynamics in Jordan and was fully funded by the LCS Award for Excellence.



Abdullah Alrebh



Radhi H. Al-Mabuk

Title: Neo-Gender Balancing in Saudi Arabia Divorce under Social Exchange Theory

Abstract:

The recent and unprecedented reforms introduced by the Saudi government have touched and changed many aspects of the Saudi society. Among the new and open-minded policies that have so affected life for Saudi women and granted them rights they have long been deprived of such are the freedom to drive and the ability to travel without a close relative male guardian. The guardian authority no longer exists in the kingdom, which gives women more power to choose. Also, family law related to financial affairs and custody have been changed in favour women by making them equal to men. The new laws have truly empowered Saudi women and have given them a wider access to the job market. The major premise of this proposal is that such changes in the gender power balance predictably and understandably impact the formation of the Saudi family. With the new social system, Saudi women have more power in the equation; and are no longer totally depended on her husband. They can leave the relationship if they do not feel satisfied. Thus, it is not surprising to see an increase in divorce rates to be 168 cases per day in 2022. In this paper, Richard Emerson's social exchange theory, will be used to analyse the balancing in the exchange relations between men and women in Saudi Arabia. Based on Emerson, an exchange relation is balanced if both parties are equally dependent on each other for exchange (or resources of value). If they are equally dependent, they have equal power. The central idea that power is based on dependence allows for the specification of ways in which dependencies are altered, so that they affect the balance of power in the exchange relation and in networks of exchange relations. Studying the balancing of the relationship extends the financial and social fact to analyse the role of social media in forming gender rules in Saudi Arabia.

Bio:

Dr. Abdullah F. Alrebh is Associate Professor in Sociology of Religion and Sociological Theory at Grand Valley State University. His research focuses on politics, culture, religion, and authority of Saudi Arabia, Persian Gulf, and Islam. He earned a Ph.D. from Michigan State University, East Lansing. During 2015, Dr. Alrebh served as a Visiting Scholar at Michigan State University. He has published a number of articles (peer-reviewed and think tank) spanning several issues pertaining to religious, authority, and education with a primary focusing on Middle Eastern countries in general, and Saudi Arabia in particular. His upcoming book is titled, Saudi Arabia in the Anglo-American Press Covering the Kingdom during the 20th Century. He is the Editor of the Michigan Sociological Review.

Bio:

Radhi H. Al-Mabuk is a professor of education in the Department of Educational Psychology & Foundations at the University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, Iowa, a position he has held since 1990. Al-Mabuk received his Ph.D in Educational Psychology from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and his M.S. in Community Counseling from Winona State University, and B.A. in Social Studies Education from St. Mary's University. His areas of expertise include child and adolescent development, human motivation, moral development, and instructional psychology. Dr. Al-Mabuk's current research interests are threefold: comparative education; academic transitions; and psychology of forgiveness and revenge.



Abdallah M. Badahdah



Kaltham Al-Ghanim

**Title: Factors that Increase the Likelihood of Divorce:
A survey of Married People in Qatar**

Abstract:

In this study we provided married participants (n= 379) 18-50 with 17 possible reasons (e.g., physical violence) for divorce and asked them to rate the likelihood of obtaining divorce using a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1= extremely likely to 5 = extremely unlikely. The lower the scores the more likely that participants would choose to end their marriage. Half of the participants were men (51.1%), the mean age was 27.98 (SD = 7.29), the majority were employed (72.9%) and had an income of 40,000 or higher (57.5%). Slightly more than half of the participants had less than a college degree (52%). An exploratory factor analysis on the 17 items produced a scale of 11 items that explained 45% of the variance in the data ($\alpha = .77$). A one-way ANOVA using the weighted data showed that women were more likely than men to consider unfaithfulness, alcohol/drug related problems, physical violence, and demeaning, and insulting as important grounds for seeking a divorce. Men, on the other hand, stated that they were more likely to pursue divorce when there were issues related to financial problems, intimate relationship, disagreements about spending money, spending time with friends outside the home, frequent arguments, and fighting and personality differences. Both men and women, however, did not differ on agreeing that lack of respect and appreciation is a potential cause for divorce. Finally, a one-way ANOVA using the weighted data showed that women (M= 2.53, SD= 64) scored lower on the Likelihood Scale, compared to men (M =2.56, SD =73), ($F = 27.19, p = .00$). Similarly, highly educated people scored lower (M= 2.47, SD= 70) compared to those with lower level of education (M= 2.61, SD= 68) ($F = 667, p = .00$). The results of this study are important for future research on divorce in Qatar and developing marriage educational programs that targets these issues with a focus on gender differences.

Bio:

Dr. Badahdah works at the School of Psychology, Sociology and Rural Studies at South Dakota State University, US. His research focuses on health and illness, stigma, gender, families, and parenting. He published in several journals including Family Relations, Sex Roles, Child Psychiatry and Human Development, and The International Journal of Social Psychiatry. He serves on the editorial board of Family Relations, an associate editor, for the Journal of Gulf Studies on the consulting editorial board of AIDS and Behaviour.

Bio:

Prof Kaltham Al-Ghanim is the director of SESRI. *Prof Kaltham held the position of the Head of the Department of Sociology from 2005-2006. Prof. Kaltham conducted several research related to social issues, culture and human development. She is an author of three specialized academic books and published several articles in internationally renowned peer-reviewed journals. Her interests cover a wide range of issues including woman studies, social problems, values and attitudes, family relations, marriage, gender roles, sustainable development, indigenous culture, and heritage. She led several interdisciplinary research projects funded by various national and international institutions. Prof. Kaltham has working relationships with many national, regional and international institutions as an expert in socio-cultural studies and human development. She contributed to the preparation of many national strategies and plans. She led the Ministry of Culture Strategy Development Plan Team 2011-2013, the Women Strategy Team 2002, the Youth Strategy Team 2002, the Supreme Council of Family Affairs Strategic Plan 1998-1999, the Social Rehabilitation Center Strategy 2010-2011, the Qatar Heritage and Identity Center Strategy 20012, the Preservation of the Arabic Language Strategy 2013, the Center for Behavioral Health Care First Strategic Plan 2014 and the National Strategy for the Workforce 2008-2009. She was also the Head of the team to develop the first Human Development Report for the State of Qatar 2006, and she was a major reviewer of the second and third Arab Knowledge Report. Prof. Kaltham won several prizes; Faculty Service Award AY 2014-2015, Qatar University Research Excellence Award AY 2015-2016, Abdul Hameed Shoman Award, Overall Scientific Production, Alwatini National Award for Voluntary Work.*

Session 3: Aging, Health, and Families



Hafiz T.A. Khan

**Title: Quality of Life (QoL) of the Elderly in GCC region:
A case of Taif in Saudi Arabia**

Abstract:

In Middle Eastern and Arabic context, the family structure is considered a solid foundation of population growth and is essentially considered an integral part of family ties and developments. However, urbanisation, demographical changes and changing of economic norms are disrupting the usual norms of society impacting cultural and traditional values. Moreover, above changes are also affecting QoL of elderly population living in Gulf region particularly KSA. The population of GCC region has tremendously changed over the years and a remarkable achievement has obtained in life expectancy. Last year, we performed semi-structured study in western region of KSA examining further the living conditions of retired elderly citizens living in Taif city of Saudi Arabia. The pilot study attracted interest to delve further into QoL of elderly living in Saudi Arabia and its relevance to changing norms of family structure. Therefore, we would like to further ask questions that are dependent on the extent of family changes relevant to the quality of life of elderly on community level. Furthermore, it is imperative to acquire concrete understanding of the determinants of elderly wellbeing, in particular the extent of changes in family structures and living arrangements that are pertinent to their daily activities. Hence, the overall outcomes will determine QoL of elderly. A quantitative methodology will be used by developing a survey questionnaire based on the WHO QoL Scale covers elderly health, family support and financial stability. The questionnaire will incorporate study of 2000 elderly participants living in Taif city of Saudi Arabia. The set of participants include both male and female including but not limited to retired elderly living in Taif. Additionally, few questions in the survey of the study will revolve around daily activities and healthy ageing. The geographical area will be Taif and its surrounding areas. The expected outcome of the study is the interrelation of a strong link and integration between the daily activities and healthy ageing respectively determined by QoL of elderly living in Taif city. Furthermore, the key challenges for integration and family support will be identified for both groups.

Bio:

Hafiz T. A. Khan is a Professor of Public Health and Statistics at the University of West London (UWL) and an Associate Professorial Fellow at the Oxford Institute of Population Ageing, University of Oxford, UK. Prior to joining UWL, he was a Reader in Statistics at the School of Health Sciences of Birmingham City University, UK. He trained as a statistician and earned a PhD in Applied Statistics in 2006 from Edinburgh Napier University in Scotland. He is a member of the academic advisory panel of the UK Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the UK. He has co-authored two books.

Basit Ali Haidari is involved in Academic Consultancies in Saudi Arabia, Managing a consultancy firm “Konsultex UK Limited”. He is conducting research within the Middle East region in collaboration with University of West London. His area of expertise revolves around Quality of life for Elderly population living in Taif city, KSA. I have been involved in broad range of projects including Protein Aggregation in Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease and Digital bio sensor for the compliance of medication.



Sabika Shaban



Hira Amin

Title: The Disability Price Tag in Qatar

Abstract:

At the intersection of age and ability, children with disabilities (CWDs) have historically been considered a highly vulnerable group. Managing disabilities is a complex endeavor, requiring a support system that encompasses, inter alia, healthcare, education, and social integration – each of which comes at a cost. This extra cost of raising a CWD often results in the concept of “family spillover”, which is when the multiple demands made on the family in taking care of the CWD lead to adverse outcomes. The State of Qatar has been engaged in an ongoing and ambitious strategic exercise in aligning its Qatar National Vision (QNV) 2030 with the United Nations’ Agenda 2030, of which persons with disabilities (PWDs) comprise an important element. The rights of PWDs and CWDs fall under Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 10 on Reduced Inequalities and has strong interlinkages with all other SDGs. Qatar ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in 1995 and was also one of the first countries to ratify the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2008. Yet, to date, only a handful of studies explore the area of disability in Qatar, mentioning the financial burden without deeper analysis. Through an in-depth, qualitative analysis, this study explores the financial dynamics of fifteen families who are raising CWDs in Qatar, including Qatari nationals and expatriates. It examines the additional costs incurred by the family in order to meet the child’s developmental needs; how families negotiate, manage, and budget these additional costs in relation to their overall family income; and most importantly, the impact and implications of their decisions on the family. The paper explores the financial costs for three key areas: healthcare, education, and everyday care and well-being. In doing so, it explains the wide variation in costs and their broader impact on the family and CWDs, and it concludes with discussing policy recommendations.

