

Gender Difference in Psychology

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ABSTRACT: This article presents gender differences in our country and abroad. The problems of gender differences in psychology are considered.

KEYWORD: Gender difference, gender psychology, gender, stereotypes, identity.

Introduction: At all times, one of the most common ways of classifying people was their division into men and women. This division is so fundamentally and omniprecy that its importance does not require evidence. The received empirical data on behavioral and personal differences between men and wives were represented as a fact that does not assume justification and interpretation. Some authors already named their books are offered to believe in the existence of a fundamental difference between the sexes. What is the sense of the best-selling D. Gree "Men - with Mars, Women - with Venus". This, clearly distinguished from science, the work is popular with millions of readers, apparently, in the excessiveness in the witty form reinforcing the most of the persistent gender stereotypes.

T.P. Chrismant and V.D. Eremeeva in his book "Boys and girls. Two different parts "on the contrary, appeal to scientific data, which, nevertheless, is not enough to consider the words referred to in the name, axiom.

Now, the growing interest of science to study aspects of the given subjects, it is primarily due to changes in the tender order system, which "smooth" the opposite of male and female. Men and, in particular, women are increasingly in their own behavior "violate" a slender system of traditional ideas about them as beings with different planets.

Traditional differences, as I.S., not so much disappear, how many transform, which opens the road "manifesting many individual variations that can be connected or not related to the floor or gender." It is not accidentally the problem of the difference in the sexes intensity is socially psychology, taking into account in this case, first of all, the influence of the environment. Thus, this topic is relevant in the aspect of the study of the nature of social relations. The relevance of the subjects is related and the influence of the continued gender standards and stereotypes that prevent the manifestation of individuality.

Methods: Gender psychology is science, considering various aspects of social and psychological problems of sex, as an independent academic discipline appeared at the end of the 20th century.

In the West, gender studies have arose and for a long time developed in the field of psychoanalytic ideas; The problems were compiled by different theoretical schools and directions of deep

317	ISSN 2690-9626 (online), Published by "Global Research Network LLC" under Volume: 3 Issue: 6 in Jun-2022 https://grnjournals.us/index.php/AJSHR
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psychology. Today, the issue of gender differences is reflected in theories of scientists who are representatives of the various fiscal and directions in psychology and related sciences.

Domestic psychological science experienced a long period of domination of the idea of gender equality: their specificity was simply denied. About two decades ago, Russia has still occurred the time of appeal to the problems of sexual differentiation. Interest in them was due to not so much in the fact that the category of sex is a complicated psychological, historical and cultural, social and clinical problem, as the very that the modern requirements of education and an individual approach to the formation of the individual can not be performed without taking into account the psychological specificity of the floor.

The relevance of gender studies at the present stage is due to a number of social phenomena and factors: a change in the soil-based relationships in the society, more active participation of women in the life of society, the emergence of new, including non-traditional, marriage form, an increase in the number of divorce in Russia, the aggravation of the solitude problem, the growth of the number of mental, psychosomatic, sexual disorders, including on the soil of inadequate gender identity.

The gender in psychology is considered as a factor that causes psychological, social and cultural differences in sexes.

Unlike the Russian language, in which the "floor" is a conventional word, displaying a person's belonging, English has a two concept for this: sex - gender and gender - social sex. The delineation of the floor and gender is fundamental, because Differences between a man and a woman are predominantly caused by reasons that are not biological, i.e. If the individual's seven is biologically determined, then the gender is cultural and socially specified.

The gender in domestic psychology is a social floor, i.e. The combination of social and interpersonal characteristics of a person is stable connected in the data of social and historical conditions with accessories to men or women.

The subject of gender research in domestic and foreign psychology is the problems of a man and a woman, their interaction in a changing world. Scientific research help to comprehend the phenomenon of male - female in intrapsishe and smoothsic sense, identify new trends in the state and development of this problem in a modern society, reflecting it in various social spheres - the right, politics, economics, education, art, the institute of the family, etc.

Gender differences As a socio-cultural phenomenon, they are primarily managed in the implementation of men and women of specific inherent behavioralities in the reality of the specific manner and manners of the specific inexclable gender roles. The generation of gender role influences certain gender ideals and stereotypes inherent in any culture. The basis for the implementation of a man or a woman of the appropriate gender role is the gender identity of the person, to which the social factors also have the influence of culture, the culture, family, peers.

Speaking of social determinants, which cause the process of generating gender identity, the problems of gender stereotypes should be touched, under which in psychology understand a simplified, schematic, often distorted or even false, characteristic of the sphere of ordinary consciousness of the presentation of the soil differences.

Gender stereotypes can be conditionally divided into three groups.

The first group of stereotypes is associated with regulatory ideas about the somatic, mental, behavioral properties characteristic of men and women. Men are perceived as powerful, independent, aggressive, dominant, non-emulovative and progressive. About women, on the contrary, say as a

dependent, crumb, weak, emotional, sensitive and superstitious. At the same time, cross-cultural studies reveal the specificity of gender stereotypes inherent in different cultures: in some countries, the diff-entertainment of the floors is sharply expressed, in others - is expressed weakly, in Nigeria such qualities such as germability, rudeness, laziness, noise are related to women, which is not improper, for example, for European states.

