

NAKSHALBARI COLLEGE
DEPT. OF EDUCATION

TOPIC- GENDER STEREOTYPE

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Definition of Gender and Stereotypes

- **Gender :**
attitudes, feelings, and behaviors that a given culture associates with a person's biological sex
- **Stereotypes :**
→ Belief about social group in terms of the traits or characteristics that they are believed to share, stereotype are cognitive framework that influence the processing of social information.

What is Gender Stereotypes?

- ◉ Gender stereotype is **beliefs about the personal attributes of females and males.**
- ◉ Personal attributes?
 - Personal attributes basically means **traits** that make up your personality, which define who you are as a person.
 - For example these could be personal attributes to describe someone: **outgoing, extrovert, open.** They are important because they are what makes you who you are, what other people find in you that they may like or dislike.

Type of Gender Stereotypes

- ◉ Female stereotype
 - The stereotype begin since a baby
 - If baby was girl their tendency are more to girlish thing like wear pink clothes, toys like a Barbie doll.
 - Parents are the most contributive factor for this stereotyping.
 - Some example of stereotype about woman:
 - a) Women are not as strong as men
 - b) Women are supposed to have "clean jobs" such as secretaries, teachers, and librarians
 - c) Women are nurses, not doctors
 - Woman are saying more gentle and kind heart person.

Examples of stereotypes

- Lean persons are cunning
- People of Devar community are heroic
- Brahmin boys are intelligent and honest
- Chettiars are successful businessman
- Women are highly patient and caring for others

Example of Gender Stereotypes



Traditional Gender Stereotypes

Traditional Gender Stereotypes.

Feminine.

Not aggressive.
Dependent.
Easily influenced.
Submissive.
Passive.
Home-oriented.
Easily hurt emotionally.
Indecisive.
Talkative.
Gentle.
Sensitive to other's feelings.
Very desirous of security.
Cries a lot.
Emotional.
Verbal.
Kind.
Tactful.
Nurturing.

Masculine.

Aggressive.
Independent.
Not easily influenced.
Dominant.
Active.
Worldly.
Not easily hurt emotionally.
Decisive.
Not at all talkative.
Tough.
Less sensitive to other's feelings.
Not very desirous of security.
Rarely cries.
Logical.
Analytical.
Cruel.
Blunt.
Not nurturing.



2/18/2021

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Biological Factors

- From the evolutionary point of view;
- Males became genetically primed for dominance
- And females for intimacy, responsiveness and Cooperativeness.



- **Biological gender identity** refers to one realising his/her own gender based upon the sex organs, differential behavioural pattern caused by the influence of sex related harmones.



Effects of Gender Stereotypes

- **Affecting family life**

Traditionally women remained at home

Nurturing of the infants

Men worked outside the home

Women to do the bulk of the household labour

This affects the family interaction and mental satisfaction of the couple.



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Conclusion

- Stereotype is the reflection on how we see members of different groups actually behaving, stereotypes change should occur when the relation between the groups is changing and altered.



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