

# UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

## INSTITUTE OF ANTHROPOLOGY, GENDER AND AFRICAN STUDIES

### REGULATIONS AND SYLLABUS FOR THE BACHELOR OF ARTS IN GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT [MODULE II AND III PROGRAMME]

The need to integrate gender concerns in all situations of development interventions has been focus of many development efforts throughout the world over the last few decades. The reason for the concern is the need to work towards a more equitable gender balance in all sectors of the economy and in different facets of life.

The Bachelor of Arts in Gender and Development at the Institute of Anthropology, Gender and African Studies is a degree programme designed and developed to articulate gender and development issues in a changing political, socio-economic and cultural environment. At a more theoretical level, the programme seeks to provide a deeper understanding of an evolving gender system as a socially constructed system of hierarchical relationships which are manifested differently under diverse cultural contexts. At the level of intervention, the focus is on how development partners can be sensitized and encouraged to increase their support for and commitment to the promotion of gender equity through a variety of gender responsive policies and programmes and also to develop strategies to accelerate and institutionalize the process of gender mainstreaming. The overarching concern here is that the goal of sustainable development cannot be achieved without the full participation of men and women as equal partners in the development and decision-making processes at all levels. A persistent challenge is how to overcome the constraints that limit women's access to resources and participation in the development process on equitable and democratic bases through continuous gender negotiations.

#### A. OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the Bachelor of Arts in Gender and Development Studies degree programme is to equip students with the capacity to examine and analyze the concept of gender as a cross-cutting issue which impinges on all aspects of human life.

More specifically, the programme seeks:

- I. To provide a comprehensive understanding of a gender system, its different components and how society determines, maintains and changes gender roles, relations, identities and perceptions through conscious action.
- II. To expose students to gender issues and demonstrate the importance of mainstreaming gender into national and sectoral plans and policies at all levels and stages of the development process.
- III. To introduce students to a gender perspective as a framework for conceptualizing the contributions of men and women in public and private domains.

- IV. To impart gender analysis skills to students to enable them design, plan, monitor and evaluate development plans, policies, programmes and projects in the course of their professional work.

## **B. ENTRY REQUIREMENTS**

N01 The general University of Nairobi entry requirements shall apply.

N02 Subject to Regulation N01, candidates with the following qualifications shall be admitted to the Bachelor of Arts in Gender and Development.

- (a) those who have obtained an aggregate of C+ in the Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) or its equivalent;
- (b) those with at least Division III in "O" level certificate plus three years relevant work experience.
- (c) those who obtained at least two principal passes of D plain in A- level certificate or its equivalent;
- (d) those with a degree or diploma from a recognized University or other Institution of higher learning.

## **C. CHOICE OF COURSES**

N2:- Candidates once admitted must register in all the prescribed courses in the Programme, and the registration must be approved by the Director of the Institute of Anthropology, Gender and African Studies.

N3:- Candidates must attend all the scheduled lectures and do all the assigned coursework.

N4:- No candidate shall be presented for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Gender and Development until he/she has accumulated the total number of units required for that degree.

## **COURSE STRUCTURE AND DURATION**

N5:- Candidates shall be required to take a minimum of **44 courses**, including all the core courses. Candidates are expected to attend the entire scheduled course Lectures for which they are registered. There will be two modes of study:

- 1) Part Time (Module II)
- 2) Distance Learning (Module III)

Module II is offered in the evenings week days (5:30pm to 8:30pm) and may include Saturdays where applicable from 8:00am to 5:00pm

The Module III is offered off-campus using multi-media approach in distance education in the following ways:

- 1) The main media of instruction are print and electronic study materials
- 2) The study materials are self-instructional
- 3) There is limited use of face-to-face lectures during the residential sessions
- 4) Face-to-face delivery mode does not exceed one third of the instructional time and students are required to attend any scheduled lectures/tutorials where applicable for the courses they have registered for.

N6:- Candidates shall take a minimum of **two** and a maximum of **five** course units during a semester.

N7:- Each course shall be covered in 45 contact hours.

N8:- The degree programme shall last for a minimum of four and a maximum of eight years of study.

## **E. TRANSFER OF CREDITS AND EXEMPTIONS**

Applicants who have undertaken equivalent undergraduate course units at other universities recognized by University of Nairobi Senate may, on recommendation of the Institute of Anthropology, Gender and African Studies and approval of Senate, be allowed to transfer credits up to a maximum of one-third of the courses offered in the programme. Students desiring to receive credit for any prior coursework will need to make a formal request to the Academic Registrar, University of Nairobi giving the following information:

- a list of the university of Nairobi courses for which the student is interested in getting credit;
- Official transcript indicating courses that may be equivalent and;
- Descriptions and syllabi/outlines of the courses in which the applicant is seeking transfer of credit.

The University of Nairobi, through the Institute of Anthropology, Gender and African Studies, reserves the right to administer an appropriate exemption examination in order to determine whether an exemption should be granted. All those seeking to transfer credits will be required to pay an appropriate exemption fee.