Bio:

Sabika Shaban is affiliated to the College of Islamic Studies, Hamad Bin Khalifa University. Ms. Shaban is a disability advocate and founder of QaDR- Qatar Disability Resource. It is a platform that connects the disability community in Qatar to access high quality information. She holds an MA degree in Masters in Islam and Global affairs and remains actively engaged in various initiatives that deal with social inclusion and disability including at the UN ECOSOC Youth Forum.

Bio:

Hira Amin is a post doctorate researcher at the College of Public Policy, HBKU. She completed her PhD in history at the University of Cambridge focusing on modern transnational Muslim movements. Since then, she has embarked on many projects including, disability, education, as well as identity and social transformations in Qatar and the Gulf more broadly.



Shaikha H. Al-Kuwari

Title: Evil Eye and Health: Exploring Cultural Beliefs and the Role of Family in Healthcare Provision in Qatar

Abstract:

Cultural beliefs of the effect of the evil eye on health have been studied across many cultures, which is where a person receives the evil eye from another for various reasons and it causes them harm, such as getting ill. The evil eye is recognized and treated within family contexts. This includes the use of traditional healing methods, mainly provided by women in the family or by local religious and traditional healers. The goal of this paper is to examine the role of family in recognizing evil eye as a cause of illness, and the dynamic and collective process in which they analyze and understand the source of evil eye, how it manifests in the body and affects one's health, and how it is treated. This study is designed by using a mixed method approach, where data will be collected by using semi-structured/structured interviews. The data will be analysed by using thematic analysis. This paper highlights the Qatari family role in maintaining the traditional cultural beliefs regarding the effect of evil eye on health. This understanding is critical in providing culturally competent healthcare services where the patients' cultural beliefs are considered when providing healthcare.

Bio:

Shaikha H. Al-Kuwari is an Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Qatar University. She earned her PhD in Anthropology from University of Florida, United States of America in 2018. Her research focuses in studying the relation between culture and health. She is interested in building cultural models of well-known medical illnesses using the latest methodological advances in social science. Her goal is to create culturally based precision healthcare where the culture of people is taken in consideration in providing healthcare related services.



Ghada Saif Ali Al-Saif Al-Kuwari

Title: Aging and Family in the Gulf: A study of family behaviour toward elderly people and the support systems

Abstract:

The elderly people represent a considerable ratio of the world population. In GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) countries, this phenomenon is obvious because of society development, economic progression, and health-enhanced services, which are related to these countries' wealth and their people's understanding of the importance of the elderly people as an essential cultural asset of the community. But on the other hand, Islamic teachings encourage believers to treat elderly people gently and mercifully, specifically parents, one or both of them, as mentioned in the Holy Quran. And besides the societal norms and traditions which are promoting elderly people's status and respect for their experiences. This paper will deal with GCC families' role in providing elderly people with care and the kinds of support these countries offer. In addition, the paper will focus on supporting aspects such as healthy, socially, and economically. On the other hand, the paper will shed light on the effect of Coronavirus on elderly people and how families dealt with the pandemic regarding protecting and stabilizing their psychological status. This paper will build on literature that focuses on many topics, including statistical data about elderly people worldwide with a concentration on Gulf countries through the websites of the world bank and Gulf Cooperation Council, in addition to the significant publication from United Nations Publication Fund(UNPF). The study also will discuss elderly people's status in some GCC countries, such as Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, with particular concern for Qatar's efforts to serve elderly people through the law and the government institutions.

Bio:

Ghada Saif Al-Kuwari's academic journey at Qatar University began in 1995 when she started as a lab technician. Over the years, she has made significant contributions to the university's academic community. Currently, Ghada is a PhD candidate at the Gulf Studies Center and Program within Qatar University. Additionally, she serves as the assistant dean for student affairs in the Office of Graduate Studies at the university. Her dedication to academic excellence is further evident through her prior roles as an Academic Advisor and as the head of the Academic Advising office at Qatar University. She holds a Bachelor's degree in Zoology from Qatar University along with an Executive Master's degree in Strategic Business Unit Management from HEC-Qatar.

Session 4: Arts, Sports, and Families



Andrew Gardner

Title: Rethinking the Family: Migration, Mobility and Urban Space in Doha, Qatar

Abstract:

This paper commences with a summary of the analytic architecture underpinning my 2011 publication entitled *Gulf Migration and the Family*. From scholar attendees to the conference, I'm foremost interested in gathering insight concerning the ontological structure of my analysis: that our discussion of family in contemporary Arabia might be conceptually divided into those families left behind in sending states by transnational labour migrants; those families that migrate as a cohesive familial unit; and those families, including many Khaleeji families, that have incorporated domestic workers into the quotidian function of the household. In my estimation, these areas of concern encapsulate the nexus between migration and the family. Building on this, the second portion of this paper articulates two points. First, I want to consider the role of enclaves and the partition of space in the urban landscapes characteristic of the region. I suggest the enclaving of difference in the urban landscape serves a noteworthy purpose in the contemporary era of mobility: for migrants, for families, and for citizen-Khaleejis, these urban spaces establish places where culture might take root amidst the unprecedented plurality and diversity found in the Gulf city. This patchwork cultural fabric is integral to families. The final point is a permutation of the movement to 'decolonize' our growingly cosmopolitan scholarly conversations.

Bio:

*Andrew Gardner is a Professor of Anthropology at the University of Puget Sound in Tacoma, Washington, in the United States. A sociocultural anthropologist and ethnographer by training, for the past two decades Andrew's fieldwork has been focused on the places, peoples and societies that interact in the petroleum-rich states of the Arabian Peninsula. He has conducted extensive fieldwork in Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Qatar, throughout South Asia, and elsewhere. Between 2008 and 2010, he also served as an Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Qatar University. In addition to numerous journal articles and book chapters, he is the author of *City of Strangers: Gulf Migration and the Indian Community in Bahrain* (Cornell, 2010). His current scholarly pursuits examine the juncture between transnational migration, urban planning, and urban life in Doha, Qatar, and his new book — *The Fragmentary City* — will be published early next year (Cornell 2024).*



Kristin Kamøy

Title: Western resident families in the Gulf: the UAE case study

Abstract:

National families in the Gulf make up a minority of the population but they often come across as a model for how non-Arab resident family's structure their lives in the Gulf. The national Gulf family model is frequently portrayed as consisting of more than two children per family. Beyond this emphasis on fertility, the national Gulf family is perceived as having foreign female domestic staff, less conflict between work and family for women, a high value attached to privacy and family value attitudes emphasizing the centrality of the family. As non-Arab families relocate to the UAE to improve their life standard, these resident families aspire to make the family a safe harbour to reinforce private property and preserve interests. Non-Arab resident families in the UAE generally have a highly skilled male sponsor who may be expected to work long hours and travel. These families appear to mould their life on what they perceive as the national Gulf family model. As a result, these families and their choice in how to structure the family unit may reinforce what may be regarded as the national Gulf family model. This presentation aims to give nuanced insights into the implications of non-Arab resident family's adaption of family model, specifically Western families in the UAE, and its importance for understanding contemporary family models in the rapid developing societies of the Gulf. The methodology for this work would be mixed-method approach consisting of primary sources, selected local news analysis and participant living in the UAE interacting through employment and residency.

Bio:

Dr. Kristin Kamøy is Adjunct Professor at the University Of Wollongong in Dubai (UOWD) and a consultant. She was recently deployed to Save the Children Yemen response and is currently based in Oslo, Norway. She received her Master in Social Anthropology from the LSE and her PhD in Legal Sciences from France. Routledge published her PhD in 2021. Dr. Kamøy has taught in universities in Abu Dhabi and Dubai.



Javier Guirado Alonso

Title: The painters of modern life. Family, family roles and space in the first generation of contemporary Qatari painters

Abstract:

In the 1970s, a group of Qatari artists started to depict the changes in livelihoods in the country since the 1960s. These group of artists, better exemplified by the Three Friends (Youssef Ahmad, Mohammed Ali Abdullah, and Hassan al-Mulla), but also by the pioneer Jassim Zaini, and names like Mohammed al-Jaidah, Sultan al-Sulaiti or Essa al-Ghanem, constitutes some of the first artistic testimonies of Qatar by Qatari voices. This paper explores how the tensions between modernity and indigeneity defined and transformed ideas about the family, its members, and their relationship, usually in relation to concepts of space and labor. Recurring themes include labor and masculinity, the domestic space, femininity and nationhood, or technology and daily life, as shown in early works like Jassim Zaini's *The Bicycle Passenger* (ca. 1960s) and *Our Epic Tale* (1973) and later examples like Hassan al-Mulla's *Sleeping* or Salman al-Malik's *Modesty* (both 1981). Some preliminary conclusions suggest that gender and family roles, as perceived by the artists, were being negotiated across spaces and new labor dynamics in a way where the individual was at the center, and not just a witness and respondent to the socioeconomic and cultural transformations. Family and family members in the post oil era are not simply the inheritance of a traditional institution but the product of the will of individuals under new economic relations and technical advances. The analysis relies mostly on the works of the artists cited above, but also on other sources like Youssef Ahmad's book *al-funun al-tashkiliyyah al-mu'asira fi Qatar* (1986), the Mathaf exhibition *Swalif. Qatari Art between Memory and Modernity* (2011), in which most of these artists were featured, or the recent *Khaleej Modern* (2022) at the NYU Abu Dhabi art gallery curated by Aisha Stoby, as well as on secondary literature about the topic.

Bio:

Javier Guirado Alonso is a PhD candidate at Georgia State University and a fellow at Project SEPAD (Lancaster University). His research focuses on social and labor movements in Qatar during the twentieth century, and more broadly on urbanism and narratives of modernity in the Middle East. He has previously been a doctoral fellow at the Orient-Institut Beirut and a guest researcher at the Netherlands-Flemish Institute in Cairo. He has also written for outlets like Foreign Affairs or the Georgetown Journal of International Affairs.

