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**GENDER SOCIALIZATION
ADOLESCENTS AND DETERMINANTS
PROFESSIONAL SELF-IDENTIFICATION**

The author shows the importance of the professional activity of parents for the formation of gender identification of adolescents, considers the multifactorial nature of the determination of the processes of gender socialization. The article reveals the problems associated with professional segregation according to the principle of gender stereotypes, examines the mechanism of the influence of a person's social gender on the process of his professional self-determination.

In the article the importance of parents' professional activity for the formation of teenagers' gender identification as well as factors of determination of gender socialization processes are highlighted. The author touches upon the problems connected with professional segregation based on principles of gender stereotypes and considers the mechanism of influence of a person's social gender on his professional self-determination.

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Among the identification factors influencing the processes of socialization (social belonging, marital status, educational level, ethnicity, etc.), gender is one of the most important. However, one should not give it a dominant, decisive value, because in certain socio-cultural situations, various factors may come to the fore. True, these processes have another side: the construction of an individual's gender identity is a continuous process, which, however, is also associated with the deconstruction of gender in those conditions when this factor is not particularly significant. It is not for nothing that in modern concepts of identification, gender is defined as "played out" in the course of communicative influence. This raises the problem of determining the nature of the interaction of sociocultural causes,

In determining the gender identification of adolescents, the action of two processes [2] acquires a very high significance, which should be considered as complementary or, using the language of modern humanities, complementary. In other words, we are talking here about social typification and individual behavior, conditioned by inclinations and preferences. In the course of gender socialization of adolescents, behavioral processes are produced and transmitted through a certain unification, social typification. Gender is a sociological category, although psychologists, philosophers, historians, etc. take an active part in its study. Adaptation to the social environment is associated with that the people around the individual unconsciously evaluate him and his actions from the point of view of the gender-role relations that have developed within the framework of this socio-cultural system. Of course, in culture there is a certain social "backlash" in the space of which it is possible to realize some creative possibilities for the innovative change of gender relations.

The very gender nature of man and the keen interest in it at the end of the twentieth century clearly testifies to the changes that have taken place in the very thick of sociological knowledge about the world [3]. Thanks to gender sociology, it became clear that society, social groups, social structures, public institutions are gender-specific. Gender is an important component of power structures, and changes in this area have a serious impact on the social life practices and actions of individuals. Gender norms, stereotypes, identification in a crisis-ridden transitional society are undergoing significant changes, exerting their direct impact on the gender status of the family and family ties, which determines the behavior of adolescents. These phenomena at the level of mass consciousness are produced by modern advertising,

disseminated by the mass media, and a teenager, being drawn into this system, can lose himself, his gender identity, which is a very dangerous sign, a kind of social ailment. The institution of the family should be noted among the most significant agents of gender socialization in adolescence. The socializing influence of the family is manifested in a very complex and multifaceted way, including in the direction of the future professional self-determination of the individual.

Considering the determinants of socialization and professional self-determination (in general), it is important to note that this phenomenon is studied in vocational guidance and sociology of labor as a long developing process that, according to a number of researchers, takes place throughout life. As for the factors that ensure the direction of this process, in the scientific environment there is no single classification, opinions differ, however, common to most scientists is the isolation of intrapersonal determinants that consolidate intrapersonal motivations, and external determinants that are manifested in the influence on a person of various social institutions that make up social environment of a person. In many works, in this regard, the leading role is assigned to the family as the most influential institution of socialization.

Starting from secondary school, in addition to a direct interest in a particular area of human knowledge and abilities to it, due to a combination of psychophysiological characteristics, the preferences of adolescents begin to be influenced by the fact that a particular professional sphere or academic subject corresponds to their gender role. As a result, as S. Singer and B. Stefler concluded back in the middle of the last century, young men strive for work that allows them to gain power, profit and independence, while girls most of all value work in the service sector or providing an interesting experience. At present, the attitude towards the connection between gender identification and professional self-determination has been preserved, although serious changes have taken place in terms of content.