## **EXAMINATIONS**

N9:- At the end of each semester, candidates shall be required to sit for a **two hours** examination

N10:- A candidate shall not be permitted to sit for University examinations unless he/she has attended lectures regularly throughout the semester and covered at least two thirds of the course.

N11:- Each course unit shall be graded out of one hundred percent (100%).

Coursework assessment shall account for 30%, and the final examination 70% of the total marks.

N12:- The pass mark for each course unit shall be 40%.

N13:- A candidate who fails an examination in any course shall **be allowed to sit for a supplementary examination paper** up to two times during the next regular University examinations after paying an appropriate examination fee.

N14:- When a candidate sits for a supplementary examination his/her grade shall be based entirely on the marks obtained in that exam. Coursework marks shall **NOT** be taken into account. (Academic Board to discuss further)

N15:- A pass obtained in a supplementary exam shall account for only 40%. (Academic Board to discuss further)

N16:- A candidate who fails three core courses after two supplementary shall be discontinued. (Academic Board to discuss further)

N17:- To qualify for the award of the degree, a candidate must have studied for and passed a minimum of **44 units**, including all the core course.

## **F. AWARD OF DEGREE**

N18:- To qualify for the award of the degree, a candidate shall have passed all the prescribed courses:

N19:- The final grade and degree classification will be based on the average percentage marks obtained in all the courses **as specified in N17???**.

N20:- The classification of the final award of the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Gender and Development shall be based on the following standard formula of the University of Nairobi.

First Class Honours	70- 100%
Second Class Honours (Upper Division)	60 - 69%
Second Class Honours (Lower Division)	50 - 59%
Pass	40 – 49%

N21:- A candidate who qualifies for the award of the degree only after re-examination as a result of having failed an end of semester exam shall not be eligible for the award of an honours.

## **COURSES OFFERED**

### **SEMESTER 1**

#### **CORE COURSES**

NGE 101:	Introduction to Gender Studies	Hrs 45
NGE 102:	Gender and Culture	45
NGE 103:	Gender Division of Labour	45
NGE 104:	Introduction to Anthropology	45

### **ELECTIVES**

NGE 105:	Analytical Frameworks in Gender and Development	45
NGE 106:	Cultural Anthropology	45

### **SEMESTER II**

#### **CORE COURSES**

NGE 107:	Mainstreaming Gender into the Development Process	45
NGE 108:	Gender Analysis in Cross-Cultural Perspectives	45
NGE 109:	Women and the Democratization Process	45
NGE 110:	Gender and Development Theory	45

#### **ELECTIVES**

NGE 111:	Introduction to Ethnology	45
NGE 112:	Gender and Entrepreneurship	45

### **SEMESTER III**

#### **CORE COURSES**

NGE 201:	Gender and Agricultural Development	45
NGE 202:	Gender, Poverty and Sustainable Livelihoods	45
NGE 203:	Gender and Employment	45
NGE 204:	Gender, Civil Society and Governance	45

#### **ELECTIVES**

NGE 205:	Comparative Ethnography	45
NGE 206:	Gender, Sex and Society	45

### **SEMESTER IV**

#### **CORE COURSES**

NGE 207:	Gender, Shelter and Homelessness	45
NGE 208:	Gender and Sustainable Development	45
NGE 209:	Gender, Politics and Democracy	45

NGE 210: Gender and Education 45

### **ELECTIVES**

NGE 211: Language and Gender 45

NGE 212: Gender and culture in African Societies 45

### **SEMESTER V**

#### **CORE COURSES**

NGE 301: Gender and Health 45

NGE 302: Theoretical Perspectives in Gender Studies 45

NGE 303: Gender and Community Development 45

NGE 304: Gender Based Violence 45

#### **ELECTIVES**

NGE 305: Gender and Communication 45

NGE 306: Gender Social Welfare and Service Delivery 45

### **SEMESTER VI**

#### **CORE COURSES**

NGE 307: Gender, Law and Human Rights 45

NGE 308: Gender and Environmental Management 45

NGE 309: Gender and Migration 45

NGE 310: Gender, Technology and Information Systems 45

#### **ELECTIVES**

NGE 311: Development Organization and Gender in a Changing World 45

NGE 312: Gender and International Development 45

### **SEMESTER VII**

#### **CORE COURSES**

NGE 401: Gender and Reproductive Health 45

NGE 402: Gender and Media 45

NGE 403: Gender Research Methodology 45

NGE 404: Gender livestock and livelihoods 45

#### **ELECTIVES**

NGE 405:	Gender and Conflict Management	45
NGE 406:	Gender Planning and Policy	45

## **SEMESTER VIII**

### **CORE COURSES**

NGE 407:	Gender, Power and Decision – Making	45
NGE 408:	Gender, Travel and Tourism	45
NGE 409:	Gender social change and Development	45

### **ELECTIVES**

NGE 410:	Gender in the Third World	45
NGE 411:	Gender and Disability	45
NGE 412:	Gender and Aging	45

### **COURSE DESCRIPTIONS**

#### **NGE 101: Introduction to Gender Studies**

The definition of gender and gender studies; concepts in gender category; the origin of gender studies; the evolution of thought in gender discourse; the distinction between gender and sex; ethnological survey of gender dynamic; globalization and gender; structural adjustment and gender roles and relations; gender roles and Vision 2030; gender issues in the constitution; reproductive health dynamics through gender lens; transgender characteristics and human rights; gender perspectives in African contexts.