Day 2: November 20, 2023

Session 1: Youth and Families



Mark C. Thompson

Title: The Family Role of Young Saudi Men in Transforming Kingdom: Case Studies from the Regions

Abstract:

Women's empowerment, widespread entertainment, and a breakdown of gender segregation: in much of international reporting and academic literature, these exemplify the 'new Saudi Arabia' freed from the more restrictive practices of the past. However, away from the 'hoopla' surrounding these high-profile issues, how are recent social changes reflected in Saudi family life outside of the main urban centres' of Riyadh, Jeddah, and the Dammam-Khobar-Dhahran conurbation? To what extent have social norms and accepted practices related to family life in the 'old' Saudi Arabia remained? Furthermore, does a homogeneous 'new' Saudi Arabia exist, i.e., are recent societal transformations reflected in family life regardless of geographic or socioeconomic background? Finally, how do young Saudi men in provincial towns comprehend social change as related to their own families? This paper argues that a great deal of the academic literature and reporting on social change in Saudi Arabia falls into the trap of using generalizations to describe what are in fact, highly complex social issues, and/or focuses on the views of urban elites. Yet, to what extent do family priorities manifest themselves differently depending on geographic location and socioeconomic background. To discuss young Saudi male perceptions of these questions (and others), this paper includes three case studies: the views of young men living in Wadi Ad Dawasir, southern Riyadh Province, Al-Mithnab in Qassim Province, and Abu Arish in Jazan Province. Thus, the aim of this paper is to allow the voices of young men from outside the cities, and away from the urban elites, to be heard on this critically important topic.

Bio:

Dr. Mark C. Thompson's principal research areas are Saudi socioeconomic development and societal transformation. His books include "Saudi Arabia and the Path to Political Change: National Dialogue and Civil Society" (IB Tauris, 2014) and "Being Young Male and Saudi: Identity and Politics in a Globalized Kingdom" (Cambridge University Press, 2019). Mark is also the co-editor (with Dr. Neil Quilliam) of "Policy-Making in the GCC: State, Citizens and Institutions" (Bloomsbury IB Tauris 2017), "Governance and Domestic Policy Making in

Saudi Arabia: Transforming Society, Economics, Politics, and Culture” (Bloomsbury IB Tauris 2022), and the forthcoming “Saudi Youth Policy Relevance: Dilemmas, Challenges and Opportunities” (Springer). Mark is currently writing his second Cambridge University Press book “Youth Issues and Everyday Life in Saudi Arabia”.



Abdallah M. Badahdah

Title: Fathers’ Involvement in Family and Youth’s Delinquent Behaviour

Abstract:

In this paper, we developed an Arabic Fathering Scale using data from 450 middle and high school students in Qatar between 12 and 19 years of age ($M=15.24$, $SD= 1.74$). We developed 38 items about father involvement in various aspects of children’s lives (e.g., support, and emotional closeness). All items were rated on a 5-point Likert scale from “never happens” (1) to “always happens” (5) with higher scores indicating greater father involvement. Parenting styles were assessed using a 15-item Alabama Parenting Questionnaire. The items were rated on the same 5-point Likert scale reported above. Finally, we created a list of 13 delinquent behaviours (e.g., cheating) and asked students to indicate whether they engaged in each of the listed deviant behaviours over the past 12 months using binary (0 = no, 1 = yes) responses. The items were summed to create a scale with higher scores signifying greater delinquent activities. Exploratory factor analysis of the Fathering Scale produced three factors labelled Accessible Father (9 items), Father Moral Role (3 items), and Engaged Father (3 items). The scale explained 58% of the variance in the data. The Cronbach’s alpha for the entire scale was .92. The relationships between Fathering Scale and punishment style, positive parenting, poor supervision, and delinquent behaviour were -.22, .66, -.20, and -.28, respectfully. Fathering Scale has excellent psychometric qualities and has shown to be useful in understanding children’s engagement in delinquent activities and parental practice of harsh discipline. In sum, involved fathers (1) were less likely to engage in harsh discipline, (2) were more likely to engage in positive parenting style and closely supervise their children. Finally, children of involved fathers were less likely to engage in delinquent behaviour.

Bio:

Dr. Badahdah works at the School of Psychology, Sociology and Rural Studies at South Dakota State University, US. His research focuses on health and illness, stigma, gender, families, and parenting. He published in several journals including Family Relations, Sex Roles, Child Psychiatry and Human Development, and The International Journal of Social Psychiatry. He serves on the editorial board of Family Relations, an associate editor, for the Journal of Gulf Studies on the consulting editorial board of AIDS and Behavior.



Lina Darwish

Title: Impact of Twitter on Qatar youth perspectives: activism, digital authoritarianism, and democratization

Abstract:

This paper aims to investigate the impact of social media on the political perspectives of young people in Qatar by employing an in-depth quantitative interview methodology with students aged 18 to 25 from universities in Qatar in order to assess how youth perspectives evolve in terms of their likelihood of political activism, change in state perception, and perceptions on democratic elements to Twitter usage. Evidently, a strong motivation for writing this paper was to assess the impact of social media on youth in Qatar, as the Arab Spring remains a prominent example of how youth in Tunisia and Egypt have been influenced by social media use to become digitally active. In contrast, there are no such blatant examples of digital activism in Qatar, possibly due to its political system or perceptions. However, to determine the role of social media in digital activism among Qatari youth, one must determine whether a change in attitudes due to social media occurred in the first place. Consequently, this paper aims to do so – while engaging with literature on youth digital activism in a few non-Gulf countries such as Egypt and Tunisia to highlight how digital activism transpires differently in Qatar youth based on the findings of the research. In order to accomplish this, thirty to forty in-depth interviews of youth containing 15 questions would be conducted with Qatari and non-Qatari youth from multiple universities in Qatar in order to assess their perspectives on aspects of freedom of speech in Qatar, their likelihood of becoming more digitally active through social media, and whether Twitter has influenced their view of Qatar's authoritarian regime. Non-Qatari youth were additionally chosen in the country due to the overwhelming migrant population in Qatar, and how their views may very well pose an effect on Qatar's sociopolitical climate equal to Qatari youth as well. In addition, the paper will emphasize some of the challenges and dangers associated with the use of social media to shape the political perspectives of Qatar's youth. Qatar's youth to include democratic beliefs, and how applicable is the existing literature to such considerations.

Bio:

Lina Darwish is a Georgetown University class of 2023 graduate who majored in International Politics and obtained a certificate in media and politics with a focus on the Middle East. Her research passions lie in digital authoritarianism and more broadly, the impact of social media on political perspectives in the Gulf. Following her honor's thesis on the topic, she is currently conducting further independent research on how social media platforms influence the sociopolitical perspectives of youth in Qatar.

Session 2: Societal Familism and Policymaking Challenges in the Gulf

By Doha International Family Institute (DIFI)



Dr Khalid Al Naama
And
Buthaina Al Khelaifi

Title: Family Cohesion Index in Qatar

Abstract:

This project aims to understand the concept of family cohesion, and attempts to measure ‘family cohesion’ in Qatar. A questionnaire was adapted from several validated scales, testing many aspects related to this greater theme of family cohesion, such as parental and marital relationships, shared morals, work-family balance, family interaction, care and support, family conflict mechanisms, and levels of satisfaction. With the use of a statistical program (STATA), a descriptive bivariate analysis was conducted. Moreover, an inferential analysis was obtained to analyze the data by fitting a logistic regression model to test the hypothesis. The findings show that improved family support, the presence of shared morals, and greater family satisfaction led to increased family cohesion, and these relationships were statistically significant. In contrast, greater parental relationships with children were associated with lower family cohesion, possibly due to increased parental control, which creates challenges within the family. This study provides great insights pertaining to factors affecting family cohesion. Further research is required to unravel the family dynamics specific to Qatar.

Bio:

Buthaina Al Khelaifi is a Senior Research Assistant at the Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI). She is currently a PhD candidate with the Gulf Studies Program in Qatar University. Buthaina’s research interests focuses on political and social issues in the MENA region, specifically in Qatar. She specializes in public opinion survey research, exploring state-society relationship, and nationals’ political orientations.

Bio:

Khalid J. Al-Naama holds the position of Director of the Family Research and Policy Department (FRPD) at the Doha International Family Institute (DIFI). He worked with the CDC in the Ministry of Public Health with a focus on policies related to family care and sexual health. Also, during his time at Qatar Gas, he participated in developing policies and procedures for crisis communication and assisted in developing the strategic plan for employee technical competencies. Khalid holds a postgraduate qualification in applied psychology from the University of Liverpool, UK, where his master's thesis was published in the International Journal of Technology and Management, and he holds a PhD in psychology from the University of Huddersfield, UK, and a scientific poster for his PhD thesis was published at the University of King Nayef for Security Sciences during the Fifth International Conference of the Arab Society for Forensic Sciences and Forensic Medicine, along with some other professional trainings that focus on family well-being and mental health.



**Abdulhadi Saleh Al
Marri**



Ahmed Aref

Topic: Fertility Decline in the GCC: Causes and the Way Forward Evidence from Qatar

Abstract:

Fertility rates in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) have been declining in recent decades. This decline has been attributed to a number of factors, including urbanization, education, and employment opportunities for women. A mixed-method study was conducted in Qatar to explore the causes of fertility decline and to develop recommendations for addressing this issue. This study investigates the factors that contribute to the decline in fertility rates in Qatar. The study uses a mixed-methods approach, combining a quantitative survey of 4,271 individuals with a qualitative study of 58 semi-structured interviews. The study findings indicate that a number of factors are contributing to the decline in fertility rates in Qatar, including structural factors such as celibacy and delayed marriage, changing social and cultural values, individual preferences, lifestyle, the care for quality over quantity, economic factors including the high cost of marriage and the cost of childbearing, increased female labor force participation with lack of work-family balance policies, in addition to the health factors. The study also found that the factors that contribute to the decline in fertility rates vary by gender. For instance, men are more likely to cite economic factors as a major cause, while women are

more likely to cite changing social and cultural values. The authors conducted benchmarking analysis as well to conclude by recommending a number of policies and programs that could help to slow down the drastic decline in fertility rates in Qatar and the GCC at large.

Keywords: Fertility Decline, Marriage, Divorce, Population Dynamics, Qatar, Countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

Bio:

Abdelhadi Al Marri currently serves as the Director of the Technical Bureau at the Permanent Population Committee. In this capacity, he is responsible for overseeing the examination of the population structure in Qatar and the development of demographic policies. His primary role involves supervising various aspects of population dynamics and variables through research and studies aimed at comprehending the social landscape within the nation. During his tenure, he has actively fostered collaboration and coordination with ministries, governmental and non-governmental entities, as well as regional, Arab, and international organizations dedicated to population-related matters.

Bio:

Ahmed Aref holds the position of Planning and Content Manager at the Doha International Family Institute. With a wealth of experience, he specializes in policy research and the development of evidence-based policies, encompassing interdisciplinary policy analysis, impact assessment, advocacy, and international cooperation. Prior to his role at QF, Ahmed gained valuable experience working with the UNFPA Arab States Regional Office, the EU Program on Family and Child Rights, and the Egyptian Prime Minister's Office. His expansive expertise covers a range of areas, including the politics of social policies, political economy, labor policies, family policies, social justice and protection, migration, social inclusion/exclusion, demography, population dynamics, and sustainable development. Ahmed has taken the lead in strategic initiatives and the management of projects focused on achieving meaningful impacts in these domains. Furthermore, his contributions extend to numerous national, regional, and international conferences and expert group meetings. Ahmed also maintains an affiliation with the Institute for Policy Research at the University of Bath, UK.



