

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA  
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH  
UNIVERSITY OF MOHAMED BOUDIAF - M'SILA

FACULTY OF LETTERS AND LANGUAGES  
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH  
N°:.....



DOMAIN: FOREIGN LANGUAGES  
STREAM: ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
OPTION: LITERATURE & CIVILIZATION

**The Unintended Consequences of Extreme Gender Ideology: The Legitimacy of Institutions and Common Destiny Under Review In American Society Post (Dobbs VS Jackson)**

**Dissertation Submitted to the Department of English in Partial fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master's Degree**

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**2023/2022**

## **Declaration**

We declare that the work in this dissertation titled (The Unintended Consequences of Extreme Gender Ideology: The Legitimacy of Institutions and Common Destiny Under Review In American Society Post (Dobbs VS Jackson)) has been carried out by us. And the information derived has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. No part of this dissertation was previously presented for another degree or diploma at this or any other institution.

# *Dedication*

*It is my genuine gratefulness and warmest regard that I wholeheartedly dedicate this thesis to my family my beloved parents, thank you for providing me a moral, and a financial support, endless sacrifices and love and for believing in me.*

*To my partner Bourouis Bouchra who made writing this work much more fun and whom I would not undertake this journey without . To my supervisor Dr. Bennaa Youcef for always being an inspiring teacher and a great guide that I'll idealize forever.*

*To the loveliest five years that made me discover what I really want to be in life , a great teacher and an inspiring passionate educator to whoever seeks guidance from me.*

- *Chemini Naila Nesrine*

# *Dedication*

*To my beloved family, especially my mother and father , for their encouragement and love, this is for you .To my dear Chemini Nesrin for making my university days the best days of my life thank you for being the real companion and motivator in this journey, To the memory of my grandmother. I hope you are proud*

*Last but not least, I want to thank me for believing in me, for doing this hard work and for never surrendering. I am just getting started.*

- *Bourouis Bouchra*

## **Acknowledgement**

At first, I am indebted to Dr. Youcef Bennaa for his supervision in my academic research. Also, I wish to my gratitude to my parents for their encouragement and support all through my life

## **Abstract:**

This research aims to explore the unintended consequences of extreme gender ideology and assess the legitimacy of institutions involved in gender research. Extreme gender ideology refers to an ideological framework that takes a rigid and polarized stance on issues of gender, often disregarding the complexities and variations within the spectrum of human identities. The study will examine the potential negative impacts of such ideology on individuals, communities, and societal systems to evaluate the legitimacy of institutions involved in gender research, the research will consider factors such as methodology, objectivity, transparency, and inclusivity. It will analyze the extent to which these institutions adhere to scientific principles and ethical guidelines in their research practices, including the consideration of diverse perspectives and experiences the study will employ a method approach, combining quantitative data collection methods such as articles with content analysis . By examining real-world instances where extreme gender ideology has been advocated or implemented, the research aims to provide evidence on the consequences of extreme gender ideology on the legitimacy of institutions the findings of this research will contribute to a better understanding of the potential risks and unintended consequences associated with extreme gender ideology. It will also provide insights into the strengths and weaknesses of institutions engaged in gender research, helping to assess their credibility and influence on public discourse. This research concluded that the rise of extreme gender ideology caused unintended consequences in shaking the legitimacy of institutions and question the common destiny of the American society .

**KEYWORDS:** Extreme , Gender Ideology, legitimacy , institutions , unintended consequences, America.

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# GENERAL INTRODUCTION

### GENERAL INTRODUCTION

One of the major discussions in America post Roe VS Wade court case is the legitimacy of the American institutions that was put into question because of the many events that shook its credibility which compromised its ability to judge at all. Along side with these questions, an emergence of perspectives touched the American society under the name of extreme gender ideology, this ideology refers to an exaggerated form of gender that promotes ideas that contradicts traditional and social norms. This involve the belief of no difference between women and men , the belief of there are more than two genders and individuals have the right to identify as any gender they want or none at all.

The emergence of extreme gender ideologies caused unintended consequences that effected the legitimacy of institutions and caused a social division because some say it broke stereotypes providing a supportive community. Other argue extreme gender gender ideology caused major harm it society and individuals. Other consequences were the loss of public trust and damage to reputation of the American institutions.

Extreme gender ideologies pose challenges to the sense of shared destiny. When gender ideologies prioritize individual identity above shared values, it may lead to a heightened focus on personal experiences and perspectives. In such cases, individuals may be less inclined to find common ground with others who do not share the same gender identity or experiences. This could lead to a fractured society, where different groups become more divided and less willing to collaborate for the collective benefit.

### Literature Review

"Gender Trouble" is a book written by Judith Butler(1990),it addresses the concept of gender and challenges traditional understandings of it, it does not promote what could be called "extreme gender ideology" but rather explores the complex and performative nature of gender identity.In "Gender Trouble," Butler introduces the concept of gender performativity, which suggests that gender is not an inherent or fixed quality but is constructed through repeated

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performances and social interactions. Butler argues that gender is a social and cultural construct that is imposed on individuals, and she questions the idea that there are only two fixed and binary genders male and female(Butler,1990)

Cordelia Fine is known for her book "Delusions of Gender: How Our Minds, Society, and Neurosexism Create Difference." (2010).In this book, Fine critically examines the popular belief that there are significant innate cognitive differences between men and women. She challenges the idea that gender disparities in society are primarily a result of biological factors and argues that societal and cultural influences play a substantial role in shaping gender roles and expectations.

Cordelia Fine aims to debunk stereotypes and challenge the idea that innate gender differences dictate the roles and abilities of men and women. She advocates for a more nuanced understanding of gender and emphasizes the importance of recognizing and addressing societal influences in shaping gender identities and behaviors (Fine,C.(2010)

In questioning the legitimacy of institutions.Sophia Blake targeted this matter In her paper titled "The Impact of Gender Perspectives on the Legitimacy of the United States Supreme Court's Appearance and Judicial Decision-Making,"she explores the influence of gender perspectives on the legitimacy of the United States Supreme Court. The study focuses on how the gender composition of the Court affects public perception of its legitimacy and how gender-related considerations may influence judicial decision-making.The paper analyzes historical data on the gender makeup of the Court and its impact on public opinion, highlighting the evolving attitudes towards gender diversity in the judiciary(Blake.2022)

Susan Wicklund touched on this subject in her book titledThis Common Secret: My Journey as an Abortion Doctor" .Wicklund shares her story of becoming an abortion doctor and the obstacles she faced in providing reproductive healthcare.

Wicklund's memoir aims to shed light on the often-misunderstood world of abortion care, exploring the reasons why women seek abortions and the importance of providing safe and legal

access to these services. She addresses the various societal and political factors that contribute to the ongoing abortion debate in the United States(Wicklund,2007)

Yet one of the most often missed points in this large conversation is the impact of extreme gender ideology on the legitimacy of institutions .This study seeks to bridge this gap by providing insights into the potential challenges institutions face in an era of evolving gender ideologies. The research aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of broader consequences of such ideologies on society.

### **Statement of the problem**

Gender ideology, as a framework for understanding and interpreting gender roles and identities, has gained significant traction in recent years. While the pursuit of gender equality and recognition of diverse gender identities is an important social goal, the rise of extreme gender ideology has raised concerns about potential unintended consequences. This dissertation aims to explore the unintended consequences of extreme gender ideology and examine the legitimacy of institutions in responding to these challenges ..

The unintended consequences of extreme gender ideology can manifest in various domains, such as social, cultural, psychological, and legal spheres. For example, extreme gender ideology may lead to the marginalization of individuals who do not conform to rigid gender norms, potentially hindering their ability to fully participate in society. It may also contribute to the erosion of traditional family structures and the redefinition of essential social institutions, raising questions about the stability and cohesion of communities.

Moreover, extreme gender ideology may have psychological implications, particularly for children and adolescents. The imposition of rigid gender identities or the encouragement of early medical interventions to affirm gender identity can raise ethical concerns and have long-lasting effects on individuals' mental well-being.

Understanding and assessing these unintended consequences are crucial to ensuring the overall well-being and rights of all individuals, including those with diverse gender identities.

Another important aspect to consider is the legitimacy of institutions in responding to these challenges. Institutions play a vital role in shaping and enforcing societal norms, laws, and policies. However, extreme gender ideology can challenge the legitimacy of these institutions by challenging traditional norms and values, leading to debates about the appropriate role and scope of institutions in regulating and accommodating

## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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Diverse gender identities The dissertation will examine the responses of different institutions, such as educational, legal, and religious institutions, to the challenges posed by extreme gender ideology. It will analyze the strategies, policies, and initiatives implemented by these institutions to address the unintended consequences and safeguard the rights and well-being of individuals while upholding societal values and norms. Additionally, it will explore the tensions and conflicts that may arise between various stakeholders, including activists, policymakers, religious groups, and individuals with diverse gender identities. By investigating the unintended consequences of extreme gender ideology and examining the legitimacy of institutions in responding to these challenges, this dissertation aims to contribute to a more nuanced understanding of the complex dynamics surrounding gender, identity, and societal institutions. It seeks to inform future discussions, policies, and interventions that promote gender equality and inclusivity while addressing the potential unintended consequences of extreme gender ideology.

### **Aims Of The Research:**

The aim of this thesis is to examine the impact of extreme gender ideology on the legitimacy of institutions and the common destiny of American society, with a focus on the post-Dobbs v. Jackson era. The Supreme Court's recent decision in this case has significant implications for reproductive rights and gender equality, making it an ideal point of reference for this analysis.

### **Methodology**

The methodology used in this study is based on a historical method because the research is putting the focus on the identified unintended consequences of extreme gender ideology and their impact on institutional legitimacy. And the analytical approach is used to help in identifying and collecting data and information from political and historical sources, reports, articles, in order to answer the research questions and to achieve the objectives of the study.

### **Significance of my Research**

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in the study of the unintended consequences of extreme gender and exploring its potential impacts of adopting and implementing extreme gender ideologies on the effectiveness of various institutions in the United States. This study helps us to comprehend the potential risks and challenges faced by institutions in the face of extreme ideologies. This research aims to shed light on how extreme ideologies impact social cohesion and trust and offers insights into potential ways to address these challenges.

### **Research plan**

This research is organized as follows: Chapter One: The historical trust of the American institutions, and how extreme gender ideology affected the legitimacy of these institutions, and what are the factors that have facilitated the growth of extreme gender ideology in America

As for the second chapter: the unintended consequences of extreme gender ideology and the public perception and trust to the legitimacy of institutions and toward extreme gender ideology and its impact on social norms, and how does the concept of common destiny related with extreme gender ideology

### **Research Questions**

The most important question that the research answers are:

- What are the unintended consequences of extreme gender ideology on individuals and society?
- How does extreme gender ideology affect the legitimacy and functioning of political institutions?
- What are the public attitudes and opinions towards extreme gender ideology and its impact on societal norms and values?

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **Overview of the historical trust of the American institutions**

**1- Introduction:**

In order to track the the full meaning of extreme gender ideology , one have to track the origins of the term “gender”. For more than a decade, the development of the term gender has increased in importance intellectually and practically. Originally the term gender was used in grammar to differentiate feminine and masculine or neuter words therefore the word gender itself didn’t have a negative or positive way to be understood, however a famous leading interpretation of gender emerged as gender ideology that separates the biological sex of feminine and masculine identity not as a natural down to the bown identity but more of a social construction. Extreme gender ideology is a term used to describe a set of beliefs and practices that go beyond traditional gender roles and identity categories, in other words it is an idea about gender being a social construct rather than a biological one. This belief gives individuals the whole freedom to identify as any gender they want or none at all.

Although some may consider that gender ideology in America had a positive side in breaking stereotypes and providing an accepting and supportive community for those identity as transgender, non-binary or gender non-conferming , nevertheless , this new untraditional belief made a huge political and social sensation and caused a radical change in most of life aspects in America.

Some of the negative sides of this radical change started with the wide concerns of the healthcare community on the children and adolescents mental health. Critics argues that promoting the idea of gender fluidity can be harmful and confusing to young people. That automatically increases the rates of mental health problems such as anxiety and depression.

There is also concern that extreme gender ideology may infringe on the rights of women and girls, particularly in terms of access to single-sex spaces such as bathrooms and sports teams. Some critics argue that the promotion of gender identity as a protected category may lead to a erasure of sex-based protections and rights.

Overall, the issue of extreme gender ideology has touched different areas in America and caused some unintended consequences in health care , education and politics.

## **2- Overview of the historical trust of the America institutions :**

The legitimacy of American institutions refers to the degree to which the public perceives these institutions as trustworthy, effective, and fair. This includes institutions such as the white house , the supreme court and the congress , which play a significant role in shaping the public life and policy. The legitimacy of the American institutions is highly important because it effects the functioning of democracy and the ability of institutions to carry out their responsibilities effectively. When these institutions are perceived as illegitimate, it can lead to a lack of trust between government and the which will cause breakdown in social cohesion.

In trying to track down the historical trust of the American institutions post 1973, the landmark Supreme Court case of Roe v. Wade established a woman's constitutional right to obtain an abortion. This decision struck down state laws that prohibited abortions except to save the life of the mother. The case was filed by a woman named Norma McCorvey, who went by the pseudonym "Jane Roe" in court, against the District Attorney of Dallas County, Texas, Henry Wade. At that time Texas restrained abortion except in a case of emergency. McCorvey fought for a legal abortion arguing that the Texas law violated her right to privacy. The Supreme Court ruled in favor of Roe, finding that the right to privacy included a woman's right to choose to have an abortion. The court allowed states to regulate abortion in the second and third trimesters to protect maternal health and the potential life of the fetus .(Roe v Wade.1973)

Moreover, The Roe v. Wade decision has remained controversial and has been the subject of ongoing political and legal battles, these battles split the society because some considered this court case as a victory and some as an act of violence. In an article written by Linda Greenhouse named "What Roe v. Wade Should Mean" published in The New York Times on January 21, 2018, on the 45th anniversary of the Roe v. Wade decision. In the article, Greenhouse discusses the

significance of the Supreme Court's landmark decision and the ongoing legal and political battles over abortion rights. Greenhouse argues that the *Roe v. Wade* decision stands for the principle that the Constitution protects a woman's right to make decisions about her own body, including the decision to terminate a pregnancy. She notes that the decision was based on a careful balancing of the woman's right to privacy and the state's interest in protecting potential life, and that this balance continues to be relevant today. Greenhouse also criticizes the efforts of anti-abortion advocates to restrict access to abortion through state-level laws and regulations, arguing that these restrictions are often based on misinformation and are designed to make it difficult or impossible for women to exercise their constitutional right to abortion. ( Greenhouse L.(2018), NewYork Times, 21 January).

"How *Roe v. Wade* changed the world" by David Masci, published in Pew Research Center is also an article that provides an overview of the impact of the *Roe v. Wade* decision on American society and the ongoing political and legal battles over abortion rights. ( David Masci , 2021).

In the years following the *Roe* decision, there was a contentious political and legal debate over abortion, with anti-abortion activists seeking to overturn the ruling and pro-choice advocates working to protect and expand access to abortion.

In 1976, Congress passed the Hyde Amendment, which prohibits the use of federal funds to pay for abortions except in cases of rape, incest, or to save the life of the mother. The amendment has been included in every federal budget since then. for further detail in exploring this Amendment , Sarah Christopherson published an article named "The Hyde Amendment's Impact on Abortion Access," in which she argues that the Hyde Amendment has had a disproportionately negative impact on low-income women, women of color, and young women who rely on government programs for their healthcare. Christopherson discusses how the Hyde Amendment has been used as a political tool to restrict access to abortion, even for women who are already facing significant

barriers to healthcare. She also highlights the ways in which the Hyde Amendment perpetuates inequality, as women with more resources are often able to access abortion services regardless of federal funding restrictions. Over the years, there have been efforts to repeal the Hyde Amendment or to exempt certain groups of women from its restrictions, but these efforts have generally been unsuccessful. The Hyde Amendment remains a contentious issue in the ongoing debate over abortion rights and access to healthcare in the United States. ( The Hyde Amendment , 1976)

In 1992, the Supreme Court decided the case of *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*, which upheld the basic tenets of *Roe* but allowed states to regulate abortion as long as those regulations did not place an "undue burden" on a woman's right to choose. In other words, The Pennsylvania law required that women seeking abortions must be given certain information at least 24 hours before the abortion was to be performed. *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* is often considered a pivotal moment in the ongoing debate over abortion rights in the United States, as it both reaffirmed the fundamental right to choose and paved the way for further restrictions on that right. The case remains an important touchstone in the ongoing legal and political battles over abortion access in the United States. In 2019, Khiara M. Bridges published "Planned Parenthood v. Casey: The Road to an Undue Burden" article in the *Harvard Law Review*. Bridges argues that the Supreme Court's decision in *Casey*, which replaced the strict scrutiny standard with the undue burden standard, has had a significant impact on women's access to abortion. The undue burden standard, she argues, has been inconsistently applied by lower courts and has resulted in significant restrictions on women's reproductive rights. The case remains an important touchstone in the ongoing legal and political conflict over abortion access in the United States. Since then, there have been a number of state-level efforts to restrict access to abortion, such as mandatory waiting periods, required counseling, and parental notification laws. In recent years, several states have passed laws that effectively ban abortion after six weeks of pregnancy, before many women even know they are pregnant. ( *Planned Parenthood V Casey* , 1992).

In 2020, the Supreme Court heard a case challenging a Louisiana law that required doctors who perform abortions to have admitting privileges at a nearby hospital. To illustrate, this law requires physicians who perform abortions in the state to have the right to admit patients to a hospital for medical treatment without first having to go through an emergency department therefore, provide services to their patients in that hospital as medical staff. The Court ruled that a Louisiana state law placing hospital-admission requirements on abortion clinics doctors was unconstitutional. The Court struck down the law, ruling that it placed an undue burden on women seeking abortions ( Louisiana Law , 2020).

The future of abortion rights in the United States remains uncertain, as conservative state legislatures continue to pass restrictive laws and the makeup of the Supreme Court may shift in a more conservative direction. However, there are also ongoing efforts by pro-choice advocates to protect and expand access to abortion, including through litigation, advocacy, and grassroots organizing.