#### **NGE 102: Gender and Culture**

The terms culture, culture circle and cultural complex; trait, the specific and general meaning; the historical development and evolution of culture and gender discourse; theoretical and methodological approaches, principles, practices and problems of gender, culture and cultures; types and forms of cultures; the concept of cultural context, cultural drift, cultural invention, cultural revival, cultural diffusion, cultural selection, cultural change and development; the social and cultural constructions of gender in differing environmental settings; dissemination and consumption of cultural knowledge, gender, ethics and culture; the normative functional and processional models of gender and culture; cultures as adaptive systems: evolutionary, ecological and natural selection perspectives; materialism, evolution, cultural and human ecology, ideational theories of culture; cultures as cognitive, structural and symbolic systems.

#### **NGE 103: Gender Division of Labour**

The universality of gender division of labour; the different meanings of gender division of labour - cultural and social contexts; Social and cultural origins of gender division of labour and female subordination; Conceptual biases in the discussion of gender division of labour; historical and evolutionary changes in the structure of gender roles and relations; gender division of labour and its implications for equity; notions of maleness and femaleness in productive and reproductive work; the interaction between the private domain of reproduction and the public sphere of production; public reflection of women's private status; how gender division of labour is reproduced in the male and female universes; conventional labour statistics and underestimation of women's reproductive tasks, including domestic labour; the interweaving of gender and class relations; women's workload and the "double day" problem; changes in the structure of gender division of labour.

#### **NGE 104: Introduction to Anthropology**

Definition, aims and scope of Anthropology; major sub-fields of Anthropology and their branches:-cultural, physical, archaeology, linguistic, and applied; historical development of anthropology; anthropology and other disciplines; basic concepts in cultural, physical, archaeology, linguistic and applied anthropology; anthropology and business; role of anthropology in development; anthropology and contemporary issues; anthropologists and anthropology.

#### **NGE 105: Analytical Frameworks in Gender and Development**

Gender as a cross-cutting issue; Gender at the interface; Gender analysis of the social and biophysical disciplines; engendering the sciences; The Harvard analytical framework: the systematic attention to both women and men and their different positions in society, the rationale for allocating resources to women as well as men in development, the "efficiency approach"; The Moser Gender Planning Framework: the link of women's roles to the larger development planning process, the idea of women's "three roles" in production, reproduction, and community management, the technical and political aspects of gender integration into development; Gender Analysis Matrix: how particular development interventions affect women and men, community-based techniques to elicit and analyze gender differences and to challenge a community's assumptions about gender, Women's Empowerment Framework: poverty and wealth as the consequence of oppression and exploitation (rather than lack of productivity), relationship between poverty reduction and empowerment, progressive levels equality: control – equal control over in decision-making over factors of production; participation – equal participation in decision-making processes related to policymaking, planning and administration; conscientisation – attaining equal understanding of gender roles and a gender division of labor that is fair and agreeable; access – equal access to the factors of production; discriminatory provisions in the laws; welfare: equal access to material welfare (food, income, medical care).

#### **NGE 106: Cultural Anthropology**



The concepts of culture: nature, manifestations and characteristics; paradigms in cultural anthropology; cultural evolution; economic adaptation and social forms: food getting systems and their impact on social forms; political organizations; social order and disorder: power and authority in Africa and the world; behaviour-control; formal and informal sanctions; culture and personality in the world and local contexts; belief systems; religion, magic sacred and profane in the world and local contexts; issues in the contemporary world; social stratification and changes in the third world; peace and conflict; material culture: nature, manifestations and characteristics.

### **NGE 107: Mainstreaming Gender into the Development Process**

The concept of gender mainstreaming; techniques of mainstreaming gender into national and sectoral programmes and policies; why development policies, plans, programmes and projects should incorporate a gender perspective at the level of programme design planning, implementation and evaluation; integration of women's and men's issues on policy formulations or programme planning and implementation; activity profile of men and women and their cultural contexts; gender policy appraisal and impact assessment; capacity building for gender mainstreaming; gender disaggregated data for planning and intervention; gender auditing and budgeting; engendering the development process.

