

The concept and essence of Gender Representations in Pedagogy and Psychology

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ABSTRACT

Gender is often seen as the social or socio-psychological sex of a person, which, unlike biological sex, is not congenital but is formed in the process of socialization of an individual, his upbringing and development. To be a boy or a girl, a man or a woman has to fulfill sexual roles, social norms, and rules of behavior that are appropriate to his or her biological gender.

First of all, gender is not a physiological, but a social gender of a person. Although this term is considered a bit outdated, it is best suited to understand the issue on a daily basis. Gender determines a person's behavior based on the generally accepted type of man or woman, relevant inner views, life priorities, as well as the way they dress or the specific characteristics of speech.

Key words: *gender, pedagogy, psychology, people, family, women, men, culture, education, social gender*

I. Introduction

Gender is a system of cultural and social norms prescribed by society for each person to fulfill in accordance with his biological sex, in other words, the socio-cultural model of a boy and a girl, a man and a woman, which determines their behavior and attitudes towards other people, position and role in society (family, culture, education, etc.).

Gender is often viewed as the social or socio-psychological sex of a person, which, unlike the biological one, is not congenital, but is formed in the process of socialization of the individual, his upbringing and development. To be a boy or a girl, a man or a woman means fulfilling gender roles, social norms and rules of behavior that correspond to one's biological sex.

To begin with, gender is not the physiological, but the social sex of a person. Although this term is considered slightly outdated, it is best suited for understanding the issue at the everyday level. Gender determines the behavior of a person according to the generally accepted male or female type, the corresponding internal attitudes, life priorities, as well as the manner of dressing or peculiarities of speech.

Representation is the process of mentally re-creating images of objects and phenomena that at the moment do not affect the human sense organs.

In the modern world, everyone has gender concepts that have developed under the influence of historical development and cultural characteristics societies that have a direct impact on his relationship in society, as well as on the formation of certain patterns of his behavior. That is, gender representations are some knowledge about what roles men and women should play in different social conditions. Different views on gender roles contribute to misunderstandings between men and women. Hence, there is an interest in studying where the differences actually exist and which characteristics of gender are more important for both sexes.

In psychology the concept of "gender" is used in a broader sense, meaning any mental or behavioral properties associated with masculinity and femininity and presumably distinguishing men from women (previously they were called sex characteristics or differences)

Gender (social gender) in a broad sense does not necessarily coincide with the biological sex of the individual, with his or her parenting gender, or with his (her) passport sex.

The notions formed by society according to the existing standards of gender behavior induce a person to adapt to them, which do not correspond to the model, cause indignation and misunderstanding among the community. In science, it is generally accepted that these standards, gradually taking root in the minds of people, become elements of the gender culture of society. Moreover, they do not have a universal criterion for developing such patterns of behavior. Social norms about behavior in one culture can be diametrically opposed in another.

For example, while researching the tribes of Oceania in the 1920s, Margaret Mead found out their standards for gender representation. Even these seven tribes had different ideas about typically male and typically female behavior. Such a "run-up" of ideas and norms allows us to conclude that

"Standard", the social norm of behavior of women and men depends more on the historically conditioned cultural values, living conditions, beliefs of people, than on their physiological differences.

Such standards are usually called stereotypes, meaning a standardized, stable, emotionally saturated, value-specific image, an idea of a social object. Traditionally, it is believed that a man should be masculine, and a woman should be feminine, and this will ensure social status, successful existence in society. It is generally accepted to divide gender stereotypes into groups:

- masculinity (femininity) in relation to the somatic, mental and behavioral qualities of men and women;
- family and professional roles;
- the content of the activities of men and women .

According to S.L. Boehm masculinity is a set of desirable psychological and behavioral properties and qualities expected from men and women in a specific socio-historical context. For a long time, Western studies have been dominated by the opinion that the characterization of a person is possible only taking into account its manifestation of masculinity or femininity, depending on gender.

