

**COVENANT UNIVERSITY
NIGERIA**

*TUTORIAL KIT
OMEGA SEMESTER*

PROGRAMME: SOCIOLOGY

COURSE: SOC 325

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SOC 325: GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

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1. With relevant examples, critically analyse women's life and its challenges in line
2. Examine the theoretical viewpoint of gendered division of labour.
3. Discuss the impact of gender inequality on growth and development and its cost to Well being.
- 4a. Examine the impact of culture on gender roles.
 - b. In what ways can research activities meet with the challenges that are posed by gender issues to development in Nigeria?
5. Critically discuss two cultural practices that jeopardize women's health in Africa and ways this can be curbed
6. List and discuss the probable factors that have contributed to high maternal and child mortality in Nigeria.
7. Discuss the importance of education and explain factors that have contributed to gender disparity in school enrolment in Nigeria.
8. Define development using the economic development theories?
10. Define Sex and Gender, and outline the differences between the two terms
11. Examine the Patriarchal structure of the African Society with relevant examples.

1. Discuss the importance of education and explain factors that have contributed to gender disparity in school enrolment in Nigeria.

- Makes Better Citizens
- Ensures A Productive Future
- Opens New Vistas
- Spreads Awareness
- Bolsters Confidence
- Helps In Decision-Making (6 marks)

Factors that have contributed to gender disparity in school enrolment

1). MACRO-SOCIETAL LEVEL FACTORS

- (a) Socio- cultural values
- (b) Religious values
- (c) Political economic factors
- (d) Geographical location factor.

2. HOUSE HOLD LEVEL FACTORS

3. SCHOOL RELATED FACTORS (9 marks)

2. Define Sex and Gender, and outline the differences between the two terms

Sex	Gender
Biological	Social/cultural

Universal

Varies from one society to another

b. Examine the Patriarchal structure of the African Society with relevant examples.

The structure of the African society is patriarchal in nature, descent is traced through the male, the value placed on women is that of being subordinate to men in the society and this notion controls and rules therefore resulting to women being denied equal access to resources and opportunities in the society.

Example:

-Inheritance right is limited to the male child.

-Widowhood rites that women are forced to go through. Nothing like such exists for men who losses their wife.

-Clear disparity in access to resources in the society.

3. Write comprehensive and explanatory notes on the following

a. Gender theory

b. Feminist theory

c. Role conflict theory

d. Gender mainstreaming

e. Gender discrimination

For each term discussed in detail

4. With relevant examples, critically analyse women's life and its challenges in line with the following themes:

a. The home

Women engage in both productive and reproductive role that is work within the home and outside. Women assume many roles within the home (mother, wife, care giver) she is expected to balance all these roles effectively. Her status in her community is enhanced by the sex of the children she gives birth to.

b. Labour market

There are four dimensions of marginalization as it applies to urban female employment. First, women are prevented from entering certain types of employment usually on the ground of physical weakness, moral danger or lack of facilities for women workers. Second marginalization can be seen as concentration in the peripheral of the labour market where women's employment is usually predominantly in the informal sector and in the lowest paid, most insecure jobs. Third, the ratios of workers in particular jobs may become overwhelmingly feminized. A fourth dimension of marginalization is economic inequality.

c. Environment

Gender roles around the world varied due to many factors, it may harm women in several ways:

•Economically, through discrimination in favor of male workers, marginalization of women in unpaid or informal labor, exploitation of women in low-wage sweatshop settings, and/or impoverishment through loss of traditional sources of income.

- Politically, through exclusion from the domestic political process and loss of control to global pressures.
- Culturally, through loss of identity and autonomy .