### **NGE 108: Gender Analysis in Cross-Cultural Perspective**

The concept of cross-cultural studies; history of cross-cultural studies; the rationale of cross-cultural studies; theoretical and methodological approaches of cross-cultural studies; contemporary cross-cultural approaches to a variety of gender issues; socio-cultural construction of gender in cross-cultural studies; culture and gender: the relationship between biological sex and socio-cultural construction of gender; gender, sexuality and sexual preferences: lesbianism, homosexuality, bisexuality kinship studies and gender roles in the household and at work cross-culturally; gender and culture change: changing forms of marriage and the family; issues of gender and religion; gender and sexual dimorphism: dimorphism and adaptive advantages, gendered construction and decoding of sexually motivated messages; gender and divinity, purity and pollution, sacrificial and menstrual blood, gender, cosmology, beliefs and thought systems; gender bending and inversion: ritual rationale for bending and inversion, case studies.

### **NGE 109: Women and Democratization Process**

Concepts in democracy and democratization; democracy and democratization in a comparative and historical perspective; examination of regime types and various types of authoritarianism and republicanism; waves of democratization over the last two hundred years, disaggregating the concept of democracy and tracing the historical development of its specific elements: elections, secret ballots, accountability and checks and balances, and political and civil rights; conditions that foster or impede democracy: the nature of civil society and political culture; women's status, roles, and activities in the

democratization process; various political systems and their impact on women's participation on political life and public policy; differential participation of men and women in the political process; gender and power relations in the democratization process; lenses of various fields: voter behavior, constitutional law, comparative politics, and international relations; examination of women as political actors: political party democracy, civil society, labour movements, grass root and national participation; the effect of notions of gender difference on women's access to and exercise of power in public decision making and government; prospects for democracy around the world.

### **NGE 110: Gender and Development Theory**

Basic concepts and definitions, theories and approaches; development discourse as it relates to gender issues and explanations to gender difference; development theory and development practice; Causes and concepts of underdevelopment; Modernization theory; Dependency theory; Political economy; Liberal and neoliberal theories; Post-modernism; Issues in development policy; how to identify and assess gender inequalities in society, and how to use tools for gender analysis to assess policies, planning processes, projects, programmes and activities from a gender perspective.

### **NGE 111: Introduction to Ethnology**

Definition and scope of ethnology; ethno-genesis, ethno-history, ethnography; ethnology and social anthropology; major concerns of ethnology: economy, political and social organizations, belief systems, material culture, language, art and crafts; similarities and differences in people's culture and cultural change.

### **NGE 112 Gender and Entrepreneurship**

Definition of entrepreneurship; cultural evolution of entrepreneurship; socio and economic aspects of entrepreneurship; skilled and un skilled entrepreneurs; constraints to entrepreneurship: economic, masculinity, women and knowledge, skills, marketing and family size; subsistence and capitalistic entrepreneurship; SMEs (Small and Medium sized Enterprises); Micro Finance; technology and entrepreneurship; benefit and status to individuals, group and national development; case studies in entrepreneurship, gender and informal sector participation; cultural and structural constraints to women's and men's involvement in informal sector entrepreneurship.

### **NGE 201: Gender and Agricultural Development**

Differential participation of men and women in subsistence farming, cash crop production and livestock management and the reward systems associated with different enterprises; changes in land tenure systems and land utilization patterns and their impact on gender roles and relations; land ownership patterns; food security issues intra-and inter-household food production and distribution patterns; impact of labor migration on agricultural production; the social value of women's labor in subsistence agriculture; constraints faced by men and women in agricultural production; gender – responsive

agricultural programmes and policies; gender issues in agricultural research; strategies for sustainable agricultural development.

**NGE 202: Gender, Poverty and Sustainable Livelihoods**

Definition of poverty; the different ways in which men and women experience poverty; the influence of programmes and projects aimed at alleviating poverty; Men's, women's, and children's participation and benefits from such initiatives; the role of the state, the donors and other stakeholders in sustainable livelihoods; gender and sustainable human development in relation to knowledge/training developmental initiatives; women vs men group initiatives; community-based joint developmental initiatives; patterns of resource distribution by gender; the wider issue of poverty and the feminization of poverty as a political, economic and social problem as well as a developmental one; case studies.

**NGE 203: Gender, labour and Employment**

Labor market participation of men and women; gender stereotyping of professions in the formal and non-formal sectors. The opportunity gaps between men and women in remunerated work in the formal and informal sectors; the perceptions and practices which underpin those gaps. Level of male and female participation in labor force and the formal – informal sector differential; maleness and femaleness in professional work; occupational specialization of men and women and its implications for gender equity; conflict between women's domestic and market work; gender discrimination in labor market participation – (hiring practices and the promotion system); profile of the unemployed by gender; factors which influence labor market participation, particularly those which limit women's employment opportunities; gender-sensitive employment policies and measures to empower men and women as equal partners in all professions; Women in the informal sector.