Dr. Azza Abdelmoneium
د.عزة عبدالمنعم



Fatima Al- Motawaa
فاطمة المطوع



Dr. Amira Badri
د. اميرة بدري

عنوان: كوفيد-19 والتماسك الأسري: دراسة مقارنة بين قطر والسودان

Abstract:

لقد أثرت جائحة فيروس كورونا على العالم خلال الفترة من 2020 إلى 2022، وكان لها تأثير غير مسبوق على الأنظمة الاجتماعية والتعليمية والصحية والاقتصادية في جميع دول العالم بسبب انتشارها السريع. وقد شهدنا تحولات حادة أعاققت الأنظمة والهيكل التي كانت تساند قطاعات الصحة والتعليم ورفاهية الأسر. ودولة قطر وجمهورية السودان لم تكن استثناءً من هذه التغيرات، فقد تم إجراء دراستين حول تأثير جائحة كوفيد-19 على المستوى الاجتماعي والاقتصادي والصحي في قطر والسودان. وكانت الدراسة التي تناولت دولة قطر بالتعاون مع جامعة قطر، ودراسة السودان كانت بالتعاون مع جامعة الأحفاد للبيانات، تحت إشراف وحدة أبحاث العلوم الاجتماعية والتنمية المتداخلة. باستخدام المنهج المختلط، تستعرض هذه الورقة الآثار الاجتماعية لفيروس كوفيد-19 على الأسر في قطر والسودان، وتشير إلى استراتيجيات التكيف التي قد تعزز من تماسك الأسرة. وعلى ضوء النتائج في البلدين، أظهرت الدراسات أن الأسر واجهت تحديات اجتماعية متعددة، مثل العزلة الاجتماعية، والخلافات الزوجية، والتوترات بين أفراد الأسرة أثناء فترات الإغلاق. واستخدمت الأسر استراتيجيات مختلفة للتغلب على هذه التحديات وتعزيز التماسك فيما بينها، مثل استخدام وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، وتعميق الروابط الأسرية، وممارسة بعض الأنشطة العائلية. وخرجت هذه الدراسات ببعض توصيات السياسات، واقتراح بعض برامج التدخلات التي تعتبر مهمة في استهداف تحسين الحياة الصحية والاجتماعية اللازمة للأسر أثناء الوباء في قطر والسودان.

Bio:

Azza O. Abdelmoneium holds a Phd in Social Science from the Netherlands, is currently working as Family Research Expert at Doha International Family Institute – member of Qatar Foundation in Qatar. She has more than fifteen years of experience at the academic, research and civil society organizations. She worked in the academic field in Qatar, the Netherlands and Sudan teaching and supervision of undergraduate and graduate students. She worked with international organizations, the United Nations, IOM on issues related to children, displacement and families. She published scientific articles and presented conference papers on children, disability, elderly care, family, digital addiction. Her research interest include family wellbeing, children, parenting, digital wellbeing, gender, elderly care, digital technology, disability and civil society.

Bio:

Amira Yousif. B. Badri, is a Professor in Sociology of Development and expert in social policy and migrations with a vast expertise in teaching and research working at Ahfad University in Sudan. She is the founder and Director of the Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Development Research Unit at Ahfad University . she worked in gulf countries as senior researcher and curricula design for fourteen years. She has published many articles in scientific journals. She worked as a consultant in socioeconomic issues of women, youth and family affairs at the governmental and international levels with the ministry of education, the UNDP, EU, IOM and UNICEF

Bio:

Fatima Y. Al-Motawaa, Research and Grant Specialist in Doha International Family Institute, holds a master's degree in political science and international Relations from the Doha Institute for Graduate Studies and a bachelor's degree in international Affairs from Qatar University. Fatima oversees the "OSRA Research Grant" funded by Doha International Family Institute for applicants from around the world and hold full responsibility for the administration and oversight of the grant conducted by these researchers. In addition to her work in academic and scientific research with the institute's team on various family-related issues.



فيصل محمد الكوهجي Faisal Mohamed Alkooheji

عنوان: الأسر التي تعيش من ذوي الإعاقة في قطر

Abstract:

تعد الأسرة نواة لأي مجتمع، فإن تطور أي مجتمع مرتبط بمدى تطور الخدمات الاجتماعية المقدمة للأسرة، وقد تحتاج الأسر التي يوجد لديها أفراد من ذوي الإعاقة إلى عناية خاصة. خلال الحديث المقدم سيتم التعريف بالخدمات والامتيازات التي كفلتها الدولة للأسر التي لديها أشخاص من ذوي الإعاقة في دولة قطر، والوقوف على أبرز التحديات التي تواجه الأسر التي يوجد فيها أشخاص من ذوي الإعاقة.

Bio:

فيصل محمد الكوهجي رئيس مجلس ادارة المركز القطري الثقافي للمكفوفين . مستشار قانوني اول في قطاع الطاقة. حاصل على درجة الماجستير في القانون الخاص من جامعة قطر، وحاصل على جائزة التميز العلمي عن فئة درجة الماجستير في التخصصات الادبية - سنة ٢٠١٩. تم تكريمه من قبل حضرة السمو امير البلاد المفدى بهذه المناسبة خريج بكلوريوس القانون من جامعة قطر بتقدير امتياز مع مرتبة الشرف وبترتيب الأول على الدفعة. - ناشط في مجال الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة من خلال عضويته في مجموعة من المنظمات والجمعيات الإقليمية. - عضو الجمعية العمومية بالجمعية القطرية لتأهيل ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة. - لاعب دولي بالمنتخب القطري لكرة الهدف للمكفوفين وصاحب العديد

من المشاركات الدولية. - عضو مجلس ادارة سابق، ورئيس لجنة الفعاليات سابقا بفرع القانون في رابطة خريجي جامعة قطر. - عضو منتدى التمكين التابع للجنة العليا للمشاريع والإرث، والذي يهدف لرصد وتقييم سهولة وصول الأشخاص من ذوي الإعاقة إلى كأس العالم قطر ٢٠٢٢. - تم اختياره ضمن أكثر 100 شخصية مؤثرة في فئة المحترفين في مجال المسؤولية الاجتماعية في الوطن العربي للعام 2020، من قبل الشبكة الإقليمية للمسؤولية الاجتماعية. - حاصل على جائزة الخريج الشاب المتميز للعام 2021 من جامعة قطر. حاصل على جائزة الشخصية الرائدة في مجال العمل الاجتماعي بدولة قطر من قبل مجلس التعاون الخليجي سنة 2022 م. ناشط في المجال الشبابي والمجال القانوني.



Dr Achraf Osman

Title: Elderly Care in the GCC: Family Experiences with Assistive Technology

Abstract:

Elderly care is a significant concern in the GCC region, especially with the increasing older population. The talk will delve into the experiences of families in the GCC, particularly in Qatar, with the use of Assistive Technology for the elderly and their caregivers. Despite the pressing need for technological intervention in elderly care, there has been a noticeable gap in both research and practical implementation of ICT solutions in the region. The study, based on a hybrid qualitative approach, gathered insights from semi-structured interviews with 20 older and 20 caregivers residing in Qatar. The discussion will highlight the pressing need to foster the digital inclusion in the region and underline the importance of assistive technology and digital accessibility for the elderly.

Bio:

Dr. Achraf holds a pivotal position as the Head of Innovation and Research Section at the Mada Qatar Assistive Technology Center in Doha, Qatar. Here, he delves into intricate IT industry conundrums, specifically in the domains of assistive technology and digital accessibility. With a commitment to innovation, Dr. Othman spearheads projects harnessing cutting-edge technologies, natural language processing, and artificial intelligence to craft solutions that empower individuals with disabilities. Recognized for his contributions to the field, Dr. Othman is an esteemed IEEE Senior Member. His expansive expertise has also been sought internationally, resulting in his consultancy on various global and regional IT ventures.

Session 3: Family Policies in the Gulf



William Guéraiche

Title: Family policies in the UAE: what is at stake?

Abstract:

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has paid a great deal of attention to families since the beginning of the century. Three factors may explain the rationale behind the public policies in this domain. First, like in the other GCC states, the demographic transition has transformed the “nationals” into minorities in their own country. To stabilize the local population, families have been thought of a strong leverage to maintain a high birth rate. Second, families are, with the tribal heritage, the main pillar of the “tradition”. The social contract between the ruling families and their citizens in the emirates is the cornerstone of social and political stability. Third, with the promotion of women at all stages of the Emirati society, their role has been discussed. Indeed, they are perceived as the bearers of tradition but the massive entry of women into the workforce (46% in the UAE and 66% in the government sector as of 2014) has affected their roles in the family, leading to trends such as late marriage and divorce. The federation and the local governments have tried to address the main issues related to families. For instance, in Dubai, because family business represents 75% of the business in the region, Dubai International Financial Centre Authority, announced in 2006 the launch of a Family Office. In 2018, the federal government drafted the National Family Policy whose objective has been to find a balance between tradition and modernity. Six main areas were identified: marriage, family relations, balances of roles, child protection, family protection and “re-engineering the provision of family services to achieve family happiness”. The ministry of Community Development is supposed to coordinate the federal and local actions.

Bio:

Dr. William Guéraiche is an associate professor at the University of Wollongong Dubai (UOWD) where he is also the director of the Master of International Relations. He has more than 70 publications. In his last edited volume on traditional and non-traditional issues, Facets of Security in the United Arab Emirates, Routledge, 2022, he explores different topics such as Demographics and Community security.



M Mazharul Islam

Title: Rapid decline in family size in Oman: Untangling the puzzles and paradoxes

Abstract:

Sultanate of Oman has experienced a rapid demographic transition with a sharp decrease in fertility and family size in recent time that is quite stunning and more than expected, yet has remained largely unnoticed. It is puzzling to note that the ‘sea-change’ in the total fertility rate (TFR) in Oman has occurred in the midst of paradoxes, such as having a pronatalist policy, low rate of contraceptive use (around 30%), no official population control program, universal marriage for both male and female, and little change in high desired family size (about 6). The objective of this paper is to provide a critical review of the fertility decline in Oman, and provide some plausible explanations for causes of fertility decline in recent times. The study is based on data obtained from available national-level surveys, published reports, and the United Nation’s world population prospects report. Fertility rate in Oman has declined from about nine births per-woman in 1988 to a control level of 3.3 births per-woman in 2008, and then remains stable approximately three births per-woman. The massive economic and social development, women education and participation in labour force brought a big change in family formation, reproductive behaviour and lifestyles of women, resulting fertility decline in Oman. Delayed age at marriage and spacing birth appeared as the major cause of fertility decline in Oman. To promote wider acceptance and easier implementation, avoiding cultural and religious sensitivity attached with the term ‘family planning program’, Oman is implementing a unique birth spacing program, which help reduce fertility by increasing birth interval. The tradition of prolonged duration of breastfeeding also contributes to declining fertility. The Omani government should be aware of the current trends in fertility and its consequences, and adopt the culturally appropriate policy for future population management.