### **3- How Extreme gender ideology affected the legitimacy of the US institutions:**

It is important to first clarify what is meant by "extreme gender ideology." The term itself is somewhat indefinite and can be interpreted in different ways. However, if we assume it refers to a radical or extremist perspective on gender and its social construction, challenges the traditional definitions of gender roles and seeks to take apart societal norms and structures that enforce gender-based distinctions. This ideology posits that gender is a social construct and that individuals should be free to choose their gender identity and expression without being unnaturally societal expectations or stereotypes.

One possible impact of extreme gender ideology on the legitimacy of institutions is that it could lead to polarization and divisiveness within society. If institutions are seen as supporting or promoting a particular ideology, then those who disagree with that ideology may question the

legitimacy of the institution and its decisions. This could be particularly true if the ideology is seen as being imposed on people rather than being an honest reflection of their views and experiences.

Another potential impact of extreme gender ideology on institutional legitimacy is that it could lead to a perception of bias or unfairness in decision-making processes. For example, if an institution adopts policies or practices that are understood as favoring one gender over another, then those who feel disadvantaged by those policies may question the legitimacy of the institution and its decisions.

However, some argue that the rejection of traditional gender roles and differences affects the stability and coherence of institutions, leading to confusion and division among members. Others argue that extreme gender ideology weakens the acceptability and authority of institutions, as it challenges basic biological and social realities and norms.

Finally, extreme gender ideology could also impact the legitimacy of institutions by challenging traditional norms and values associated with gender roles and identity. This could lead to resistance from those who contributed to maintaining those norms and values, which could instead lead to a questioning of the legitimacy of institutions that are seen as promoting or supporting new ideas.

David G. Benner in his article "Gender Ideology and the Crisis of Legitimacy in Institutions" that explores the concept of gender ideology and its impact on institutional legitimacy. The article argues that the promotion of gender ideology, which emphasizes individual identity and personal autonomy over biological sex, has led to a crisis of legitimacy in institutions such as schools, universities, and religious organizations.

According to Benner, gender ideology sees the traditional understanding of sex as a biological reality and replaces it with the idea that gender is a socially constructed concept. This, in turn, has led to the promotion of policies and practices that treat individual identity and personal autonomy over traditional societal norms and values.

Benner argues that this move in emphasis has led to a crisis of legitimacy in institutions, particularly those that are traditionally conservative or religious. He suggests that institutions that resist gender ideology are often represented as outdated or intolerant, and are therefore seen as less legitimate in the eyes of the public. Benner also argues that gender ideology has contributed to a broader crisis of legitimacy in institutions, as people become increasingly doubtful of authority and traditional sources of knowledge and wisdom. He suggests that this crisis of legitimacy is a result of the erosion of traditional societal norms and values, which are increasingly being replaced by individualistic and relativistic ideas.

Overall, "Gender Ideology and the Crisis of Legitimacy in Institutions" argues that the promotion of gender ideology has led to a basic shift in societal values and beliefs, which has in turn contributed to a crisis of legitimacy in institutions. The article calls for a renewed emphasis on traditional societal norms and values, as well as a recognition of the importance of biological sex in shaping individual identity and societal roles. (Banner G.B , 2018).

In general, it is important for institutions to be perceived as neutral and fair in order to maintain their legitimacy. Extreme gender ideology, if perceived as biased or divisive, could potentially undermine that perception and lead to a questioning of the legitimacy of those institutions.

### **3-1 The supreme court:**

It is widely regarded as one of the most important and respected institutions in the United States, and its legitimacy is based on a number of factors.

Firstly, the Supreme Court gets its authority from the US Constitution, which establishes the legal structure of government and the Court to interpret the Constitution and federal laws. The Court's decisions are binding on all lower courts and have a significant impact on the nation's legal and political landscape.

Secondly, the Court's legitimacy also depends on the appointment and confirmation process of its justices. The President of the United States nominates candidates for the Court, and the Senate

must confirm them. This process is designed to confirm that the justices are qualified and capable of validating the law and interpreting the Constitution fairly and equally

Finally, the Supreme Court's legitimacy also depends on its adherence to the rule of law and the law of Constitution. The Court must make decisions based on legal, previous, sound legal reasoning, and respect for the principles of equal justice under the law and due process of law.

There have been debates over certain decisions related to gender and sexuality, such as *Roe v. Wade* and *Obergefell v. Hodges*, these debates have not significantly eroded the Court's overall legitimacy. These cases are landmark U.S. Supreme Court cases that have had a significant impact on American society and culture. Here is a summary of each case.

*Roe v. Wade* (1973): This case dealt with a woman's right to have an abortion. In 1970, a woman named Norma McCorvey, who used the pseudonym "Jane Roe," sued Henry Wade, the area lawyer of Dallas County, Texas, challenging a Texas law that made it illegal to have an abortion except to save the life of the mother. The case went to trial, and in 1971, a three-judge panel of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas ruled in favor of Roe. The panel held that the Texas law was unconstitutional because it violated a woman's right to privacy. Wade appealed the decision to the U.S.

Supreme Court. The case made its way to the Supreme Court, which issued a landmark ruling in 1973. In a 7-2 ruling, the Court held that a woman has a constitutional right to choose to have an abortion, without extreme interference from the state, in the first trimester of pregnancy. The Court also held that states could regulate abortion in the second trimester to protect the health of the mother, and in the third trimester to protect the life of the fetus, except when the mother's health was at risk.

The decision in *Roe v. Wade* was based on the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause, which provides that no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. The Court held that a woman's right to choose to have an abortion is a fundamental right that is protected by the Due Process Clause. (*Roe V Wade* , 1973).

Since the *Roe v. Wade* decision, there have been many challenges to abortion rights, and some states have passed laws that restrict access to abortion. However, the Supreme Court has repeatedly affirmed the central holding of *Roe v. Wade* that a woman has a right to choose to have an abortion. *United States v. Virginia* (1996) was a landmark case in which the United States Supreme Court declared that the Virginia Military Institute's (VMI) male-only admissions policy violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

The case arose when the United States, led by the Department of Justice, sued Virginia for violating the Constitution by funding VMI, an all-male military college, while not providing similar educational opportunities for women. Virginia argued that VMI's single-sex education was necessary to achieve the school's educational objectives, which included fostering leadership skills, discipline, and physical fitness.

The Supreme Court rejected Virginia's arguments, holding that the state had not showed that its gender-based admissions policy was "substantially related" to achieving VMI's stated objectives.

The court found that VMI's single-sex education did not provide significant educational benefits that could not be achieved by admitting women, and that the state had failed to show that providing similar educational opportunities to women would be too costly or illogical.

The Court's decision had significant implications for other single-sex educational institutions that receive public funding. It established that gender-based admissions policies must be based on "exceedingly persuasive" justifications and must be narrowly tailored to meet important objectives. (*United States V Virginia* , 1996).

*Obergefell v. Hodges* (2015): This case dealt with same-sex marriage. In 2013, The case was brought by several same-sex couples from four different states. in Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee, challenging state laws that prohibited them from marrying or recognizing their marriages from other states and argued that their states' bans on same-sex marriage violated their constitutional rights to equal protection and due process under the law. The plaintiffs argued that

denying them the right to marry and have their marriages recognized by the government was discriminatory and violated their fundamental rights, challenging state laws that banned them from marrying or recognizing their marriages from other states. The case were strengthened and made their way to the Supreme Court, which issued a landmark ruling in 2015 that the Constitution guarantees the right to same-sex marriage. The ruling invalidated state laws that prohibited same-sex marriage and established marriage equality as a fundamental right in the United States. (Obergefell v. Hodges, 2015).

In Caitlin Borgmann's article "The Supreme Court and Gender Ideology: The Future of Abortion Rights" which was published in The Yale Law Journal Forum on April 25, 2019. In her article, Borgmann analyzes the Supreme Court's position on abortion rights and how it may be influenced by the concept of gender ideology.

Borgmann argues that the Supreme Court's decisions on abortion have historically been based on gender ideology, or the societal expectations and gave to men and women. She notes that the Court has often viewed women as caregivers and mothers, and this view has influenced its interpretation of the Constitution's protections for reproductive rights.

Borgmann also discusses the ways in which the current Supreme Court's makeup may affect future decisions on abortion. With the addition of Justices Neil Gorsuch Brett Kavanaugh, who are both considered conservative, Borgmann suggests that the Court may become more willing to limit abortion rights. She notes that the Court's decision in June Medical Services v. Russo, which upheld a Louisiana law restricting abortion access, may be a sign of this trend.

However, Borgmann also acknowledges that the Court's approach to abortion has been unpredictable in the past, and that there is still a possibility that the Court could uphold or even expand abortion rights in future cases.

Overall, Borgmann's article provides a nuanced analysis of the Supreme Court's stance on abortion and the potential influence of gender ideology on future decisions (Borgmann.C.(2019). The Yale Law Journal).

In fact, some argue that the Court's decisions on these issues have helped to strengthen its legitimacy by demonstrating its commitment to protecting individual rights and freedoms.

However, that there have been concerns raised about the influence of politics and partisanship on the Supreme Court in recent years. Some have argued that the confirmation process for Supreme Court justices has become increasingly politicized, and that this could undermine the Court's legitimacy if it is seen as a supporting institution rather than a neutral arbiter of the law. These concerns are not specific to gender ideology, however, and reflect broader debates about the role of the Court in American society.

