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FEATURES OF FORMATION OF GENDER IDENTITY OF PERSONALITY IN INVESTIGATION

The article represents the concept of personality's gender identity and theoretical approaches of the gender identity determination. Influence of social factors is certain on the process of authentication of personality, and also the features of forming of gender identity are described. The results of empiric research of gender identity of investigators are presented.

Keywords: gender; gender identity; gender identification; masculinity; femininity; androgyny; gender socialization; gender differentiation; gender constancy.

Actuality of researches of features of gender identity formation of National Police units' workers is determined by increasing of the number of female police personnel, especially in the investigative units. The middle of XX century sexual identity of the individual was considered as a biological fact from which all biological, social and physical differences between men and women were derived automatically. R. Stoller's proposal about the division of biological and cultural components in the study of issues related to gender, gave impetus to the formation of a special direction in the Modern Humanities – Gender Studies. Gender studies are becoming more widespread and are very important in the modern transformation of views on the nature of man and woman, in the fight with widespread social stereotypes of consciousness. Understanding life of human society cannot exist without accepting stereotypes of masculinity and femininity, reflecting differences in social purpose and psyche of men and women. Professions in which a worker is included in a category of paramilitary professions in gender psychology is poorly

understood. Most modern researchers focus on the social nature of gender, psychological (not biological) differences between the sexes and cultural factors in the formation of gender identity. Obsolete gender representation can not only create significant barriers to professional self-determination of women and men in the police, but also lead to inefficiency. Recently, the number of women – police officers is increasing, therefore the study of gender issues – is compulsory direction of personnel work.

The term «identity» was presented for the first time in detail by E. Erikson. By definition of scientist, identity is based on the feeling of identity and continuity itself of its own existence in time and space, as well as awareness of the fact that this identity and continuity will be recognized by the environment. E. Erikson understands the development of identity as interaction of three processes: biological, social and ego processes. Note that the ego is responsible for integrating both biological and social processes. The result of ego's integrative work is the formation of identity configuration elements [1, p. 59]. It should be noted that the interpretation of the term «gender identity» in the contemporary socio-psychological research is controversial. Thus, T. Bendas [2, p. 200] considers gender identity as identification with a certain sex, attitude to himself as to a representative of a particular sex, development of appropriate behavior and the formation of personal characteristics. V. Kagan defines gender identity as «identity correlation with physical, physiological, psychological and socio-cultural values of masculinity and femininity», and I. Klotsyna [3, p. 359] understands gender identity as an aspect of identity that describes the experience of the man himself as a representative of a particular sex. Various aspects of gender identity became the object of analysis in the works related to gender studies, psychology, and later – gender psychology of such foreign researchers as S. Bem, S. Freud, C. Jung, E. Erikson, M. Mead, B. Fridan, K. Horney, T. Bendas, N. Hodorou and local and Russian scientists – I. Cohn, E. Ilyin, I. Klotsyna, T. Govorun, V. Kagan, A. Kikinedzhy, L. Shevchenko, A. Kocharyan, G. Andreev and others.

The purpose of the article is to explore the features of the investigation workers' formation of gender identity cards.

By definition of T. Hovorun, gender identification is a process of formation of gender identity as a human matching to a particular gender, identification with a particular gender, self-awareness of men or women, awareness and acceptance of their male or female role. The process of development of gender as a combination of socially constructed gender roles and choices of sex-role behavior actually occurs in the context of the socialization process [4]. Gender socialization is mastering and playback environment specific to certain social norms of gender correlated behavior [5, p. 12]. The set of standards containing a summary of the qualities of each sex are called sexual or gender roles [6, p. 13]. The concept of gender role J. Money introduced in 1995 with regard to people with gender identity disorders. There are different areas of study sex-role socialization and gender identity. Identification Theory (Freud and his followers) emphasizes the role of identification mechanisms in the formation of sexual identity. A very important figure in the image of their own sexual, «I» is the figure of a parent identical sex. The formation of gender identity and gender role behavior begins with the discovery of child genital differences between the sexes, and ends with the identification of one of the parents of their same sex, while providing overcome the Oedipus complex or Electra complex. K. Horney [7] most attention paid to the problem of female sexual identity. She rejected Freud's postulate that the anatomy of the body determines the differences between men and women, and considered the formation of gender identity in the context of social and cultural influence. Social learning theory (A. Bandura, H. Biller) recognizes gender identity in the formation of important parenting model to the child that tries to imitate and support that parents provide to child (positive and negative). The child identifies himself with some abstract image of a man and a woman who creates himself in the observations relevant to gender, behavior of adults [5, p. 125–126]. From the standpoint formulated by L. Kolberh cognitive theory of development of gender, all information concerning gender behavior appears in the mind of the individual as gender schemas [6]. They contain everything that a person knows about gender, and the gender schemes affect the processing of information and carry out influence on memory, because it is easier to remember information