Bio:

M Mazharul Islam is a Professor, Department of Statistics, Sultan Qaboos University Oman, since 2009. His academic background includes B.Sc. (Honours), M.Sc. and Ph.D. in Statistics. He started his career as a Lecturer in the Department of Statistics, University of Dhaka in 1984 and promoted to full professor in 1999. Worked as short-term International Consultant of Population and Development Specialist, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and Public Health Specialist with UNFPA, Asian Development Bank, World Bank, UNICEF and WHO in different countries. He has published over 150 peer-reviewed articles in major journals as well as many scientific research reports on the subjects of statistics and social sciences.



Muznah Madeeha

Title: Reconsidering the relationship between family, motherhood, and gender equality in Qatar

Abstract:

For long, scholars have considered the centrality of the family in Arab Gulf societies and the emphasis on motherhood as obstacles to gender equality. This is because both factors are seen as hindering women's economic independence and their full participation in society. This is also true for Qatar where analysts describe Qatar's support for higher levels of female economic participation on the one hand, and support for high fertility and an emphasis on motherhood on the other, as contradictory goals. Hence, in my research, I examine the impact of family formation (marriage and presence of children) on Qatari women's employment status while controlling for important socio-economic variables such as age, education level, household economic status, and generational changes (birth-cohort effect). Results suggest that Qatari women's education level is the most important determinant of employment status. By considering the role of women's education level vis-à-vis family formation, I argue that we need to reconsider whether an emphasis on family and motherhood should be theorized as obstacles to gender equality. Moreover, numerous studies show that Arab Gulf women themselves consider family and motherhood as integral parts of their societies – hence, resistant to change. I therefore argue that, scholars need to re-theorize family and motherhood as women's tools of advocacy in their struggle for better maternity rights and working conditions. Given that Qatar and other Arab Gulf states are seeking to promote pro-family and pro-women policies, better working conditions for women and working mothers can be sought in the name of family values. Hence, the emphasis on family and motherhood needs to be viewed as gender equity measures and be used as tools for policy changes that facilitate women's employment and advancement.

Bio:

Muznah Madeeha is currently a doctoral student at the School of Social Policy at the University of Birmingham in the United Kingdom. Her research focuses on the relationship between generational changes and Qatari women's economic participation, viewed through a postcolonial feminist lens. She utilizes a mixed methods approach, drawing from survey data and in-depth interviews with Qatari women for her analysis. Muznah's research interests encompass gender studies, religion, feminist economics, labor market inequalities, and Middle Eastern studies. She is presently residing in Doha, where she is actively conducting her fieldwork. Prior to her doctoral studies, Muznah worked as a research assistant at the Social and Economic Survey Research Institute at Qatar University and at the Doha Institute for Graduate Studies.

Session 4: Migrant Domestic Workers and Families



Fahad Alsharif

Title: Migrant Domestic Workers and Gulf Families: A Case of Saudi Arabia

Abstract:

Domestic workers comprise 10% of Arabian Gulf immigration. Gulf families rely on domestic staff for children and elderly care. National women's employment has increased Gulf households' demand for domestic workers. Saudi Vision seeks 30% female workforce participation by 2030. Drivers, gardeners, and female domestic staff work for families. Domestic workers' effects on Gulf households are unclear. This paper explores Gulf domestic workers' daily lives. This study examines how they release family members from household tasks and enable public participation. Salary, savings, and remittances are also analysed. This study debunks the idea that domestic work is exclusively feminine by examining male and female domestic workers' gendered experiences. 25 Saudi households were interviewed for this article. Saudi families and domestic workers will take a Google Survey to collect data. The early investigation shows that domestic workers—male or female—free Saudi family members from tedious tasks and encourage them to work in more productive businesses. Saudi families and domestic workers profit from migration since their remittances fund education, food, and medical care for their families. Thus, Saudi households and migrant domestic workers benefit long-term.

Bio:

Fahad Luwe Alsharif, Senior Research Fellow at KFCRIS. He began working for KFCRIS in October 2016. His 2017-2018 research project, "Skill Development and Job Creation in Saudi Arabia: An Assessment of the King Abdullah Scholarship Program (KASP) in Light of the Saudi National Transformation Program," was financed by HRDF and Harvard Kennedy School. His research interests include public policy, labor migration, international studies, women's empowerment, and the Saudi labor force. Most recently, he joined the Advisory Board of the Gulf Labor Markets, Migration, and Population (GLMM) Program. Before joining KFCRIS, he worked as a freelance consultant. He holds a Ph.D. in Political Economy from Exeter University, an MSc in Administration with a specialization in Management from Lindenwood University, and a BSc in Business Administration from San Francisco University.



Inés Fernández Moral

Title: Childcare in Bahrain: The Role of Extended Family and Domestic Workers

Abstract:

This paper explores the role of extended family and domestic workers in childcare among Bahraini families, delving into parental responsibilities, childcare arrangements, and individuals' navigation between family, care, and work in single and dual-earners households. To examine opinions and experiences regarding childcare, semi-structured online interviews were conducted with 28 Bahrainis aged 18 to 66 years old during 2021. This paper aims to improve understanding on this under-investigated subject of study in Bahrain by incorporating alongside those of women, interviews with men, who have often been excluded from studies examining views and experiences of childcare, thereby contributing to the burgeoning work on childcare in the region. The main findings of this research present the maternal grandmother as the most desirable and preferred form of childcare support, making this matrilineal pattern of caregiving the dominant arrangement for childcare. This intergenerational transfer depicts the nuclear family as a no autonomous family entity that often relies on a cooperative network, the extended family, for childcare support. The continuity of kinship care appears to confirm the prevalence of the extended family's caregiving role. The reliance on family-based care contrasts with the deep ambivalence surrounding female foreign domestic workers when it comes to entrusting them with childcare responsibilities. Although domestic workers were commonly viewed as beneficial and helpful in assisting parents with childcare, the widespread employment of foreign nannies was widely questioned due to their potential implications for the upbringing of the children, the quality of parenting, and the parent-child relationship. Participants' reluctance to employ domestic workers for childcare was grounded in the notion that excessive utilisation of nannies may lead to the absence and disengagement of parents from childrearing, a role they seemed unwilling to transfer.

Bio:

Inés Fernández Moral is a researcher specialised in gender and family in the Middle East, with a regional focus on the Arab Gulf. She holds a degree in Communication Studies from San Pablo CEU University (Spain) and a master's degree in politics and international Relations of the Middle East from the University of Exeter (United Kingdom). She worked in the Communications Department of the Bahrain Public Transport Company for three years, until commencing a PhD in Sociology at the University of Exeter, where she submitted her thesis on family change in Bahrain in June 2023.



Nehal Ahmed

Title: The Gulf dream: A study of Representation of Arab and Indian Family in Malayalam Cinema

Abstract:

The extensive migration of labour from India to the Gulf states has brought about notable shifts in Indian society, encompassing social, political, economic, and cultural dimensions. Malayalis from the state of Kerala, a predominant group in the Gulf also constitute the largest Indian ethnic group in Qatar, accounting for over 50% of the total Indian labour force. However, the issue of cultural identity, emotional relations, and its representation in films is an understudied subject. The study examines the cultural connection between Kerala and the Gulf, with a specific emphasis on familial aspects. Employing the approach of Emotional History, the study explores the shifting terrain of the "Gulf Dream" and the dynamics of labour and family issues in Malayalam-language cinema. It will enquire about the ideas and values of the family depicted in cinema, additionally challenging the portrayal. The study delves into the impact of emotions on the evolution of social and cultural norms and identities over time, along with the ways they have been felt, conveyed, and controlled. Two Malayalam films *Ayisha* (2023) and *Meow* (2021) explore the interaction between non-resident Arab and Arab residents, highlighting the emotional tensions between culture and goodwill. The study will use the theory of Orientalism to analyse the portrayal of Arabs in Western and Malayalam cinema. The findings underscore the importance of comprehending the emotional history of cultural and political elements in shaping the relationship between Indians and Arabs in the Gulf region.

Bio:

Nehal Ahmed is a doctoral student at the Academy of International Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi. His research interests consist of Indian cinema, World Cinema, and Migration studies. He has been writing on cinema and human stories for leading national and international dailies such as The Hindu, Aljazeera, The Telegraph, Outlook and Newsclick. He also contributed for the journal called The Book Review Journal, Oxford Review of Books. "Nothing Will be Forgotten: From Jamia to Shaheenbagh" is his first book. He received the Muzaffar Ahmad Memorial award for the same book. His book has been nominated for India's prestigious award Sahitya academy Yuva Puraskar 2023. He is currently working on his second book called "Gulf in My Family" based on Gulf Migration.



Hendriyadi Sila



Sharique Umar

Title: Citizenship policy in the Gulf: The future of citizenship for non-national men who marry to national women

Abstract:

Cross-national marriages states bring forth various benefits, including increased cross-cultural interaction, prevention of genetic disorders, and reduced marriage costs compared to endogamous unions. While, as per statistics, the number of these marriages is increasing in all the GCC states, there is a significant gap in the literature concerning the implications and the prospects of the current citizenship policies on the families. Within the context of citizenship acquisition, this research investigates the policies and practices of the GCC states concerning the citizenship eligibility of the spouses and children of national women who marry non-national men. The study conducts a comparative analysis of the legal and policy frameworks in the GCC countries, and it discusses their constitutional provisions, immigration laws, and citizenship policies. Additionally, the study examines the underlying social, cultural, and economic factors that influence the formulation of these policies while also investigating their consequences on the families affected by them. The research also draws on case studies of families affected by these policies to explore their lived experiences. The findings of the study reveal significant differences in the legal and policy frameworks across the GCC countries, with some countries granting citizenship to the children and spouses of national women who marry non-nationals while others do not. The study also highlights the impact of these policies on gender equality and family rights, including issues related to citizenship, property rights, and access to social services. The paper concludes that the prospects of citizenship for families of national women who marry non-national men vary greatly across the GCC countries. Accordingly, it emphasizes the need for a more gender-sensitive approach to citizenship policies in the region. It also recommends reforms to ensure current citizenship policies acknowledge their implications on gender equality and family rights.