**NGE 204: Gender, Leadership and Governance**

Definitions of governance and leadership; types of governance and leadership; the historical development of governance; role of men and women in governance and leadership: decision making, social control and administration of justice; theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of governance and leadership; causes and effects of poor governance; gender and governance in Kenya; strategies for improving governance and leadership: activism, movements, networking, lobbying, and mass action; governance and administration of justice for men, women and children of all ages; gender, governance, accountability and transparency; good and bad governance and indicators.

**NGE 205: Comparative Ethnography**

Difference between ethnography and ethnology; comparison of the ethnographies of selected peoples from major cultural and geographical regions of the world; distribution of cultural traits; comparative palaeoethnology: comparison of ethnogeneses and

ethnohistories of the main peoples of major cultural and geographical regions of the world. Comparisons of modes of production—hunting and gathering, pastoral, agricultural and industrial; comparison of material culture belief systems of main peoples of major cultural groups in the world; impact of culture change and development of various groups of people.

**NGE 206: Gender, Sex and Society**

Biological fact of sex is transformed into a system of gender stratification; a sociological and anthropological analysis of the status of women cross-culturally; historical development of gender and sexuality theories from the turn of the last century to the present; expectations of gender; psychological gender differences; role of culture and socialization play in determining women's interaction patterns and society's response to them; understanding genders and sexualities through a variety of case studies; gendered institutions – education, family, marriage, science and division of labour; gendered body and transgender.

**NGE 207: Gender, Shelter and Homelessness**

The meaning of shelter, homelessness, housing, architecture and the built environment of shelter and the inbuilt environment; theoretical and methodological Issues; a comparison of the theoretical approaches; the types of shelters and but environment: Traditional and modern shelters in different environments and cultures; materials and typology of shelters: Local, regional, national and international comparisons; gender division of labour and shelter; gender, residential, settlement patterns and shelter; social cultural, economic and political significance of shelter; aesthetic; functional and symbolic realms of shelter; technology and cultural ideologies of shelter; new technologies and shelter; shelter; economic growth and national development; shelter urbanization and industrial development, shelter, project design, planning; implementation and sustainability; shelter protection degradation and desertification; causes of homelessness; gender dimensions of homelessness; cultural change and homelessness; street children and Street families; the magnitude of homelessness in Kenya; sustainable action against homelessness; case studies in Kenya.

**NGE 208: Gender and Sustainable Development**

The concept of sustainable development; strategies for sustainable development; capacity development for gender planning; development process with a human face; gender participatory approaches to the development process; gender partnership and negotiations; gender initiatives in local development programme; governmental and non-governmental programmes and projects for sustainable development; affirmative action and sustainable development.

**NGE 209: Gender, Politics and Democracy**

Definition of concepts: politics, democracy; the role of men and women in pre-colonial, colonial and post colonial politics; gender roles in the independence movements; levels of political participation; macro and micro politics; formal and informal political participation; the interaction between economic power and political influence; women and men as voters; men and women in elective and appointive offices; women in multi-party politics; women and men in decision-making positions. Power and powerlessness in political process; informal political participation; factors influencing gender disparity in political participation; case Studies.

**NGE 210: Gender and Education**

Definition of concepts: gender education; gender, education and training in different education systems; the effects of colonial policies on gender and education; missionaries and gender education; affirmative action and gender education in the post-colonial school system; gender and enrolment in post-secondary institutions in Kenya; affirmative action and University education in Kenya; cultural practices and gender education in Kenya; regional and gender disparities in educational enrolment in Kenya; gender-based violence in educational institutions; gender stereotypes and education; leadership and gender in educational institutions.

**NGE 211: Language and Gender**

The words we use and what they say about our interpretations of society; the elements of gender-sensitive language; the creation of linguistic rules and usage; the use of nonsexist variations in linguistic customs; use of generic terms; meaning and content of maleness and femaleness; analysis of language patterns; how different languages relate to gender differences; practical and pragmatic usage of words; the adaptation of language to changes in society; naming patterns and practices; using gender-sensitive designators; the use of gender –insensitive language in textbooks and other publications, the media and public speeches ; creative solutions to linguistic usage.

**NGE 212: Gender and culture in African societies**

Introduction to African society and culture from an historical, anthropological, and sociological perspective; differences and similarities among African peoples; past and present methods of studying African societies and problems of African ethnographic literature; cultural constructions, expressions and representations of masculinity and femininity in contemporary and historical African societies; changing forms of gender roles and relationships; analysis of modes of production and reproduction, sexuality, marriage, legal and educational systems in Africa; gender-sensitive research tools and methods for deconstructing gender roles and relationships; international relations, African states, NGOs and local cultural conditions and their impact on gender inequities.

### **NGE 301: Gender and Health**

Definition of health; gender issues in health; social determinants of health; reproductive roles and women's health; gender and transitions in health and diseases; gender-specific health problems associated with productive roles; gender and communicable, non-communicable and disabling diseases; gender and response to ill-health; gender and community health; gender and access to health care; traditional practices that impact on the health of men and women; factors that threaten the health of children; gender – responsive health care policies and programmes.