### **3-2 The White house :**

It is the official residence and workplace of the President of the United States. The legitimacy of the White House as an institution is based on its role as the center of the executive branch of the US government. The legitimacy of the White House's decisions is based on the US Constitution, the rule of law, and democratic processes. In general, the legitimacy of the White House and the President of the United States is determined through established legal and political processes, including elections, constitutional provisions, and checks and balances among the three branches of government. Eventually, it is up to the American people and their elected representatives to uphold the legitimacy of the White House and the democratic process that supports it.

**Transgender Military Service Ban:** In 2017, under the Trump administration, the White House announced a policy to ban transgender individuals from serving openly in the U.S. military. the Trump administration announced a policy to ban transgender individuals from serving openly in the U.S. military. The policy, often referred to as the "Transgender Military Service Ban," reversed the Obama-era policy that had allowed transgender individuals to serve openly and access necessary medical care for gender transition while serving in the military.

Under the ban, transgender individuals were generally prohibited from enlisting in the military, and those already serving were subject to potential discharge based on their gender

identity. The policy cited concerns about the "military effectiveness and lethality" as the rationale for the ban. The ban faced significant criticism from civil rights organizations, LGBTQ+ advocates, and many members of the public. Critics argued that it was discriminatory and undermined the principles of equality and fairness.

They also highlighted the positive contributions that transgender individuals had made to the military and argued that their ability to serve openly should not be restricted based on their gender identity.

Several legal challenges were filed against the ban, resulting in preliminary injunctions that temporarily halted its enforcement. The ban faced multiple legal setbacks, and court rulings generally found it to be unconstitutional. However, the ban remained in effect while legal battles continued. Following a change in administration, President Joe Biden issued an executive order in January 2021 directing the Department of Defense to review and reverse the transgender military service ban. Subsequently, in March 2021, the Department of Defense officially repealed the ban, allowing transgender individuals to serve openly and receive necessary medical care based on their gender identity. ( Transgender Military Service Ban , 2017)

However, the White House's stance on issues related to gender and sexual situation as been evolving over time. The current administration has taken steps to promote LGBTQ+ rights .In recent years, there have been significant steps taken by the US government to promote LGBTQ+ rights. For example, in 2021, President Joe Biden signed an executive order directing all federal agencies to enforce existing federal laws prohibiting discrimination based on sexual situation and gender identity. This executive order also included the reversal of the previous administration's forbid on transgender individuals serving openly in the military.

The Biden administration has also taken steps to reverse other anti-LGBTQ+ policies put in place by the previous administration, including the banning of discrimination against LGBTQ+ individuals in health care settings and the reversal of a policy that allowed federally funded homeless shelters to discriminate against transgender individuals.

Additionally, the Biden administration has issued a statement in support of the Equality Act, which would provide protections against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in areas such as employment, housing, and education. The bill has passed the House of Representatives but has not yet been passed by the Senate. ( The Biden administration , 2021)

### **3-3 Congress :**

The legitimacy of Congress also rests on the principles of democracy and the rule of law. Members of Congress are accountable to the people they represent, and they must follow established procedures and laws when conducting their business. Additionally, the US system of checks and balances ensures that Congress does not become too powerful, as it must work with the other branches of government to pass and implement laws.

"The Legitimacy of the US Congress," by Mark Tushnet, published in the Harvard Journal in July 2018. Mark Tushnet is a legal scholar and professor of law at Harvard Law School. In his article, "The Legitimacy of the US Congress," Tushnet argues that the legitimacy of Congress is derived from its ability to represent the will of the people and its adherence to the Constitution. Tushnet begins by noting that Congress has faced challenges to its legitimacy in recent years, including low public approval ratings and accusations of partisan gridlock and dysfunction. He argues, however, that these challenges do not necessarily mean that Congress is illegitimate. Instead, Tushnet suggests that legitimacy should be understood as a dynamic concept that can be gained or lost over time.

According to Tushnet, Congress gains legitimacy through its ability to represent the will of the people. This can be seen in the way that members of Congress are elected, as well as in their responsiveness to the concerns and needs of their constituents. When Congress is seen as representing the interests of the majority of Americans, it is considered more legitimate.

Tushnet also argues that Congress gains legitimacy through its adherence to the Constitution. Congress is a co-equal branch of government with the power to pass laws and provide

a check on the other branches. When it exercises this power in a manner consistent with the Constitution, it is seen as fulfilling its legitimate role.

Tushnet concludes by suggesting that the legitimacy of Congress is not a fixed or static concept, but one that is constantly evolving and subject to change. While Congress may face challenges to its legitimacy at times, it is ultimately up to the American people to determine whether it is fulfilling its legitimate role as a representative and co-equal branch of government.

( Tushnet. M , (2018), The Harvard Journal ).

A case that has been cited as having an impact on the legitimacy of the United States Congress. One example is the impeachment and removal of President Bill Clinton in 1998-1999. The impeachment of President Clinton was initiated by the Republican-controlled House of Representatives in 1998, following revelations that Clinton had engaged in a sexual relationship with a White House intern and had lied under oath about the affair. The impeachment proceedings were ultimately unsuccessful, as the Senate failed to convict Clinton on either of the two articles of impeachment that had been passed by the House.

The impeachment and subsequent trial of President Clinton had a significant impact on the legitimacy of Congress. Critics argued that the impeachment was politically motivated and that it had little to do with the actual charges against Clinton, which they viewed as relatively minor compared to other presidential scandals. Many Americans viewed the impeachment proceedings as a waste of time and resources, and as a distraction from more pressing issues facing the country. The impeachment of president Clinton also contributed to a broader sense of political polarization and dysfunction within Congress. Some observers argued that the impeachment proceedings were a symptom of a broader breakdown in bipartisanship and cooperation, and that they further eroded public trust in Congress as an institution.

Overall, the impeachment and trial of President Clinton is a clear example of how a major political controversy can have significant impacts on the legitimacy of Congress, and on the broader political landscape. ( The impeachment of President Clinton , 1999)

The Pregnancy Discrimination Act: In 1978, Congress passed the Pregnancy Discrimination Act, which prohibited employers from discriminating against pregnant women in the workplace. The Pregnancy Discrimination Act (PDA) was passed by the U.S. Congress in 1978. The PDA amended Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to prohibit discrimination on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions. The PDA requires that pregnant women be treated the same as other employees in all aspects of employment, including hiring, firing, promotions, and job duties.

The PDA was enacted in response to a series of court cases in which women were fired or denied employment because of their pregnancy. Before the PDA, pregnancy was not considered a protected category under Title VII, and employers were free to discriminate against pregnant women.

The PDA was passed with bipartisan support in Congress and was signed into law by President Jimmy Carter on October 31, 1978. The law has been a critical tool in the fight against pregnancy discrimination, and has helped to ensure that pregnant women are not treated unfairly in the workplace

Under the PDA, employers are prohibited from treating pregnant women differently from other employees in terms of hiring, firing, promotions, pay, or any other aspect of employment. Employers are also required to provide reasonable accommodations to pregnant women, such as allowing them to take breaks or modify their work schedules, as long as the accommodations do not impose an undue hardship on the employer.

The PDA has been instrumental in protecting the rights of pregnant women in the workplace and ensuring that they are not discriminated against because of their pregnancy or related medical conditions. However, despite the PDA's protections, pregnancy discrimination still occurs in the workplace and women continue to face challenges in balancing their careers and family responsibilities. The debates about gender ideology in the US Congress generally revolve around issues related to gender identity and expression, including access to healthcare, employment,

education, and other public services. These debates often pit conservative and progressive lawmakers against one another, with each side advocating for different policies and interpretations of the law.

One of the most contentious issues is transgender rights, including the right to use public facilities that match one's gender identity, as opposed to their biological sex. Conservative lawmakers often argue that allowing transgender individuals to use facilities that align with their gender identity could endanger women and children. On the other hand, progressive lawmakers contend that such policies are necessary to protect the rights and dignity of transgender individuals. (The Pregnancy Discrimination Act, 1978)

Other related issues include healthcare coverage for gender-affirming treatments, the inclusion of gender identity in anti-discrimination laws, and the treatment of transgender individuals in the military. These debates are often fueled by differing interpretations of the Constitution, as well as religious and moral beliefs.

Overall, the debates about gender ideology in the US Congress highlight the ongoing struggle to balance the rights of individuals with competing interests and values.

#### **4- Factors That Have Facilitated The Growth Of Extreme Gender Ideology In America:**

The past few decades played a revolutionary role in giving importance to the shifting social and political changes in America. These changes were a service to the evolution and growth of extreme gender ideology. This ideology created the tension between the desire for individual freedom and self expression on one hand, and the need for social cohesion and respect for the traditional norms on the other. Therefore, there were some social and political circumstances that led to the emergence of extreme gender ideology.

To begin with, One of the first factors that facilitated the growth of Extreme Gender Ideology in America is the willingness of the last generations ( Millennials and Gen Z) to accept gender diversity challenging the traditional gender norms and provoking LGBTQ movement, all under

the name of culture. As these generations come of age and become more politically active, they are helping to push the conversation around gender and sexuality in a more progressive direction.