Bio:

Hendriyadi Bahtiar Daeng Sila is a dedicated professional and researcher in the field of women's rights, gender equality, and social inclusion. Holding an MA in Women, Society, and Development from Hamad Bin Khalifa University in Qatar, he currently serves as a Protection, Gender, and Inclusion Specialist at The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Country Cluster Delegation Indonesia and Timor-Leste. With a profound commitment to advancing knowledge, Hendriyadi's research interests revolve around critical areas such as Ending Violence Against Women and Girls, Child Marriage, and Women's Economic Empowerment. His expertise shines through his invaluable contributions as an intern at the UNICEF Regional Office South Asia, where he conducted various research on child marriage across multiple countries in the region.

Bio:

Sharique Umar is a Ph.D. student in the Gulf Studies Program & Center at Qatar University, where he also works as a graduate assistant. He holds two master's degrees, an MA in International and Area Studies from Jamia Millia Islamia University in New Delhi, India, and an MA in Islamic Ethics from Hamad Bin Khalifa University in Qatar. Sharique's research interests include South-South migration, migrants' identity, the intersection of religion and migration, and culture and society in the Gulf. Sharique has worked on several projects with various organizations such as Qatar Foundation, Stimson Center in Washington, and Schumacher Society in New Delhi. He has recently published a chapter in a book titled "Social Change in the Gulf Region: Multidisciplinary Perspectives" among other publications.



Sharique Umar



Wajdan Karbon

Title: The complex dynamics of household labour and women's empowerment in Qatar

Abstract:

The Gulf region has experienced a significant increase in the employment of female domestic workers, commonly known as "maids," from developing countries in Africa and Asia. In a state like Qatar, which boasts one of the highest per capita incomes, it is common for native families to employ multiple maids to fulfill various household duties, including childcare. This study aims to analyze the impact of domestic workers on the empowerment and socioeconomic trajectories of Qatari women, taking into account the interplay between cultural expectations, societal norms, and women's aspirations. By examining the influence of domestic workers on Qatari women's empowerment, this research will shed light on the complex dynamics of household labor division, gender roles, and social change in the Gulf region. Through a mixed-methods approach incorporating formal and informal interviews, reviews of existing surveys, and analysis of secondary sources, this research will delve into the experiences and perspectives of Qatari women within the context of employing domestic workers. The study will investigate various dimensions of empowerment, including decision-making authority, economic independence, participation in professional and public spheres, and self-confidence. Existing literature on South-South migration primarily focuses on issues surrounding male labor migrants, while studies on female domestic workers often emphasize their vulnerable circumstances. In contrast, this study aims to present a theoretical perspective that views domestic workers as subjects of sociological inquiry and knowledge production, moving beyond the portrayal of their victimization.

Bio:

Sharique Umar is a Ph.D. student in the Gulf Studies Program & Center at Qatar University, where he also works as a graduate assistant. He holds two master's degrees, an MA in International and Area Studies from Jamia Millia Islamia University in New Delhi, India, and an MA in Islamic Ethics from Hamad Bin Khalifa University in Qatar. Sharique's research interests include South-South migration, migrants' identity, the intersection of religion and migration, and culture and society in the Gulf. Sharique has worked on several projects with various organizations such as Qatar Foundation, Stimson Center in Washington, and Schumacher Society in New Delhi. He has recently published a chapter in a book titled "Social Change in the Gulf Region: Multidisciplinary Perspectives" among other publications.

Bio:

Wajdan Karbon is currently pursuing her Doctoral degree at the Gulf Studies Program at the College of Arts and Sciences at Qatar University. She holds a master's degree in politics and international Relations from the Doha Institute for Graduate Studies in Qatar. Her master's thesis delves into a comprehensive analysis of Qatar's foreign policy and its intricate relationships with Iran and the United States of America. Wajdan's research interests primarily revolve around exploring the intersection of culture and international relations within the dynamic context of the Gulf region.

Arabic Abstracts and Presenters

المخلص: التحديات التي تواجه الاسرة العمانية في ظل استخدام شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي

ان التحولات التي يشهدها عالمنا اليوم وما يمر به من متغيرات كثيرة قد شملت كل مجالات الحياة ومارافقه من تطور وتقدم تكنولوجي ادى الى تغيير كبير في مجالات الحياة وخاصة التغيير الكبير الذي شهدته الحياة الاجتماعية للأسرة وتأثيراتها السلبية على عمليات التنشئة الاجتماعية، وفي سياق التحديات التي تواجه المجتمعات العربية تحديدا المجتمع الخليجي والمجتمع العماني جزء منه ، باتت الأسرة العمانية تواجه تحديات كبيرة وجمة في القرن الحالي في ظل استخدام التقانات مما حملها اعباء في مختلف الابعاد الاجتماعية وما تتضمنه من الحوار الأسري والتواصل والقيم والعادات والتقاليد والابعاد الثقافية من تدفق اعلامي وثورة وتكنولوجيا والتقنيات الحديثة والاجهزة والتي غزت اسواق العالم، فدراسة التحديات التي تواجه الأسرة العمانية في ظل استخدام شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي المختلفة اضحت تفرض معاني ومفاهيم جديدة لا تجد الأسرة نفسها على هامش التعامل بها او معها، وعليه تتأني أهمية الدراسة الحالية، إذ تهدف إلى التعرف على التحديات التي تواجه الأسرة العمانية في ظل استخدام شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي من وجهة نظر الزوج والزوجة والتعرف على التحديات التي تواجه الأسرة العمانية وفق متغيري عدد الابناء، مكان السكن (الاقامة)، فضلاً عن التوصل الى حلول وتوصيات مستقبلية مقترحة. وقد تحددت الدراسة الحالية بالاسر العمانية في أربع محافظات هي (مسقط، الباطنة شمال، الباطنة جنوب، الداخلية) للعام الحالي 2023م على عينة بلغت (500) زوج وزوجة من الاسر العمانية وبعد التطبيق تم استبعاد (3) استبانات لعدم اكتمال الاجابة عليها. وبعد تحليل البيانات، واتبعت الدراسة المنهج الوصفي التحليلي، وتوصلت الدراسة لعدد من النتائج حول التحديات التي تواجه الأسرة العمانية، فضلاً عن خروج الدراسة بأهم التوصيات والمقترحات الكلمات المفتاحية : التحديات ، الأسرة العمانية ، شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي



مها عبد المجيد العاني:

استاذ مشارك في علم النفس حاصلة على البكلوريوس والماجستير والدكتوراه من جامعة بغداد عملت اكااديمية في جامعة بغداد الى عام 2006 ثم عملت اكااديمية في عدد من الكليات الخاصة بسلطنة عمان كما عملت اخصائية نفسية في عدد من المراكز المتخصصة في تقديم الخدمات النفسية والتربوية بسلطنة عمان مديرة مركز الإرشاد الطلابي بجامعة السلطان قابوس من عام 2018 ولحد الان ومحاضرة في كلية التربية ومركز الدراسات التحضيرية شاركت باوراق علمية بحثية في اكثر من 97 مؤتمرا داخل وخارج السلطنة وشاركت في ترأس فرق بحثية لعدد من الدراسات لوزارة التنمية الاجتماعية ووزارة التربية كما قدمت عشرات البرامج والدوات التدريبية في مجال التخصص.



ماجد بن ناصر بن سعيد الكحالي:

بكالوريوس التسويق جامعة التقنية والعلوم التطبيقية بمسقط/سلطنة عمان ، رئيس قسم شؤون الطلبة بمركز الإرشاد الطلابي بجامعة السلطان قابوس وعضو ومقرر المجلس الاستشاري لمركز الإرشاد الطلابي بالجامعة والشاركة مع الجهات الخارجية ورئيس لجنة العلاقات العامة والتسويق في مؤتمر الإرشاد والعالم المعاصر سبتمبر 2022م بمركز الإرشاد الطلابي ورئيس لجنة الفعاليات بمركز الإرشاد الطلابي بجامعة السلطان قابوس وشارك في عدد من المؤتمرات وهي الدولي في الإدارة 15-18 نوفمبر 2016 بإيطالي IJAS . مؤتمر التسويق والإدارة بالجامعة التقنية في تركيا 27-29 مايو 2019م مؤتمر كلية التربية "تكنولوجيا التعليم" بجامعة قطر 16-17 مارس 2019م ملتقى واقع الخدمات الإرشادية في مؤسسات التعليم العالي بسلطنة عمان 30 أكتوبر 2019م المؤتمر الدولي الثاني عشر للترجمة "الترجمة والإبداع" جامعة حمد بن خليفة: مارس 2023م وغيرها.

الملخص: تأثير تنظيم الاحداث الرياضية الكبرى في دول الخليج على التماسك الاسري الاجتماعي (دراسة حالة دولة قطر)

تعد الفعاليات الرياضية الكبرى في دول الخليج فرصة لتعزيز التماسك الاجتماعي والتنمية المستدامة، فاستضافة كأس العالم في قطر عام 2022 قد استقطبت ملايين المشجعين والزوار من مختلف أنحاء العالم، وساهمت في تحسين صورة دول الخليج وثقافتها وتاريخها، وتؤثر هذه الفعاليات على العلاقات الأسرية ، فالشاركة في مشاهدة أو ممارسة الأنشطة الرياضية يمكن أن تحسن نوعية الحياة الأسرية عن طريق تعزيز التواصل والانسجام والتفاهم بين أفراد الأسرة، كما تساعد في تخفيف التوترات والضغوطات التي تواجه الأسر في ظل التغيرات السريعة في دول الخليج، ولقد اهتم عدد من الباحثين بدراسة تأثير كأس العالم والفعاليات الرياضية الكبرى على الأسر وحياتهم اليومية وعلاقاتهم خلال تلك الأحداث لفهم ديناميكية الأسر والية التكيف مع الآثار الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والثقافية لتلك الفعاليات. كما تُعدّ الهوية الوطنية للمواطنين من الجوانب الهامة جدًا حيث أظهرت الدراسات السابقة وتقارير الصحف أهمية للهوية الوطنية للألمان خلال كأس العالم 2006 وللكنديين خلال مونديال 2010 ، وتهدف الدراسة للتعرف الى تأثير استضافة دولة قطر لكأس العالم 2022 على التماسك الاسري و الاجتماعي ، حيث ستركز على تحليل لتجارب الأسر التي شاركت في مشاهدة وتشجيع الفعاليات الرياضية وكيفية تأثير ذلك على العلاقات الأسرية والتغيرات الاجتماعية والنفسية والسلوكية ، كما تهدف الى تقييم دور الحكومات والمنظمات في دعم التماسك الاسري الاجتماعي ، وذلك من خلال استخدام المنهج الوصفي وتتضمن أدوات الدراسة استبانات سيتم توزيعها على عينة مكونة من حوالي 200 مشارك ومشاركة من سكان قطر من المهتمين بالأنشطة الرياضية، بالإضافة إلى مقابلات مع مسؤولين وخبراء في مجال الرياضة والسياسة، وسوف تتوصل الدراسة لمجموعة من النتائج المرتبطة بالعلاقات الاسرية والتغيرات الاجتماعية والنفسية والسلوكية، واقتراح توصيات لتعزيز وتحسين التماسك الاسري الاجتماعي خلال وبعد تنظيم الفعاليات الرياضية الكبرى بدول الخليج.

