



STEREOTYPES IN OUR SOCIETY

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Thinking in templates means not to logically substantiate information, getting different experiences, but to compare what is happening with what has already been deposited in the mind. Thus, the world becomes safer for the mind, as it is subject to a certain order. Stereotypes can be formed from childhood. These are beliefs, values, norms, reactions, assessments that a child absorbs from adults. When the mind obeys stereotyping, it interferes with the full and versatile development of the personality. Independence and objectivity of views are lost.

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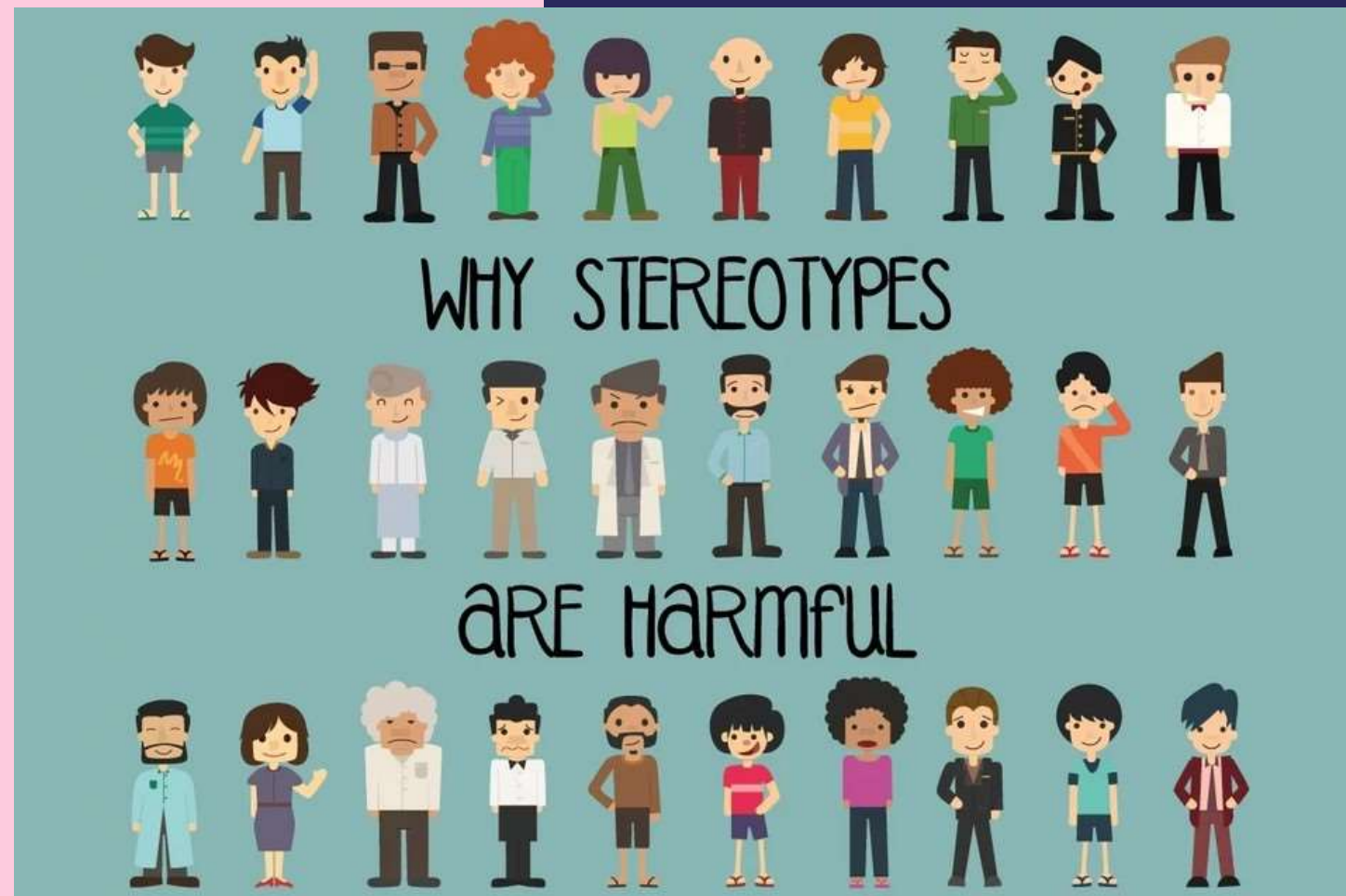
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Patterned behavior is most often encouraged by society. In other words, when a person lives like everyone else, he does not seek to show individuality - it is so simple, calm and convenient.

