

# EFFECTIVE GENDER EQUALITY IN RESEARCH AND THE ACADEMIA <br> SP4-CAPACITIES <br> COORDINATION AND SUPPORT ACTION, SUPPORTING ACTION FP7-SCIENCE-IN-SOCIETY-2013-1 

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## Collected good practices in introducing gender in curricula

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## Introduction

The integration of gender in curricula in academia is part of a broader strategy of gender mainstreaming, which is a policy commitment in most EU member states (Van Arensbergen, Lansu \& Bleijenbergh, 2014). Gender mainstreaming stands for "the (re)organizations, improvement, development and evaluation of policy processes, so that a gender equality perspective is incorporated in all policies at all levels and all stages, by actors normally involved in policy-making" (EIGE ${ }^{1}$, 2013). We define the integration of gender in curricula as a process of making the content of education courses, materials and programs gender-sensitive. This process is one of the core activities performed by the project partners of the EGERA project (EGERA DoW).

This report is the second EGERA deliverable of the Radboud University team regarding gender in curricula. In March 2015, the EGERA and STAGES ${ }^{2}$ project members of the Radboud University organized a workshop on Gender in Curricula (Van Arensbergen, Lansu \& Bleijenbergh, 2015). Stakeholders from nine nationalities participated in this workshop, amongst whom were researchers from nearly all partner institutions from the EGERA and STAGES project, as well as many practitioners, Master and PhD students from Dutch and Belgian universities. The main goal of this workshop was to exchange experiences with integrating gender in curricula and to support networking between project partners. This report continues with this effort by providing good practices of gender in curricula provided by the project partners, to inspire others to further integrate a gender dimension in education.

A large collection of reports on gender in curricula is already available, based on research performed by UNESCO ${ }^{3}$, and by several innovative EU-funded projects such as GARCIA ${ }^{4}$, EnRRICH ${ }^{5}$, STAGES and Gender- $\mathrm{NET}^{6}$. We realize that a lot of knowledge is already available. Therefore, rather than summarizing all existing knowledge, we will give a review of good practices and practices with potential in mainstreaming gender knowledge in academic curricula, compiled by six universities in six different countries participating in the EGERA project. Collecting good practices will help to reveal the lack of gender analysis in specific disciplines within these universities. Given the large variation of background of these universities, this collected information is meant as inspiration for other institutions by showing how gender can be integrated in curricula in different ways and by elaborating on strengths and weaknesses.

We will elaborate on the disciplinary background, the nature of the gender component in the course (whether gender is a core subject or integrated within another theme), whether the course is compulsory or optional, as well as on the variety of teaching methods and the success factors of the course according to the course coordinators. Finally, we will reveal similarities and differences

[^0]between the collected good practices and draw some general conclusions about opportunities for improving gender mainstreaming in curricula in the future.

## Mainstreaming gender in academic curricula

University curricula play a fundamental role when it comes to transmitting knowledge, practises and culture. One of the goals is to help open-minded students and researchers to be able to cope with the diversities around them, and to develop skills and knowledge to do research designed by and for all. This is only possible through a democratic inclusive curriculum, in line with the culture and values of our society (Puy, Pérez \& Forson, 2015; Grünberg, 2011). In addition, quantitative as well as qualitative data show that there is gender inequality in terms of social expectations and needs, career opportunities, life cycles, resource allocation, etc. (Grünberg, 2011). These are just a few examples showing the importance why gender should be included in university curricula. The inclusion of gender can be achieved by including gender-specific modules in academic curricula and/or by integrating a gender dimension into the existing modules. A gender dimension can be integrated in the general content for example by including gender-sensitive theories, methods, readings, questions and activities. This encourages students to constantly think about the gender dimensions of the subjects relevant for their degree (Puy, Pérez, \& Forson,, 2015). This report will focus mostly on the question how to integrate gender in curricula rather than on why.

A first overview of challenges and resistances to the integration of gender in curricula was made during the EGERA-STAGES workshop in March 2015 (Van Arensbergen, Lansu \& Bleijenbergh, 2015). As main challenges participants recognized the lack of institutional legitimacy of gender courses (linked to the culture of autonomy in academia), gender blindness in decision-making processes, sustainability issues, and finally the lack of participants in gender courses. The workshop resulted in the identification of a wide range of best practices to confront these challenges and resistances, divided into four categories: legitimacy, content, organization and advertisement (Van Arensbergen, Lansu \& Bleijenbergh, 2015). In response to the detailed analysis of gender sensitivity of curricula by the GARCIA project, a number of recommendations were formulated in the form of a toolkit to use when applying a gender-sensitive approach in curricula (Trbovc \& Hofman, 2015; Hofman \& Trbovc, 2015). Recommendations with respect to teaching methods were that a gender balance in the teaching team should be pursued including a gender expert, students from different genders should be attracted to take the course, and students should be stimulated to work in gender-mixed groups. As for course content, gender-sensitive research methodologies to ensure gender mainstreaming into every component of research (definitions of concepts, research questions, methods, analysis and dissemination) should be taught. Furthermore, gender sensitive publications should be included and awareness about gender stereotypes in the field should be raised. Gender-sensitive teaching is thus more inclusive, while stimulating critical thinking (Trbovc \& Hofman, 2015; Hofman \& Trbovc, 2015).

## Good practices of gender in curricula at EGERA partner institutions

We collected 24 good practices of six EGERA partners. In the current paragraph, we will generally describe these good practices and in addition we will elaborate in more detail on six courses in seperate text boxes. Some of the courses are interdisciplinary, thereby attracting students from different disciplines. An example is the course 'Gender and development' taught at the University of Antwerp (see example 1).

## EXAMPLE 1: 'Gender and development' University of Antwerp

| Description | This interactive course introduces students to the mutually influencing relationship <br> between 'gender relations' and 'development' and how gendered and/or gender-blind <br> assumptions impact policies. The classes are organized around two parts: micro and <br> macro perspectives. Concepts and topics include intra-household allocation, collective <br> action, microfinance, access and control over resources, property rights, institutional <br> change, engendering national institutions, poverty reduction strategies and changing <br> aid modalities, gender-sensitive policies and processes, gender budgeting, and <br> indicators. Students also learn to apply gender analysis frameworks, to formulate <br> policy-advising proposals, and to participate in well-informed debates. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Teaching | Lectures, literature study, group assignments, practical sessions, presentations |
| Participants | 6 students |
| Course format | The course is elective for economics, political sciences and sociology students. Gender <br> is <br> the core topic of the course. |
| Language | Dutch |
| Teaching team | 1 female, 0 male |
| Success | The course fills in a missing gap in the existing curricula of political science. At the <br> University of Antwerp, and not only within the existing programmes, no introductory <br> courses on gender are taught. The course helps students to acquire some basic <br> knowledge on gender issues in political science. It is especially important for students |
| wanting to write their master thesis on a gender subject in political science, which is |  |
| the case for about ten students on average every year. The course guides these students |  |
| through some basic concepts, topics and the subsequent literature when designing |  |
| research related to their master thesis, they do not have to acquire this knowledge all |  |
| on their own. |  |

The tutor of the course is a well-established scholar in gender and politics. She disposes of a national and international network in the field of gender studies, especially when it comes to political science, but also beyond. She is also well

The University of Antwerp provided information about three elective Masters courses in Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) fields with gender as the core topic of the course. The course 'gender and development', as described in example 1, is a notable course because of its interdisciplinary character (economics, political sciences and sociology students are invited). The other two good practices are offered to respectively history students and political sciences students.

Sciences Po in Paris provided four good pracitces from various disciplines; political sciences, economic sciences, history and sociology. They were all elective courses. However, these courses are to be elected among a limited number of available in-depth courses, bringing twice as much credits as a standard elective course. The Political Sciences elective bachelor's course 'Challenging political sciences from a gender perspective', as described in example 2, successfully intends to challenge the way political sciences are taught in France, and to help rethinking the scope, methods and concepts of the discipline.