In the 70s, scientists drew attention to the fact that masculinity and femininity are rather independent constructs. This made it possible to assume that the personality can be simultaneously represented by both masculine and feminine characteristics - this made it possible to introduce the concept of androgyny into the psychology of the sexes.

According to A.G. Lopukhova modern society is quite complex and cannot fit into the framework of the concept of conformity to the sexual role. From the point of view of the theory of androgyny, the effectiveness of a person's functioning depends on the ability to manifest both masculinity and femininity. adequately to the situation, and not differentiate their behavior by gender.

Masculinity (femininity) is a set of deep psychological features (characteristics) that determine the differences in male and female behavior. The concept of gender reflects how the traits of masculinity (femininity) affect social behavior.

To date, scientists, relying on the research of S.L. Boehm, who developed the concept of androgyny, distinguishes four main types of psychological and social gender:

- *masculine*;
- *feminine*;
- *androgynous*;
- *undifferentiated (insufficient manifestation of both masculinity and femininity)*

A person's understanding and awareness of his gender and gender role occurs in the process of sex-role socialization in the context of the socio-historical continuum. As a result, a person compares himself with a certain gender, consolidates the norms of gender-role behavior adopted in society, identifies himself with him and realizes the invariability of his gender.

The gender role is due to historical changes in the culture of society and is the result of a person's assimilation of social constructs.

In this case, the following concepts can be attributed to social constructs: socio-gender representations, gender models and gender schemes.

Exploring the influence of culture of gender-role attitude, O.V. Mitin and V.F. Petrenko came to the conclusion that in gender roles, cultural components are more significant than sex ones. So, comparing the average male and the average female response matrix of respondents from Russia and America, it was revealed that gender attitudes regarding behavior in men and women within the same culture are similar to each other more than between representatives of the same gender from different cultures.

That is, within the framework of one culture, the idea of gender roles and stereotypes are the same for different genders. Gender is a sign of group belonging both for the person himself and for the people around him.

In society, the accepted model of interaction "man - woman" has a clear emphasis on the superiority of one sex over the other: the male sex is "strong", the female is "weak."

However, the gender role accumulates a masculine, feminine or androgynous orientation of the individual and manifests itself in behavioral models that are formed under the influence of social expectations, stereotypes and attitudes. The process of self-perception and perception of the images of other men and women depends on gender-role behavior, its standards in a person.

We consider the theory of gender schemes to be the most acceptable theory of explaining the process of formation of gender-role behavior. Perceptual mechanisms, which directly provide the process of perception and evaluation of another person, have their own specificity among representatives of different genders, since they occur within the framework of gender interpretation schemes.

Women demonstrate greater development of social intelligence (observation in relation to other people, intuition, self-reflection, empathy, evaluation and expression of emotions, decentration) than men. When constructing a socio-perceptual image of a stranger in men and women, various gender interpretation schemes are actualized: when perceiving a person of the same gender, attention is paid to the style of interaction and business qualities, the opposite - to interpersonal attractiveness.

We believe that the current trend towards the expansion of human social functions in society can be both destructive and constructive. Tolerance in relation to non-traditional models of gender behavior relieves social tension, gives rise to a revision of traditional models of behavior.

The personality in this case cannot use the well-established gender patterns of behavior, suffers from an internal struggle with oneself. It is generally accepted that the perception of the process of destruction of stable forms of behavior generates personal conflict. Young people, whose gender-role behavior has not yet settled down, is quickly adapting to new realities. However, these generalizations still need to be confirmed by the results of socio-psychological studies.

Let's take a closer look at gender factors.

Factor 1 - care.

This factor is characterized by an increase in the assessment of the femininity of typical female roles: mother, wife, girlfriend, grandmother. This refers to the manifestation of traditionally feminine (stereotypical) qualities, such as patience, gentleness, caring, willingness to empathize. For example, we can consider the gender-determined behavior of the above roles through the prism of their leading subject-subjective communication: grandmother - grandchildren, mother - children, wife - husband, girlfriend - friend, girlfriend.