### **NGE 302: Theoretical perspectives in Gender Studies**

Theoretical and conceptual approaches to gender issues in the context of development; different perspectives on growth, inequality and poverty; cultural, social and economic theories of development; current development approaches and initiatives; key concepts in the analysis of social relations between men and women in different cultural, social, economic and political contexts; feminist perspectives; gender perspective; post-modernism; gender planning and policy analysis framework; the emergence of Women in Development (WID), Women and Development (WAD) and Gender and Development (GAD) paradigms.

### **NGE 303: Gender and Community Development**

The concept of community development as a method, a process and an objective; the Practice and principle of community development; community development as a policy goal; gender participation in community development; gender representation on community – based organizations; gender representation in governmental and community decision-making bodies; nature type and the process of community participation; the cultural context of community leadership and gender – power relations; community leadership and gender power relations; community can become involved in its own development; equitable distribution of resources and services; gender representation in – community – based organizations, the inter dependency and vulnerability; gender politics in community development; gender differentiation and social stratification in the community needs; local autonomy, community ownership and control of the development projects and programmes; case studies of gender – responsive and integrated community development projects in rural and urban areas.

### **NGE 304: Gender Based Violence**

Concept of gender violence; types of gender violence – physical, sexual and psychological violence which cut across lines of income, gender, class and culture; the relationship between acts or threats of gender violence and gender inequality; causes and consequences of gender violence; the context of gender violence – family, workplace, community and society; vulnerability to gender violence; domestic violence; violence against women and men; case studies; sustainable measures to combat gender violence.

### **NGE 305: Gender and Communication**

Definition of communication, mode of communication; speech, linguistics and language. Theoretical and methodological approaches to communication; speech, language communities and their identification in the world; communication competence and socio-linguistic variables; gender and interpersonal communication; gender communication differences; gender and communication in the workplace; gender, power and communication in human relations; male and female nonverbal behaviour; health communication and gender; portrayal of women in literature; gender access to and use of modern communication equipment; traditional methods of communicating gender-sensitive information.

### **NGE 306: Gender Social Welfare and Service Delivery**

Introduction to social welfare and service delivery; economic inequality, welfare reforms and service delivery; gender, crime rate, family cohesion and social integration welfare and service delivery; militarism, strikes, social upheavals, illegal political groups welfare and service delivery; community health, food security and social stability; sexism, single headed families, teenage parents, street families welfare and service delivery; health delivery, demography death rates, accidents calamities (communal), age at death as indicators of social welfare and service delivery; famine, draught, disaster preparedness epidemics, provision of essential community services to enhance welfare and service delivery; family structure, drug abuse, domestic violence and corruption and their effect on social welfare and service delivery; social amenities, welfare reform institutions, recreation facilities, unemployment, suicide rate; gender, welfare and service delivery; Case studies.

### **NGE 307: Gender, Law and Human Rights**

Definition of concepts: gender, law and human rights; methodological approaches and theories guiding the study; Advocacy of human rights; legal issues in gender relations; gender inequality and the constitution, marriage laws and the status of women; women's reproductive rights and fundamental freedoms; legal barriers to the achievement of women rights and status, their ratification and implementation; the status of women under customary and common laws; legal reforms; what entails declaration of human rights; Concept of race, class and ethnicity, gender democracy and human rights; women rights as human rights; re-visiting Beijing declaration; gender democracy and human rights; gender, democracy, human rights in the realm of regional cultural interpretation; post-modernism and gender and human rights; human reproductive rights, gender democracy and human rights; case studies drawn from continental diversity.

### **NGE 308: Gender and Environmental Management**

The definition of concepts: environmental management, sustainability, sustainable management of natural environment and resources, environmental assessment, natural resources, ecology and environment; types of natural resources; pitfalls and tragedies in the environmental management of local, regional national and international global commons; the goals of environmental assessment and management; contending themes and methodological approaches in environmental management; the status and directions of environmental management studies today and the next millennium; the role of women and men in environmental management; the principles of development and social justice in environmental management; integrated physical, social, economic and environmental planning and management; project planning; design, implementation and environmental degradation; gender and the conservation of the forest ecosystem; gender and the conservation of water resources; gender and the conservation of soil fertility; the role of women in maintaining a clean home environment; gender and the conservation of the beach environments; gender and sustainable management in the context of project planning; design and implementation; future directions for sustainable environmental management; modern technology and environmental development.

### **NGE 309: Gender and Migration**

Definition of concepts: concepts migration, migrant, immigrant, emigration and emigrant; gender difference in migration patterns and trends; the stereotypical picture of immigrants and migrants; the nature, causes and effects of migration; and emigration; the types of migration and emigration; local internal, national and international; Conservative versus innovative migration and emigration; primitive, forced or impelled, free and mass migrations associated set of forces of conservative and innovative migration and emigrants; biological, political, economic, socio-cultural, physical, personal, psychological and family factors of migration and emigration; theoretical and methodological issues of migration and emigration; Ravensteins's theory, theory of intervening opportunities, Lee's theory, Beshher's theory; a comparison of migration and emigration theories; principal actors in migration and emigration; migration, emigration conflicts and the additional and modern illegal processes; migration, emigration national development and security; migration emigration, project planning, design implementation and sustainability.

