

UDC 159.9

doi: 10.15330/jpnu.4.1.53-57

RESEARCH GENDER FEATURES OF FORMATION OF STUDENT LIFE SCENARIOS

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Abstract. The article provides an analysis of the impact on gender identity formation of student life scenarios. It is shown that socio-economic and political changes are factors which change perceptions of themselves and the general picture of the world youth, and is a catalyst for the process of finding one's own life script or harmonious way of life. The authors established that the individual life path or script must meet the abilities and capabilities of the young man and also be a means of self-realization in life. The paper stated that under current conditions the process of personal and professional self-education related to a number of difficulties, that is why the problem of forming life script personality in adolescence is becoming increasingly important. Based on the scientific approaches the problem of forming life scenarios identity and gender identity problem. We characterize the sample studied, which was caused by the objectives and purpose of the study. The article provided a description of methods by which we conducted the diagnosis of gender identity influence on the formation of individual life scenarios in adolescence. We used the results of correlation analysis.

Keywords: life plan living scenario of personality, way of life of the individual, gender characteristics, students.

1. INTRODUCTION

Socio-economic and political changes, which are quite frequent in Ukraine, are factors to change the perception of ourselves and the overall picture of the world youth. These changes are the catalyst to the search of young men and boys own harmonious life script or way of life. Individual life path or the script should match the abilities of boys and girls and be the means of self-realization in life. In modern conditions the process of personal and professional self-determination, education is associated with a number of difficulties, therefore the problem of creation of living script identity at a young age, becomes more and more urgent.

The problem of life script or individual way of life is the subject of many studies by Ukrainian scientists (G. Ball, Y. Bohonkova, A. Brushlinskiy, M. Borishevskiy, N. Zavackaya, G. Kostyuk, S. Maksimenko, V. Romanets, S. Tatenko, T. Titarenko, V. Tretyachenko and others), and foreign (A. Adler, E. Bern, W. Buhler, E. Erickson, A. Maslow, the Same. Piaget, C. Rogers, W. Frankl, Z. Freud, E. Fromm, C. G. Jung, K. Jaspers) scientists.

Awareness of their individual life paths has the youthful age. Youth age is the best time to build own future (I. Bekh, L. Bozovic, N. Bondar, M. Borischevsiy, B. Bratus, P. Vygotsky, L. Gilova,

M. Ginzburg, H. Golovakha, E. Erickson, B. Zeigarnik, I. Kon, G. Kostyuk A. Leontiev, V. Piskun, L. Potapchuk, V. Tatenko, T. Titarenko). As an aspect of gender identity it significantly affect the construction of personality at a young age, one's life path (S. Boehm, W. Berne, O. Litvinova, M. Mid).

The purpose of this article to present the results of socio-psychological studies of gender peculiarities of life scenarios personality formation.

2. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The participants of the test sample were 281 male and female, aged from 17 to 22. All were interviewed at the place of training. The presence of just such a selection was determined by objectives and goal of the study. At the first stage of the research, the analysis of theoretical sources on the subject of research. It was found that, according to M. Ginzburg, as structural components of the life scenario you can imagine semantic future (personal) projecting themselves into the future and temporary future (actually planning). In this study, the life script determines exactly how the semantic system of personality, which includes representation of the person's own path in life. This system is the base for including gender subsystem. Gender characteristics of the personality can be represented as a complex of ideas and experiences related to socio-psychological article. In a Large sociological explanatory dictionary there is given is a concept of "Gender identity awareness of them as associated with cultural definitions of masculinity and femininity. The concept is not valid outside the subjective experience and serves as a psychological interiorization masculine or feminine trait, arising as a result of the process of interaction between "I" and the other". In the textbook of N. Smelzera given this definition: "Gender identity is connected with our view of floor – feel if we actually a man or a woman".

I. Clestina thinks about gender identity writes that it refers to the aspect of self-consciousness of personality, describing the experience of oneself as a representative of the floor, as the bearer of specific sex-specific characteristics and peculiarities of behavior, relates the concepts of masculinity/femininity. An umbrella term stands category "masculinity/femininity", which is a marker and correlate the male or female identity.

Then we elected techniques and a program for the study. On the stated stage we have conducted an empirical study of gender peculiarities of formation of life scenarios identity in adolescence. For the diagnosis of the impact of gender identity in the formation of life scenarios identity in adolescence, we used the following methodology: a methodology S. Boehm "Masculinity-femininity" and "Scale total self-efficacy", R.Schwarzer, M. Erusalem, V.Romek, questionnaire temporal perspective F. Zimbardo, the "ratio "Values" and "Accessibility" in various spheres of life" (A. Fantalova), the "Life plans" (author's development), the "Meaning-life orientation is adapted D.O. Leontiev, a technique of diagnostics of achievement motivation So Ehlers, methods of diagnostics of motivation failure avoidance of the So-Ehlers, a questionnaire (author's design). To use the methods of mathematical statistics was used in the statistical software package SPSS (version 19.0).