that fits into the framework of existing ideas. Thus, cognitive theory emphasizes the importance of intellectual development of the child and self-categorization (allocation of the baby to the sex) as important components of the formation of sex-role behavior. In theory of gender scheme S. Bem connects the formation of gender identity with assimilation and acceptance of gender units, which occurs in the process of primary socialization. Gender identity is the result of processing information related to the notion of «male» and «female». The theory of social roles E. Ihli shows that most of the gender differences are products of the different social roles that support or inhibit men and women in certain behaviors. Different roles form the different skills and attitudes (installation) that lead to different behavior of men and women. Representatives of the new psychology of sex (E. Makkobi, K. Dzhaklin) believe that gender identity is influenced by social expectations of society, gender-role stereotypes.

Gender identity is difficult adult education, which includes, in addition to awareness of gender, sexual orientation, «sexual scripts», gender stereotypes and gender preferences [8, p. 89].

The structure of gender identity includes the following components:

cognitive (informative) – awareness of belonging to a particular gender and description of yourself using the categories of masculinity/femininity;

affective (evaluative) – evaluation of psychological traits and features of role behavior based on their relationship with the reference model masculinity/femininity;

connotative (behavioral) – self-presentation of yourself as a representative of gender and identity management solutions based on the election of behaviors under especially important goals and values [3, p. 362].

How does the interaction that shapes gender act? According to I. Klotsyna society defines limits the means of an activity of an organism and culture provides a system of signs by which a person indicates our natural qualities, gives them a certain sense. Thus, culture can be seen as a sign of organized system which helps us to be referred to male or female. In other words, the cultural definition

of certain human qualities and capabilities acts as basis for the classification of male, female or neutral (that is peculiar to both sexes) signs [9, p. 445]. Thus, gender can be considered as one of the basic characteristics of personality, which makes social and psychological development of man. Multicomponent structure of gender is determined by four groups of characteristics: biological sex, gender identity, gender norms and gender stereotypes. Gender identity is an aspect of consciousness, describing the experience of the man himself as a representative of a particular sex. It is one of the basic characteristics of personality, which is formed by the internalization of male or female features in the interaction of «I» with others in the course of socialization [10, p. 25]. Coming in the structure of social identity, gender identity is a special kind of it, which coexists in the human consciousness in unity with the notions of professional, family, ethnic and other statuses. We know that gender identity is the product of social construction. It begins to form with birth of the child when you start the process of gender socialization, during which the child is deliberately brought up in a way to fit in a given society accepted notions of «male» and «female». It is based on existing standards in the society formed an idea about their child's gender identity and role, behavior and self-esteem [11, p. 205].

S. Burn and other authors identify the following stages of formation of sexual identity: 1) gender identity – referring to the child himself of any gender; 2) gender constancy – understanding that gender is constant and cannot be changed; 3) the differential model – the desire to be the best boy or girl; 4) gender self-regulation – the child himself begins to control their behavior, using the sanctions that it applies to itself; 5) stage of sexual intensification – increased sex differences associated with increased sexual desire followed by roles as a result of the entry into puberty (optional dedicated stage) [5; 6]. Thus, the primary level, gender identity and sexual behavior and experiences formed in early childhood and in adolescence is the formation of secondary gender identity.

Differentiation of activity, status, rights and duties of individuals according to their gender is categorized as «gender role». Gender roles – regulatory, they express certain social

expectations, are found in behavior. They are always associated with some kind of regulatory system that bends person in your consciousness and behavior. Some of these rules are considered in the mind through the media and popular literature, a number of others we receive directly, such as traditions, customs, attitudes of parents, or subjected to disapproval by society when anticipate deviations from expected sex-role behavior. Under the gender roles we understand the system of social standards, regulations stereotypes, which a person must meet to recognize it as a man or a woman [12, p. 223]. They help people perceive, «classify» other people by their belonging to a particular group, socioeconomic class or their physical characteristics (gender, age, etc.).