Moreover, the media has played a significant role in shaping public discourse around gender issues, and has helped to promote greater awareness and understanding of gender diversity. However, it is important to be critical of the ways in which the media represents and discusses gender. One common critique is that the media has sometimes perpetuated harmful stereotypes and misinformation around gender, particularly in relation to trans and non-binary individuals. Some critics argue that media coverage of gender issues has often focused on sensationalistic and controversial topics, rather than on promoting accurate and nuanced understanding of gender diversity.

Finally, the political factor played a major role in contribution to the expansion of extreme gender ideology in America. Political and legal polarization helped facilitate the growth of this untraditional belief. Conservative politicians and interest groups opposed transgender rights and promoted anti-transgender policies, such as bathroom bills and restrictions on gender-affirming medical care. This opposition has helped to create a political environment in which extreme gender ideology has become more visible and contested.

Supreme Court case *R.G. & G.R. Harris Funeral Homes Inc. v. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission* is an example of this condition because it was a significant Supreme Court case that helped clarify the legal protections afforded to transgender individuals under federal employment law, and which highlighted ongoing debates around the intersection of religious freedom and LGBTQ+ rights. Also the Political representation helped increasing the representation of transgender individuals and allies in politics which brought greater attention to transgender rights and issues, and has helped to mobilize support for transgender rights and equality. ( Supreme Court case *R.G. & G.R. Harris Funeral Homes Inc. v. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission* . 2022).

In his article "The Political Roots of Transgender Ideology" published in *The Public Discourse* in 2017 Ryan T. Anderson argues that the emergence of transgender ideology can be traced back to political and cultural factors, particularly the adoption of transgender rights as a key political issue. Anderson suggests that transgender ideology represents a departure from traditional understandings of gender and sex, and that it has been driven by a particular political agenda. He notes that transgender ideology seeks to redefine gender as a matter of personal identity, rather than a biological fact, and that this represents a radical departure from traditional understandings of gender and sex. Anderson also argues that the adoption of transgender rights as a political issue has been a key driver of the growth of transgender ideology. He suggests that the movement for transgender rights has been closely tied to other social justice movements, and that it has been embraced by many mainstream political parties and advocacy groups as a key issue. ( Anderson. R.T (2017) , *The Public Discourse*).

To conclude , while the transgender movement has made significant gains in recent years, there is growing concern among some people that the movement is going too far in erasing gender as a meaningful category. the growth of Extreme Gender Ideology in America is a result of complex interplay of social and political factors that helped in the recognition of this Ideology and energize the movement of transgender rights or any movement that support the emergence of Extreme Gender Ideology.

### **5- The Challenges That Extreme Gender Ideology Poses On Traditional Understandings Of Gender And Sexuality:**

Gender ideology is a concept adopted by a global movement to articulate opposition to gender equality, abortion, sexual education, and LGBTQ rights in areas such as marriage, adoption, surrogacy, and reproductive technologies. In Gender Ideology , biological sex is irrelevant ,it is purely a social construct that can be changed at will. This debate has divided America and to supporters that say that it offers greater freedom and self-expression, and

opponents who see this whole thing as a threat to the traditional values and social norms. It goes without saying that this deviation created a bigger challenge and a risk to certain beliefs and doubts everything traditional according to the values that it promotes .

To start with , one of the first challenges that Extreme Gender Ideology causes damaging the norms of gender is the rejection of binary gender. In other words, this belief denies the fact that there is only two genders , male and female. Instead, it asserts that gender is a social construct that can be fluid and exist on a spectrum, and that individuals should be able to self-identify their gender. The thought say that individuals should be free to define their gender identity and expression in whatever way feels most authentic to them. This automatically may lead to the erosion of traditional values and social norms, and may have negative effects on children and families, this can undermine traditional values and create confusion and harm for individuals.

Jane Robbins, in her article “ The Dangers Of Extreme Gender Ideology” argues that this ideology can lead to a rejection of argues that this ideology can lead to a declining of conservative values , such as the importance of marriage and family, and can harm individuals who may feel pressured to conform to a gender identity that does not align with their biological sex. She also notes that extreme gender ideology can be used to justify harmful practices, such as allowing biological males to compete in women's sports or exposing children to inappropriate material in school.

Additionally, the medicalization of gender is another threat to point. Extreme gender ideology challenges the medicalization of gender and the requirement that transgender individuals undergo medical procedures, such as hormone therapy or surgery, in order to transition. It argues that gender identity should be respected and supported regardless of medical interventions. In other words , children are being encouraged to question their own gender identity at increasingly younger ages, and that can lead to irreversible medical treatments, such as hormone therapy and surgery, that may have harmful long-term effects. ( Jane Robbins. 2018).

To conclude , extreme gender ideology challenges traditional understandings of gender and sexuality by advocating for a more expansive and inclusive understanding of gender, rejecting heteronormativity, deconstructing gender roles, and challenging the medicalization of gender. While these ideas have gained traction among some groups, they remain highly controversial and contested in wider society. Overall the challenges posed by extreme gender ideology to traditional understandings of gender and sexuality represent an ongoing area of debate and discussion, with different perspectives and opinions on the potential benefits and drawbacks of these new ideas.

## **6- Conclusion**

The impact of extreme gender ideology on US institutions has been significant and far-reaching. This ideology is characterized by a belief that gender is a social construct and can be changed at will. This view has led to policies and practices that seek to erase the biological differences between men and women, often to the detriment of both sexes.

One area where this ideology has had a major impact is in education. Many schools and universities have embraced agender-neutral approach to teaching and curriculum development. This has led to a de-emphasis on traditional subjects such as math and science, which are seen as too male-dominated, in favor of more gender-neutral areas of study. The consequences of this approach are potentially far-reaching, as it may lead to a generation of students who lack the skills necessary to compete in the global economy. Another area where the impact of extreme gender ideology has been felt is in the workplace. Many companies have implemented diversity and inclusion policies that seek to promote gender neutrality and eliminate gender-based discrimination. While these policies are well-intentioned, they can also lead to unintended consequences, such as the promotion of unqualified individuals based on their gender rather than their abilities. This can lead to resentment and division within the workplace, which ultimately harms everyone involved.

Perhaps the most significant impact of extreme gender ideology has been on the family. The traditional family structure, which has served as the bedrock of society for centuries, is now being challenged by those who believe that gender is fluid and that traditional gender roles are oppressive. This has led to a decline in the importance of marriage and the family, which in turn has led to a host of social problems, including increased rates of crime, drug abuse, and mental illness.

While there are certainly aspects of this ideology that are positive, such as the promotion of equality and the elimination of discrimination, there are also many negative consequences that must be addressed. As a society, we must strive to find a balance between promoting gender equality and preserving the traditional values that have served us so well in the past. Only by doing so can we hope to create a society that is both just and sustainable for future generations.

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## **1- Introduction:**

Extreme gender ideology." This term encompasses a range of beliefs and perspectives that challenge traditional notions of gender and advocate for a more fluid and inclusive understanding of identity. While these ideas have gained traction among certain segments of society, they have also sparked intense debates and raised concerns about their potential impact on public perception and trust. Public perception plays a crucial role in shaping societal attitudes and beliefs. When faced with emerging concepts like extreme gender ideology, individuals may experience a range of reactions, from curiosity and openness to skepticism and apprehension. Some may see it as a necessary evolution towards greater inclusivity and acceptance, while others may perceive it as a threat to established norms and values. Trust, another fundamental component of societal cohesion, is deeply intertwined with public perception. Trust in institutions, organizations, and even fellow citizens can be influenced by perceptions of ideological shifts, particularly when they challenge long-held beliefs. The rise of extreme gender ideology has prompted questions about the reliability of established institutions, such as educational systems, healthcare providers, and policy-making bodies, which are tasked with navigating and responding to these evolving perspectives.

Gallup, as a reputable research organization, conducts surveys and polls to gauge public opinion on a range of topics. Their research often provides valuable insights into public attitudes, trends, and perspectives on various issues, including gender-related topics. By analyzing data and conducting rigorous research, Gallup aims to offer a nuanced understanding of public sentiment, which can help inform public discourse and policy discussions.

Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization is a landmark case in the United States regarding abortion rights. The case originated in Mississippi, where the state legislature passed a law in 2018 banning abortions after 15 weeks of gestation, with exceptions for medical

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emergencies or severe fetal abnormalities. The law was immediately challenged by the Jackson Women's Health Organization, the only abortion provider in the state. The case was heard by the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, which upheld the law. However, in May 2021, the United States Supreme Court agreed to hear the case, and oral arguments were heard on December 1, 2021. The significance of this case lies in its potential to overturn or significantly weaken the landmark 1973 Supreme Court decision in *Roe v. Wade*, which legalized abortion nationwide. If the Supreme Court upholds Mississippi's law, it could pave the way for other states to pass similar restrictive laws that could ultimately lead to the reversal of *Roe v. Wade*. This case has sparked intense debate and activism from both sides of the abortion issue, with supporters of abortion rights arguing that the law is an unconstitutional violation of women's reproductive rights, and opponents of abortion arguing that it is a necessary step towards protecting the rights of the unborn. The decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson* is expected to have far-reaching implications for the future of reproductive rights in the United States.

The Mississippi law at issue in *Dobbs v. Jackson* is one of a wave of state laws passed in recent years that seek to restrict access to abortion. Supporters of these laws argue that they are necessary to protect the rights of the unborn, while opponents argue that they infringe on women's reproductive rights and impose an undue burden on their ability to access abortion.