The Middle East Technical University (METU) in Ankara provided three good practices which were all interesting for a different reason. The elective Masters' course called 'The Woman Question in Turkey: Interdisciplinary Conceptualizations', is offered in an interdisciplinary graduate program. The elective course 'Gender and Technology' for both Master and PhD students is the only STEM ${ }^{7}$ course we received for this report (example 3), which makes it a valuable example for future courses in STEM disciplines. Finally, the Bachelor course 'Sociology of Family' is an exellent example of a compulsory course in which gender is not the core subject, but a gender perspective is integrated into the contents and teaching of the course.

Radboud University in Nijmegen provided three good practices from the fields of SSH and the Medical Sciences. The Bachelor course on 'Gender history: Masculinity and femininity in culture and society' is illustrative as a compulsory course in the History Bachelor program. The elective Bachelor course on 'Gender, sex and multiculturalism' at the Medical Sciences faculty of the Radboud University is the only course in the Medical Sciences we received (example 4). Interestingly, this course is offered both in Dutch and in English. In the Masters Course 'Dealing with diversities in care' at the same university, the gender perspective on youth care is introduced, but gender is not the core theme. This course is also offered in English and obligatory for students following the Master specialisation 'Diversities in Youth Care'.

The Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB) provided seven good practices, showing a large variety in courses related to gender, accessible for many disciplines at seven faculties. Firstly, both a Bachelor and a Master's program related to 'gender and communication' were described, which are accessible for several disciplines. This Master is the only one in Spain specifically focused on the study of the relation between gender and communications. In addition, a gender focus is present in all the courses integrated in their 'Minor in Gender Studies' program, comprising 21 courses offered in seven different faculties, for which no previous knowledge on the subjects of the Minor is required. One of these courses is also described separately: 'Music, identity and gender'. Furthermore, a compulsary Bachelors course at the law faculty, and an elective Bachelors course in philosophy (example 5) were described. Finally, UAB provides the Masters course 'Gender and sexual and reproductive health' with a multidisciplinary group of teaching staff (doctors, anthropologist, audiovisual communicator, nurse, pedagogue and a midwife) for also a multidisciplinary group of students. This supports the purpose of the course to learn students a gender perspective can be applied in all contexts.

[^1]The University of Vechta provided four good practices in SSH disciplines, of which three are Bachelor courses and one is a Master course. One of the Bachelor courses, 'Social groups in context of renditions of services', is compulsary (example 6). All courses include group assignments, working groups and literature study, and no lectures or other teaching methods. This emphasis on collaborative work instead of lectures really distinguises this courses from the others. This particular combination of teaching methods seems to work well at this university. Furthermore, the courses at the University of Vechta have large teaching teams that show equal gender distribution. Of the twenty good practices we included in this report, only six had a male coordinator, of which four were provided by the University of Vechta.

Below, we show an overview table including all good practices. We first mention the institution offering the course, the type of course (Bachelor/Master/PhD/other) and the course title. Then we indicate how the gender component is implemented in the course: as a core topic, a sub topic, or intertwined in the course. Next, we show the average number of students participating in the good practice yearly and from which discipline these students come. Finally, we indicate the teaching methods that were applied and the gender distribution within the teaching team.


|  | Bachelor | Selected aspects of an gender sensitive educational and developmental psychology | Core | 80 | Life Sciences <br> Pedagogy <br> Psychology | unknown |  | x | x | x |  |  | 6 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bachelor | Sexuality and Gender in Life Cycle | Core | 70 | Psychology Sociology | Elective |  | X | x |  |  |  | 6 | 5 |
| University of Antwerp | Master | Gender and Diversity in EU and International Politics | Core | 40 | Political Sciences | Elective | x |  | x | x |  |  | 2 | 0 |
|  | Master | Gender and Development | Core | 6 | Economics <br> Political Sciences <br> Sociology | Elective | x |  | x | x | x |  | 1 | 0 |
|  | Master | History of the Body, Gender and Sexuality | Core | unknown | History | Elective | X |  |  |  | x |  | 0 | 1 |
| Sciences Po | Bachelor | Challenging political sciences from a gender perspective | Core | 55 | Political Sciences | Elective | X |  |  | X |  |  | 2 | 0 |
|  | Master | Is a gender-equal society possible? | Core | 90 | Economics | Elective |  |  | X | X |  | X | 2 | 0 |
|  | Bachelor | Sex, Gender and War | Core | 63 | History | Elective | X | X | X |  |  |  | 2 | 0 |
|  | Bachelor | Sociology in the prism of gender | Core | 25 | Sociology | Elective | X |  | X |  |  |  | 2 | 0 |
| Autonomous University of Barcelona | Bachelor | Philosophy and gender | Intertwined | unknown | Philosophy | Elective | X | X | X | X |  | X | 1 | 1 |


|  | Bachelor | Communication and Gender Studies | Core | 100 | History - Political Sciences Journalism - Sociology <br> Ethics - Philosophy | Elective | X |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Minor | Minor in Gender Studies | Core | 67 | Anthropology - Demographics Economics - Geography Law - Linguistics <br> History - Political Sciences Journalism - Sociology <br> Ethics - Philosophy | Elective | X |  | X |  | x | x | majority | minority |
|  | Master | Communication and Gender | Core | unknown | History - Political Sciences Journalism - Sociology Ethics - Philosophy | Elective | X |  | X |  | X | X | 2 | 0 |
|  | Bachelor | Perspective gender analysis in social history and contemporary politics of the labour relations degree in UAB | Core | 13 | Law | Compulsory | X | X |  | X |  | x | 2 | 0 |
|  | Bachelor | Music, Identity \& Gender | Core | 45 | Anthropology - History Sociology | Elective | X | X |  | X |  | X | 1 | 0 |
|  | Master | Gender and sexual and reproductive health | Core | 50-52 | Medical sciences - Anthropology Political Science - Psychology | Compulsory | X | x |  |  |  | X | 8 | 0 |



In the following paragraphs we will describe every topic of interest for curricula development as provided by all EGERA partners.

## Disciplinary background of curricula

The described good practices are mainly from SSH disciplines. Our sample consists of two good practices in Medical Sciences. Despite explicit encouragement, we received only one course taught in STEM disciplines, namely 'Gender and Technology', an elective course for Technological Sciences students at the METU University Ankara (example 3). In addition, one example of a course that reaches out to the STEM field is however 'Philosophy and gender' at the Autonomous University of Barcelona This course is integrated in the main curriculum of the Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy as well as in an interfaculty programme 'Minor in Gender Studies'. This course attracts students coming from other fields to the Faculty of Philosophy and Arts, such as from Anthropology, Geography, Sciences (Biology),

Law, and Sociology. This example shows that by making courses accessible for many disciplines, students from STEM disciplines might still be included in these courses.

## EXAMPLE 3: 'Gender and Technology' <br> METU, Ankara

| Description | The course aims to provide students with a critical perspective towards the relationship <br> between gender and technology. By focusing on issues like "Social Construction of <br> Technology", gendered aspects of science and technology, and Feminist Science and <br> Technology Studies at theoretical and practical level the course would like to question <br> the male-norms of science and technology. The course was offered at the <br> interdisciplinary program of "Science and Technology Studies" and was open to both MS <br> and PhD students. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Teaching | Lectures, literature study, group assignments |
| Participants | 6 students |
| Course format | The course is elective for Technological Sciences students. The course aims to challenge <br> the association of science and technology with masculinity/manhood and interrogates <br> the historical, social and political construction of this association. A feminist reading and <br> challenge of this association is also integrated into the course syllabus; hence gender is <br> an essential component of this class. |
| Language | English <br> Teaching team$\quad 1$ female, 0 male |

Success The course is an interactive seminar held with MA and PhD level students. The success factors of this course do not fit the parameters of a science and technology program, which is mainstream male-centred and masculine in terms of its theory and practice. The success factor of this course lies in its capacity to challenge the mainstream ideas and

In addition, one of the two provided courses accessible for Medical Sciences students was described by the Radboud University (example 4).

## EXAMPLE 4: 'Gender, sexuality and multiculturalism' Radboud University Nijmegen

Description

Teaching
Participants
Course format The course is elective for Medical students, in which gender is the core topic.

Language One Dutch and one English program

Teaching team 6 female, 1 male
Success Gender-specific care is an issue all doctors, regardless of their specialization, have to deal with. An integration of gender, ethnicity and culture is taking place as an expression of the concept of diversity in medicine. This means that one in medicine assumes a uniformity of the human body as an object of medicine, while increasingly clear that gender (and less known ethnicity) make significant differences at the level of biology, pathophysiology and psychosocial context.

The topics that are discussed in the course call on the opinions and attitudes of the student as a future doctor. Exploring attitude aspects of the student and teaching skills towards a professional attitude is an explicit objective of this course, making it very clinically relevant and challenging.

This course is very diverse and includes internships, papers, simulation patients and presentations. Students indicate that the course is great and instructive. They were especially positive about the diverse teaching methods. The practical sessions such as simulation patients, police for sexual abuse and the internship are very informative and make the gender problems in healthcare more visible and easier to put the

## Gender component in curricula

In twenty (83\%) of the good practices described by the EGERA partners, gender is the core theme (overview table), whereas in four (17\%) the gender theme is intertwined in the subject. This probably illustrates that partners report about courses with gender as a main topic as clearest examples of good practices, rather than selecting courses where gender is integrated. An example of a course in which the gender topic was intertwined in a broader main topic, is the course 'Philosophy and gender' at the University of Barcelona (example 5).

## EXAMPLE 5: 'Philosophy and gender' Autonomous University of Barcelona

Description This course introduces students to the role of the Body, conceived in ontological terms, both from a systematic and from a historical perspective, within contemporary thought and, specifically, the way in which the Body has recently been determined and has determined feminist and queer thought. The notion of gender will significantly contribute to theoretical articulation and to the identification of its political limitations.

Teaching Lectures, working groups, literature assignments, master classes and group assignments.
Participants unknown
Course format This is an elective course for last year Philosophy students. The notion of gender is critically considered as a theoretical tool when dealing with the Body, which exceeds the symbolic realm to which the category of gender is bound.

Language Catalan and Spanish
Teaching team 1 female, 1 male
Success This course is integrated in the main curriculum of the Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy, and also in an interfaculty programme: "Minor in Gender Studies". We have students coming from other degrees in the Faculty of Philosophy and Arts, such as Anthropology or Geography, but also from other faculties, such as Sciences (Biology), Law, and Sociology. The course is complemented by other academic activities, often with guest colleagues from Spain and abroad, specialised in other disciplines and methodologies (such as cultural studies and psychoanalysis), which allows the students realize the

## Place in curriculum

When looking at the courses that are described by all EGERA partners, seventeen (71\%) of these good practices are elective courses, for example in the Master programs of psychology, political sciences or sociology (overview table). As an example, the course entitled 'The Woman Question in Turkey: Interdisciplinary Conceptualizations' at METU University (Ankara) is an elective course in the interdisciplinary graduate program of Department of Gender and Women's Studies, especially meant for students from different disciplines who would like to work on issues of gender within the framework of their individual backgrounds and personal interests. This enables interested students to broaden their scope and perspective on their disciplines. On the other hand, compulsory courses are found in pedagogy, psychology, law and history. An example of a compulsory course is the 'Gender
history: Masculinity and femininity in culture and society' course of the Radboud University which is integrated in the main curriculum of the History Bachelor program. This course serves another goal than the course taught at METU, since it fits well in the main history curriculum because the socialcultural as well as personal development, but also power relations of women and men in world history has been very different and subject to a lot of change. Another example at the University of Vechta is described in example 6.

## EXAMPLE 6: 'Social groups in context of renditions of services' University of Vechta

| Description | Within the course the students are engaged in contents of different social groups, <br> stereotypes and discrimination. Under a social psychological perspective they deal with <br> issues of the genesis process of social discrimination and talk about potential prevention <br> and intervention possibilities. They also concern themselves with aspects of gender, <br> sexism and intersectionality. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Teaching | Working groups, literature assignments, group assignments |
| Participants | 45 students per year |
| Course format | The course is compulsory in the bachelor of Psychology. Gender and sexism are <br> intertwined in the topic: students discuss commonalities and differences of different forms <br> of discrimination. |
| Language | German |
| Teaching team | 6 female, 5 male |
| Success | If the students get more reflexive and sensitive about the different forms of <br> discrimination, the participation had a positive impact and hopefully positive influence on |

## Teaching methods

Gender-sensitive teaching includes issues such as gender-sensitive language use, images and examples, but also combining so called typical 'masculine methods' such as competition, action, using visual information and logic/analytical thinking with 'feminine methods' such as collaboration, reflection, use of verbal information and making use of intuition (Gerzema \& D'Antonio, 2013). The variety of teaching methods differs for the different universities. All universities except the University of Vechta, include lectures in their courses, often combined with individual assignments. In the provided good practices we see that many courses combine lectures with group assignments, or in some cases tutorials (University of Antwerp and Radboud University), masterclasses (Radboud University, Autonomous University of Barcelona and METU) and participatory methods (Autonomous University of Barcelona). Interestingly, not all courses benefit from the same combination of different methods.

For example, the courses at the University of Vechta emphasize collaborative work, probably illustrating the more applied character of a university of Applied Sciences. They include group
assignment, working groups and literature study (example 6). This emphasis on collaborative work during working groups and group assignments instead of lectures during the course is considered to work well at this university.

## Success factors

The success factors that were described by course coordinators and in some cases student evaluations are listed below. These factors appeared to be similar to the previously drawn conclusions, namely the integration of courses in main curricula, the involvement of gender experts, the usage of suitable teaching methods and emphasizing the relevance for daily life and challenging students to adopt broader perspectives in their discipline during the course. Future courses should keep these factors in mind and relate gender to their specific discipline and teaching goal to be able to develop the most successful tailor-made course for that specific discipline.

## Organisation

Relating to the organisation of the course, many of the described courses are integrated in a main curriculum, making it easy to fit the course into the existing degree and making the courses more visible and attractive for a broad range of students. An example is the 'philosophy and gender' course taught at the Autonomous University of Barcelona, which is integrated in the Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy and also in an interfaculty programme: 'Minor in Gender Studies'. Another example is the course 'The Woman Question in Turkey: Interdisciplinary Conceptualizations' at METU.

## Legitimacy

The second important success factor we identified is that the course coordinator is an expert in the field of gender and diversity, who has a large network and a lot of personal experiences in this field. This is for example the case in the course 'The Woman Question in Turkey: Interdisciplinary Conceptualizations' at METU, the course 'Dealing with diversities in care' at the Radboud University and the course 'Challenging political sciences from a gender perspective' at Sciences Po. Furthermore, the coordinator or main teachers are experts in other specific scientific fields, and this interdisciplinary expertise seems crucial, since this was identified as a major success factor at Sciences Po as well as at METU. More specifically, it was mentioned that inviting additional guest lecturers specialized in other disciplines and methodologies, allows the students to realize the theoretical complexity of gender research and also its applied relevance in addition to its theoretical relevance.

## Course content and accessibility

In relation to the course content and the teaching methods, several success factors were mentioned. First, diversity of teaching approaches, both interactive and instructive, increases gender-sensitive teaching as was described earlier. At the same time does this variety make learning more challenging and more interesting for students, as was experienced during the 'Gender history: masculinity and femininity in culture and society' course at the Radboud University. In addition, by helping students to formulate their work in assignments and reflecting on this, scholarly counselling and support can be provided. This could help students in their future academic career. If the students get more reflexive and sensitive about the different forms of (gender)discrimination, the participation had a positive impact and hopefully positive influence on their prospective attitudes and behaviours.

Furthermore, ongoing references of scientific work to daily life are important to emphasize the relevance of gender and diversity in relation to the discipline students study, as was experienced for example by the course coordinator of the 'Sexuality and Gender in Life Cycle' course at the University of Vechta. Also at Sciences Po courses draw upon current issues to trigger debates, which makes class more interesting for students and makes students aware of the relevance of gender.

Offering an interdisciplinary or even interuniversity course has great added value for improving the accessibility and visibility of the course. For example, the 'Gender and development' Masters course at the University of Antwerp is offered simultaneously to students from an interuniversity Master Programmes. This gives the students the opportunity to interact with international students from African, Latin American and Asian countries. As a second example, a course coordinator at METU noticed that having students from diverse disciplines in the course not only aims at developing a gender perspective in research, discussing gender issues from different perspectives but that it also promotes students' academic gender-specific works. The 'Gender and sexual and reproductive health' course at the Autonomous University of Barcelona also shows a great variety in disciplinary backgrounds of the teaching staff, varying from doctors to anthropologists.

Finally, Sciences Po emphasized that the gender component can be introduced not only to bring an added value, but to help rethinking the scope, methods and concepts of the discipline. This subversive and transformative dimension makes the inclusion of gender in curricula interesting and instructive.

## Conclusions

To conclude, the good practices provided by the EGERA partners and described in this report, show the wide range of possibilities of including gender in academic curricula. The variety of good practices emphasizes the importance of tailor-made curricula that fits with the institutional context of the university and the needs, culture and experience of their student population. By showing this large variety in good practices we hope to inspire a large range of institutions and universities who want to include gender in their curricula.

The lack of gender analysis was mostly discipline-wise in the collaborating institutions; in STEM disciplines no good practices were provided, although we specifically encouraged to identify good practices in this field. Thus, there seems to be a lack of gender-sensitive teaching in STEM disciplines in all collaborating institutions. This could be attributed to the fact that the relevance of gender subjects in STEM fields is poorly explored and therefore not sufficiently acknowledged. In any way, it is a real challenge to identify gender-sensitive courses in STEM disciplines because the gender theme is likely to be well hidden in the content and structure of related course. Therefore, we cannot conclude that there are no STEM courses with a gender dimension at the EGERA partner universities but rather that they could not be identified.

Another common trend is that the described courses are, in most cases, elective and not compulsory. One possible conclusion may be that knowledge on gender is still perceived more as complementary knowledge, and not as mainstream learning (Grünberg, 2011). Furthermore, probably most students
who attend these courses will be the students that are already aware of the issue of gender (inequality). To reach more students and especially students in male dominated sectors, which is essential to strengthen gender equality in science, we need to integrate a gender dimension in general courses and make sure everyone is aware of the basic principles and effects of gender inequality. However, it is possible that gender is included in compulsory courses, but not in an obvious way, and therefore those courses were not mentioned by the EGERA partners.

A combination of instructive lectures with working groups and group assignments as well as individual literature assignments was regarded as successful and appealing by teachers and in some cases also to students. Some courses included additional teaching attributes such as master classes, practical sessions or guest lectures. In addition, it is important to consider language use and to make sure that the course makes use of no-sexist language and images and encourages questioning of stereotypes and traditional gender roles.

Success was mainly attributed to having a gender-expert within the particular field on the teaching team, integrating the course in the main curriculum, using a combination of teaching approaches and making references to daily life cases to emphasize the relevance of the subject.

Future opportunities lie mostly in development of gender-sensitive courses in STEM disciplines. Although we cannot conclude that courses at STEM faculties of the EGERA partners are not gendersensitive, none of the EGERA partners succeeded in identifying a STEM course with a gender dimension, indicating the lack of particular courses in the current curricula.

Furthermore, no clear recommendations are available at university level, because awareness of the importance of developing gender-sensitive courses is not generally present at this level. Therefore, the decision makers involved in the development of curricula must be reached and stimulated to see the importance of having gender-sensitive teaching at their university. In addition, clear recommendations should be provided. Finally, gender should be implemented not only as core theme, but even more as intertwined within other themes, to create awareness that gender is not a separate issue, but a complex issue interwoven across all disciplines and all themes. This will really contribute to gender mainstreaming.

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Grünberg, L. (2011). From Gender Studies to Gender IN Studies. Case Studies on GenderInclusive Curriculum in Higher Education. UNESCO-CEPES Studies on Higher Education.

Van Arensbergen, P. Lansu, M., \& Bleijenbergh, I. (2014). Report on Mapping of available Gender Training instruments and agreed Gender Training quality standards. Deliverable 4.1. EGERA project

Van Arensbergen, P. Lansu, M., \& Bleijenbergh, I. (2015). Business case of Gender in curricula. Gender in curricula 1st workshop report. Deliverable 4.3. EGERA project

## Appendix 1. Templates provided by all EGERA partners



|  |  | Please select where the to? |  |  | cal Sciences and Law |  | the discipline course fits in |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Ling | istics |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Ped | gogy |  |  |
|  |  |  | X | Polit | cal Science |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ology |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Scie | ce of Arts and Letters |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | logy |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Ethi |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Phil | ophy |  |  |
| 10 | PLACE IN CURRICULUM | Elective course in all three master programmes. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | TEACHING METHODS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | What teaching methods are used? |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | LANGUAGE | Dutch |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | TEACHING TEAM | Coordinator <br> Name: Petra Meier <br> Position: Full Professor |  |  | Number of female teaching staff members | Number of male teaching staff members |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 0 |  |
| 14 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { START DATE AND } \\ & \text { REPETITIONS } \end{aligned}$ | The course was first organized in the academic year 2014-2015 and is taught on an annual basis. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | SUCCESS FACTORS | The course fills in a missing gap in the existing curricula of political science. At the University, and not only within the existing programmes, no introductory courses on gender are taught. The course helps students to acquire some basic knowledge on gender issues in political science. It is especially important for students wanting to write their master thesis on a gender subject in political science, which is the case for about 10 students on average every year. The course guides these students to some basic concepts, topics and the subsequent literature when designing the research related to their master thesis, they do not have to acquire this knowledge all on their own. <br> The tutor of the course is a well-established scholar in gender and politics. She disposes of a national and international network in the field of gender studies, especially when it comes to political science, but also beyond. She is also well connected to the practice of politics, through advising politicians and stakeholders on gender equality policy measures. |  |  |  |  |  |

## DESCRIPTION OF GENDER IN CURRICULA - INFORMATION SHEET

| 1 | $\begin{array}{lll} \hline \text { TITLE } & \text { OF } & \text { THE } \\ \text { COURSE } \end{array} \text { }$ | Gender and Development |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | TYPE | Bachelor course |
|  |  | x Masters course |
|  |  | PhD course |
|  |  | Thesis |
|  |  | Internship |
|  |  | Other |
|  |  | Interuniversity Master in gender en diversiteit (gender and diversity) |
| 3 | RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION | University of Antwerp |



|  |  | x | Other: practice ses | presentations |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | LANGUAGE | English |  |  |  |
| 13 | TEACHING TEAM | Coordinator  <br> Name: Nathalie Holvoet <br> Position: Professor <br> (hoogleraar)  |  | Number of female teaching staff members 1 | Number of male teaching staff members |
| 14 | START DATE AND REPETITIONS | The course has been offered since academic year 2014-2015. |  |  |  |
| 15 | SUCCESS FACTORS | The fact that the course is offered simultaneously to students from the IOB Advanced Master Programmes is a value added. It gives the students from the Interuniversity Master Gender \& Diversity the opportunity to interact with international students from African, Latin American and Asian countries. |  |  |  |


|  | DESCRIPTION OF GENDER IN CURRICULA - INFORMATION SHEET |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | TITLE OF THE COURSE | History of the Body, Gender and Sexuality |  |
| 2 | TYPE |  | Bachelor course |
|  |  | x | Masters course |
|  |  |  | PhD course |
|  |  |  | Thesis |
|  |  |  | Internship |
|  |  |  | Other |
| 3 | RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION | University of Antwerp |  |
| 4 | CONTACT | Prof. dr. Henk de Smaele (henk.desmaele@uantwerpen.be) |  |
| 5 | WEBSITE | www.uantwerpen.be/en/staff/henk-desmaele/education |  |
| 6 | COURSE DESCRIPTION | 'Sex' and 'sexuality' have acquired a specific, biological significance within the 'modern West'. This history is the central topic of the course. However, it also challenges this narrative of 'Western modernisation'. The course pays attention to theoretical insights, historiographical developments, as well as specific historical case studies. Films are used as additional material, as they make the historical construction of 'gender' and 'sexuality' more tangible. Central to the course are the work of scholars like Thomas Laqueur, Dror Wahrman, Nelly Oudshoorn, Michel Foucault, George L. Mosse, George Chauncey, Joseph Massad, Afsaneh Najmabadi and many others. Concrete topics include the discussion on the rise of a two-sex |  |


|  |  | model in the 18th century; the invention of heterosexuality in the 19th century; the 'long' sexual revolution; Orientalism, (post)colonialism and sexuality. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | GENDER COMPONENT | Gender is a core topic of the course. The course was separately organized and not integrated in an existing course. |  |  |  |
| 8 | PARTICIPANTS | - |  |  |  |
| 9 | DISCIPLINE | Please select the discipline where the course fits in to? |  |  |  |
|  |  | L |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Mathematics |  |
|  |  |  |  | Astronomy and astrophysics |  |
|  |  |  |  | Physics |  |
|  |  |  |  | Chemistry |  |
|  |  |  |  | Life Sciences |  |
|  |  |  |  | Earth and Space Sciences |  |
|  |  |  |  | Agricultural Sciences |  |
|  |  |  |  | Medical Sciences |  |
|  |  |  |  | Technological Sciences |  |
|  |  |  |  | Anthropology |  |
|  |  |  |  | Demographics |  |
|  |  |  |  | Economic Sciences |  |
|  |  |  |  | Geography |  |
|  |  |  | x | History |  |
|  |  |  |  | Juridical Sciences and Law |  |
|  |  |  |  | Linguistics |  |
|  |  |  |  | Pedagogy |  |
|  |  |  |  | Political Science |  |
|  |  |  |  | Psychology |  |
|  |  |  |  | Science of Arts and Letters |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sociology |  |
|  |  |  |  | Ethics |  |
|  |  |  |  | Philosophy |  |
| 10 | PLACE IN CURRICULUM | Interuniversity Master in gender en diversiteit (gender and diversity): elective course |  |  |  |
| 11 | TEACHING METHODS | What teaching methods are used? |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{l\|l} \mathrm{x} & \text { Lectı } \end{array}$ | res, incl. international guest speakers |  |
|  |  |  | Wor | king groups |  |
|  |  |  | Mas | er class |  |
|  |  |  | Liter | ature study |  |
|  |  |  | Group | p assignments |  |
|  |  |  | x Othe | r: film screenings |  |

Does the course include teaching methods where for example collaboration is encouraged or ones where for example competition is encouraged?

The lecturer actively uses the presence of international students to create an international classroom.

| 12 | LANGUAGE |
| :--- | :--- |
| 13 | TEACHING TEAM |
|  |  |

English

| Coordinator <br> Name: Henk de Smaele | Number of female <br> teaching staff members | Number of male teaching <br> staff members |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | 1 |


|  |  | Position: associate <br> professor |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 14 | START DATE AND <br> REPETITIONS | Bi-annualy in even academic years (e.g. 2016-2017) |  |
| 15 | SUCCESS FACTORS | - |  |




| 12 | LANGUAGE | English (some of the readings are in Turkish) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | TEACHING TEAM | Coordinator Prof. Dr. <br> Yıldız Ecevit <br> Lecturer Name: Dr. <br> Gülbanu Altunok <br> Position: <br> Researcher+Part-time <br> Lecturer | Number of female teaching staff members | Number of male teaching staff members |
|  |  |  | 1 |  |
| 14 | START DATE AND REPETITIONS | The course has been offered by Prof. Dr. Feride Acar between 1994 and 2009; Prof. Dr Canan Arslan offered this course for three years. In the Fall 2016-2017 term the course has been re-offered by Dr. Gülbanu Altunok. |  |  |
| 15 | SUCCESS FACTORS | This course is integrated in the main curriculum of the masters program of the Department of Gender and Women's Studies. The course has been offered by Prof. Feride Acar, who is an expert in women's studies, women's human rights and part of a national and an international academic network, bringing her experience and expertise into her teaching. The course curricula she formulated was adopted and updated by Gülbanu Altunok, who worked with Prof. Acar over the last 9 years. The opening of the course this year is an example of mentoring (provided by Prof. Acar to Dr. Altunok), accumulated knowledge and integration of EGERA with the agenda of Department of Gender and Women's studies at METU. Having students from diverse disciplines the course not only aims at developing a gender perspective in research, discussing gender issues from different perspectives but also promote students' (who are mostly female) academic gender-specific works. Finally by helping students to formulate their own work, the course aims to provide scholarly counselling and support. |  |  |


|  | DESCRIPTION OF GENDER IN CURRICULA - INFORMATION SHEET |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | TITLE OF <br> COURSE  THE | Gender and Technology |
| 2 | TYPE |  Bachelor course <br> x Masters course <br> x PhD course <br>  Thesis <br>  Internship <br>  Other |
| 3 | RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION | Middle East Technical University; SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY STUDIES |
| 4 | CONTACT | Ezgi P. Kadayifci ezgip@metu.edu.tr |
| 5 | WEBSITE | - |
| 6 | COURSE DESCRIPTION | The course aims to provide students with a critical perspective towards the relationship between gender and technology. By focusing on issues like "Social Construction of Technology", gendered aspects of science and technology, and Feminist Science and Technology Studies at theoretical and pratical level the course would like to question the male-norms of science and technology. The course was offered at the interdisciplinary program of "Science and Technology Studies" and was open to both MS and PhD students. |


| 7 | GENDER COMPONENT | The course aims to challenge the association of science and technology with masculity/manhood and interrogates the historical, social and political construction of this association. A feminist reading and challenge of this association is also integrated into the course syllabus; hence gender is an essential component of this class. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | PARTICIPANTS | This course was firstly opened in Spring 2016 and the number of students who took the course was 6 . Although this number does not meet the minimum requirement of this template we wanted to include this class as a good-practice for its content and for the fact that it was offered in a science and technology program. Furthermore we would like to also promote this course at METU and EGERA level and would like to look for possibilities of making it permanent and of an undergraduate course. |  |  |
| 9 | DISCIPLINE | Please select the discipline where the course fits in to? |  |  |
|  |  |  | Logic |  |
|  |  |  | Mathematics |  |
|  |  |  | Astronomy and astrophysics |  |
|  |  |  | Physics |  |
|  |  |  | Chemistry |  |
|  |  |  | Life Sciences |  |
|  |  |  | Earth and Space Sciences |  |
|  |  |  | Agricultural Sciences |  |
|  |  |  | Medical Sciences |  |
|  |  | x | Technological Sciences |  |
|  |  |  | Anthropology |  |
|  |  |  | Demographics |  |
|  |  |  | Economic Sciences |  |
|  |  |  | Geography |  |
|  |  |  | History |  |
|  |  |  | Juridical Sciences and Law |  |
|  |  |  | Linguistics |  |
|  |  |  | Pedagogy |  |
|  |  |  | Political Science |  |
|  |  |  | Psychology |  |
|  |  |  | Science of Arts and Letters |  |
|  |  |  | Sociology |  |
|  |  |  | Ethics |  |
|  |  |  | Philosophy |  |
| 10 | PLACE IN CURRICULUM | Elective course |  |  |
| 11 | TEACHING METHODS | What teaching meth | ods are used? |  |
|  |  | x l Lect | res |  |
|  |  | Wor | ing groups |  |
|  |  | Mas | er class |  |
|  |  | x Lite | ture study |  |
|  |  | x Group | p assignments |  |
|  |  | Oth |  |  |
|  |  | Does the course in encouraged or ones <br> Not specifically. | lude teaching methods where for where for example competition is | example collaboration is encouraged? |
| 12 | LANGUAGE | In what language is English | he course offered? |  |
| 13 | TEACHING TEAM | Coordinator Name: | Number of female teaching staff members | Number of male teaching staff members |
|  |  | Prof. Dr. Erkan Erdi Position: Director | $1$ | - |


| 14 | START DATE AND <br> REPETITIONS | The course was offered first time in Spring 2016. The instructor, Ezgi Kadayifci had <br> plans to go abroad for Postdoctoral research in September 2016, for that reason it <br> was not possible for her to offer the course again. We would like to promote this <br> class and support its re-integration into curricula. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 5}$ | SUCCESS FACTORS | The course is an interactive seminar held with MA and PhD level students. The <br> success factors of this course does not fit the parameters of a science and <br> technology program, which is mainstream male-centered and masculine in terms <br> of its theory and practice. The success factor of this course lies in its capacity to <br> challenge the mainstream ideas and assumptions and in its search for a feminist <br> critique/alternative way of conceptualization. |



|  |  | Please select where the to? |  | History | the discipline course fits in |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Juridical Sciences and Law |  |
|  |  |  |  | Linguistics |  |
|  |  |  |  | Pedagogy |  |
|  |  |  |  | Political Science |  |
|  |  |  |  | Psychology |  |
|  |  |  |  | Science of Arts and Letters |  |
|  |  |  | x | Sociology |  |
|  |  |  |  | Ethics |  |
|  |  |  |  | Philosophy |  |
| 10 | PLACE IN CURRICULUM | This is a compulsory course |  |  |  |
| 11 | TEACHING METHODS | What teaching methods are used? |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{x}$ | Lect |  |  |
|  |  |  | Wor | king groups |  |
|  |  |  | Mas | er class |  |
|  |  |  | Lite | ature study |  |
|  |  | x | Group | p assignments |  |
|  |  |  | Othe |  |  |

Does the course include teaching methods where for example collaboration is encouraged or ones where for example competition is encouraged?

The class encourages collaboration since it requires assignments to be formulated and submitted by groups.


14 \begin{tabular}{l|l}

\& | START DATE AND |
| :--- |
| REPETITIONS | <br>

\&
\end{tabular}

The course has been offered in the department of Sociology for more than 30 years. It is being offered in every fall semester-so around 30 times it was opened. The class was formerly thaught by Mehmet Cihan Ecevit and then was undertook by Umut Bespinar.

Readings of the materials, participating into the class and discussions and preparation of in-class group assignments are the requirements of the class. Since the course is an undergraduate level must course, students of sociology are expected to develop a critical skill in their analyses of the family. The incorporation of gender as an essential aspect of the course also engenders the students to equip themselves with a gender lens.

|  | DESCRIPTION OF GENDER IN CURRICULA - INFORMATION SHEET |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | TITLE COURSE | THE | "La science politique au défi du genre" / Challenging political sciences from a gender perspective |  |
| 2 | TYPE |  | X | Bachelor course |
|  |  |  |  | Masters course |
|  |  |  |  | PhD course |
|  |  |  |  | Thesis |
|  |  |  |  | Internship |
|  |  |  |  | Other |
| 3 | RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION |  | Sciences Po Paris |  |



| 12 | LANGUAGE | French |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | TEACHING TEAM | Coordinator <br> Name: Réjane Sénac | Number of female teaching staff members | Number of male teaching staff members |
|  |  | Position: Senior <br> Researcher and Lecturer <br> Assistant <br> Name: Laura Carpentier- <br> Goffre <br> Position: PhD student under contract | 2 |  |
| 14 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { START DATE AND } \\ & \text { REPETITIONS } \end{aligned}$ | 2011-2012 / 2012-2013 / 2014-2015 / 2015-2016 |  |  |
| 15 | SUCCESS FACTORS | This course has repeatedly received outstanding evaluation from students (90\% of satisfaction). Along with the renowned expertise of the teacher and her personal capacity to trigger reflexivity and engagement, reflected in the annual evaluations, the main success factor is the following: this course engages with issues core to political sciences in a way that challenges the very way how the discipline was built and is being currently taught in France (and other EU countries). The gender component is thus meant not only to bring an added value, but to help rethinking the scope, methods and concepts of the discipline. This subversive and transformative dimension largely accounts for the success of this course. |  |  |








|  |  | Name: Emmanuelle <br> Beaubatie <br> Position:PhD student |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 4}$ | START DATE AND <br> REPETITIONS | 2012-13/2013-14//2014-15/2015-2016/2016-2017 |
| $\mathbf{1 5}$ | SUCCESS FACTORS | This course provides a first approach to the sociology of gender, makes discover <br> the theories of many fundamental authors. This course builds a good theoretical <br> base, as well as a good knowledge of existing research on gender. |






| 14 | FREQUENCY | Second semester of every year since 2012 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 5}$ | SUCCESS FACTORS | This course welcomes 100 students, divided into two groups of 50 each, one in the <br> mornings and the other in the afternoons. It also belongs to the Minor in Gender <br> Studies that the UAB offers. Besides, numerous Erasmus students in our university <br> choose it to complement their training. |


|  | DESCRIPTION OF GENDER IN CURRICULA - INFORMATION SHEET |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | TITLE OF THE COURSE | PERSPECTIVE GENDER ANALYSIS IN SOCIAL HISTORY AND CONTEMPORARY POLITICS OF THE LABOUR RELATIONS DEGREE IN UAB <br> (INTRODUCCIÓN DE LA PERSPECTIVA DE GÉNERO EN LA ASIGNATURA DE HISTORIA SOCIAL Y POLÍTICA CONTEMPORÁNEA EN LA DIPLOMATURA DE RELACIONES LABORALES) |
| 2 | TYPE | x Bachelor course <br>  Masters course <br>  PhD course <br>  Thesis <br>  Internship <br>  Other |
| 3 | RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION | Faculty of Law, Universitat Autònoma Barcelona |
| 4 | CONTACT | Mariajesus.espuny@uab.cat, Olga.paz@uab.cat |
| 5 | WEBSITE |  |
| 6 | COURSE <br> DESCRIPTION | The subject entitled Social History and Contemporary Politics, which is taught as a core subject in the Degree in Labour Relations, has its focus in the historic perspective of social legislation. In this sense, one of the main references is the well-known "half workforce", this is, working girls and boys and women, and the corresponding regulatory provisions that seek to ensure both physical and moral health for women. Equal treatment in the context of labour goes together with the legislation passed during the Second Republic, which suffered a major recession during Franco's dictatorship. <br> Knowledge and analysis of the evolution of the legislation regulating the working conditions of women allow us to assess the current rules, established in the Act 'Reconciling family and working life in the Equality Act' (2007). |
| 7 | GENDER COMPONENT | Training for gender equality is a transformative process that aims to provide knowledge, techniques and tools to develop skills and changes in attitudes and behaviours. It is a continuous and long-term process that requires political from will and commitment of all parties in order to create inclusive societies that recognise the need to promote gender equality. <br> One of the most vexed questions in gender history is the relationship between social gender and biological sex, to visibilise the profound uncertainties about markers of sexual difference and the performative nature of gender, its adaptability and impermanence of meanings for men and women. <br> The gender component aims to highlight the importance of incorporating the gender perspective when teaching 'Social History and Contemporary Politics', of the Labour Relations Degree, which can be adapted easily. The analysis introduced in the subject makes a journey through the development of social legislation since its actual appearance with the Law of 13 March 1900, which regulates the working conditions of women during the republican legislature, and therefore these the analysis of these topics allows tackling gender to a greater or lesser degree. Women receive an special treatment by laws, as children do, because they are both considered to be the febler groups of society. Therefore, it is a first approach to the |



|  |  | $\mathbf{x}$ Working groups <br> $\mathbf{x}$ Master class <br>  Literature study <br> $\mathbf{x}$ Group assignments <br> $\mathbf{x}$ Other <br> Does the course include teaching methods where for example collaboration is encouraged or ones where for example competition is encouraged? <br> Yes, absolutely |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | LANGUAGE | Spanish /Catalan |  |  |  |
| 13 | TEACHING TEAM | Coordinator <br> Name: Dra. Maria Jesús <br> Espuny / Dra. Olga Paz <br> Position: <br> Agregate <br> Professor |  | Number of female teaching staff members | Number of male teaching staff members |
|  |  |  |  | 2 | 0 |
| 14 | START DATE AND REPETITIONS | Every academic year from 2005 to 2016. |  |  |  |
| 15 | SUCCESS FACTORS | - |  |  |  |


|  | DESCRIPTION OF GENDER IN CURRICULA - INFORMATION SHEET |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | TITLE OF THE GOOD PRACTICE | Minor in Gender Studies |  |
| 2 | TYPE |  | Bachelor course |
|  |  |  | Masters course |
|  |  |  | PhD course |
|  |  |  | Thesis |
|  |  |  | Internship |
|  |  | X | Other: Minor for undegraduates |
| 3 | RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION | Minor Coordinator. Faculty of Philosophy and Arts. Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona |  |
| 4 | CONTACT | Maria Prats Ferret (maria.prats@uab.cat) |  |
| 5 | WEBSITE | http://www.uab.cat/web/study-abroad/undergraduate/undergraduate-offer/minors/general-information$1345692436704 . \mathrm{html}$ ?param1 $=1345692376302$ |  |
| 6 | MINOR DESCRIPTION | The objective of the Minor in Gender Studies is to provide basic, cross-curricular and versatile training in specialised subjects of Social Studies and Humanities, whose contents focus on the gender perspective, with special emphasis in the analysis and impact of gender hierarchy and the social and cultural constructions in which they are based. <br> The students of the Minor in Gender Studies are students enrolled in a UAB degree, who are interested in completing their university training with specific studies focused on gender-related issues. No previous knowledge on the subjects of the Minor is required. The study plan comprises 21 courses offered in 7 different |  |



| 12 | LANGUAGE | Catalan and Spanish |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 13 | TEACHING TEAM | The same as for the <br> different courses offered. <br> There are not specific but <br> part of different UAB <br> degrees. | Number of female <br> teaching <br> members | Number of male teaching <br> staff <br> staff members |  |
| 14 | FREQUENCY | Every year. Different courses are offered in both semesters. |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{1 5}$ | SUCCESS FACTORS | The number of students enrolled in this Minor has increased over the last years. At <br> the beginning there were 10 seats reserved for students of Minor in Gender Studies <br> in each course. Truth is that there are more than 10 new students each year, <br> because not all of them register for the same courses. <br> In the academic year 2016-17 67 students enrolled in this Minor programme. <br> Dissemination of information and advertising have been crucial for this success. |  |  |  |




|  | DESCRIPTION OF GENDER IN CURRICULA - INFORMATION SHEET |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | TITLE OF THE COURSE | 'Música, identitat i gènere" (Music, Identity \& Gender) |  |
| 2 | TYPE | x Bachelor course |  |


|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



|  | DESCRIPTION OF GENDER IN CURRICULA - INFORMATION SHEET |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | TITLE OF COURSE | THE | "Género y Salud Sexual y Reproductiva" en el Máster en Salud Internacional y Cooperación (MSIC) "Gender and Sexual and Reproductive Health" in Master in International Health and Cooperation. |  |
| 2 | TYPE |  |  | Bachelor course |
|  |  |  | X | Masters course |
|  |  |  |  | PhD course |
|  |  |  |  | Thesis |
|  |  |  |  | Internship |
|  |  |  |  | Other |
| 3 | RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION |  | Department of Pediatrics, obstetrics, Gynecology and medicine preventive of the Faculty of Medicine of the UAB's |  |




|  | DESCRIPTION OF GENDER IN CURRICULA - INFORMATION SHEET |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | TITLE OF THE COURSE | 'Gendergeschiedenis. Mannelijkheid en vrouwelijkheid in cultuur en maatschappij'. <br> 'Genderhistory. Masculinity and femininity in culture and society'. |  |
| 2 | TYPE | $x$ | Bachelor course |
|  |  |  | Masters course |
|  |  |  | PhD course |
|  |  |  | Thesis |
|  |  |  | Internship |
|  |  |  | Other |
| 3 | RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION | Radboud University |  |
| 4 | CONTACT | Mevr. dr. G.A. Mak (g.mak@let.ru.nl) |  |
| 5 | WEBSITE | http://www.studiegids.science.ru.nl/2014/arts/prospectus/acw/course/33110/ |  |
| 6 | COURSE <br> DESCRIPTION | This course introduces students to some key concepts and debates in gender history. Attention is given to kinship, marriage and sexuality, the demarcation between public sphere and private sphere, conceptions of the body, citizenship and nation-building, breadwinner, colonialism and migration in relation to gender. In addition, the course provides an introduction to the self-analysis of historical sources from a gender historical perspective. |  |
| 7 | GENDER COMPONENT | Gender is the core topic of the course. The course was separately organized and not integrated in an existing course. |  |
| 8 | PARTICIPANTS | Information follows |  |




|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


|  |  | Please select where the to? |  | History |  | the discipline course fits in |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Juridical Sciences and Law |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Linguistics |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Pedagogy |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Political Science |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Psychology |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Science of Arts and Letters |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sociology |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Ethics |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Philosophy |  |  |
| 10 | PLACE IN CURRICULUM |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | TEACHING METHODS | What teaching methods are used? |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | x |  | res |  |  |
|  |  | x |  | ing groups |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | er class |  |  |
|  |  | x |  | ture study |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | assignments |  |  |
|  |  | x |  | ical sessions |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | : internship, presentations |  |  |
| 12 | LANGUAGE | Two courses | re of | red: one in English and one in | Dutch |  |
| 13 | TEACHING TEAM | Coordinator Name: Dr. TA <br> Other teacher Drs. M. Vergee | м Te $\mathrm{r}, \mathrm{Pr}$ | issen, huisarts <br> dr. D. Braat, Dr. M. v/d | Number of female teaching staff members | Number of male teaching staff members |
|  |  | Muijsenbergh K. D'Hauwers, R.J. van der G |  | r. Toine Lagro-Janssen, Dr. Schepens-Franke, Prof. Dr. | 6 | 1 |
| 14 | FREQUENCY | Yearly |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | SUCCESS FACTORS | Gender-specific to deal with. expression of assumes a u increasingly differences at <br> The topics tha student as a futu skills towards it very clinica <br> This course is and presentat were especially sessions such very informative easier to put |  | is an issue all doctors, regar gration of gender, ethnicity cept of diversity in medicine ty of the human body as hat gender (and less kno el of biology, pathophysiolog <br> scussed in the course call on octor. Exploring attitude as essional attitude is an explic vant and challenging. <br> diverse and includes interns tudents indicate that the cou itive about the diverse $t$ lation patients, police for se d make the gender problem ry into practice, which is cr | less of their sp nd culture is This means th an object of n ethnicity) $y$ and psychoso <br> the opinions and ects of the stu objective of th <br> ips, papers, si se is great and aching method ual abuse and in healthcare cial for medica | ialization, have ing place as an ne in medicine edicine, while ke significant al context. <br> attitudes of the t and teaching course, making <br> lation patients structive. They The practical internship are ore visible and udents. |


|  | DESCRIPTION OF GENDER IN CURRICULA - INFORMATION SHEET |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | TITLE OF THE <br> COURSE | Dealing with Diversities in Care |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | TYPE |  |


|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



|  | DESCRIPTION OF GENDER IN CURRICULA - INFORMATION SHEET |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TITLE } \\ & \text { COURSE } \end{aligned}$ | THE | Social groups in context of renditions of services (orig. Soziale Gruppen im Kontext sozialer Dienstleistungen) |  |
| 2 | TYPE |  | x | Bachelor course |
|  |  |  |  | Masters course |
|  |  |  |  | PhD course |
|  |  |  |  | Thesis |
|  |  |  |  | Internship |
|  |  |  |  | Other |
| 3 | RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION |  | University of Vechta, Chair of Educational Psychology |  |
| 4 | CONTACT |  | Prof. Dr. Martin K.W. Schweer martin.schweer@uni-vechta.de |  |
| 5 | WEBSITE |  | - |  |
| 6 | COURSE DESCRIPTION |  | Within the course the students are engaged in contents of different social groups, stereotypes and discrimination. Under a social psychological perspective they deal with issues of the genesis process of social discrimination and talk about potential prevention and intervention possibilities. They also concern themselves with aspects of gender, sexism and intersectionality. |  |
| 7 | GENDER COMPONENT |  | Gender and sexism are intertwined in the topic, e.g. within the framework of GMF (Gruppenbezogene Menschenfeindlichkeit - group-focused enmity) or |  |



|  | DESCRIPTION OF GENDER IN CURRICULA - INFORMATION SHEET |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | TITLE OF THE COURSE O | Selected aspects of an gendersensitive educational and developmental psychology (orig. Ausgewählte Aspekte gendersensibler lern- und entwicklungspsychologischer Forschung) |  |
| 2 | TYPE | X | Bachelor cours |
|  |  |  | Masters course |
|  |  |  | PhD course |
|  |  |  | Thesis |
|  |  |  | Internship |
|  |  |  | Other |
| 3 | RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION | University of Vechta, Chair of Educational Psychology |  |
| 4 | CONTACT | Prof. Dr. Martin K.W. Schweer martin.schweer@uni-vechta.de |  |
| 5 | WEBSITE | - |  |
| 6 | COURSE DESCRIPTION | The course gives an overview of different gendersensitive approaches within aspects of an educational and developmental psychology. The selected aspect focus the whole lifespan. Topics reach from the development of stereotypes in childhood to critical life events from a gendersensitive point of view. |  |
| 7 | GENDER COMPONENT | - |  |
| 8 | PARTICIPANTS | 80 |  |
| 9 | DISCIPLINE | Please select the discipline where the course fits in to? |  |
|  |  |  | Logic |
|  |  |  | Mathematics |
|  |  |  | Astronomy and astrophysics |
|  |  |  | Physics |
|  |  |  | Chemistry |
|  |  | X | Life Sciences |
|  |  |  | Earth and Space Sciences |
|  |  |  | Agricultural Sciences |
|  |  |  | Medical Sciences |
|  |  |  | Technological Sciences |
|  |  |  | Anthropology |
|  |  |  | Demographics |
|  |  |  | Economic Sciences |
|  |  |  | Geography |
|  |  |  | History |
|  |  |  | Juridical Sciences and Law |
|  |  | X | Ledagogy |
|  |  |  | Political Science |
|  |  | X | Psychology |
|  |  |  | Science of Arts and Letters |
|  |  |  | Sociology |
|  |  |  | Ethics |
|  |  |  | Philosophy |
| 10 | PLACE IN CURRICULUM | - |  |
| 11 | TEACHING METHODS |  |  |





|  | DESCRIPTION OF GENDER IN CURRICULA - INFORMATION SHEET |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | TITLE OF THE <br> COURSE | Sexuality and Gender in Life Cycle (orig. "Sexualität und Gender im Lebenslauf ") |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | TYPE | x Bachelor course <br>  Masters course <br>  PhD course <br>  Thesis <br>  Internship <br>  Other |


| 3 | RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION | University of Vechta, Chair of Educational Psychology |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | CONTACT | Prof. Dr. Martin K.W. Schweer martin.schweer@uni-vechta.de |  |  |  |
| 5 | WEBSITE | https://www.uni-vechta.de/paedagogische-psychologie/home/ |  |  |  |
| 6 | COURSE DESCRIPTION | The Course is primarily based on a developmental psychological access. The Goal to reach is to build a fundamental overview for the participants about processes of sexual maturation and acting in different phases of development. As the title implies the nature-nurture-controversy is a persistent topic, which is complemented with other relevant aspects of sexuality respectively acting sexual. |  |  |  |
| 7 | GENDER COMPONENT | The Gender Component has been a core topic of this course for at least two years. Recently the Gender-Component (WS 16/17) took it's place in the title, according to the meaning for the course. |  |  |  |
| 8 | PARTICIPANTS | Average participation is about 35 Students per course, respectively about 70 overall per term. |  |  |  |
| 9 | DISCIPLINE |  | Logic |  |  |
|  |  |  | Math | matics |  |
|  |  |  | Astro | nomy and astrophysics |  |
|  |  |  | Physi |  |  |
|  |  |  | Chem | istry |  |
|  |  |  | Life S | ciences |  |
|  |  |  | Earth | and Space Sciences |  |
|  |  |  | Agric | ultural Sciences |  |
|  |  |  | Medi | cal Sciences |  |
|  |  |  | Tech | nological Sciences |  |
|  |  |  | Anth | opology |  |
|  |  |  | Demo | graphics |  |
|  |  |  | Econ | mic Sciences |  |
|  |  |  | Geog | aphy |  |
|  |  |  | Histo |  |  |
|  |  |  | Juridi | cal Sciences and Law |  |
|  |  |  | Lingu | istics |  |
|  |  |  | Pedag | ogy |  |
|  |  |  | Politi | cal Science |  |
|  |  |  | Psych | ology |  |
|  |  |  | Scien | ce of Arts and Letters |  |
|  |  |  | Socio | logy |  |
|  |  |  | Ethic |  |  |
|  |  |  | Philo | ophy |  |
| 10 | PLACE IN CURRICULUM | It is an elective course in an compulsory study module |  |  |  |
| 11 | TEACHING METHODS |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | What teaching methods are used? <br> Does the course include teaching methods where for example collaboration is encouraged or ones where for example competition is encouraged? |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | LANGUAGE | The course is offered in german language. |  |  |  |
| 13 | TEACHING TEAM | Coordinator Name: Prof. Dr. Martin K.W. Schweer |  | Number of female teaching staff members | Number of male teaching staff members |
|  |  |  |  | 6 | 5 |


|  |  | Position: holder of the <br> chair of educational <br> psychology (LfPP) at the <br> University of Vechta |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 4}$ | START DATE AND <br> REPETITIONS | The course is offered for the first time. It has been offered with a different title <br> several times before. |
| $\mathbf{1 5}$ | SUCCESS FACTORS | The success factor lies in ongoing references of scientifical work to the daily life <br> which is affecting all participants. This also applies to the gender components. One <br> major Goal of the course is to raise sensitivity in gender related contexts of all <br> participants. |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ European Institute for Gender Equality.
    ${ }^{2}$ Structural Transformation to Achieve Gender Equality in Science, FP7 funded project from 2012 to 2016.
    ${ }^{3}$ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
    ${ }^{4}$ Gendering the Academia and Research: combating Career Instability and Asymmetry, FP7 funded project from 2014 to 2016.
    ${ }_{5}$ The Enhancing Responsible Research and Innovation through Curricula in Higher Education, Horizon 2020 funded project from 2015 to 2017.
    ${ }^{6}$ FP7 funded pilot transnational research policy initiative from 2013 to 2016.

[^1]:    ${ }^{7}$ Science Technology Engineering and Math

