



JULIUS NYERERE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

NEHANDA CENTER FOR GENDER AND CULTURAL STUDIES

MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN GENDER AND POLICY STUDIES

LEVEL 1 SEMESTER 1

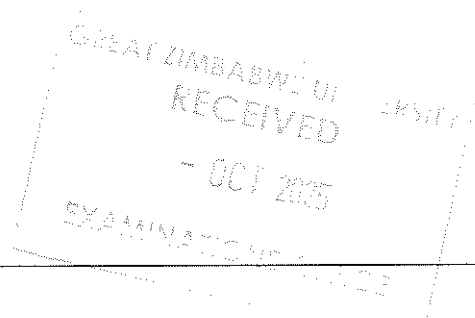
EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER

MODULE CODE: GPSM 515

MODULE NARRATION: GENDER AND MIGRATION

DATE: 2025

DURATION: 3 HOURS



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

Answer Qn 1, and any other two questions

GPSM 515: Gender and Migration

QUESTION ONE: COMPULSORY (100 MARKS)

Read the following passage: Welcoming Visitors in Northern Namibia

In the Ovahimba and Ovazimba tribes in the Kunene and Omusati regions in Northern Namibia, a wife has the option to decline to have sex with the visitor while they sleep in the same room, but has no say in the decision to spend the night in the same room with him. When an important male visitor comes around, the man of the house shows his approval and pleasure of seeing his guest by giving him the Okujepisa Omukazendu treatment. This practice literally means that the man willingly gives his wife to his guest to spend the night with. As the guest, or the friend spends some quality time with the wife, the husband goes to sleep in another room. In the scenario that there is no extra room, the husband gets to sleep outside. The woman has little or no opinion in the decision making. Submission to her husband comes first. She however, has an option of refusing to sleep with the visitor but has to sleep in the same room. The woman is also entitled to give her visiting friends to her husband, although this rarely happens. The Ovahimba and Ovazimba tribes believe that this tradition reduces jealousy and fosters relationships. They defend their cultural practice, saying it strengthens their friendships and prevents promiscuity. "It's a culture that gives us unity and friendship," they argue. (Adapted from Musingafi, Mafumbate & Khumalo, 2021).

Required:

- a) Using evidence from the above case study and any other communities you are familiar with, examine the view that 'human migration exposes women to sexual abuse'. (50 marks).
- b) Suggest any possible reasons why the Ovahimba and the Ovazimba lend their wives to visitors. (50 marks)

QUESTION TWO

Discuss the gender gaps in international human rights law and policy framework on gender and migration. (100 marks)

QUESTION THREE

'The world has experienced high volumes of the feminization of migration.' Discuss this statement with special focus on southern Africa. (100 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

With the aid of practical examples from Zimbabwe, examine the claim that 'transnational families are more of a burden to mothers than they are to fathers' (100 marks).

QUESTION FIVE

Using gendered lenses and an evolutionary perspective, assess the link between gender and human trafficking in the global village. (100 marks).