### **NGE 310: Gender, Technology and Information Systems**

Definition of technology and types of technologies; theoretical and methodological approaches to technology: Development of technology and technologies under different social information and economic needs; appropriate technology and intermediate technology versus high technology in such fields as agriculture and commerce; capital and labour intensive technologies; women's and men's access to and control of technology; elements of technology; tolls, resource uses, techniques (skills), tasks and activities involved in the organization of labour and patterns of warfare Gender bias in technology transfer; social, cultural economic and political factors in gender and technology; gender in relation to race, class, nationality, culture, religion, and sexuality in the context of technological innovations; fundamental concepts, the feminist critique of



techno-science, and the impact of gender issues on workplace inclusiveness and equity, in a transnational and historical perspectives; the effects of gender on the development and use of information technologies, gender-based electronic information preferences; information systems policy development in organizations; gender concerns and conflicts related to information technology, information access and dissemination, freedom of information, copyright, intellectual property rights and responsibilities, privacy, filtering and information security and computer crime; legal, political, social and ethical issues and how they contribute to policy development

### **NGE 311: Women's Development Organizations in a Changing World**

The history of women's organizations; the growth and significance of women's liberation movement; The sources of social and political strain; comparisons between "women's rights" organizations and "women's liberation groups", types of women's organizations; poverty – and equity – oriented women's organizations; the role of women's organizations; women groups; the history of women groups; types and objectives of women groups; How women mobilize and organize themselves for empowerment; the concept of empowerment, achievements of women groups and organizations. Income-generating projects; self-reliance and self-determination; challenges faced by the groups and organizations; women's leadership and organizational skills; the role of NGOs in women's organizations; gender-responsive strategies for the expansion of economic choices for the poor through direct, productive and micro-level interventions.

### **NGE 312: Gender, globalization and Development**

Definition and scope of gender and development discourse; historical and theoretical frameworks in gender and development, accumulation, reproduction and women's and men's role in economic development; gender issues in education, poverty, environmental sustainability; women and men in global economy, subordination of women and the internationalization of factory production; impact of gender roles on development programmes. the move from WID (women in development) to GAD (gender and development) as critical perspectives in development studies, conceptual approaches to households, men and masculinities in development, globalisation and women's employment, gender, state and governance, women's movements and state-civil society relations, gender, conflict and post-conflict, and finally an appraisal of prospects for gender-aware planning and empowerment.

### **NGE 401: Gender and Reproductive Health**

The concept of reproductive health; age at first birth; child bearing roles; maternal morbidity; use of contraceptives; female and male – based contraceptives; safe motherhood issues; quality of care issues in the provision of reproductive health care services; major issues in women's and man's reproductive health; nutrition; substance abuse; mental health; violence against women; response to reproductive issues; factors

influencing reproductive health; an integrated approach to reproductive health; male involvement in reproductive health.

#### **NGE 402: Gender and the Media**

What is news; gender analysis of media reports; participation of men and women in mainstream media; gender roles and the decision-making process in the media; media portrayal of men and women and gender stereotypes; the traditional role of the media; the changing role of the media in a multi-party democracy; communication as a tool for development; ownership and control of the media; media violence against men and women; advertisements and consumerism; gender bias in commercials.

#### **NGE 403: Research Methods in Gender**

Processes of gender analysis based on interaction between the individual and contextual structure. Qualitative and Quantitative methodologies and PRA; sampling strategies; multiple data collection techniques; Identification of concepts; meanings, interpretation; symbols – arguments, dialogue; ethnomethodology – exploration of explanatory principles; theory-framework that underlay phenomena; procedures will include; observations, in-depth, interviews, focus group discussion, case histories, key informant interviews etc hypothesis, testing using suitable statistical techniques; analysis of quantitative and qualitative data; research design and production of data disaggregated by gender; proposal writing and ethical consideration.

#### **NGE 404: Gender and Livestock**

Different livestock systems; livestock and livelihoods; multiple roles of livestock in livelihoods especially of the poor; household food security and livelihoods; Intra-and inter-household dynamics in different livestock systems; division of labour in livestock production systems; inequalities in production systems and means of production; gender ownership and benefit of assets; access to and use of assets, technologies and services; gender and livestock value chains; gender and environmental impacts of livestock production. Gender and livestock systems in transition: livestock-related interventions; commercialization and its impacts; emerging issue e.g zoonotic and emerging infectious diseases, challenges in livestock production; policies and strategies in livestock production

#### **NGE 405: Gender and Conflict Management**

The definition of conflicts and armed conflicts; types of conflicts and conflict management; lethal and non-lethal conflicts; theories, themes and models of conflicts; analytical comparisons of conflict theories and methods; a historical perspective on non-armed conflicts, armed conflicts, conflict management and resolution mechanisms locally, nationally and internationally; the nature, causes and effects of conflicts; differential impact of conflict on men, women and children: biological, political,

economic, socio-cultural, physical, personal psychological factors of conflicts; gender analysis of refugee/IDP problems and programmes; local national and international politics; role of men and women in conflict resolution and peace building; conflict transformation.