The second group is stereotypes that relate to the content of male and female labor. So, the female sphere of activity is considered to be serving, performer. The men's sphere of activity is a tool, creative, organizer.

The third group of gender stereotypes is associated with the distribution of family and professional roles. Men's roles are professional, and women's family.

Researchers note that there is a number of problems associated with the content of soil-stereic stereotypes as regulators of lauresis development and behavior. И.с. Kon writes that traditional stereotypes of masculinity and feminization express the male view. The images of the "real woman" and "real men" are meaningless, each of them highlights some one-way.

The contradiction of images of a thetivity of mortalness and masculinity in modern culture creates some normative uncertainty, sometimes distinguishes a sense of irritation and alarm, discomfort, disputes about the feminization of men and the massacling of women. All this complicates the process of sexual socialization of the damaging generation, since all environmental impacts refract through massive laurel and other stereotypes through themselves.

Until the middle of the XX century. The views of massacre-insteaded / feminization were determined by a continuum alternative model: the more the awarding, the less masculinity and vice versa. Today, it is customary to consider masculinity and feminity not as the poles of one continuum, but as independent parameters. The basis for this is the concept of androgyevis, developed in 1974 by the American Psychologist Sandra BEM.

In order to study the features of the gender identity of modern young men and girls, we conducted a survey of 174 students of average special educational institutions. In our study, to determine the psychological floor of the individual, we used the adapted variant of the "Bern Sex Role Inventory" method, whose author is S. Bam.

Results and Discussion: The results of the study showed the numerical predominance of androginian young men and girls - 85 people. According to the quantitative composition, the group of psychologically undifferentiated young men and girls with low indicators on scale masculinity / feminine, is 74 people approaches the group of androgin. The severity of masculinity and feminization in the subject group is very low: this group was 7 young men and 5 girls. Two young men and two girls were marked an inversion type of gender identity: massive for girls and feminized for young men.

The identified indicators are due to the specifics of this age stage and the influence of the socio-economic situation characterized by the change in the pregnancy relations in society, more active participation of women in the life of society and a number of other trends.

The socio-economic conditions of modern society are characterized by dynamic changes in social roles and stereotypes that do not match the traditional ideas and psychological attitudes of men and women. In this case, the following constructions of conduct is not a guarantee of psychological well-being for men or for women.

As one of the tasks of the study conducted, the study of images of men and women in the minds of modern youth. To this end, the modified version of "Bern Sex Role Inventory" was used, which allows you to explore the representations of young men and girls on the persons of their own and the opposite sex.

The obtained data identified the presence in the representations of the students of all types of sexual identity: aroginal, gender-related, undifferentiated, inversion, but the images of men and women in the ideas of modern young men and girls differ from data obtained as a result of the study of their own properties and qualities of the personality of students.

Respondents believe that modern men and women are inherent in more "sculpted" and "femiton" qualities and property properties than show the results of the study. In representations 94 of the quality of students of the personality of modern men and women, they correlate with their sexual accessories, while according to the technique of S.Mam "Masculinity" and "The thermality" was identified in 12 students.

Real indicators of psychological androgynia and undifferentiation are much higher than in the views of young men and girls.

The inversion type of the sexual identity is noted by students in single cases in women, while the results of the study on the technique of S. Bam shows that the inversion type of the sexual identity takes place in 2 young men and 2 girls.

In recent years, traditional ideas about men's and female gender roles are exposed to increasingly tight critics from a number of authors that emphasize that traditional sexual roles limit and restrain the development of not only women, but also men serve as a source of mental and emotional tension.

Traditional stereotypes of masculine and feminic conduct does not correspond to the real behavior of modern men and women. So, a man and a woman can feel comfortable as a biological individual of a male / female, but they may not suit the behavior samples corresponding to cultural stereotypes. Men, not taking the traditional forms of behavior, are subjected to public condemnation, which entails the probability of development of femifobia, i.e. Fear to the manifestation of femininity.

E.П. Ilyin notes that existing stereotypes of images of men and women act as a magnifying glass, and the differences between men and women emphasize much more than in reality.

As a result of the study, we received data reflecting the prevalence of the advantage of the young men and gender charms characterizing the traditional, patriarchart worldview. In the group of respondents, the study of the type of gender consciousness showed a significant predominance of the unstable and contradictory gender diagram in 85 young men and 78 girls.

A gender diagram, reflecting traditional gender presentations, was noted in 5 girls, young men did not present this type.

The gender diagram reflecting the egalitan gender presentations was noted in 2 young men and 4 girls.

The obtained data speak of the incompleteness of the process of lauren identification in the group of subjects, as well as the unconditional effect of socio-cultural factors on the identity of the individual.

Conclusion: The change in the stereotypes of the soil-ignition leads to rethinking of the social modeling of the floor; The rapid pace of changes occurring in the country can not be not affected by public processes and phenomena, and thereby needs the definition of new directions in the study of

the effect of socio-cultural trends in the development of society on the process of forming a gender identity of the individual.

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