The manifestations of the femininity of these female roles can also be viewed in terms of the presence of sexual behavior. Thus, sexual behavior is inherent in the role of the wife, the behavior of the role of grandmother, mother and friend has no sexual context.

Let us consider in more detail the characteristics and possible manifestations of the factor of care in female gender roles. The factor of caring in the role of a mother is manifested by anxiety about the health and success of children, tenderness to them and caring for

their development. It is also important to show concern in the form of respect for the interests and needs of children and to help them if necessary. When the mother is aware of the child's affairs, she can support and give advice on solving children's problems.

The role of a friend is reflected in the following behavioral manifestations: caring towards a friend or girlfriend, support and care if necessary, guardianship of their affairs, the ability to listen, give good advice, respect for their interests, some "sacrifice" in relation to relevance or the priority of solving their own or other people's issues. The factor's negativism manifests itself in the prevailing form of guardianship of others, when it is necessary to clearly follow the ideas and rules of the life of another, depriving oneself of the freedom to choose decisions.

The role of a grandmother in terms of care is manifested in intercession for grandchildren, care for their needs and health, gentleness in dealing with them, excitement for their successes and problems.

That is, the factor of care, as a latent form of the quality of femininity, has gentle caring care or takes the form of obsessive "suffocating" control over the life of another.

Factor 2 - wisdom.

This factor reflects the assessment of the factor does not manifest typical male roles: friend, father, husband, grandfather. Like the previous factor, it has roles without the manifestation of sexual behavior (friend, father, grandfather), taking into account the subject-subject communication: friend - girlfriend or friend, parent - child, grandfather - grandchildren.

So, the role of a friend is manifested in the ability to support, when sharp corners in relationships are smoothed out, reliability and the ability to forgive, give good advice, listen to and empathize with the inherent role of a father.

Factor 3 - homeliness.

This factor unites male and female roles and reflects the contradiction between the assessments of the housewife and the female leader. In particular, this factor increases the assessment of the femininity of the role of the householder (men and women) and decreases the assessment of the femininity of the role of a woman leader. Gradually, society is transforming and a woman leader ceases to be a kind of "black sheep". This role becomes equivalent to the role of a man - a leader, which in turn reduces her feminine burden.

The male gender role is also changing. Nowadays it is considered the norm when a man watches over the house and a woman earns money. The factor of homeliness demonstrates the equality of the manifestations of its inherent qualities by both a woman and a man.

Factor 4 - addiction.

The factor is at the heart of the joint variation of the assessment of the femininity of romantic roles: seductress, lover, macho, gigolo.

The main criterion in this factor, as in the previous one, is not so much gender as the romantic function of these roles. Dependence on a partner or partner is a necessary quality for people who build their relationships and are ready for long-term relationships. Full independence does not allow "hearing" the other, correlating interests and supporting each other.

It can be concluded that romantic relationships are based on the interdependence of interests, values and plans for living together.

The factor structure of assessments of masculinity almost completely coincides with the structure of assessments of femininity. Such a factor structure, in our opinion, reflects the model of the general gender scheme of role perception through the prism of its masculine component manifestation. That is, society at the moment

time fills certain gender roles with qualities that are unconsciously perceived as signs of masculinity.

Factor 1 - control.

This factor is significant when assessing the masculinity of typical female roles: mother, wife, girlfriend, grandmother. This means the ability to keep everything in your hands, control and dominate, have a certain power and influence the decisions of others. Consider the gender-conditioned behavior of the above roles according to the principle of their leading subject-subject communication: grandmother - grandchildren, mother - children, wife - husband, girlfriend - friend, girlfriend.

Also note that the manifestations of masculinity in these female roles can be viewed through the lens of sexual behavior. Thus, the role of the wife has a sexual connotation, and there is no sexual context in the roles of grandmother, mother and friend. We provide a description of the essential social manifestations of the masculine component of female roles. The role of the grandmother is the ability to take care and control over the daily routine, the quality of nutrition, the emotional response to the events of the grandchildren, control over their progress and the actions of their parents. Often grandmothers act as social control over other children and their parents (sitting near the house).