**NGE 406: Gender, Planning and Policy**

Definition of concepts in gender planning and policy-making; current debates on gender policy in the shifting boundaries of the public and private; gender planning methodologies; theoretical issues related to gender planning; practical and strategic gender needs; empowerment; de-centered planning, gender policy statements, gender policy concepts; gender policy reviews, and gender responsive planning and actions; gender analysis frameworks that have been applied in policy and the various understandings of ‘gender’, ‘social’ and ‘justice’ they convey; formulation and/or evaluation of a gender policy based on a well-defended ethical ground.

**NGE 407: Gender, Power and Decision-Making**

Gender relations as power relations; power sharing in the decision-making process; analysis of male-dominated structures in public and private domains in traditional and contemporary; causes and consequences of gender-power imbalance; differential access to traditional avenues of power; gender politics in resource allocation at all levels of society and across cultures; gender inequality and underdevelopment; strategies for sustained male-female negotiations.

**NGE 408: Gender, Travel and Tourism**

Definition of ‘tourism’ and ‘tourist’; Characteristics of tourism; Distinction between international and domestic tourism; types of tourism: cultural, historical, ethnic, ecological, and ecotourism; gender differences in tourism’s push and pull factors: race, class, sexual orientation, and nation of origin; Portrayal of exotic destinations as feminine; gender differences in the experiences of travelers and workers in the service industry; gender ways in which travel destinations are marketed; commodification of gender and sexual identities.

**NGE 409: Gender Social Change and Development**

The concept of development; economic, political, social, cultural and ideological dimensions of development; what development means for men and women; what the official development agencies say; what “integrating women into development” means; women’s participation in the development process as a means to an end as a goal in its own right; the impact of economic development on class distinctions and gender differentiation; the impact of land tenure reform on gender relations; the bias in research and extension work in favour of commercial settler agriculture; the urbanization process; new relations; women’s empowerment and its relationship to cultural meanings and

definitions of development and quality of life; the view of women as social actors rather than target groups; development for whom and for what?

#### **NGE 410 Cultural Change and Development**

What changes in cultures; how cultures change; mechanisms of cultural change; sources of cultural change; why cultures change; cultural change in the modern world; the role of technology and ideology in cultural change; the consequences of cultural change; the conceptual distinction between change and development; dimensions of development; development as a concept, a process and a theme; the new high ground – a paradigmatic shift; the challenge of change; the indicators of cultural change and development; managing the processes of change and development. (academic board to decide to removed and propose replacement.)

#### **NGE 411: Gender in the Third World**

The meaning of male, female, men, woman, manhood, womanhood, maleness and femaleness in the socio-cultural construction of third world cultures; history and background studies of men and women in the Third World; theoretical and methodological approaches in studies of third world societies; comparison and rationale of the various approaches; gender, matrilineality, patriarchy, matriarchy, maternity and paternity; the sexist mythological dimensions of the third world cultures; the legitimacy of third world social, cultural, economic and political order: the ideology, nature, structure, control and dimension of institutionalized forms of gender discrimination and stereotyping; gender and differential practices in the third world; gender and third world perceptions of household and family head ships; comparison between third world and social science conceptions of strategic and practical gender needs; indigenous relations and roles between males and females in third world countries; gender, the development process, economic growth inflation and third world indebtedness case studies.

#### **NGE 412: Gender and Disability**

Disability as a category of analysis in gender studies; disability as a social condition, as a “medical” and “personal” issue; the growing consciousness of disabilities not as incurable illnesses or and individual “problem”; disability as a relationship between the body and the symbolic value that each culture assigns to individuals, disability in relation the to the tasks assigned to individuals, the promotion and adoption of the international documents on disability, the Rights of People with Disabilities, particular forms of discrimination experienced by and women with disabilities; particular discrimination of women and men with disabilities, functional beauty and aesthetics, body image, cultural perception of body and mind functions; reflections on how gender and body functions, aspects of identity, interacting with various systems of privilege and oppression.

**NGE 413: Gender and Aging**

Physical, social and cultural aspects of ageing; support systems for the aging population in rural settings and urban areas; differences in longevity between aging men and women; the aged as educators, role models and leaders in the African context; contributions of the ageing to household economy; vulnerability of the aging men and women to environmental conditions. Problems associated with provision of the needs of the aging men and women.