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FEATURES OF GENDER RELATIONS IN UKRAINE IN THE 1945TH - EARLY 1990s

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ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ГЕНДЕРНИХ ВІДНОСИН В УКРАЇНІ У 1945 - ПОЧАТКУ 1990-х РОКІВ.

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The article presents and solves the issues of the peculiarities of gender relations in Ukraine from the time it was liberated from the Nazi invasion to the acquisition of independence.

Analysis and synthesis made it possible to conclude that the declared "equality" between men, women and other gender actors became illusory in life practice. The formation and approval of a totalitarian state under the sovereignty of the all-Union legislation was leveled out by national peculiarities and priorities of Ukrainian society.

Women were the category that played the role of only a "side member", far from the main one, in increasing the quantitative cadastre of "communists' builders"

The formalization of gender relations led to the humiliation of the role of women in social and political life and the degrading of their dignity and human rights violations.

Key words: *peculiarities of gender relations in the period of approval of a totalitarian society, illusory gender equality in the years 1945 - early 1990s, declarations and the reality of the "equality" of men and women in the minds of finding Ukraine in a totalitarian state.*

Problem resolution. Period 1945 - the beginning of 90-ies of the XX century. was characterized by the final approval of the totalitarian state of the USSR in which national characteristics, including in the field of gender relations, were subject to the so-called international, all-Union. Hence, all gender policies in Ukraine were based on all-Union laws and regulations.

Consequently, total totalitarianism prevailed and his echoes were quite tangible.

Unfortunately, researchers do not quite perceive this period, so studying the problem has both scientific and practical significance.

Among fundamental researches it is necessary to highlight a rather substantial scientific work done at Volodymyr Dahl East Ukrainian National University, a collection of scientific developments "History of gender relations in Ukraine (IX-XXI ст.)" Was published under the heading under the stamp of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (the old name) . It contains

a separate section devoted to the period being studied [17, p.302-378].

The state supported the special role of women in society, setting the boundaries of the dominant gender contract (unwritten regulatory interactions, rights and obligations of articles in the private and public spheres). With the process of massive involvement of women in labor, including the most difficult in the physical plane (this "tradition" has rooted so much that many of our contemporaries are ready to work in difficult conditions for a penny), and their social significance, which was accompanied by the expansion of the circle, significantly increased responsibilities and increased responsibility. According to the Soviet model, the woman had to work full-time, bring up children and at the same time take care of the household, take care of the elderly. [1, p.39-46]

Her work, mobilized by the state beyond the immediate economic necessity, and motherhood were elevated to a rank of civic duty. The cult of the mother, who developed in the USSR under Stalin, had a banal pragmatic basis - to promote population growth.

The family law of the USSR in 1968 confirmed the central role of women in the family, with reference to the fact that she "provided the necessary social and living conditions for the combination of happy motherhood with an increasingly active and creative participation in productive and socio-political life." True, maternity leave was very low: only 56 days before childbirth and 56 after. The logic is simple - it was necessary to maximize the woman's use in production. Only in the 1980s, mothers of Soviet Ukraine, were entitled to additional leave for child care until the age of one and a half years. In addition, it was provided without wage salary.

In the Soviet period, the child was paid only from the fourth kid (the average family in the Ukrainian SSR had up to three children). The state needed first of all mother-workers. [1; 69-87]

At the same time access to all kinds of work and declared civil equality did not apply to politics. Women could apply for membership in the party, but not for participation in its governing bodies. They held "decorative" leadership positions: they headed councils, trade unions, Komsomol organizations, and others like that. The Soviet party nomenclature itself had a pronounced patriarchal essence.[17, p.314-321]

Only the woman who was engaged in men's work deserved respect. The salary in the Soviet Union was small so that a person of any gender and position worked all the time to secure himself. Hope that she feeds her husband, his wife did not fall due to the special charms of the "socialist paradise". If a woman chose the usual responsibilities for her: home care, birth and raising children, she was subjected to public condemnation, she was termed "unemployed", "hawk" and "barine".[2]

For a long time, official ideology denied the sexuality and corporeality of Soviet workers. This public taboo was especially evident in the realm of fashion. In particular, during the period of the person's cult reigns a ban on clothing, which emphasized women's forms. Until the mid-1950's our compatriots did not wear a neckline, used "shoulders", wore long skirts and wide skirts, and so on. The dress of the Ukrainian SSR citizens did not have to express their belongings, be modest and as simple as possible (preferably "rectangular"). The policy that the Soviet sociologist Ihor Kon described as stateless sexism (with the same interpretation of both sexes) did not recognize the right of women to express their carnal self-expression, which was an integral part of emancipation on West in the 1950s and 1960s. Over the next two decades, "red" propaganda in every way opposed the decent and highly moral Soviet woman to the immoral Western. [5, p.32-36]

The "triple" burden on women was accompanied by a gradual transformation of marriage and maternity institutes, as well as a narrowing of men's responsibilities. The new gender system, under state regulation, has laid down a delayed action of enhanced atrophy of their responsibility for their families, gradual moral degradation and even marginalization. [14]

