

Abstract

In the diploma thesis we ask the question whether the important agents of socialization family and school reproduce gender stereotypes which associate women with the role of a carer about family and household and men with the role of a breadwinner and with the orientation to the field of technology. We focus on whether family and school reproduce these stereotypes in connection with the definition of a career and in relation to horizontal and vertical segregation at the labour market. The reproduction of gender stereotypes viewing women as carer about family and household and men as breadwinners and the reproduction of gender stereotype connecting rather men than women with technical orientation are conjoined with gender scheme theory of Sandra Bem and with Pierre Bourdieu's concept of habitus. The diploma thesis aims at the Czech society, mainly in the period from 2001 to 2011. To answer the question we ask in the diploma thesis we draw on literature, on quantitative and qualitative research dealing with the themes we are concerned with, on statistics of Czech Statistical Office, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Institute for Information on Education, and on selected data from international longitudinal research International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) and European Values Study (EVS). The first chapter of the diploma thesis deals with the terms related to the process of socialization and to the concept of gender. The second chapter is concerned with horizontal and vertical segregation of the labour market in the Czech Republic. The following chapters are focused on the agents of socialization, namely on family and school, in relation to the three areas, to the definition of a career and to horizontal and vertical segregation at labour market. The diploma thesis points out that family and school in the Czech society reproduce gender stereotypes at which this diploma thesis is aimed. We can observe certain changes that go against gender stereotypes, for example establishing of the institute of parental leave, or untraditional division of labour between man and woman in family. However, the untraditional cases do not occur frequently so that they do not lead to the change of the notion connecting women primarily with the responsibility for the care about family and household and men with the main responsibility for financial support of the family and to the change of the notion that men are more suitable for the jobs in technical or manual fields.

Keywords

Family, school, gender, stereotype, gender stereotypes, socialization, labour market, gender segregation