To clarify the objective characteristics of the respondents we used a questionnaire (author's design). The questionnaire consists of the following questions: name, age, gender, group course; assess the success of Your training; assess the prestige to your future profession; how much free from teaching load time You spend on self-education; at this stage of life You are more oriented towards well-defined objective in the future or until forced to focus on routine operational objectives; You take regular part in University concerts, KVN; You take regular participation in the intelligent competitions (competitions, games and etc); do you know foreign languages (or purposefully study them outside of a University course); assess the state of their health on a scale of 1 to 10); do you have any Hobbies (such as sewing, knitting, fishing, sport); delay you regularly money to some major purchase in the future; whether you have a successful experience in the business (including network marketing); if you have a desire to permanent relations with the purpose creation of family; whether you love children (play with them, to walk, to watch); do you help the disabled, orphans, homeless constantly.

According to the results of the questionnaire survey, 56.5% of the respondents answered that they are forced to navigate the life on temporary tasks, but not for the General purpose of life. Many

respondents already now have to take steps to form the basis of their future. In particular, 13.2% of studying a foreign language outside of the standard University course, in average, 50% of free time, respondents is engaged in self-education. Take part in public events, KVN, creative contests, concerts) with 20.9% of respondents, 15% of the respondents regularly take part in the intellectual competitions.

57.3% of the respondents save money for a significant expensive purchase in the future, 17.1 per cent already have an experience of your own business. Motivation stable relations with the purpose creation of family in 76.3% and 79% of them indicate that they love to take care of children. 30% of respondents indicate that regularly help the poor. Self-assessment on a scale of 10 the success of the training is equal to 7 prestige of the profession is estimated to average 6.6 out of 10, self-reported health is also above average 5 points and is 7.7 points.

Orientation for the total life purpose, participate in public events and intellectual competitions and saving money for the future of distributed between boys and girls evenly. But the experience of their own business are mostly boys ($U=4$, $p=0.046$), motivation to create a family and love children are mainly girls ($U=7.1$; $p=0.008$), they are also more inclined to help the poor ($U=4.1$; $p < 0.043$).

The next phase of the research was conducted by the methodology of S. Boehm "Masculinity-femininity". Test results in psychological methods were transferred to the T-points on the basis of the authors of the norms of the tests. The choice of the T-scores is due, on the one hand, their convenience interpretation, on the other - the detail of the scale in comparison with the walls. In General, T-points is the standard scale with an average of 50 and a standard deviation of 10, normative interval is 40-60 T-points.

Indicators gender identity for the whole sample are within normal limits, we cannot say that these boys and girls in General have high or low indicators of masculinity, femininity or androgyny. Masculinity naturally higher in boys ($U=12466$; $p < 0.001$), femininity is higher among girls ($U=7592$; $p=0.002$), but androgine has no significant disagreements.

To explore the link between the type of gender identity and common meaning in life, we conducted the method of "semantically-life orientation", adapted from D. O. Leontiev. According to this technique we found that the representatives of androgine type evaluate their life as more efficient ($H=7.82$; $p=0.02$) and more confident in their ability to control life ($H=6.8$; $p=0.033$).

Next we held the technique of diagnostics of achievement motivation So Ehlers and methods for diagnostics of motivation failure avoidance of the So-Ehlers. During the research the following results were obtained: motivation avoidance of failure is very high in feminine type, but reasonable in others ($H=10.46$; $p=0.005$).

Representatives of androgenic identity evaluate their past better than others ($H=10.1$; $p=0.006$), fatalistic view of the present them at the average level, but in masculine type he has the tendency to decrease ($H=8.35$; $p=0.015$).

Next we held the technique of "ratio "Values" and "Accessibility" in various spheres of life" (A. Fantalova). Gender identity is very little correlates with the elected values, but the availability of values has some correlation. In particular, a representative of androgynous type is considered more accessible and interesting work and a good friendship, but less than all available believe the beauty of nature and art.

As for the relationship of life plans and gender identity, at age 20-24 share the same plans in all three types. Same plans: education, self-education, care of the parents. Representatives of androgynous and feminine band plan for the period to leave Ukraine.

Unique to androgynous identity has plans to find the meaning of life and creative plans. For masculine identity unique plans for this period is secure life and success in sports. For feminine identity in this period are important holiday shopping and status.

At the age of 25-29 there are a lot of plans that match: marriage and childbirth, successful career, caring for children, secure life. Representatives of androgynous and feminine identities are not unique in their life plans for this period. But representatives of masculine identity type are unique to their identity plans: to leave Ukraine, buy cars, gain new skills.

Representatives of androgenic identity plans are partially similar to both of the other identities: as representatives of feminine identity they wish for in this age to educate their children, to have a prosperous life. As representatives of masculine national identity, androgynous wish to care about the children and held a management position.

Representatives masculine national identity in the age of 30-39 years, wish to care about children and their parents, to travel, to occupy a leadership position, but all these plans coincide with other types of identity. Have your own business representatives also plan to masculine national identity, but representatives of feminine identity should also this plan.