World wars, mass repressions, famines, ethnic cleansing, which caused irreparable demographic losses, in particular in Ukraine, also contributed to the massive "extinction" of men. According to the observation of demographers, the wars, epidemics and hunger as much as possible "mow" the male part of mankind. However, the Stalinist regime by large-scale repressions also had a detrimental effect on mass psychology, putting instead the traditional patriarchal male superiority in the family and beyond, the principles of "do not stand" and "be like everyone." Alcoholism and household fights were compensated for by man's displeasure, for which neither Party Committees nor local authorities could give it until the end of the Soviet Union's existence. From here developed a shrill discrepancy between hypertrophied male "I", which in the conditions of the USSR could be shown to friends or their own wife in the kitchen, and

with the marginalized to the pity of the possibilities to implement it. Thus, the totalitarian regime exterminated the most passionate part of society and contributed to the formation of the spirit of servility and servitude, and this was further aggravated by the moral decline of society, especially of its male part, which was to some extent involved in the socio-political sphere. [17]

In the second half of the 1950s - in the early 1960s, the limited liberalization of society and the "privatization" of private life gradually weakened the Bolshevik gender code and pushed for an alternative interpretation of femininity and masculinity in the USSR. At this time, the role of the state-controlled "shadow" gender contracts, which became a reaction to living conditions in Soviet realities and the consequence of the desire to adapt to them, became apparent. [12]

In the daily sphere of social reproduction, women expected traditional: cares, services, real and symbolic maternity, as well as the performance of functions that offset the underdevelopment of the service and the shortage of consumer goods. The official provision of the family model based around it was enshrined in the USSR Constitution in 1977, which defined the role of women in society as "workers, mothers, educators of their children and housewives." At the same time, the practice of lonely and forced motherhood, which did not fit into the official canon of the family "as the main part of society", became popular. The illegitimate gender model has always been persecuted by the communist government as contradicting the "Soviet way of life." [10, p.121-128]

Conclusion. The survival strategies in the conditions of Brezhnev's stagnation strengthened the female gender role. Ability to get food, provide family clothes, arrange a child in a kindergarten and a good school, arrange an annual visit of an elderly relative to a qualified doctor or reception of guests - all this determined the social competence of a housewife. The situation of a Soviet woman gave her the responsibility, strength, ability to manage others dependent on her care. In such conditions, the infantilisation of a man who was unable to assume a part of domestic duties and at the same time failing to fully realize socially was continued. In the 1970s and 1980s, the Soviet cinema responded to the "tendency": the soldiers and "sculptor virgins" on the screens replaced the unpretentious workers of a certain research institute, modest engineers or indecisive doctors (remember the characters of Andrei Myagkov, Zhenya Lukashina from "Ironic Fate" and Anatoly Novoselytsev from "Service Romance").[6, p.228-230]

After the collapse of the USSR, the transformation of gender relations was accompanied by a kind of "patriarchal Renaissance", which brought archaic and premodern stereotypes to the surface in the presentation of the role of women in the family and society. Yes, in spite of structural changes and the emergence of new gender practices, rules, norms and traditions derived from Soviet behavior patterns are still stable, which is, in particular, confirmed by employment statistics.

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Михайлюк О.І., Михайлюк В.П. Особливості гендерних відносин в Україні у 1945 - початку 1990-х років.

У статті висуваються і вирішуються питання особливостей гендерних відносин в Україні періоду від звільнення її від фашистської навали до набуття незалежності.

Аналіз та узагальнення дозволили дійти висновків про те, що декларована «рівність» чоловіків, жінок та інших гендерних суб'єктів поставала у життєвій практиці ілюзорною. Становлення та затвердження тоталітарної держави за всевладдям загальносоюзного законодавства нівелювала національні особливості та пріоритети українського суспільства.

Жінки виступали тією категорією, що виконувала ролі лише «побічного члена», далеко не головного, у збільшенні кількісної кагорти «будівників комунізму»,

Формалізація гендерних відносин призводила до пониження ролі жінок у суспільно-політичному житті та приниженню їх гідності й порушенню прав людини.

Ключові слова: *особливості гендерних відносин у період затвердження тоталітарного суспільства, ілюзорність гендерної «рівності» у 1945- на початку 1990-х р.р., декларації та реальність «рівності» чоловіків та жінок в умовах знаходження України в тоталітарній державі.*

Михайлюк О.І., Михайлюк В.П. Особенности гендерных отношений в Украине в 1945-начале 1990-х годов

У статье выдвигаются и решаются вопросы особенностей гендерных отношений в Украине периода от освобождения ее от фашистского нашествия до вступления независимости.

Анализ и обобщение позволили сделать выводы о том, что декларируемая «равенство» мужчин, женщин и других гендерных субъектов возникла в жизненной практике иллюзорной. Становление и утверждение тоталитарного государства за всевластием загальносоюзного законодательства нивелировало национальные особенности и приоритеты украинского общества.

Женщины выступали той категорией, исполняла роли только «побочного члена», далеко не главного, в увеличении количественной кагорты «строителей коммунизма»,

Формализация гендерных отношений приводила к унижению роли женщин в общественно-политической жизни и унижению их достоинства и нарушению прав человека.

Ключевые слова: *особенности гендерных отношений в период утверждения тоталитарного общества, иллюзорность гендерной «равенства» в 1945- в начале 1990-х г.г., декларации и реальность «равенства» мужчин и женщин в условиях нахождения Украины в тоталитарном государстве.*

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