

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS AND CHILDREN ON GENDER SOCIALIZATION

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Abstract:

This article deals with the child's parental attitude to the formation of gender socialization.

Keywords: *Child-parent relations, age-psychological characteristics of children, the role of parents, family environment.*

Child-parent relationships play a key role in shaping children's gender identity. Interaction with parents in early childhood has a significant impact on the formation of ideas about the roles of men and women in society.

According to our domestic researchers B.G. Ananyev and V.N. Myasishchev, child-parent relationships are relationships that have a selective emotional and evaluative psychological connection between a child and his parents, such relationships manifest themselves in experiences, actions, reactions related to the age-psychological characteristics of children, cultural behaviors and their own life position defining the peculiarities of a child's perception of his parents and the way he communicates with them.

In turn, A.S. Spivakovskaya understands by "child-parent relationship" a real orientation that allows describing a wide background of relationships based on a conscious or unconscious assessment of the child, expressed in ways and forms of interaction with children, as well as allowing to present the structure as a whole and to study how certain conscious and the unconscious motives of the structure of the personality of parents are expressed, actualized in specific forms of behavior and mutual understanding with children.

The role of parents in gender socialization begins from the very birth of a child. Color preferences, the choice of toys and the form of communication between parents can play an important role in the formation of behavioral stereotypes.

The key point in the parent-child relationship is the establishment of patterns of behavior. Parents, acting as role models, can inspire children with respect for equality, independence and diversity. It is also important to provide the child with the opportunity and freedom to choose their own interests, regardless of the stereotypes accepted in society.

It should be noted that the family environment can also have a negative impact if parents transmit traditional gender stereotypes.

Negative beliefs expressed in the manner of communication and upbringing can lead to the formation of limited ideas about what a man and a woman should be like.

In general, child-parent relations serve as an important factor of gender socialization, by which we mean the process of mastering or internalizing gender roles, norms and gender stereotypes inherent in the society in which the child grows up.

Gender socialization begins literally from birth and continues throughout all stages of a child's development: from infancy to adulthood. At each stage, there are special features of socialization associated with the different influence of certain socialization agents on their structures and rules of relationships. The support of individuality and free choice at an early age contributes to the formation of a more flexible and tolerant attitude towards gender roles in the future.

Child-parent relations play an important role in the formation of gender socialization in children. From the very beginning of a child's life, parents influence his ideas about role stereotypes and socio-cultural norms regarding gender.

Interaction with parents, their behavior and expectations can significantly influence the formation of a child's gender identity and role behavior. The role of mother and father in the process of gender socialization is unique. During early childhood, the mother is often the first model for the child, demonstrating traits and characteristics traditionally considered feminine. The father, in turn, provides the child with a model of male behavior. These patterns influence the formation of gender expectations and stereotypes.

Communication with the child and participation in his life are of key importance. Relationships based on equality and respect promote a more flexible perception of gender roles.

A family environment where parents jointly take care of children and demonstrate a variety of social roles promotes more positive gender socialization. However, if stereotypes and limited ideas about the roles of men and women prevail in a relationship, this can have a negative impact. Children who grow up in such an environment can absorb limited gender roles, which in the long run can affect their self-identification and relationships.

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