

PSYCHOLOGY OF GENDER RELATIONS - AS A PART OF PSYCHOLOGY

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Abstract. This article discusses the formation of the psychology of gender relations and its role in social life, as well as the types of attitudes of men and women in the psychology of gender relations and their psychological aspects.

Key words: gender attitude, position, role, scientific direction, society.

Introduction The psychology of gender relations is a new scientific direction related to the study of the laws of differentiation and hierarchization of personal and group relations in the field of inter-gender interaction. Gender relations are different forms of relations that arise in the course of joint life activities of people as representatives of a certain gender.

Gender relations are embedded in a broad social context and manifest themselves at different levels of society, i.e. these are multilevel relationships that exist at the macro, meso, and micro levels of social reality, as well as at the level of the inner person. In other words, gender relations:

- > At the level of society, social organizational relations between the state and gender groups;
- > Relations between different gender groups;
- > Relations between subjects of different sexes;
- > A person's attitude towards himself as a representative of a certain gender group[1].

Gender relations are analyzed as a type of socio-psychological relations, therefore they have determinants similar to these relations. These include: social ideas, stereotypes, attitudes and gender ideas that represent a type of social identity, stereotypes, attitudes and gender identity of individuals or groups.

Gender ideas, stereotypes, relations and the components of the social identity of the subjects of relations reflect the normative views formed in society regarding the status of men and women, their psychological characteristics and behavioral characteristics.

The foundations for the construction of gender relations characteristic of all levels are: polarization, differentiation of the positions of men and women as two gender groups, inequality, dominance, power, and subordination phenomena.

Since these phenomena are emphasized in the social constructivist paradigm, the differentiation of the roles and statuses of men and women and the hierarchy and subordination of their positions can be considered as the main parameters of the analysis of gender relations. Thus, two vectors are distinguished for measuring gender relations: horizontal, where the main parameter is the differentiation of the roles and statuses of men and women, and vertical, which is determined by the parameter of the hierarchy of positions of men and women, or by gender groups.

Literature review. All meaningful features of intersexual relations can be reduced to two alternative models: depending on the partner and dominant.

The first model - partnership - is a relationship between two equal entities, each of which has its own value. Although there are individual goals, each of them takes into account the goals and interests of the other. The main thing in such relations is coordination of positions and aspirations between partners. Communication and mutual relations are characterized by respect and correctness, the ability to put yourself in the place of your partner, understand his problems and situation. Moreover, such readiness comes not only from one partner, but from each of them.

The opposite model - the model of relations dependent on the dominant - does not imply equality of positions: one side occupies a dominant position, the other is dependent. In this case, one subject of the relationship encourages the other to submit to him and to accept goals that do not correspond to his aspirations and goals. Dominance includes behaviors such as self-confidence, independence, prestige, self-importance, and assertiveness. A representative of a dominant position strives for competition, despises weakness and expresses the need for strength for himself. Generally, the following criteria are used to measure gender-segregated space:

>Place in the hierarchy of incomes and, as a result, methods and forms of consumption of available material and social benefits (lifestyle);

>Power (hierarchy of relationships of political and economic influence of individuals and groups of individuals on each other).

At the macro-social level, gender relations are analyzed in the system:

- "Society (state) - a group of men or women";
- "Society (state) - an individual of men or women"[2].

Here, the socio-psychological determinants of gender relations are considered to be gender ideas as a type of social ideas. The specificity of the manifestation of gender relations from the position of the state is related to social policy in relation to a certain gender group, and the policy is dominant in society. is defined by gender ideology.

The specificity of the manifestation of gender relations from the point of view of gender groups is expressed in the social roles of men and women as members of society, these roles are defined as gender.

Research methodology. The level of intergroup relations includes an analysis of the relationship between men and women as representatives of gender groups in various professional organizations, educational structures, political associations, and the media. The functional-role nature of these relations is shown in the study of such phenomena as "Professional gender segregation", "Glass ceiling", "Gender barriers to professional self-realization", "Gender stereotypes in the mass media". 4].

Gender phenomena in the field of professional relations arise from certain socio-psychological characteristics of the subjects of these relations: traditional gender norms, ideas, stereotypes, views and prejudices, for example: "A woman is a good leader "She can't", "A woman who aspires to a high position is a novice, her behavior is a claim to a male role", "A woman should not openly show her strength and power", etc. At the level of interpersonal relationships, relationships between close people of different sexes are analyzed, such as friendship, love, family and marital relationships. The gender component of interpersonal relations is manifested in the following phenomena: "Gender-role stratification in the family", "Gender-based domestic violence", "Role conflict of a working woman", "Maternal sacrifice" and others.

Analysis and results. The intrapersonal level of analysis of gender relations differs from other levels of gender relations, because the "participants" of relations in the subjective personal space limited by the self-awareness of a person are its two components: individual and social. The true gender context of self-relation is formed by the interrelationship of the substructures "I as a person" and "I as a representative of a gender group", that is, by the interrelationship of the external, social evaluation received by a person. is determined. Interacting with other people and evaluating oneself as a carrier of gender characteristics and a subject of gender-specific roles. The norms of "Real man" and "Real woman", "A man should be..." and "A woman should be...", widely expressed in the social consciousness, influence the self-evaluation of men and women. encourages. Conditions for compliance with these standards. The result of comparing oneself as a person and oneself as a possessor of typical qualities characteristic of representatives of the

gender group may or may not satisfy the subject, which is reflected in the individual's attitude towards himself.

Conclusions and recommendations. Gender relations are a complex socio-psychological phenomenon, influenced by changing social, cultural conditions and psychological factors. Therefore, gender relations should be studied as a changing phenomenon of changing social reality. The following trends in the study of gender relations are promising, that is, in the study of gender phenomena, we focused not on the description of the phenomenon, but on the analysis of the reasons for its occurrence and the consequences of its impact on the characteristics of subjects and quality parameters. In the study of gender relations, we paid more attention to the phenomena of gender content, positive in terms of styles, relational models based on the gender competence of the subjects of relations. In general, we have come to the conclusion that the actual practice of gender relations should be studied together with the gender characteristics of the subjects of relations, taking into account ethnic, age and regional aspects.

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