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PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE FORMATION OF GENDER ROLES IN THE FAMILY

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ABSTRACT

within the framework of the study, an analysis of factors was carried out to determine the main models of gender ideas about marriage and family behavior of modern young people, the attitude of young people to marriage, the distribution of family obligations, the distribution of roles in families, reproductive relations of modern young people, the attitude of young people to divorce and Gender disparity in the distribution of family obligations was studied. The article analyzes the gender characteristics of marriage and family behavior of young people.

KEYWORDS

Partnership, gender representatives, gender indicator, distribution of roles in families.

INTRODUCTION

One of the pressing problems of our society today is the fact that trends in marital relations are changing. It was accepted that in the family a man is the toparmon and breadwinner of the family, and a woman is the keeper of the hearth, a mother, a housewife. Time is making its own adjustments to this common

phenomenon. At the beginning of the twentieth century, representatives of the weaker sex proved that they could do the same thing as men. In many families, women are no longer inferior to their husbands, they even earn a lot. Similarities can also be seen, despite the differences between the two sexes, which are

similar to males. But the more clearly defined the roles of each sex, the more tense the conflicts in our minds [12].

Studies are limited to determining the ideal age for men and women, but do not take into account the reasons that affect its change. This work not only identified the factors that influence the formation of attitudes towards the best age for marriage, but also compared the actual age of marriage of respondents to their ideas about ideal marriage. The analysis uses data from the 2015 survey "man, family, society", in which respondents were asked what was the best age for men and women to marry first. According to the results of the study, the norms for the ideal age of first marriage in Russian society, which do not depend on demographic factors, the relationship largely determines reproductive views, for example, the best age for the birth of a child, the obligation to form a formal marriage before birth, as well as the problem-solving factor. The total number of children born can also be seen primarily as dependent on demographic factors in society. The use of these social relationships is considered an effective tool of demographic policy, including the main relevant facts in the formation and promotion of the family [7].

In the science of psychology, the problem of gender and their roles has always occupied a special place. Modern society is undergoing changes. Gender roles of men and women, this marriage leads to the evolution

of relationships. The traditional roles of men and women in the family begin to change slowly. This, of course, affects the psychological well-being of the individual. Little study of the phenomenon of gender in marriage depends on the following. Gender roles problem I.S.Kletsina, Sh.Bern, D.Myers, I.S.Conn, T.V.Bendas, O.A.Voronin, S.Boehm and several other scientists conducted and studied their own research [3].

At the same time, the study of the psychological well-being of the individual is one of their most basic problems. M. From Our scientists who studied psychological well-being. Argyle, N. Bradburn, E. Diner, K. The work of scientists such as Riff, M. Seligman, R. Emmons, N. K. Bakhareva, M. V. Buchatskaya, A. V. Voronin, A. E. Sozontov, P. P. Fesenko, T. D. Shevelenkova et al [8].

Our scientists who studied the work of marital satisfaction Z. I. Feinburg, Y. G. Yurkevich, A. A. Bodalev, N. N. Obozov, V. V. Stolin, A. F. Others like Severina

Most often, in the works of famous researchers, we notice differences and hear opinions on the criteria for the success or failure of marriage. This allows us to conclude that these are the processes that take place in marriage, which also affects the psychological well-being of the spouses. A woman does two-thirds of the average household work, even if she works. Over the past decades, the distribution of responsibilities and

roles between partners and spouses has changed in European couples and families: the “male breadwinner” model still dominates, but in a slightly modified form. Even more mothers are engaged in professional activities along with their spouses. For example, in the East, most children grow up in conditions where the father works full – time, the mother or does not work at all, or we can see part-time employment as well as training with unpaid work-housework [2]. Sociologists call it an “improved model of a housewife”, since such part-time work is characterized by an income that is not able to support the family.