Prejudice allows you to act "on the machine" and does not allow you to look at the situation from a different angle. Stereotyped processes presuppose the presence of an attitude: to do only this way and nothing else. The one whose behavior is conditioned by stable patterns, it is difficult to perceive the new, treating him with distrust and even aggression, since unknown information disturbs the internal balance and comfort. He has a concrete, proven model of action, and he follows it.



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Pros:

The ability to group objects and phenomena, facilitating the thought process;
"Pass" to a particular group of society.

Minuses:

lack of freedom of thought and action;
slowdown in development;
templating prevents you from accepting new things and learning;
the occurrence of errors when the situation is not similar to the usual one, and the individual cannot move away from a stable image;
credulity, inability to conduct a critical analysis.

Stereotyping can be superficial or deep. In the first case, we are talking about beliefs formed by an unfounded assessment of various external characteristics: the emotionality of Italians, the perfectionism of the Germans, the laziness of the Russians. As a rule, they change due to the development of mankind.



A deeper version of standardization assumes patterns of behavior and thinking that are transmitted between people for years or even centuries. For example, many consider balalaika, nesting dolls, vodka and bears to be indispensable elements of the Russian tradition, which are influenced by certain historical events.

Types of stereotypes in psychology:

Perception patterns.

Ethnic.

Gender.

Age-related.
Social.

Attitudes in communication.
Heterostereotypes



The most popular stereotypes in society:

it is impossible to achieve success in a career without "blat";
a man never cries;
children are dependent, helpless;
Jews are a mercantile people;
a woman on a ship is a bad omen;
the higher the price, the better the product;
one cannot live with dignity without higher education.

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It is believed that the girl is weak, passive and frivolous. She is often perceived as an "appendage" of a man. To compensate for her natural inferiority, she must strive to look the most beautiful of all and cunning to take possession of a rich and attractive husband. Then you need to give birth to children and live at the expense of your patron. A lady does not need to be strong, to occupy high positions. Otherwise, she will feel unhappy.



Parents are convinced that children must meet their expectations. All adolescents are considered difficult, and their dreams and plans are not taken seriously, attributing impulses and ideas to "youthful maximalism." Middle-aged people are in a state of crisis. Old people are sick and unhappy. Young people think only about entertainment and do not respect their elders. Unemployed people are losers, and happiness is impossible without a huge bank account. Not believing in God is madness. Society is replete with templates about what is "good" and what is "bad", what a "normal" person should be, how and where one can get "correct" knowledge. However, most of them are associated with fears, complexes, weakening of analytical thinking and are not supported by logic.

Children

They are obliged to:

Listen to adults in everything.
Embody the unfulfilled plans of the parents.

Get good grades in school.

Enter the university in agreement with mom and dad.

Don't be smart.

At the same time, it is believed that all the kids are ugly, they cannot be trusted with anything, they break and spoil things. The younger generation is dissolute, stupid, young people do not realize what they are doing.



Conclusion

So, various kinds of prejudices are an integral part of social consciousness. It is difficult to do without them, but you can control their impact on life. In this article, I explained by examples what stereotypes are (a definition in psychology), what are the most famous of them, how they affect people's lives, and whether there is a way not to think according to the templates of society. If you feel that you are confused and cannot separate your opinion from the imposed attitudes, sign up for a consultation with psychologists and find out how to get back on your own path.

REFERENCES:

Stereotypes: the concept, types, examples that occur in a person's life-Daria Milay