The Supreme Court case *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*, which concerns a Mississippi law that bans most abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy, has contributed to the ongoing debate surrounding reproductive rights and extreme gender ideology in American society. However, it is important to note that the Supreme Court's decision in *Dobbs VS Jackson Women's Health Organization* will not necessarily mean the end of abortion rights in the United States. Even if *Roe v. Wade* is overturned, abortion rights could still be protected by state laws or court decisions. (*Dobbs V Jackson*, 2021).

On one hand, supporters of the Mississippi law argue that it is necessary to protect the rights of the unborn and that abortion is morally wrong. They may argue that the fetus is a human life with the same rights as any other individual, and that it is therefore unjust to terminate that life through abortion. This perspective may align with certain extreme gender ideologies that prioritize the protection of the traditional family structure and the rights of the unborn.

On the other hand, opponents of the Mississippi law argue that it represents a violation of women's reproductive rights and that it is an attack on the autonomy and bodily integrity of women. They may argue that women have the right to control their own bodies and make decisions about their own reproductive health, including the decision to have an abortion. This perspective may align with certain extreme gender ideologies that prioritize individual autonomy and the rights of women

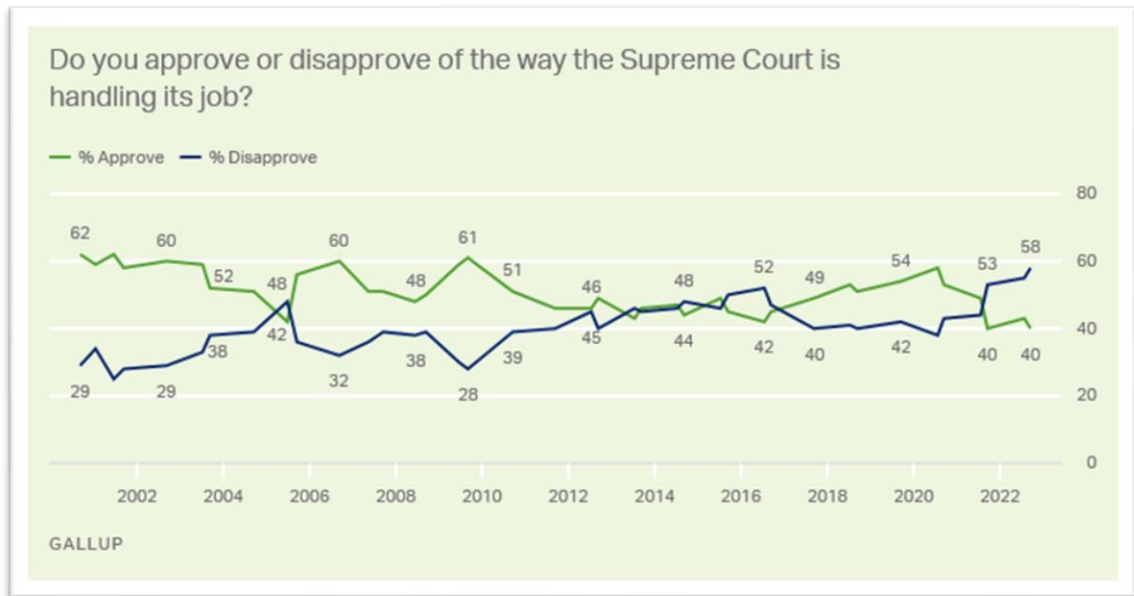
Furthermore, public opinion on abortion remains divided, with a majority of Americans supporting some form of legal access to abortion. This suggests that even if *Roe v. Wade* is overturned, there may still be political and social pressure to protect a woman's right to choose

Overall, the *Dobbs v. Jackson* case has contributed to the ongoing debate surrounding reproductive rights and extreme gender ideology in American society by bringing these issues to the forefront of public discussion and highlighting the complex and contentious nature of the abortion debate. The concept of a "common destiny" refers to the idea that all individuals, regardless of their gender, share a collective future or fate. On the other hand, "extreme gender ideology" typically refers to rigid and polarizing beliefs about gender roles and identities. The relationship between the idea of a common destiny and extreme gender ideology can be complex. While the concept of a common destiny emphasizes inclusivity, equality, and shared progress, extreme gender ideologies can hinder these principles by perpetuating stereotypes, limiting opportunities, and reinforcing discriminatory practices.

## 2- Gallup:

### 2-1 Supreme Court:

Figure (01): Do you approve or disapprove of the way the supreme court is handling its job



The poll, which was conducted in September 2022, found that only 25% of Americans have a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in the Supreme Court. This is a decline of 11 percentage points from the previous year. The poll also found that Republicans are much more likely than Democrats to have confidence in the Supreme Court. 61% of Republicans have a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in the court, compared to only 13% of Democrats. The poll's findings suggest that public confidence in the Supreme Court is at a low point. This is likely due to a number of factors, including the court's recent rulings on controversial issues such as abortion and gun control.

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**Figure (02): How much trust and confidence do you have at this time in the judicial branch headed by the U.S. Supreme Court?**

	Great deal	Fair amount	Not very much	None at all	No opinion
	%	%	%	%	%
2022 Sep 1-16	7	40	31	22	--
2021 Sep 1-17	10	44	32	14	1
2020 Aug 31-Sep 13	17	50	26	8	--
2019 Sep 3-15	16	53	25	6	*
2018 Sep 4-12	18	50	22	9	1
2017 Sep 6-10	16	52	24	7	1
2016 Sep 7-11	12	49	28	9	1
2015 Sep 9-13	11	42	31	16	*
2014 Sep 4-7	10	51	30	9	1
2013 Sep 5-8	13	49	28	9	1
2012 Sep 6-9	14	53	27	4	2
2011 Sep 8-11	12	51	28	8	1
2010 Sep 13-16	14	52	28	5	2
2009 Aug 31-Sep 2	18	58	18	4	2
2008 Sep 8-11	14	55	23	6	3
2007 Sep 14-16	15	54	23	6	1
2006 Sep 7-10	15	54	21	7	3
2005 Sep 12-15	13	55	25	6	1
2004 Sep 13-15	14	51	27	6	2
2003 Sep 8-10	13	54	27	5	1
2002 Sep 5-8	17	58	18	5	2
2001 Sep 7-10	17	57	20	4	2
2000 Jul 6-9	23	52	18	6	1
1999 Feb 4-8	29	51	13	5	2
1998 Dec 28-29	27	51	16	4	2
1997 May 30-Jun 1	19	52	22	5	2
1976 Jun	16	47	26	6	4
1974 Apr	17	54	20	5	5
1972 May	17	49	24	7	4

According to Gallup, 42% of Americans believe the current Supreme Court is too conservative, 38% believe it is about right, and 18% believe it is too liberal. This is a significant shift from 2017, when 30% of Americans believed the court was too conservative, 40% believed it was about right, and 30% believed it was too liberal.

**Figure (03): In general, do you think the current Supreme Court is too liberal, too conservative or just about right?**

	Too liberal	Too conservative	About right	No opinion
	%	%	%	%
2022 Sep 1-16	18	42	38	3
2021 Sep 1-17	20	37	40	3
2020 Aug 31-Sep 13	23	32	42	3
2019 Sep 3-15	17	33	47	3
2018 Jul 1-11	21	29	44	6
2017 Sep 6-10	23	30	43	4
2016 Sep 7-11	37	20	39	4
2015 Sep 9-13	37	20	40	3
2014 Sep 4-7	30	24	43	4
2013 Sep 5-8	30	23	41	6
2012 Sep 6-9	27	23	44	7
2011 Sep 8-11	31	20	42	7
2010 Jul 27-Aug 1	32	19	43	6
2009 Aug 31-Sep 2	28	19	50	3
2008 Sep 8-11	21	30	43	6
2007 Sep 14-16	21	32	43	5
2006 Sep 7-10	21	31	43	6
2005 Sep 12-15	25	25	45	5
2004 Sep 13-15	28	27	40	5
2003 Sep 8-10	31	25	39	5
2003 Jul 7-9 #	31	15	48	6
2001 Sep 7-10	22	25	46	7
2000 Aug 29-Sep 5 #	27	16	49	8
1995 Jul 7-9	31	20	41	8
1993 Jun 18-21 ^	22	24	45	9
1991 Jul 11-14 #	20	25	39	16

According to Gallup, 42% of Americans believe the current Supreme Court is too conservative, 38% believe it is about right, and 18% believe it is too liberal. This is a significant shift from 2017, when 30% of Americans believed the court was too conservative, 40% believed it was about right, and 30% believed it was too liberal.

**Figure (04): Do you approve or disapprove of the way John Roberts is handling his job as chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court?**

	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion
	%	%	%
2021 Dec 1-16	60	34	6
2013 Sep 5-8	55	34	11
2010 Jul 27-Aug 1	48	27	25

According to a Gallup poll conducted in December 2022, 60% of Americans approve of the way John Roberts is handling his job as chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. This is a slight increase from the previous year, when 57% of Americans approved of Roberts' job performance. In other words, Republicans are much more likely than Democrats to approve of Roberts' job performance. 83% of Republicans approve of Roberts, compared to only 31% of Democrats. Independents are more divided, with 54% approving of Roberts.