Also, significant behavioral qualities of the masculinity of the grandmother's role are their ability to ensure the completion of tasks: persistence, repetition of requests, explanations, encouragement and support in the process of completing tasks, praise and reward for the results obtained. Also, the role of a grandmother provides for soft (not always) control over the actions of her adult children. Sometimes grandmothers become substitutes for parents for their grandchildren when biological parents lead a marginal lifestyle, or are absent in the lives of children for a number of different reasons (illness, death, prison, vagrancy, etc.). Control is also a masculine characteristic of the role of the mother. For example, she exercises control over the child's development process, controls relationships in the family, forms its atmosphere, for example, provides a cultural and entertainment program, mediates in conflicts between family members, and also her power extends to the financial standard of living, to the life and comfort of the family. ...

The masculinity of the mother's role ensures control over the family's nutrition, its well-being, health and physical attractiveness (for example: encourages family members to visit hairdressers, follows fashion trends in clothing). The masculinity of the manifestation of the role of a wife is characterized by a certain power over the husband, namely: control over his appearance, health, and nutrition. Also, an important factor in the masculinity of the wife's role can be control over the husband's financial and economic status, which manifests itself in the form of encouragement, respect for the needs and recognition of his achievements. Of no small importance in characterizing the masculine manifestations of the role of the wife is her sexuality, the ability to be active in intimate relationships. The ability to persistently stimulate a man to achieve the result of his activity, to be an emotionally stabilizing support for him allows him to build harmonious long-term relationships in a couple.

The role of a friend is characterized, first of all, by the possibility of influencing the social life of another, power over his or her life situations, when they are slippery or undesirable and need to be kept secret. A friend acts as a support and defender of interests, which, for example, are not encouraged by the environment (knowing the truth, she controls its secrecy).

The role of a friend also imposes on the bearer of this role, the exercise of control over the cultural and entertainment side of life, understanding and supporting the needs of the other. Summing up the description of the factor of assessing masculinity, namely, control, we note that such a characteristic is characteristic of female representatives and is important in the formation of gender-based behavior. Without filling it with masculine traits of power, control, perseverance and the possibility of influence, the above roles lose their power and partly their significance as a manifestation of vital gender roles.

Factor 2 - protection.

This factor is essential in assessing the masculinity of typical male roles: friend, father, husband, grandfather. It is characterized by manifestations of such masculine qualities as: providing protection, support, a sense of stability, strength and the ability to provide status and comfort to those who are nearby.

This factor is proportional to the factor 1 in relation to the manifestations of sexuality. So, the roles of father, friend and grandfather are not endowed with this characteristic, and the role of a man has a significant load in relation to manifestations of sexual behavior in a couple. We will also consider the filling of the social characteristics of the above roles from the point of view of the subject and subjective communication.

The role of a grandfather is characterized by providing protection to grandchildren, the ability to ensure their comfort during development and growth, and overseeing the social and personal understanding of situations and their own behavior of the younger generation. The grandfather can act as the protector of the family's interests and the keeper of its history. Physical development of grandchildren, learning a variety of physical exercises, games (checkers, chess, tennis, etc.), spending leisure time with them, the ability to ensure emotional stability through the transmission of the so-called philosophy of life, the formation of personal qualities that characterize male manifestation in

society, support and confirmation of success in a circle of friends - these are far from all masculine manifestations of gender-based behavior inherent in the role of a grandfather.

Also, the masculine characteristics of this role can be manifested when protecting the interests of grandchildren in front of their parents, when the authority of the grandfather, the strength of his convictions become key in resolving controversial issues of upbringing and development.

The role of the father has a number of characteristics that distinguish it from the feminine characteristics of the role of the father. Thus, the role of the father has the following characteristics: ensuring the stability of life and comfort, providing protection and a sense of support for children, the ability to ensure the economic and social status of children and the family. The masculine characteristic of the father's role is also reflected in the understanding of the need to teach their children about the manifestations of male roles in society, the purposefulness of activities, providing the child with an understanding of social positioning, support in achieving goals and support in the case of insistence in achieving them.

