

DIGITAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING PLATFORM FOR YOUNG FEMALE/FEMALE WITH BOTH PHYSICAL AND DIGITAL FACILITIES

Design and implementation of digital vocational training platform for young female/female with both physical and digital facilities.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Globally, women are key contributors in the development of any country. However, the issues of women exclusion and low participation in politics and decision making have continued to generate attention worldwide. Though men and women are biologically and physiologically different, they both attain the same educational qualifications, socio-economic status and occupation among others. Yet, women are unequally represented in some aspects of public life. For instance, in Nigeria, obnoxious social norms, political exclusion and economic disparity dictate the presence and voice of women in public life. According to 2006 Nigerian population census figure, women constituted 49 percent of the total population, but there has been a gross gender gap between men and women, especially in political representation, economic management and leadership. Against this background, NOIPolls, conducted this survey to gauge the perceptions of Nigerian women regarding some of the socio-economic issues they face in the country as well as possible ways to resolve it.

The respondents were asked three specific questions. It is worth noting that when respondents were asked: do you think women face any socio-economic challenge in Nigeria? All the respondent answered yes to this question. Subsequently, respondents were asked to mention the socio-economic issues they believe Nigerian women face and the result revealed that the top three socio-economic issues cited were lack of financial empowerment (42 percent), poverty (35 percent) and access to quality education (33 percent).

Analysis by geo-political zone indicates that women residing in the South-West zone accounted for the largest proportion of Nigerians who mentioned lack of financial empowerment. This response may be influenced by women living in Lagos state considering that the State is the economic hub of Nigeria.

Also, while most of the women (42 percent) from the North-East believe poverty is the main challenge in the zone, a larger share of women from the North-West zone stated that lack of access to quality education is one of the toughest issue women in the region face.

The most common acts of violence against women in Nigeria include sexual harassment, physical violence, harmful traditional practices, emotional and psychological violence, socio-economic violence and violence against non-combatant women in conflict situation.

Women and girls may suffer violent acts in the household and within the family which could be habituated by socio-cultural attitudes and traditions,

Violence against women in the Nigeria is almost accepted as a fact of life in some cultures that perceive women as the property of their husbands

Acts of violence against women are often intended to intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, threaten or hurt women and girls.

Many women and girls die or have their reproductive organs permanently damaged during a practice known as genital mutilation which some believe enables a woman to be more marriage-eligible.

Also, some cultures encourage denying women and girls access to education, land and or inheritance. According to the charity Girls Not Brides, 43% of girls in Nigeria are married off before their 18th birthday and 17% are married before they turn 15.

The top five challenges affecting women in Nigeria were found to be: Lack of financial empowerment, Poverty, lack of access to quality education, gender inequality and domestic violence.

According to the Examination Council of Nigeria (1994) there are still other problems, such as high drop-out rates of female's students, poor performance, reluctance on the part of females students to enroll in science-based courses and poor classroom participation Across various geo-political delineations in Nigeria.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Challenges in efforts to eliminating violence against women in Nigeria can be legal or cultural. Lawyers Chronicle, a magazine for African lawyers observes that, a section of the Nigerian constitution does not allow a foreigner husband of a Nigerian woman to become a Nigerian citizen.

Another section of the penal code applicable in Northern Nigeria permits wife battery as chastisement if grievous harm is not indicted. A provision in the Labor Act prohibits women from working at night.

Culturally, it is not usual for women to speak up in public, so many female victims of violence may suffer in silence.

There is a lax enforcement of violence against women laws. Women's rights activists believe there is a need for mass enlightenment and strong legal actions against perpetrations.

- Poverty within females
- Poverty within Household
- Sex violence
- Domestic Violence
- Lack of Digital Skill in the community

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- Employment platform within the females
- Exposure to digital Skills
- Developing Showcase and entrepreneur to the community
- Reduce Sex Violence and Domestic Violence
- Improve government impact and social lifestyle

LIMITATIONS

The computerized system will be able to help females to get entrepreneur skills and digital skills, since it is a web-based application, it will require internet access to be able to access information in the platform.