**2-2 Congress**

**Figure (05): you approve or disapprove the way the congress is handling its job?**



This poll showed that Public approval of Congress has fluctuated significantly since 1973, with approval ratings often falling below 50%. According to Gallup, the poll also found that the

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republicans and the democrats are more likely agree on the way the congress handling its job according to the the average approval rating for Congress from 1973 to 2022 which was 41% , and the highest approval rating was 85% in 1974.The poll found that only 14% of Americans approve of the way congress is handling its job in 2014 . There are a number of reasons for the low approval rating of Congress including the increasing level of partisan gridlock in Washington, D.C, which has made it difficult for Congress to address important issues, such as healthcare, immigration.

**Figure (06): How much trust and confidence do you have at this time in the legislative branch , consisting of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives?**

	Great deal	Fair amount	Not very much	None at all	No opinion
	%	%	%	%	%
2022 Sep 1-16	3	35	39	23	*
2021 Sep 1-17	5	32	37	25	1
2020 Aug 31-Sep 13	4	29	49	18	*
2019 Sep 3-15	4	34	44	17	1
2018 Sep 4-12	4	36	40	19	1
2017 Sep 6-10	3	32	46	18	1
2016 Sep 7-11	3	32	43	20	1
2015 Sep 9-13	3	29	45	23	*
2014 Sep 4-7	3	25	50	20	1
2013 Sep 5-8	6	28	44	22	1
2012 Sep 6-9	4	30	47	18	1
2011 Sep 8-11	5	26	50	19	*
2010 Sep 13-16	5	31	42	21	1
2009 Aug 31-Sep 2	6	39	38	17	*
2008 Sep 8-11	4	43	38	12	2
2007 Sep 14-16	5	45	36	12	1
2006 Sep 7-10	6	50	31	10	2
2005 Sep 12-15	8	54	31	6	1
2004 Sep 13-15	7	53	33	6	1
2003 Sep 8-10	8	55	31	5	1
2002 Sep 5-8	9	58	26	6	1
2001 Sep 7-10	7	58	28	6	1
2000 Jul 6-9	11	57	24	7	1
1999 Feb 4-8	8	49	34	7	2
1998 Dec 28-29	13	48	30	7	2
1997 May 30-Jun 1	6	48	36	8	2
1976 Jun	9	52	31	6	4
1974 Apr	13	55	24	4	4
1972 May	13	58	22	3	3

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According to Gallup, Americans' trust and confidence in the legislative branch, consisting of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, has been declining since 1972. In 1972, 73% of Americans said they had a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in the legislative branch. By 2022, that number had dropped to just 16%.

**Figure (07): Do you approve or disapprove of the way the representative from your congressional district is handling his or her job?**

Do you approve or disapprove of the way the representative from your congressional district is handling his or her job?			
	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion
	%	%	%
2019 Jan 21-27	53	35	12
2014 Sep 25-30	54	38	8

2014 Sep 4-7	57	39	4
2013 Oct 3-6	44	43	13
2013 May 2-7 ^	46	41	13
1992 Mar 13	58	31	12
1991 Oct 10-13	64	27	9
1990 Nov 1-4	55	28	17
1990 Oct 25-28	61	19	20
1990 Oct 18-21	49	31	20
1990 Oct 11-14	55	33	13
1990 Sep 11-12	57	26	17
1990 Aug 9-12	66	19	16
1977 Mar 22	55	18	28

This Gallup poll represents the approval of congressional representatives. As you can see, the highest approval rating was 66% in 1990. In the rest of the years, there was a disparity in the rating, but it was not significant because the lowest approval rating was 44% in 2013.

**Figure (08): Do you think the country would be better off if the republicans controlled congress or if the Democrats controlled congress ?**

	Republicans	Democrats	Neither (vol.)	Same (vol.)	No opinion
	%	%	%	%	%
2005 Nov 11-13	34	46	12	2	6
2005 Oct 13-16	32	45	12	4	7
2005 May 20-22	36	47	9	2	6
2004 Oct 22-24 ^	41	45	4	3	7
2004 Mar 26-28	39	41	7	4	9
2002 Jul 29-31	38	39	9	5	9
2002 Jul 5-8	40	39	11	3	7
2002 Jan 11-14	44	43	3	3	7
2001 Oct 5-6	38	37	11	7	7
2001 Aug 3-5	34	43	10	6	7
2001 Apr 20-22	41	43	6	3	7
2001 Jan 5-7	39	41	7	5	8
1999 Jul 16-18	37	42	12	2	7
1999 Jun 25-27	41	41	11	2	5
1999 May 23-24	36	37	14	4	9
1998 Dec 15-16	30	41	13	5	11
1998 Sep 23-24	35	41	11	3	10
1997 Aug 22-25	37	40	11	4	8
1997 Jul 25-27	37	39	11	5	8
1997 Jun 26-29	34	40	12	4	10
1996 Oct 26-29 #	39	42	7	2	10
1995 Dec 15-18	41	41	8	2	8
1995 Mar 27-29	45	33	10	4	8
1994 Oct 18-19	42	39	10	2	7

As you can see, Americans were more likely to believe that the country would be better off if the Republicans controlled Congress in the early 1990s. However, this changed in the late 1990s and early 2000s, when Americans were more likely to believe that the country would be better off if the Democrats controlled Congress. There are a number of reasons for this change. One reason is the rise of the Tea Party movement in the early 2000s, which was a conservative movement that opposed many of the policies of the Republican Party. The Tea Party movement helped to shift the political landscape in the United States, and it made it more difficult for Republicans to win elections. (Gallup, 2022)

### **3- The Gallup :**

Discussions around extreme gender ideology, like any contentious issue, can influence public perception and trust in institutions such as schools, healthcare systems, and legal entities. Here are some ways in which these discussions may have impacted public perception and trust

#### **3-1 Schools:**

Discussions surrounding gender ideology can generate debates about policies related to gender identity in educational settings. Some people may perceive these policies as an overreach or as conflicting with their cultural or religious beliefs. This can lead to concerns about the influence of ideology in schools and may erode trust in educational institutions. Conversely, others argue that inclusive policies and practices that affirm gender diversity in schools are essential for creating safe and supportive environments for all students

#### **3-2 Healthcare Systems:**

The discussions around gender ideology have implications for healthcare, particularly concerning the treatment and support of transgender individuals. Some critics may question the medical and psychological approaches related to gender dysphoria and transgender care, leading to skepticism and decreased trust in healthcare systems. However, it is important to note that medical and psychological professionals adhere to evidence-based practices and prioritize the well-being of individuals seeking gender-affirming care.

#### **3-3 Legal Entities:**

The legal aspects of extreme gender ideology discussions can impact public perception and trust in the legal system. Debates may arise regarding legal recognition of gender identity, access to gender-affirming healthcare, and protections against discrimination based on gender identity.

Different perspectives on these issues can lead to varied perceptions of the fairness and effectiveness of legal entities.

It is important to recognize that public perception and trust in institutions can vary among individuals and communities. Some people may feel that institutions are adequately responding to evolving understandings of gender diversity, while others may question the motives or actions of these institutions. Ongoing debates and discussions contribute to shaping public opinion and can influence trust in these institutions.

#### **4- The rise of extreme gender ideology:**

The impact of what is referred to as "extreme gender ideology" on society and politics is a complex and debated topic. It's important to note that the term itself is subjective and can encompass a wide range of beliefs and practices depending on the context.

**Social Awareness and Activism:** The rise of discussions around gender ideology has brought increased awareness to the experiences and rights of transgender and gender nonconforming individuals. This has led to activism and advocacy efforts aimed at promoting inclusivity, equal rights, and protections for gender diverse individuals. It has contributed to a broader societal understanding of gender as a spectrum rather than a binary concept.

**Legal Changes and Protections:** The discussions around gender ideology have influenced legal and policy changes in many countries. Some jurisdictions have introduced legislation to protect the rights of transgender individuals, including legal recognition of gender identity, anti-discrimination laws, and access to gender-affirming healthcare. These legal changes reflect evolving societal attitudes and aim to provide equal rights and protections for gender diverse individuals.

**Political Divisions and Debates:** Discussions around gender ideology have also contributed to political debates and divisions. Different political and ideological groups hold varying views on

gender identity, transgender rights, and related policies. These debates often intersect with broader discussions civil rights, religious freedom, and individual liberties. The resulting political landscape can be polarized, with competing visions for how society should approach and address gender diversity.

**Backlash and Opposition:** The rise of discussions around gender ideology has also generated backlash and opposition from some individuals and groups. Critics argue that certain approaches and policies are a threat to traditional values, family structures, or religious beliefs. They may view gender ideology discussions as overly progressive or ideologically driven, leading to resistance or pushback against societal changes related to gender identity.

**Cultural and Generational Shifts:** The discussions around gender ideology reflect broader cultural and generational shifts in attitudes towards gender and identity. Younger generations, in particular, tend to exhibit more openness and acceptance of gender diversity compared to older generations. This cultural shift is challenging traditional norms and shaping the way society understands and responds to gender-related issues

## **5- The consequences of eroding the legitimacy of institutions in American society:**

The erosion of legitimacy in institutions can have significant consequences for American society. When institutions lose credibility and public trust, it can undermine the functioning of democracy, social cohesion, and the overall stability of the country. Here are some potential consequences of eroding institutional legitimacy:

**Loss of Public Confidence:** Institutions play a crucial role in upholding the rule of law, ensuring fairness, and providing essential services. When trust in institutions diminishes, the public may lose confidence in their ability to serve the best interests of society. This can lead to decreased participation in civic life, reduced cooperation with authorities, and a sense of disillusionment among citizens.