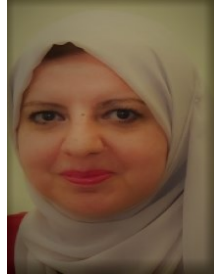
كلمات مفتاحية: الفعاليات الرياضية الكبرى، كأس العالم 2022 قطر، التماسك الاسري الاجتماعي



د. ماجدة سرور:

قسم العلوم الاجتماعية - جامعة قطر

حصلت د/ ماجدة سرور على درجة الدكتوراه عام (2005) من جامعة حلوان كلية الخدمة الاجتماعية تخصص تخطيط اجتماعي، وحصلت على درجة استاذ مشارك عام (2011)، كما حصلت على درجة استاذ عام (2016) بجمهورية مصر العربية، شاركت في مؤتمرات عالمية بدول أوروبا وأمريكا، وقد نشرت العديد من الأبحاث في المؤتمرات والمجلات العلمية العالمية والمحلية، وتركز أبحاثها على (سياسات الرعاية الاجتماعية، حقوق الإنسان، مواجهة الأزمات، شكاوى المرأة، منظمات المجتمع المدني) واشتركت في الإشراف ومناقشة وتحكيم العديد من رسائل الماجستير والدكتوراه لطلاب الخدمة الاجتماعية بجمهورية مصر العربية، وعملت كمستشارة بالمجلس القومي للمرأة، مكتب شكاوى المرأة بجمهورية مصر العربية، وشاركت بلقاءات في العديد من البرامج التلفزيونية والإذاعية العالمية والمحلية



رَبِي ابوطربوش:

الأستاذة ربي ابوطربوش / برنامج الخدمة الاجتماعية حاصلة على درجة الماجستير في الخدمة الاجتماعية من الجامعة الأردنية 2014، وتعمل حاليًا كعضو هيئة تدريس في برنامج الخدمة الاجتماعية في كلية الآداب والعلوم في جامعة قطر منذ 2016، قبل التحاقها بجامعة قطر عملت مديرة برنامج دار ضيافة الطفل والإرشاد الأسري وباحثة اجتماعية / طبية في مشروع ممول من USAID، ومستشارة نفسية- اجتماعية في منظمة تعنى بالعمل مع اللاجئين بالأردن وشاركت بتقديم عدد من الدورات كما عملت عضو فريق بحثي لأكثر من بحث ممول من مؤسسات اجتماعية قطرية بالشراكة مع جامعة قطر.



ملخص: العوامل (الاقتصادية – الاجتماعية) المؤثرة في تغير التركيب الأسري في المجتمع العماني: دراسة استشرافية

تشهد الدولة في عُمان تغيرًا هيكليًا في السياسات الاقتصادية – الاجتماعية تفرضه الظروف واعتبارات النمو الاقتصادي والاستدامة المالية – كما هو الحال في الدولة الخليجية –، بالانتقال من السياسات القائمة على الرعائية (بالمطلق) إلى سياسات قائمة على المشاركة والتخصيص (نسبيًا) ، وفي فلك ذلك تُطرح إشكالية جدلية حيال: جاهزية المجتمع لهذا التحول. تبحث الورقة المقترحة إجابات لهذه الجدلية من خلال الارتكاز على وحدة (الأسرة العُمانية) وفهم الأوضاع الاجتماعية والاقتصادية للأسر ومدى ملائمة تلك الأوضاع للسياسات الاقتصادية – الاجتماعية التي تم إقرارها خلال الفترة (2020 – 2023) وما هو وراثة في مستقبل الدولة والمجتمع في رؤية عُمان (2040) من سياسات مقرة. وهي تقضي إلى الإجابة على سؤالين أساسيين: هل الأسرة في عُمان مواكبة في بنيتها وتركيبها لهذا التحول في السياسات العامة؟ وفي الجانب الآخر تستطلع سؤال: ما مدى ملائمة التركيب الأسري الراهن في المجتمع العماني لحاجيات النمو الاقتصادي والتنمية المستدامة. في سبيل ذلك تعتمد الورقة المقترحة منهجًا مركبًا يقوم على التحليل المكتبي للبيانات المتصلة بالأسرة في عُمان والتركيب الاقتصادي والاجتماعي لها مع مقارنة سيناريوهات وتوقعات الإسقاطات السكانية حتى عام (2050). كما تستخدم أداة الاستبانة المغلقة لاستطلاع عينة من الأسر المعيشية في المجتمع العماني لتعزيب الرؤى المتقاطعة لإجابة السؤال الرئيس للورقة.



د. مبارك بن خميس الحمذاني:

مبارك بن خميس الحمذاني – باحث في علم الاجتماع والسياسات العامة، يشغل حاليًا منصب مدير إدارة الاقتصاد السلوكي بوزارة الاقتصاد بسلاطنة عُمان، مع خبرة مهنية في مجال السياسات الاقتصادية والدراسات البرلمانية، يحمل شهادات أكاديمية في مجالي علم الاجتماع والسياسات العامة، نشر أكثر من 10 أوراق علمية في مجلات علمية مختلفة، حيث تتركز الاهتمامات البحثية على قضايا التغير الاجتماعي في المجتمع العماني، ودراسات الديموغرافيا والدراسات الاستشرافية، بالإضافة إلى تركيز معمق على قضايا المجتمعات الرقمية. ساهم بعدة فصول في 4 كتب منشورة تناولت قضايا السكان والتنمية المستدامة، وتحولات النماذج الفكرية في الخليج العربي بالإضافة إلى التوقعات السكانية والنماذج التنموية الملحة لمواكبتها. عضو في الجمعية الدولية لعلم الاجتماع وبعض المؤسسات واللجان الدولية.

الملخص: دور الأسرة في غرس القيم الاجتماعية وتعزيزها في المجتمع العماني

تعد الأسرة أساس عملية التنشئة الاجتماعية التي يتم من خلالها نقل القيم والعادات وثقافة المجتمع بشكل عام إلى الأجيال. هدفت هذه الورقة إلى تسليط الضوء على ترتيب الأسرة بين مصادر القيم الاجتماعية المؤثرة في الشخصية العمانية، ومعرفة دورها في غرس القيم الاجتماعية وتعزيزها ومدى تأثير ذلك الدور بمتغيرات (النوع، الفئة العمرية، مكان الإقامة) وكيفية تأثير تغير النسق القيمي في المجتمع العماني على دور الأسرة في غرس القيم الاجتماعية وتعزيزها، وقد استخدمت الدراسة الحالية المنهج الوصفي التحليلي، واعتمدت المجموعات البؤرية أداة لجمع البيانات وبلغ عددها 6 مجموعات تكونت من 36 مشاركًا. لتكون بذلك دراسة نوعية تنشد فهم الموضوع والتعمق فيه، وقد توصلت الدراسة إلى جملة من النتائج في مقدمتها أن الأسرة تأتي أولاً بين مصادر القيم الاجتماعية المؤثرة في الشخصية العمانية بالنسبة للمشاركين، وتلعب دوراً في نقل القيم الاجتماعية للأفراد التي تؤثر بدورها في حياتهم اليومية، وتظهر الأسرة إلى جانب كونها مصدراً لتلك القيم فهي كذلك الميدان الذي يمارس فيه الفرد تلك القيم الاجتماعية ويحتكم إليها ويفاضل بينها في اتخاذ القرارات الأسرية مثل الزواج وغيره

وتكون مرجعية له للتعامل مع المجتمع المحيط ودوائر تفاعله الأخرى وذلك بحسب المعنى الذي يعطيه الفرد لتلك القيمة الاجتماعية. كما كشفت الدراسة عن وجود تأثير لمتغير (النوع) لصالح الإناث في قدرتهن على غرس القيم الاجتماعية داخل الأسرة والتجديد فيها، إلى جانب تأثير (مكان الإقامة) على مسألة التمسك بالقيم الاجتماعية والالتزام فيها. أما عامل (الفئة العمرية) فقد ظهر تأثيره واضحا في آلية التعامل مع النسق القيمي في المجتمع العماني. وتقترح هذه الورقة التركيز على المناهج التعليمية والبرامج الإعلامية وما يتعرض له النشء في مسألة القيم الاجتماعية وتهينة الوالدين ضمن برامج الإرشاد الزواجي.



د. عهد بنت سعيد البلوش:

أكاديمية وباحثة، حاصلة على الدكتوراه في اللغويات التطبيقية من جامعة ووريك (Warwick University) بالمملكة المتحدة، والماجستير والبيكالوريوس في تخصص اللغة الإنجليزية ومناهجها من جامعة السلطان قابوس. كما حصلت على ماجستير ثاني في مجال القانون الدولي والقانون التجاري من جامعة هيرتفوردشير (University of Hertfordshire) بالمملكة المتحدة. عملت في جامعة السلطان قابوس كأكاديمية في كلية التربية ومركز الدراسات التحضيرية، بالإضافة إلى عملها كرئيسة لقسم الدراسات والبحوث بمركز الدراسات العمانية في الجامعة. وتشغل حاليا منصب الرئيس التنفيذي لمركز "دراسات المرأة والمجتمع" والذي يعنى بتقديم الاستشارات والبحوث والتدريب والملتقيات العلمية في مجال المرأة والمجتمع. وهي عضو الهيئة الاستشارية لمجلة "آراء حول الخليج" والتي تصدر عن مركز الخليج للأبحاث، وعضو المجلس الاستشاري لمؤسسة "صدى الشباب" والتي تعنى بالاستثمار الاجتماعي وعضو المجلس الاستشاري لقسم طفل ما قبل المدرسة بكلية التربية في جامعة السلطان قابوس. الدكتورة عهد ناشطة في المجال المدني وخدمة المجتمع في السلطنة من خلال قيامها بدراسات وتقديمها لورش عمل واستشارات في مجالات تخصصها. وهي عضو في جمعية المرأة العمانية وأيضا عضو مؤسس ونائب رئيس مجلس إدارة جمعية الأطفال أولا في سلطنة عمان.