Representatives of feminine identity in most plans that coincide with other types: to educate their children and take care of their parents, to live securely, held a management position, own businesses, to travel. A unique plan feminine identity is to build a house in the 30-39 years.

At the age 40-59 all types of identity form plans of taking care of grandchildren, taking care of elderly parents. They plan to retire which is relevant at this age androgynous and masculine national identity, but not for feminine. Plans to live happily and to travel are characteristic of androgenic and feminine identity. Provide education to their children and live prosperously is the plans of 40-59 years of age people, which is inherent in the masculine and feminine identity. A unique plan for this period is to live for oneself, which is inherent only to representatives of androgenic identity.

At the age of over than 60 years, all respondents plan to retire, happy retirement, live long and happy the rest of the life. Thus, planning for retirement is a deprived impact of gender.

3. CONCLUSIONS

First of all it should be noted that psychological constructs of masculinity and femininity are not opposites, as it indicates in his last works itself C. Bohm. According to our data, their correlation is $r=0.05$, which is almost equal to zero level of communication. But androgine, according to the theory, is a combination of masculinity and femininity, which is proved obtained correlations androgenicity with masculinity ($r= 0.51$; $p<0.001$) and femininity ($r=0.52$, $p<0.001$). Should be made very important note – androgine used for our method is assessed by a separate set of qualities, which do not interfere with the other two indicators.

All three indicators gender identity are significantly and positively associated with the meaningfulness of life ($p<0.001$). This is a sign that regardless of the type of gender identity, the more qualities of gender identity test indicates the respondent, the greater is the meaningfulness of life. Thus, we can speak about the concept of “saturation” identity as a sign of the meaningfulness of life. The same applies to and motivation for success: all three indicators identity have positive correlations with him (r from 0.16 to 0.34; $p<0.01$). But the motivation failure avoidance correlates with masculinity, and this negative correlation ($r=-0.23$; $p<0.001$). That is more than masculinity person is, the less it tends to avoidance of failure, which is clearly associated with the risk appetite, which is inherent in masculinity personalities.

Self-efficacy is a sign of simultaneously androgynous ($r=0.22$; $p<0.001$) and masculinity people ($r=0.29$, $p<0.001$), but no femininity.

Correlations of gender identity with a hedonistic hereby have the same pattern as that of the meaningfulness of life: the more qualities Respondent indicates in General (regardless of the identity), the greater the indicator a hedonistic present (r from 0.14 to 0.23; $p<0.01$). The higher masculinity, the lower the fatalistic today ($r=-0.16$; $p<0.01$), femininity is positively correlated with a positive evaluation of the past ($r=0.2$; $p<0.001$), androgine negatively associated with a negative assessment of the past ($r=-0.16$; $p<0.01$) and positively with its positive assessment ($r=0.21$; $p<0.001$). Androgine positively correlated with a hedonistic real ($r=0.23$; $p<0.001$) and focus on the future ($r=0.13$; $p<0.05$).

Indicators gender identity little to do with the value orientations. As can be seen not strong positive correlation of masculinity and the value of active life ($r=0.14$; $p<0.05$) and negative with love ($r=-0.15$; $p<0.05$). The higher the femininity, the following seems to be investigated availability financially secure

life ($r=0.17$ themselves; $p<0.01$). The higher androgine, the higher the availability of values interesting work ($r=0.13$; $p<0.05$) and confidence ($r=0.14$; $p<0.05$).

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Received: 12.03.2017; **revised:** 18.05.2017.

Завацький Вадим, Жигаренко Ігор. Дослідження гендерних особливостей формування життєвих сценаріїв у студентства. *Журнал Прикарпатського університету імені Василя Стефаника*, 4 (1) (2017), 53–57.

У статті наведено аналіз впливу гендерної ідентичності на формування життєвих сценаріїв особистості студента. Показано, що соціально-економічні та політичні зміни є чинниками зміни сприйняття самих себе, а також загальної картини світу молоддю, та є каталізаторами процесу пошуку власного гармонійного життєвого сценарію або життєвого шляху. Встановлено, що індивідуальний життєвий шлях або сценарій має відповідати здібностям і можливостям молодшої людини і одночасно бути засобом реалізації себе у житті. Констатовано, що в сучасних умовах процес особистісного та професійного самовизначення, здобуття освіти пов'язані з низкою труднощів, саме тому проблема формування життєвого сценарію особистості в юнацькому віці стає все більш актуальною. На основі наукових підходів розглядається проблема формування життєвих сценаріїв особистості та проблема гендерної ідентичності. Охарактеризовано вибірку досліджуваних, яка була обумовлена завданнями та метою дослідження. У статті подано опис методик, за допомогою яких було проведено діагностику впливу гендерної ідентичності на формування життєвих сценаріїв особистості в юнацькому віці. Представлено результати кореляційного аналізу.

Ключові слова: життєвий план, життєвий сценарій особистості, життєвий шлях особистості, гендерні особливості, студентство.