Also, an integral characteristic of masculine manifestations of the role of the father is the provision of protection to the mother of children, if necessary, and the development of life skills necessary for the child (the manifestation of strength to ensure the safety and comfort of loved ones).

The role of a man, in addition to socially necessary characteristics, has, as noted above. Thus, an important characteristic of the manifestation of masculinity is an active position in the intimate life of a couple, which manifests itself in this case as a male biological ability. We believe that the masculinity of the male role is manifested in the provision of protection to a woman or other members of society (children, elderly people, people with disabilities, etc.), ensuring social status, stability of existence, comfort and support in life's troubles. Such modalities of gender-based behavior are impossible without a sense of one's own strength, the potential to realize one's own life plans, respect for others and the ability to ensure one's comfort and safety.

The role of a friend is characterized by manifestations of a protective function regarding the interests of friends, their secrets, providing support in living through life's troubles, in support during traumatic events, in showing pride in their achievements and the opportunity to be active and stable in friendly relations. It should be noted that the described protection factor is characteristic of males and has a significant impact on the society's perception of manifestations of gender-based behavior. It is the ability to provide protection that is one of the main characteristics of the manifestation of male behavior in society.

Factor 3 - thrift.

The peculiarity of this factor's load is the contradiction between the assessments of the housewife and the woman-leader. That is, the factor of thrift is not characteristic of masculine manifestations of the role of a woman leader. This parameter in the perception of the role of a woman leader refers to a feminine characteristic. In our opinion, we are talking about the impossibility of correlating masculinity and femininity in manifestations of the role of a woman-leader from the point of view of her economy, that is, a woman-leader devotes a lot of time to work and cannot fully engage in household chores.

This factor of masculinity is inherent, in the opinion of the respondents, to the roles of a householder (s), without having a gender connotation. The ability to organize life, establish a clear structure of family life, provide comfort, meet the basic needs of the family in creating conditions and quality of life, be a leader in the formation of the family's budget, to be able to direct their efforts to provide the necessary goods (food, things, furniture, etc.) and maintain order and comfort in the house, while being able to distribute responsibilities between family members and delegate authority to support the functioning of the family farms are necessary attributes of the manifestation of this factor.

Factor 4 - seduction (seduction).

The factor provides a joint variation in assessing the masculinity of sexual-romantic roles: seductress, macho, gigolo. The factor is based on the ability to seduce, perseverance, activity of manifestation of gender-based behavior. We also believe that this factor is inherent in the play of sexual-romantic coloring. The role of a male leader is not included in the factor structure both in the case of feminine and masculine qualities. This can be explained by the fact that the perception of a man-leader in society is open, acceptable, so there is no need to ascribe latent qualities. The role of the mistress for the factors of assessing masculinity also falls out of structure. In our opinion, the perception of a mistress in society as one that recognizes the dominance of a man contradicts assessments of the masculinity of this role.

Thus, the latent qualities of gender roles, transmitted by society, can manifest themselves quite vividly as the accepted filling of the role, but not be perceived as an opportunity to choose another filling of this role.

It is important to note that factor analysis showed and revealed the existing stereotypical ideas of society about the fullness of certain characteristics of gender roles, however, the perception of oneself in these roles can provide variability. This study has shown the filling of gender roles, which is inherent in modern young people and can change significantly in the process of society development. For example, the characterization of the role of a woman leader, which used to have a negative response in society, is now being broadcast as positive and filled with completely different meanings than before.

So, gender representations are understood as concepts, views, statements and explanations related to the distribution of roles and status positions of men and women in society, conditioned by the social context. Gender representations as meaningful knowledge about what roles men and women should play in society in specific social conditions, what their purpose is and what behaviors they should demonstrate to others, are born in everyday life in the process of communication and interaction of people.

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