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**Polarization and Fragmentation:** Eroding institutional legitimacy can contribute to political polarization and social fragmentation. If institutions are seen as biased, corrupt, or unresponsive, it can fuel deep divisions and foster an "us versus them" mentality. This can impede constructive dialogue, hinder policy-making processes, and lead to a breakdown of social cohesion.

**Weakening of Democratic Institutions:** In a democratic society, institutions such as the judiciary, legislature, and executive branches of government are crucial for maintaining checks and balances. When institutional legitimacy is eroded, the democratic process can be undermined, and there may be a loss of faith in the fairness and effectiveness of democratic institutions. This can lead to a decline in democratic participation and a perception that the system is rigged or unrepresentative.

**Rise of Populism and Extremism:** When institutions are viewed as untrustworthy, it creates fertile ground for the rise of populist movements and extremist ideologies. Populist leaders often exploit public dissatisfaction with institutions to advance their own agendas, further undermining the legitimacy of democratic processes. This can lead to a breakdown of democratic norms, erosion of civil liberties, and an increased risk of authoritarianism.

**Economic Consequences:** Eroding institutional legitimacy can have economic repercussions. Institutions such as the financial sector, regulatory bodies, and central banks play a crucial role in maintaining economic stability. When trust in these institutions erodes, it can undermine investor confidence, hamper economic growth, and disrupt financial markets.

**Social Unrest and Instability:** If institutions fail to address societal grievances and concerns, it can contribute to social unrest and instability. When people feel that their voices are not being heard or that the system is fundamentally unfair, it can lead to protests, civil unrest, and a breakdown of social order. To mitigate the consequences of eroding institutional legitimacy, it is essential to promote transparency, accountability, and integrity within institutions. Rebuilding trust requires a commitment to responsive governance, inclusive decision-making, and restoring the perception of fairness and equity in society. Strengthening institutions and ensuring their

legitimacy is a collective responsibility that requires engagement from both the institutions themselves and the broader public.

## **6- Conclusion:**

In conclusion, it is evident that extreme gender ideology can lead to unintended consequences and raise questions regarding the legitimacy of certain institutions. While it is important to promote gender equality and respect for individual rights, the adoption of extreme gender ideology can sometimes overlook the complexities of human identity and undermine other fundamental principles.

One unintended consequence of extreme gender ideology is the potential erasure or marginalization of certain groups within society. For example, rigid gender constructs can dismiss or invalidate the experiences of individuals who do not conform to traditional male or female categories. This can lead to the exclusion and stigmatization of individuals who identify as non-binary, genderqueer, or other gender identities outside the binary framework.

Furthermore, extreme gender ideology can also impact the legitimacy of institutions by challenging long-standing societal norms and traditions. While progress and change are essential for the advancement of society, an abrupt and uncompromising approach to gender ideology may be met with resistance and skepticism. This can undermine the legitimacy of institutions that are seen as responsible for upholding societal values, leading to a lack of public trust and potential social divisions.

It is important to recognize that gender is a complex and multifaceted aspect of human identity, influenced by a combination of biological, psychological, and sociocultural factors. Emphasizing extreme gender ideology without considering these complexities can oversimplify the nuanced nature of gender, potentially leading to unintended consequences and backlash.

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To address these issues, a balanced and inclusive approach is necessary. Institutions should strive for inclusivity and respect for diverse gender identities while also considering the broader implications of extreme gender ideology. This requires open dialogue, education, and a willingness to engage with diverse perspectives. By fostering understanding and empathy, institutions can navigate the complexities of gender while upholding their legitimacy and promoting social cohesion

## *General Conclusion*

## **General Conclusion.**

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This research aimed to start with by identifying and defining what is meant by "extreme gender ideology." This involves understanding the specific beliefs, practices, and ideologies that are considered extreme within the context of gender. This is essential to ensure consistency and accuracy in the research.

This research aimed to establish the unintended consequences of extreme gender ideology on the legitimacy of institutions aims to investigate how certain ideological positions related to gender may impact various social, cultural, and political institutions. It seeks to analyze the potential effects of adopting extreme gender ideology on established systems and organizations. The first part of this work offered some insights into the unintended consequences of extreme gender ideology on the legitimacy of institutions, shedding light on the potential challenges and implications associated with its promotion and implementation in various contexts. The study also examined how extreme gender ideology can intersect with other societal factors, such as religion, culture, and politics. These intersections can influence the perception of legitimacy of institutions and may contribute to social and political controversies.

The second chapter provided an analysis of how extreme gender ideology influences public opinion, attitudes, and beliefs regarding gender-related issues. This can include examining societal acceptance or resistance to these ideologies and how they affect social cohesion and the functioning of institutions.

In Addition ,this research aimed to explore strategies for preventing the rise and spread of extreme gender ideologies and effective intervention measures to address its negative consequences. This research concluded by examining the unintended consequences of extreme gender ideology would typically explore the potential effects, both positive and negative, that can arise from the adoption and implementation of such ideologies.

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## **Sommaire :**

Cette recherche vise à explorer les conséquences involontaires de l'idéologie extrême du genre et à évaluer la légitimité des institutions impliquées dans la recherche sur le genre. L'idéologie de genre extrême fait référence à un cadre idéologique qui adopte une position rigide et polarisée sur les questions de genre, ignorant souvent les complexités et les variations au sein du spectre des identités humaines. L'étude examinera les impacts négatifs potentiels d'une telle idéologie sur les individus, les communautés et les systèmes sociétaux. Pour évaluer la légitimité des institutions impliquées dans la recherche sur le genre, la recherche prendra en compte des facteurs tels que la méthodologie, l'objectivité, la transparence et l'inclusivité. Elle analysera dans quelle mesure ces institutions adhèrent aux principes scientifiques et aux directives éthiques dans leurs pratiques de recherche, y compris la prise en compte de diverses perspectives et expériences. L'étude utilisera une approche à méthodes mixtes, combinant des méthodes de collecte de données qualitatives telles que des entretiens et des groupes de discussion avec une analyse quantitative de la littérature existante et des données statistiques. En examinant des cas réels où une idéologie de genre extrême a été préconisée ou mise en œuvre, la recherche vise à fournir des preuves empiriques sur les conséquences de ces idéologies et leurs effets sur divers aspects de la société. Les résultats de cette recherche contribueront à une meilleure compréhension de les risques potentiels et les conséquences involontaires associés à l'idéologie de genre extrême. Il fournira également un aperçu des forces et des faiblesses des institutions engagées dans la recherche sur le genre, aidant à évaluer leur crédibilité et leur influence sur le discours public. L'objectif ultime est de promouvoir une approche équilibrée et fondée sur des données probantes des questions de genre qui respecte les droits individuels, favorise l'inclusion et reconnaît la complexité des identités humaines.

## ملخص :

يهدف هذا البحث إلى استكشاف العواقب غير المقصودة للإيديولوجية الجنسانية المتطرفة وتقييم شرعية المؤسسات المشاركة في البحوث الجنسانية. وتشير إيديولوجية نوع الجنس المتطرف إلى إطار إيديولوجي يتخذ موقفا جامدا واستقطابيا بشأن قضايا نوع الجنس، ويتجاهل في كثير من الأحيان التعقيدات والتباينات داخل نطاق الهويات البشرية. وستبحث الدراسة الآثار السلبية المحتملة لهذه الأيديولوجية على الأفراد والمجتمعات المحلية والنظم المجتمعية

ولتقييم شرعية المؤسسات المشاركة في البحوث المتعلقة بنوع الجنس، سينظر البحث في عوامل مثل المنهجية والموضوعية والشفافية والشمولية. وسيحلل مدى تفيد هذه المؤسسات بالمبادئ العلمية والمبادئ التوجيهية الأخلاقية في ممارساتها البحثية، بما في ذلك النظر في مختلف وجهات النظر والخبرات.

وستستخدم الدراسة نهجاً مختلطاً للطرائق، يجمع بين أساليب جمع البيانات النوعية مثل المقابلات وأفرقة التركيز والتحليل الكمي للأدبيات والبيانات الإحصائية الموجودة. وتهدف البحوث، من خلال دراسة حالات في العالم الحقيقي تم فيها الدعوة إلى إيديولوجية جنسانية متطرفة أو تنفيذها، إلى تقديم أدلة تجريبية على عواقب هذه الأيديولوجيات وأثارها على مختلف جوانب المجتمع.

وستسهم نتائج هذا البحث في تحسين فهم المخاطر المحتملة والعواقب غير المقصودة المرتبطة بالإيديولوجية الجنسانية المتطرفة. كما سيقدم أفكاراً ثاقبة عن مواطن القوة والضعف في المؤسسات المشاركة في البحوث الجنسانية، مما يساعد على تقييم مصداقيتها وتأثيرها على الخطاب العام. ويتمثل الهدف النهائي في تشجيع اتباع نهج متوازن وقائم على الأدلة في معالجة القضايا الجنسانية التي تحترم حقوق الأفراد وتعزز الشمولية وتعترف بتعقيد الهويات البشرية.