

ATTITUDE TOWARDS GENDER ROLE STEREOTYPE AMONG ADOLESCENCE



BS RESEARCH PROJECT (PSY. 451)

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SESSION (2011-2015)

In B.S Social Sciences

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DECLARATION

I, Ms. Novaira Sajjad Mughal, student no, 110703010, student of B.S (honors) SSH (psychology) session 2011-2015, hereby declare that material any printed in this thesis titled 'attitude of gender role stereotype among adolescent (schooled)' is an original work and has not been printed, published, submitted as research work or as a thesis work in any form in any university, research institution etc. in Pakistan or abroad.

Dated:

Signature of Declarer

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Abstract

Gender stereotypes are present in every culture both positive and negative. People often suffer from and get affected by the barriers caused by the gender stereotypes in their daily life. Adolescence is a stage where the individual is more vulnerable to get affected by these stereotypes. This research covers the views of adolescents, whether they approve or denounce the gender stereotypes set by the society. For this purpose, questionnaires with gender stereotypical statements were constructed and aimed at participants of ages 10-15 years i.e. early and middle adolescents, from classes of 6-8 and the non-school individuals. About 113 school students participated, with 30 who either dropped out of school or never attended a school. The purpose of the research was to find out the thought process of adolescents about the gender role typecast prevailing in the society. The research studied which gender is more likely to follow these gender stereotypes. Does the intensity of gender stereotypical thinking decrease if the individual has sibling(s) of the opposite sex? Is there an inverse relation between gender stereotypical thinking and years of education? What factor does age play in the intensity of gender stereotypical thinking? Is the thinking of gender stereotype more in non-school individuals than the school individuals? Results indicated that boys are more stereotypical than girls and to find that, differentiation in the responses of both gender was compared. Two factors mainly were selected to find the effect on the gender stereotypical thinking: Sibling and Education. The data analysis suggests the effect of opposite sex sibling on the gender stereotypical role was nil. On the other hand, the hypothesis that non-schooled adolescents are more stereotypical, results suggest the opposite of it, indicating that school students are more stereotypical than non-schooled. In educational institutes, the gender stereotypical thinking was near to constant from 7-8 and had little difference from class 6.

Keywords: adolescence, gender role stereotype, siblings, schooled, non-school, education