Таким образом, идентификация человека с тем или иным типом гендера, без сомнения, накладывает отпечаток на характер его профессионального самоопределения. Это происходит вследствие сложившихся в обществе профессионального разделения труда и сегрегации по признаку пола. Под гендерной сегрегацией в настоящий момент понимается устойчивая тенденция трудоустройства мужчин и женщин по строго определённым профессиям и отраслям, обозначаемая как горизонтальная сегрегация, а также должностным позициям, понимаемым как вертикальная сегрегация. Типично мужской образ, окончательно сформировавшийся в середине двадцатого века, в значительной степени сохранился до сих пор. Он включает набор черт, связанных с профессиональной компетенцией, рациональным мышлением и активной жизненной позицией. Тогда как типично женский – с социальными и коммуникативными навыками, душевной теплотой и эмоциональной поддержкой. На данном этапе развития общества во всех странах можно встретить ту или иную модель гендерной сегрегации в сфере занятости. Изучение этнографических данных предоставляет свидетельства того, что в различных эпохах и различных странах различия в структуре, содержании видов деятельности, в формировании конкретных моделей гендерного разделения и профессиональной сегрегации достаточно велики.

Investigating the problem of the influence of gender on the choice of a professional sphere, it can be concluded that a young person, thinking about the issue of professional self-determination, on the one hand, relies on his interests and inclinations, largely due to gender, on the other hand, he takes into account the widespread in society ideas about occupational segregation on the basis of gender stereotypes, choosing the sphere of professional activity that is traditionally considered characteristic of the type of gender with which he identifies himself. At the same time, young men, as a rule, find themselves in a more advantageous situation, since gender stereotypes in the sphere of professional activity attribute to the masculine type of gender higher-status and highly paid professions. In the same case, if a young man, due to the predominance of the feminine type of gender, he decided to self-actualize in a typically female profession, then he is in a more advantageous position and is

perceived as a “valuable worker”, in contrast to women who decided (due to their pronounced masculinity) to build their careers in a typically male sphere of activity. However, a comparison of the results of studies of the recent past shows that the sex differences in the sphere of professional activity have decreased, most likely as a result of the intensification of the processes of female self-actualization [4].

Interdisciplinary scientific directions appear at the junction of economic and feminist discourses - gender economics and feminist economics.

Recently, according to G. Powell's research, there has been a significant increase in the number of women in management personnel. Many researchers note the emergence at the present stage among representatives of different professions of a universal life value - the desire for achievement: this combines both traditionally feminine and masculine preferences. The results of a survey conducted by O.M. Razumnikova, regarding which professions should be considered male and which female, showed that stereotypical ideas about male dominance persist to this day in such areas as military affairs, construction, agriculture, politics, economics, engineering, programming. ... The dominance of women was noted in such spheres as home economics, cooking, pedagogy, and medicine. The minimum sex differences were found in such spheres of activity as sports, science, and art. This study showed that a comparison between the profile of feminine and masculine qualities for people who chose stereotypically “female” or stereotypically “male” specialties indicates a connection between gender identity and professional orientation as an expression of their preferred lifestyle [5].

The mechanism of the influence of a person's social gender on the process of his professional self-determination can be represented as follows: the initial interests and inclinations of male and female representatives differ (in this regard, it should be noted that most researchers at the moment adhere to the comparison of groups of different physiological sex without taking into account their gender identification) ... Then social stereotypes reinforce in their minds a certain structure of occupational gender segregation. Because of this, adolescents and young men opt for the profession that best suits, on the one hand, their personal interests and inclinations, which are often typical for different types of gender, on the other hand, it is typical for the sex that corresponds to his gender identity ...

Parents have a wide range of mechanisms that can determine the choice of a professional path by their children, and are actively involved in this choice. As a result of such influence on the part of parents, together with the available abilities, so-called professional dynasties are sometimes formed, representing several family generations of doctors, teachers, scientists, military men and other, usually high-status professions. However, it is not uncommon for adolescents to make professional self-determination contrary to their parent's ideas about their future, even despite strong family traditions, foundations, expressed values and family lifestyle.