وظفه بنت مسعود الفارسي:

حاصلة على بكالوريوس علم اجتماع في عام 2011م وماجستير الآداب في علم الاجتماع لعام 2023 من كلية الآداب والعلوم الاجتماعية بجامعة السلطان قابوس. تشغل وظيفة باحثة بقسم الدراسات والبحوث بمركز الدراسات العمانية في جامعة السلطان قابوس منذ عام 2012م. شاركت الأستاذة وطفة في عدد من المشاريع البحثية منها: دراسة الطلاق في المجتمع العماني، ودراسة المشاركة المجتمعية للتنمية المعرفية، وبحث حول المهرجات الوطنية ودورها في نقل التراث الثقافي غير المادي وبحث تقييم برامج الرعاية اللاحقة المقدمة للأحداث في سلطنة عمان، ودراسة تنويع مصادر دخل الضمان الاجتماعي في سلطنة عمان: رؤية مستقبلية. كما ساهمت في تعديل مسودة الميثاق الخليجي الموحد لممارسي المهن الاجتماعية، وشاركت في عدة مؤتمرات علمية منها: السكان والتنمية المستدامة، والمؤتمر الخليجي الأول لرعاية الأحداث. حصلت الأستاذة وطفة على المركز الأول في جائزة المبادرات القرائية المجتمعية في عام 2018م، والمركز الثالث في مسابقة وياكم للفرق الشبابية التطوعية في عام 2017م. وهي عضو بجمعية الاجتماعيين العمانية وجمعية الأطفال أولا. ومن ضمن اهتماماتها البحثية الثقافة والمجتمع، وتقديم المحاضرات والورش التدريبية.

الملخص: واقع السياسات الأسرية في دولة قطر

بالنظر إلى أهميتها، وإدراكا لجسامة التحديات التي تواجهها، فقد أولى الدستور القطري عناية فائقة للأسرة، حيث نص في مادته 21، على أن: "الأسرة أساس المجتمع. قوامها الدين والأخلاق وحب الوطن، وينظم القانون الوسائل الكفيلة بحمايتها، وتدعيم كيانها وتقوية أواصرها والحفاظ على الأمومة والطفولة والشيخوخة في ظلها". وتبعاً لذلك، فقد خصت دولة قطر الأسرة بالعديد من السياسات التي تعمل على تجسيد هذه الأحكام الدستورية على أرض الواقع. وفي هذا السياق، تسعى هذه الورقة إلى معالجة التساؤل الرئيسي التالي: ما هو مضمون السياسات الأسرية في دولة قطر؟ وسيتم تناول الموضوع عبر تحليل وتشخيص السياسات الهادفة أساساً إلى الحفاظ على تماسك الأسرة والعمل على تمكينها؛ في المجال الديني، المجال العائلي والنفسي، المجال التعليمي، المجال الصحي، المجال الثقافي، المجال الاجتماعي، المجال الحقوقي، والمجال الاقتصادي. ولهذا الغرض، وتمشياً مع مقتضيات الدراسة، فسنعتمد على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي، من خلال رصد أهم القوانين والاستراتيجيات والبرامج والتدابير الحكومية الرامية إلى تمكين الأسرة القطرية في مختلف المجالات المذكورة آنفاً، واستعراض الهيئات والأجهزة الحكومية والأهلية المكلفة بتنفيذ هذه السياسات، وذلك بالرجوع إلى المصادر المكتوبة المتوفرة، والأدلة والبيانات المتاحة من قبل مختلف الدوائر الحكومية ذات العلاقة.



د. لحبيب بلية:

حاصل على درجة البكالوريوس والماجستير والدكتوراه في العلوم السياسية والعلاقات الدولية من جامعة الجزائر 3. سبق له التدريس في جامعة مستغانم في الجزائر. يعمل حالياً أستاذاً مساعداً في السياسات العامة، قسم الشؤون الدولية، جامعة قطر. عمل لعدة فصول دراسية أستاذاً منتدباً في قسم العلاقات الدولية في كلية أحمد بن محمد العسكرية. تشمل اهتماماته العديد من مجالات البحث؛ بما في ذلك السياسات العامة الاجتماعية والثقافية، الجودة في التعليم، المالية العامة، الإدارة المحلية، وغيرها. له عدة منشورات ذات صلة بمواضيع تمكين المرأة من بينها:

- لحبيب بلية، "نظام الكوتا السياسية النسائية في الجزائر بين حجج المؤيدين وانتقادات المتحفظين"، مجلة القانون الدستوري والمؤسسات السياسية، المجلد 1، العدد 2، ديسمبر 2017.
- "ترقية التمثيل السياسي للمرأة في الدول المغاربية: دراسة مقارنة بين الجزائر وتونس والمغرب"، مجلة المستقبل العربي، مركز دراسات الوحدة العربية، بيروت، العدد 477، نوفمبر 2018، ص ص. 86-104.



د. محمد رضا سلطاني:

حاصل على درجة البكالوريوس في العلاقات الدولية، ويحمل درجتي ماجستير في الدراسات الجيوبولتكية ودراسات السياسة المقارنة. أكمل دراسته الدكتوراه في جامعة لايبزيغ في ألمانيا وجامعة الجزائر 3. سبق له التدريس في جامعة تيسمسيلت في الجزائر. يعمل حالياً محاضراً في قسم الشؤون الدولية، جامعة قطر. عمل لعدة فصول دراسية أستاذاً منتدباً في قسم العلاقات الدولية في كلية أحمد بن محمد العسكرية. تشمل اهتماماته العديد من مجالات البحث؛ الدولة الريعية، الحروب الحديثة، الدراسات السياسية المقارنة، الديناميات العالمية، وسلوك الدول. له عدة منشورات ذات صلة.

المخلص: الأسرة القطرية بين النواة والامتداد: مقارنة مفاهيمية جديدة

تضطلع هذه الورقة بمهمة البحث في طبائع الأسرة القطرية في ضوء التحولات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية الطارئة على الفضاء القطري منذ توقيع معاهدة الحماية بين حاكم قطر عبدالله بن جاسم ال ثاني وبريطانيا مايو ١٩٣٥ - وستوضّح لمَ أُختيرَ هذا التاريخ بالتحديد- مروراً باستقلال الدولة مطلع سبعينات القرن الماضي، وصولاً إلى اليوم. لا تتردد الورقة أصالة في طرح أسئلة جذرية ظلت لمدى طويل تشغّر حيزَ البداهة، وهو الذي حال دون فحص التصورات النظرية الصلبة تجاه الأسرة ومساءلتها. وهذه الأسئلة من قبيل: ما هي الأسرة في أبعادها ومكوناتها وأدوارها الاجتماعية؟ علام يُطلق وصفُ الأسرة في فضاء قطر (والخليج العربي)؟ وهل تعددت الإطلاقات؟ وما أسبابه؟ هل لمفهوم الأسرة النووية والأسرة الممتدة حضور يسبق نشوء الدولة في قطر؟ أم أنهما مفهومين حدثيين؟ كيف نشأ توصيف الأسرة النووية والأسرة الممتدة ومتى؟ وما دلالة الفارق الواقع في الاستعمال الاصطلاحي لهاتين الظاهرتين بين تداول الباحثين الدارسين للظاهرة الاجتماعية في مختلف مستوياتها، وبين التداول الشعبي اليومي لها؟ حيث -وكما سنتبين الورقة- أن اصطلاح الأسرة النووية والممتدة قد أُستعيرَا من سياقات بحثية أوسع ترتبط بنمو التقليد السوسولوجي العربي المتأثر بمدارس غربية، بينما يشيع في الأوساط الشعبية في قطر استعمال مصطلح الأهل لوصف الأسرة الصغيرة، ومصطلح الجماعة للتعبير عن العشيرة، أي الأسرة الكبيرة أو الممتدة. تهدف الورقة إلى تأسيس فهم أعمق لماهية الأسرة القطرية وطبيعتها اليوم، عبر استقصاء أصول تشكيلاتها. لذا فإنها تسعى إلى إعادة بناء التصور النظري لمفهوم الأسرة في بُعد التاريخي، إذ من دون استحضار المترحل الزمني لتطور موقع الأسرة ودورها سيفتقر التصور النظري لركيزته العملية المُستمدّة من الواقع، وتحديدًا من ثوابته ومتغيراته. تحتاج الورقة بأن عملية إعادة البناء المفاهيمي للأسرة -فضلاً عن اشتغالها لتاريخ وتقييم ونقد التصورات السوسولوجية والأنثروبولوجية السائدة - ستتولى سد ثغرة مفاهيمية متروكة، لا سبيل لمعالجة القضايا المتمحورة حول الأسرة في قطر -وهي قضايا جوهرية مثل العمل والتعليم والاقتصاد وغيرها- معالجةً فاعلة من غير إشباعها. تستند الورقة إلى السوسولوجيا التاريخية في تحريرها لمفهوم الأسرة، وفي تحديد دوائر التقاطع والانفصال بين الأسرة النووية والممتدة، وفي فض خيوط الالتباس الكائنة في تصوّر وفي تمثّل العلاقة بين الأسرة والجماعة والقبيلة والمجتمع.



عبد الرحمن المري:

مساعد باحث في مركز ابن خلدون للعلوم الاجتماعية والإنسانية بجامعة قطر، حاصل على الدبلوم الوطني العالي في الهندسة الميكانيكية من جامعة سوانزي، يدرس الشؤون الدولية والاقتصاد السياسي الدولي. يركّز في اهتماماته البحثية على الإناسة (الأنثروبولوجيا) الثقافية والاجتماع السياسي في نطاق الخليج العربي: شرق الجزيرة العربية ووسطها؛ ويعمل في سياق ذلك على إنتاج عدد من الأبحاث، هي بصدد التتمة والنشر في الفترات القادمة وبالتبعية. نُشر له بحثان محكّمان: 1- دور وزارة الثقافة والرياضة القطرية في تشكيل صورة الدولة أثناء تنظيم كأس العالم، بالتعاون مع نورة الهاجري. 2- محدّدات الطلب على القروض الاستهلاكية، بالتعاون مع عبيد الله محجوب، وريان زايد. يواظب على إنتاج المقالات التحليلية المُركّزة في عدة مواقع صحفية، وقد نشر مع: صحيفة الشرق، والجزيرة نت، ومدونات الجزيرة، ومدونة العرب، وغيرها.