When comparing the female and male type, it is generally argued that emotion dominates in females and intelligence dominates in males. But this description is not saying full-fledged correct. Educator and psychologist P.F.Kapterev disagreed with the opinions of many researchers, advancing a low assessment of women's intellectual activities and their social importance not limited to the roles of mother, wife and housewife. He argued that a woman's consciousness is of a different kind, with the mental interests of women different from that of men, and that she does not need to be equated with the type of thinking of a man. According to scientists, the peculiarities of the mental structure of women are influenced by two main reasons: the specificity of the physical type and the historical position of women,

which is manifested in the satisfaction of women's physical self-awareness, not personal pleasure, but love needs in the sense of general intuition and dependence [5].

Most often, the determination of the role of the head of the house is associated with the gender indicator. In accordance with this stereotype, the main socio-sexual roles for women are those aimed at the family (mother, teacher, Housewife), which, in its place, requires from it the obligation to perform a number of tasks. From the indicators of success, the success of men is assessed by his professional achievements, and that of women – by the fact that he gives birth to a child, by the peculiarities of maintaining a household. The present reflects the fact that these stereotypes are losing their relevance [4].

The distribution of roles in families can be analyzed on the example of Western and Eastern countries. In Sweden, for example, spouses share all costs and obligations equally, in Germany, half a day of a woman's professional activity, and the rest is focused on household chores, raising a child. In China, however, there is a “divided marriage” trend according to which spouses see each other several times a week in an agreed manner, with one of the children living with the father and the other with the mother. This family model is, first of all, national in nature, associated with rapidly changing conditions in the economic and social life of the country, as well as with the exacerbation of

conflicts between family Customs and the consequences of the “one-child policy” [1].

R. Inglehart's methodology for studying the structure of values is used in the work to emphasize the values of the materialistic order, which are conditionally determined by us as the values of the well-being (survival) of the mother, as well as postmaterialistic values (I-orientation, self-expression, self-awareness). The conceptual apparatus of this concept we use in the analysis of the opposite value relationships of young people in general and, in particular, when choosing a dual model of the family [6].

It is worth noting that abroad, interference in the relationship of spouses – minimized. That is, family relationships are not mixed by parents, relatives, neighborhood and acquaintances. A young family has Independence, such as making independent decisions, solving its own problems on its own [1].

This article also presents the main biopsychophysiological differences between women and men, as well as their strengths, and may contribute to the proper distribution of roles between spouses based on gender characteristics in a Modern Family. The most traditional family models are the types of matriarchy and patriarchy. The first option for establishing a relationship in marriage is dominated by a woman. It dominates both open and closed form. In the era of patriarchy, roles change, because everything

in the family is decided by a man [3]. When a couple plans their life together, partnership implies complete equality. Some skeptics believe that there are no warm feelings in such a family, and everything is based on a simple calculation. However, this opinion is quite superficial, since this type of marriage is often strong and happy. First, we are talking about the union between individuals that occurs with emotion. One of the most worthy examples of such a relationship is the marriage of Fyodor Dostoevsky and his wife Anna. Their romance, which lasted 14 years until the death of the great writer, began with mutual respect. If the family remains a constant terminal value, and thus you step towards the goal (value-goal) in the structure of value preferences of young people, then the model of family relationships they prefer will become a means of achieving the goal. In our study, we drew our attention to the fact that the dual model of family and marital relations can be considered as instrumental value [5].

It undergoes significant changes in the conditions of modern Russian transformational processes. While remaining a constant value, it remains multivariate, which is reflected in family-but-marriage relationships that stand out according to different criteria. Thus, according to the type of restriction of family obligations, patriarchal and family models of the Modern Family stand out. The latter is carried out in an equal family and is determined by the type of

Democratic or partnership of family and marital relations (Karabanova, 2005).

Whether a double Marriage suits us-each family decides independently. And this is an absolutely healthy model of relationships, if it suits both and there are clear agreements - who is responsible for what, who helps whom and what. The failures of one of the partners are not considered personal success by the other. On the contrary, each spouse can count on each other's help. What happens in one is the success of the family, what fails is not a personal insult, but a task that requires resolution. If each of the spouses asks "how to help you - at home or at work (listen, cheer up, support)", is happy with the positive growth of the other, then double marriage can be a unifying factor, which is considered the general dignity of a dual-purpose person [9].

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