1. the gender identity of adolescents depends on the type of professional activity of the parents;
2. the gender identity of adolescents is interconnected with the gender attributed to parents;
3. The professions of significant and insignificant parents have differences in relation to the gender of adolescents.

The research was carried out by us in 2006-2009. on the basis of MOU secondary school №20, №113, №39, №23 of the city of Rostov-on-Don among students of grades 7, 8, 9 and their parents. The total number of respondents was 280 families. Consideration of the theoretical and empirical results of sociological studies of the problem of the formation of gender identity in adolescents, highlighting the aspect of the characteristics of the family and parent-child relations, which are formed partly under the influence of the professional activities of parents, made it possible to formulate the following conclusions:

1. Cause and effect relationships have been established between the professional activities of parents and the type of gender identity of adolescents, expressed in the fact that the type of professional activity of both fathers and mothers is the cause, and the gender identity of adolescents is the effect;

2. there is a direct and inverse correlation between certain types of professional activity of parents and the gender identity of adolescents;

3. there are significant differences in the types of gender identity of adolescents for various types of professional activities of parents. All adolescents, if considered regardless of gender, display masculinity if both their fathers and mothers are employed in professions of a social type, as well as if mothers are included in professions of an entrepreneurial type. The pronounced femininity of adolescents was recorded in the case of the employment of both parents in professions of a realistic type, or the absence of professional activity of fathers and mothers. Significant differences obtained when considering the gender identity of adolescents of different biological sex (depending on the type of professional activity of the parents) allow us to draw the following conclusions: masculine traits in boys are formed when if both parents are representatives of professions of a social type, masculinity is also characteristic of those boys whose fathers are employed in the field of conventional professions, and whose mothers are employed in professions of an artistic or entrepreneurial type; the femininity of boys is high in a situation where both mothers and fathers do not have professional activities, as well as in a situation where their mothers are involved in a conventional profession, and their fathers are involved in realistic or entrepreneurial professions; the masculinity of girls is higher among the parents of the social group of professions, among the fathers - the intellectual and conventional types of professions and mothers representing the professions of an artistic and entrepreneurial nature; femininity of girls is high if their mothers and fathers are representatives of realistic professions, if fathers have no professional activity or mothers are included in professions of intellectual and conventional types; 4. there are links between the gender identity of adolescents and the types of gender attributed to parents, the prevailing type of gender attributed to parents corresponds to the type of gender identity of their children; 5. the gender of a significant parent is interrelated with the type of gender identity of adolescents: adolescents who choose their mothers as significant parents have more feminine characteristics, adolescents who choose their fathers as significant parents are more masculine; the prevailing type of gender attributed to parents corresponds to the type of gender identity of their children; 5. the gender of a significant parent is interrelated with the type of gender identity of adolescents: adolescents who choose their mothers as significant parents have more feminine characteristics, adolescents who choose their fathers as significant parents are more masculine; the prevailing type of gender attributed to parents corresponds to the type of gender identity of their children; 5. the gender of a significant parent is interrelated with the type of gender identity of adolescents: adolescents who choose their mothers as significant parents have more feminine characteristics, adolescents who choose their fathers as significant parents are more masculine;

6. the gender identity of adolescents is more differentiated according to the types of professional activity of significant rather than insignificant parents;

7. there are statistically significant differences in the gender identity of adolescents depending on the type of professional activity of significant adults: adolescent masculinity is most pronounced in the social and entrepreneurial types of professional activity of significant adults, and femininity of adolescents is most represented in groups of significant adults included in professions of a realistic type, or of non-working significant adults, i.e. the nature of differences in the gender identity of adolescents depending on the type of professional activity of significant adults does not change significantly in comparison with the dependence of the gender identity of adolescents on the type of professional activity of the aggregate of both significant and insignificant parents.

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