

The Concept on Gender Inequality over courses at SCIT

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1 Introduction

Gender inequality is the idea that women and men are not equal. Gender inequality refers to unequal treatment or perceptions of individuals wholly or partly due to their gender. It arises from differences in socially constructed gender roles, Gender systems are often dichotomous and hierarchical; gender binary systems may reflect the inequalities that manifest in numerous dimensions of daily life. Gender inequality stems from distinctions, whether empirically grounded or socially constructed. (Julia, Wood, 2005). However gender imbalance in higher institutions of learning, it is most common in students admissions for certain courses or programs. Research shows that women outnumber men on two thirds of courses, including nursing, English and law, while men are ahead on computer and engineering subjects.

2 Background

Makerere University is Ugandas largest and third oldest institution of higher learning, first established as a technical school in 1922. In 1963 it became University of East Africa and in 1970 it became an independent national university. Today Makerere University is composed of nine colleges and schools for about 36,000 undergraduate and 4,000 postgraduates i.e. College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences, College of Business and Management Sciences, College of Computing and Information Sciences, College of Education and External Studies, College of Engineering, Design, Art And Technology, College of Health Sciences, College of Humanities and Social Sciences, College of Natural sciences and many more. (university, n.d.). The college of computing and information sciences is one of the highly populated colleges in Makerere university with courses like BSCS, BSSE, BIT and BIS but the gender inequality over courses is highly experienced in admissions for every academic year.

2.1 Problem Statement

This research is intended to address the problem of gender inequality over courses or programs so that to establish fair and equal job opportunities for both male and females.

2.2 Objectives

2.2.1 Main Objective

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2.4 Specific objectives

I. To review the existing research concepts and identify their challenges from their findings. II. To implement the findings through policy making.

3 Research scope

The research is to be conducted at the College of Computing and Information Sciences Makerere university Uganda.

4 Research significance

This research will help to assist in policy making upon students admissions for courses at College of Computing and Information science and for other colleges in the university so as to create equal job opportunities and competition for both male and females.

5 Conclusion

Over the past few decades, women have made significant advances in university participation, including program areas that had previously been more populated by men. One area, however, remains male dominated: science, technology, engineering and mathematical (STEM) degrees. And among women who choose to pursue a degree in STEM, most do so in biology or science programs, resulting in even fewer women in engineering, computer science and mathematics programs. These choices have consequences, as fields of study such as engineering

and computer science lead, on average, to better outcomes in the labor market in terms of employment, job match and earnings.

6 References

university, m. (n.d.). makerere university. Retrieved from mak.ac.ug: <http://www.mak.ac.ug>
Wood, Julia. Gendered Lives. 6th. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Thomson Learning, 2005

7 Acronyms

BSCS Bachelors of Science in Computer Science BSSE Bachelors of Science in
Software engineering BIT Bachelors of Information Technology BIS Bachelors
Information Sciences STEM Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics