

GENDER ROLES IN SOCIETY



— TEAM MEMBERS

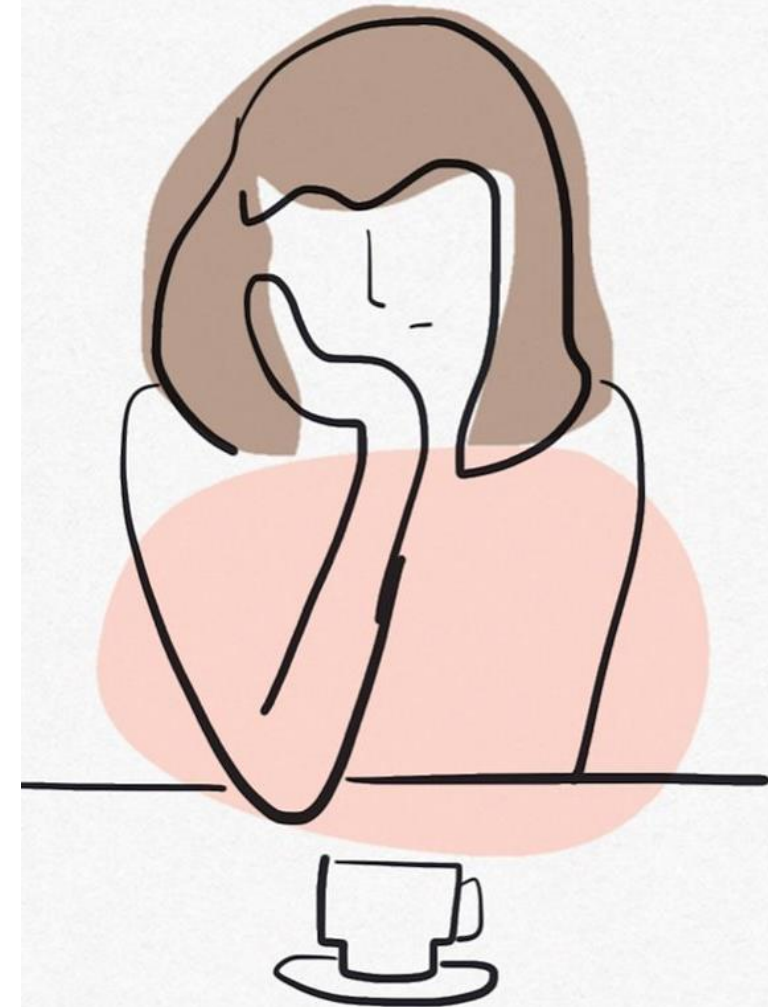


- SHIVANG GULATI - 19
- ISHIKA – 20
- RITHIK RAMESH - 21
- DEVANSH DESAI - 22
- ADARSH RAJ - 23
- DIVIT VERMA - 24

WHAT ARE "GENDER ROLES IN SOCIETY"?

GENDER ROLES IN SOCIETY

- Gender roles refer to societal expectations regarding how men and women should behave.
- These expectations vary across cultures and time periods.
- India is a diverse country with multiple languages, cultures, and religions but despite progress in some areas, gender inequalities still persist.
- All this diversity meets at a common point known as inequality when it comes to women.



GENDER ROLES TYPES

- TRADITIONAL

This reflects the expected differences in roles for men and women: men should be responsible for livelihood, therefore are more likely to be assigned work-related roles; women should be responsible for the family, therefore are more likely to be assigned domestic roles.

- EGALITARIAN

This perceptions hold that roles should not be segregated by gender. Men and women might hold equal roles at work as well as at home.

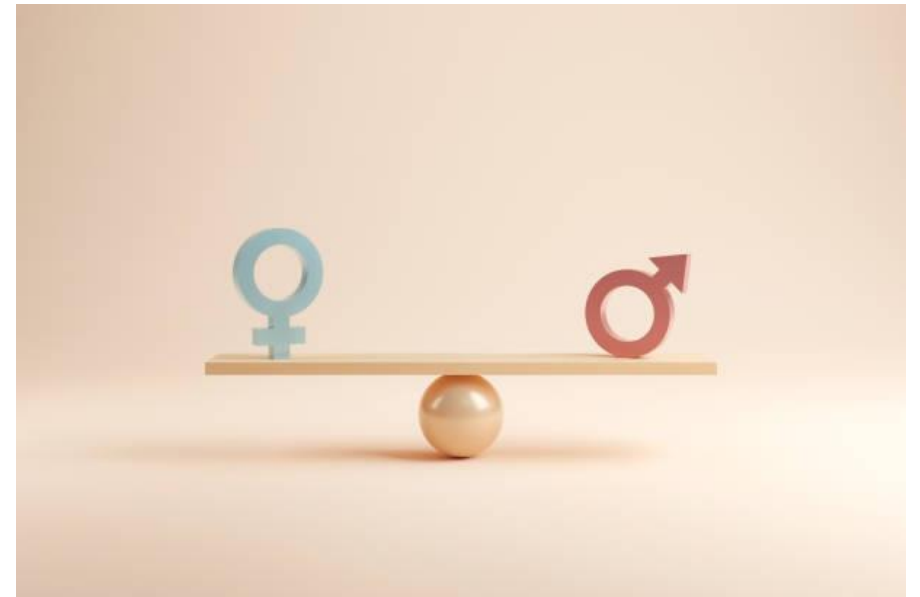
- TRANSITIONAL

Transitional perceptions lie midway between traditional role segregation and egalitarian attitudes.



Traditional Gender Roles

- Traditional gender roles are based on the assumption that men are the breadwinners and women are the caretakers
- Men are expected to be strong, assertive, and independent, while women are expected to be nurturing, emotional, and submissive
- These gender roles have been perpetuated through various cultural and social institutions, such as religion, media, and education



Impacts of traditional gender roles

1. Traditional gender roles can have negative impacts on individuals, particularly women
2. Women may face discrimination, harassment, and violence if they deviate from traditional gender roles
3. Men may face pressure to conform to traditional gender roles, even if they do not align with their true selves



Gender roles and the LGBTQ+ community

- Gender roles can be particularly challenging for individuals who identify as LGBTQ+
- Traditional gender roles are often based on the assumption of binary gender identity (i.e., male or female)
- LGBTQ+ individuals may face discrimination and harassment if they do not conform to traditional gender roles



Gender roles are not static and can change over time

Changing gender roles have been driven by various social, economic, and political factors

For example, women's participation in the labour force has challenged the traditional gender role of women as caretakers

Gender roles intersect with other aspects of individuals' identities, such as race, ethnicity, class, and disability

Intersectionality can create unique experiences and challenges for individuals

For example, women of color may face different expectations and barriers than white women in relation to gender roles

Gender roles and intersectionality and how is it improving?

Breaking down gender roles...

Address	Address systemic biases
Provide	Provide gender neutral education to children
Promote	Promote gender diversity
Encourage	Encourage dialogue
Advocate	Advocate for policy change
Support and uplift	Support and uplift marginalized groups

Conclusion

- Gender roles are complex and multifaceted
- Gender roles can have significant impacts on individuals' lives, opportunities, and identities
- Challenging traditional gender roles and creating more inclusive gender norms is necessary for achieving gender equality and promoting individuals' well-being



*Thank
you*