Thus, gender identity is an adult's difficult formation that includes, in addition to awareness of gender, gender identity, mental sex as «sexual orientation», gender stereotypes, gender-role attitude.

V. Mukhina notes that gender identity – is the result of a complex process of personal autodidacticism and activity of the individual. Here are: 1) natural and genetically inherited features of human sexual potential; ways of responding to mental sexual object and sensory; 2) social environment, with its diversity of external influences, with its occupation by historical time; 3) the relative position of the person's own way of identification – from external image and behavior to the ideals that it chooses for itself as a model [13, p. 648–649].

Thus, gender identity – is the result of a complex process of coordination of all factors, which occurs in the subjective, inner psychological world of the individual. In the process, a person solves the problem or decision-making methods of socio-cultural presentation of their personal/biological qualities in the manner and form that corresponds to its own personal features and content [14, p. 148].

Empirical studies of gender identity of investigation officers was conducted by us in the Main Office of the National Police in Chernivtsi region in which participated 50 respondents (25 men and 25 women) aged 22–40 years. For this purpose, we selected Scale XII (M) «masculinity – femininity» from the Freiburg personality inventory (FPI), as well as a questionnaire «Masculinity – femininity» of S. Bem. As a result of study of Scale XII (M) from the

Freiburg personality inventory yielded the following results: masculinity – 24 %, femininity – 16 %, androgyny – 60 %. Among them – 12 % of the results were striking severity with femininity or masculinity.

As a result of the modified questionnaire «Masculinity – femininity» of S. Bem, which aims to study the influence of social stereotypes about men and women of the image, the picture appears in a similar perspective: 32 % (men) observed images of masculinity in men, 16 % women – femininity in the images of women, but 76 % of both sexes of investigation officers observed the combination of masculine and feminine images traits. Analysis of statements according to gender characteristics shown a significant advantage neutral characteristics (76 %) of the total features and prefer masculine above feminine features over 2 times. These findings suggest presence of a traditional (stereotyped) view of men and women that are consistent with bipolar model of masculinity and femininity of both sexes.

As a result of our research, in the investigation 84 % of women have a psychological sex of an androgen type. This means that they are inherent in the male and female traits. And these androgynous features are harmonious and complementary. It is believed that such a harmonious integration of masculine and feminine features increases the adaptive capacity of androgynous type. A large softness, resistance to social contact and lack of sharply expressed dominant-aggressive tendencies in communication are not associated with decreased self-confidence, but rather occur against the background of maintaining high self-esteem, confidence and self-acceptance. Only 16 % of women have a feminine type of psychological sex. The typically female features traditionally include such as flexibility, softness, sensitivity, shyness, tenderness, capacity for compassion, empathy. Social stereotypes of femininity are less concerning sexual side of personality and successful business career, but pay much attention to the emotional aspects. 68 % of men have androgenic type of psychological sex. Androgenetic person has a rich collection of sex-role behavior and use it flexibly depending on social situations that are rapidly changing. In addition, 32 % of men have a distinct masculine type of psychological sex. Typical male features traditionally include

such as independence, assertiveness, dominance, aggression, appetite for risk, independence, and self-confidence.

Thus, the idea of investigation officers of both femininity and masculinity have mixed, integrative character that is consistent with the transformation process of changing gender norms and perceptions.

Formation of gender identity is a complex and multifaceted process that continues throughout life, allowing individuals to develop various socio-cultural «age strata» according to the social norms of their «gender groups» and their own preferences. Gender identity is one of the basic components of «self-concept» and significantly affects the consciousness of the individual, his vision of the world picture. Gender identification is undergoing significant impact of social and cultural factors. Identity of the individual has also some importance. Mastering gender roles and gender identity acquisition is a very important task for the personality of investigator. In the development of gender identity of investigation officers eligibility gender roles, focus on the environment, especially in an environment of professional activity play an important role. Most researchers point to problems with adaptation, in communion with others the achievement of their goals in the presence of brightly expressed masculinity and femininity. The combination of male and female behavior models significantly enhances the personality. Androgenetic personality is more harmonious, free from stereotypes more easily reaches his goals. Focusing on the androgen model of the individual allows stressing the value of each person and his unique personality traits. However, there is a need to design and implement modern educational practice models of gender education in order to develop the culture of gender identity.

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