

I'm not a robot



































some people do not like a particular quality or experiences, they start building up a social distance towards them. This social distance interacts in the pictures in our mind about that group.The degree of unfavourable qualities increase with the degree of social distance. The more the gap or distance there is greater attribution of unfavourable qualities. The less is the gap, more favourable qualities are attributed. This study reflected some common stereotypes used by the public at large.Their results were similar to Bogardus's result in social distance experiment. Zelig made a study on two groups of students, liked and disliked and they were given similar tasks to perform.Individuals in favour of the liked group reported that the students have performed their task correctly even though they made mistakes. In a study by Horwitz certain beautiful houses and pictures were shown to some whites of South America. Questions were asked what the coloured woman is doing? Even though there were no coloured woman, the responses were she is washing the plates or cleaning the house.Blake and Dennis asked some judges to check traits that were characteristics of Negroes and Whites. Gilbert (1950) repeated the experiment by Katz and found that stereotypes grow weaker with time, Stanger did a study on fascist attitude. The role of frame of reference was associated with the meaning of different words. Some studies to be describe.The problem of stereotype has been studied in India on a large scale by the UNESCO. Rath and Das (1957) conducted a study on the stereotypes of college fresh men in Orissa. The purpose of the study was to find out the stereotypes of Oriya college freshmen towards other nationalities on the basis of admired and derogatory traits.Sinha and Upadhaya (1960) have conducted a study on group and national stereotypes, Rath and Sircar (1960) on caste stereotype, Kupuswamy and Parashiva Murty on linguistic stereotype.The present author, Mohanty (1968) conducted a study on the correlation the entire study is to be given between tension and contact in a study of provincial stereotypes on a group of 200 male and female Oriya college students to find out: (a) The derogatory stereotypes, hostility and tension of any of the sample towards the people of seven other states such as Punjab, Maharashtra, Bihar, Bengal, Assam, Orissa and towards Nepal.(b) The favourable stereotypes towards the above groups and towards themselves, the correlation between tension and contact of the ingroup i.e. Oriya subjects towards the other outgroups.(c) When the contact between two groups or nationalities increases, the tension and hostility between them may decrease as each group tries to understand the other with more sympathy and friendliness and his mental picture for such a group may change in the positive direction.On the contrary, less contact may not give the correct information about the qualities of a group or nationality to another group and hence their fixed notions may not change.Following the Katz and Baryl method of studying stereotypes a pilot study was conducted to prepare the final questionnaire which contained 60 traits out of which 30 were favourable and the remaining 30 were derogatory. Subjects filled up the inventory by checking as many favourable and derogatory traits as they wished for each nationality.Data showed that Biharis secured the first position in the scale of tension and seventh (last but one) position in the scale of contact being considered as the most hostile group. The Oriya students have put themselves in first ranking in the scale of contact and last in the scale of tension i.e., they thought themselves superior to all other groups.The other groups such as Assamese, Maharastrian, Bengali, Punjabi, Nepali and South Indians got 2.5, 2.5, 4.4 and 7.0 respectively in the scale of tension and 6.8, 2.3, 5.0 and 4.0 respectively in the scale of contact. Correlation between tension and contact is -.57 which indicated that there is a negative relationship between tension and contact.This suggested that the more is the contact between two groups, the less is the tension and vice versa. Mohanty (1968) conducted another study on sex differences in linguistic stereotypes among University students which is probably first of its kind in India.Detailed note on linguistic stereotype be given. The purpose was to a certain: (a) The degree of uniformity or agreement in assigning traits to various linguistic groups by two groups of male and female university students(b) The degree of difference between the two sexes in attributing traits to different linguistic groups.Males and females constitute equal part in a society and take responsibilities in promoting interstate harmony and understanding. Therefore, it is essential to know whether males and females differ in their linguistic stereotypes.The sample of the study consisted of 2 groups of male and female university students, each groups consisting of 100 subjects. They were matched for educational status, socioeconomic background, age and mother tongue.The seven linguistic groups included were Punjabee, Madras, Behari, Bengali, Assamese, Marahathies, and Oriya. The data was collected following the same procedure as in the earlier study of Mohanty discussed above.The findings of the study indicated that Beharees and Assamese have been considered as the most unfavourable outgroup by both the male and female groups. Marahathas were considered as the most liked group securing first position in the scale of favourable traits by both the sexes.However, the female group demonstrated less hostile tendency towards the Bengaleese than the male group who judged the Bengalees as a hostile group next to Biharees and Assamese. In other cases, the difference between the groups was not significant.The results further show that some standard stereotypes were attributed to different linguistic groups expressed by both the sexes such as Punjabibrave and beautiful, Oriyalazy, Biharee coward, Assameseilliterate, Bengali-showy and proud and Marahathas-brave and honest.Also difference in male and female groups in certain stereotypes were marked which indicated the type of relationship existing between the rated and the rating group. However, there is more uniformity than diversity in the stereotypes of both the groups towards the linguistic groups.Both these studies were conducted about 20 years back by (he present author and hence the data relate to the stereotypes and mental pictures existing 20 years back. A follow up study on this problem, perhaps, might show if the same stereotypes are still existing or they have faded or have been completely changed.A comparison between the data obtained from the second study conducted in 1968 with the study conducted in 1954 on college freshmen of Orissa, however, show some similarity.Buchanan and Cantril (1953) compared the adjectives used by most persons in representative cross sections in nine European and American countries to describe their own nationalities and found them mostly favourablewhen the German Psychologist Hofstatter (1957) correlated the responses in each country with those in each of the others, he found very high correspondence between the images people hold of their own countries.

**What is the meaning for stereotype. What is stereotype in tagalog. What is a stereotype. What is stereotype explain. What is the meaning of stereotype in tagalog examples.**

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