



**KWARA STATE UNIVERSITY, MALETE, NIGERIA.
SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES (SPGS)**

**Women Perception of Track 5 Sustainable Development
Goal On Radio in Niger State, Nigeria.**

Anyanwu Joy Chinwe

(18/27/MMC009)

FEBRUARY, 2022



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**Women Perception of Track 5 Sustainable Development Goal On
Radio in Niger State, Nigeria.**

An M.Sc. Thesis Submitted and Presented

By

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(18/27/MMC009)

**In Partial Fulfillment Of The Requirements For The Award Of Master Of
Science (M.Sc.) Degree In Mass Communication**

**DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION
FACULTY OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY
KWARA STATE UNIVERSITY, MALETE
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FEBRUARY. 2022

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation on “**Women Perception of Track 5 Sustainable Development Goal On Radio in Niger State, Nigeria.**” is a record of my research. It has neither been presented nor accepted in any previous application for higher degree.

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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this thesis by **Anyanwu Joy Chinwe** has been read and approved as meeting the requirements of the Department of Mass Communication for the award of the degree of Masters of Science (M.Sc.) in Mass Communication.

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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my Parent Mr. and Mrs. Joseph and Justina Nwachukwu and my Beloved Husband Dr. Paul Eberechukwu Anyanwu.

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ABSTRACT

This study assessed Women Perception of Track Five (5) Sustainable Development Goal On Radio in Niger State, Nigeria. The study sought to discover the frequency level of Radio on SDG (5) and awareness level of the programme by the women of Niger state. The study also, aimed at discovering if the SDG Track 5 programme is realizable in Niger state and Nigeria at large. The study employed survey method to obtained frequency and percentage responses. Further analysis was done using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)) and Correlation Coefficient. Findings from frequency table and Analysis of Variance revealed; low coverage of SDGs (5) through Radio which also resulted to low awareness and low impact of the Track 5 SDGs programmes on Niger state women. ANOVA results on Demographic factors influence on Awareness level of SDGs (5) programme, showed significant difference in the opinions of respondents with respect to Age, Qualification, Profession, Marital Status and Social Status of women at 5%. Also the Correlation Coefficient revealed a positive but weak relationship between Radio Broadcast on SDGs (5) and the Perception of Women on the Impact made by the SDGs (5) programme. Further findings revealed that women are still strongly discriminated against, which invariably led to low women empowerments. The study therefore recommended amongst others that; owing to the low frequency radio broadcast of SDG (5) programmes, which led to low awareness, low impact on gender equality and empowerment, Radio should increase the frequency of SDG (5) programmes. Considering the inherent African cultural structure particularly as it is operational in all ethnic groups in Nigeria, as well as strong Religious beliefs in the two major religions in Nigeria on gender inequality, hence Gender Equality becomes practically difficult to be achieved. In view of this, the work further recommends Gender Equity in the operations of SDGs Track 5 .

Key Words: *Radio Broadcast, Perception, Sustainable Development Goals, Women Empowerment, Gender Equality, Track 5.*

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Sustainable development is a phenomenon, desperately coveted and sorted by all in every area of life. Nations of the world in the bid to experience development in all areas of their existence has deliberately at several times embarked on projects that will bring about advancement as desired. Conscious efforts are made from time to time towards improving the conditions and qualities of people's life through several organized and well packaged programmes. These programmes had given birth to several organizations, bodies, ministries, whose sole aim is expected to achieve development for which such organizations were established.

Internationally, development programs began in the 2nd half of the 20th century. Based on the understanding that economic and technological development does not necessarily increase the standard and worth of lifestyle for the population all over the globe, there is a need to emphasize specific policies that provide resources and initiate social and economic development. Economic movement for different levels of population. The exodus of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in September 2015, encouraged world leaders to come back together on the seventieth conference of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGAS) in New York to sign a brand new worldwide partnership for development tagged – Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The execution of MDGs, in Africa and Nigeria in particular, remains an incomplete business which needed to be tracked via the execution of the Sustainable Development Goals. SDGs have 17 goals and 169 targets to be achieved by 2030.

The seventeen (17) objectives to be implemented must include:

1. Poverty everywhere will end in all forms
2. Ending hunger, ensuring food security and improving nourishment and promoting sustainable farming system.
3. Guarantee a healthy lifestyle and encourage health for all at every stage of life.
4. To provide an all-encompassing and equally excellent learning and to stimulate educational openings for everyone.
5. Achieving gender parity and empower the womenfolk and girl child.
6. Make provision and sustainable organization of water and sanitation for everyone
7. Ensuring accessibility to less expensive, reliable, sustainable and contemporary electricity for everyone
8. Promote sustained, sustainable and inclusive monetary increase, full and effective employment and first rate work for all
9. Build strong structure, encourage industrial development and nurture comprehensive and workable invention.
10. Minimize disparities in and amongst Nations
11. Make towns and human settlements comprehensive, safe, buoyant and sustainable
12. Guarantee consistent and viable manufacturing and consumption patterns
13. Take pressing movement to combat weather trade and its impacts
14. Preserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine assets for viable advancement

15. Conserving, restoring and promoting the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable forest management, combating desertification, preventing land degradation and mitigation and ending biodiversity loss

16. Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, ensuring justice for all and creating effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

17. Strengthening implementation tools and restoring global partnerships for sustainable development. (Oluwasegun, 2016).

Gender equality and women empowerment which is the Track 5 of the 17 agenda in Sustainable Development Goals from all indication and analysis became the center for the attainment of all other aspect of development. This portends that a society with some level and degree of gender inequality is only heading to a worst state of poverty and degradation. The path to be truly experience a development that is sustainable in any society, is to advance the course of gender parity, the civil liberties and abilities of womenfolk and girls, whose survival and welfare are at stake, and which must inevitably lead to.

Gender equality and sustainable development requires procedures, savings and projects in workable development that acknowledges women's expertise, organization and decision-making as essential. Gender equality and girl's liberation have remained superior in the current years. It has remained an issue of serious global concern. The dearth of gender parity is one of the main challenge in attaining lasting and viable development. As gender and wealth inequalities persists, this perpetually impede genuine and lasting development in any route of the world. subsequently, Sustainable Development Goals (5), endeavor to acquire gender impartiality and empower all girls and women (UNDP, 2020).

Fostering gender parity is one of the determinants towards achieving sustainable national development. The realization of gender parity is not just attaining a set goal; it is equally a facilitator to the attainment of sustainable development. The realization of the dire need for gender equality and empowerment in a society becomes indispensable to the existence and development of women and children, which leads to the raising of strong group of people, humanities and nation-states. The breach between the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) and Sustainable Development Goals in upholding gender parity and its realization in Nigeria is a tight spot by the Nigerian government that is characterized by wrong decision in governance, political instability, predominant male-controlled culture, unrealistic public investment and the absence of appropriate dynamic capability that will generate the openings for women liberation, emancipation and advancement in all aspect of their existence.

These hitches raised explain the unavailability and imperativeness of a practical action-motivated approach that will transform gender equality agenda into substantial and realizable program. This is important given that the task of achieving the target of gender equality in Nigeria by the year 2030 requires not just inert policies that are separate and difficult to achieve, but a dynamic process expressing appropriate exploration, definite and goal oriented, action courses and observing outcomes (Ejumudo, 2008).

The pursuance and achievement of women's right and freedom gave rise to the springing up of so many organizations targeted at ensuring the attainment of impartiality and liberation to all gender. The Conference on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1979 and accepted by more than 180 countries around the world, went to the 1981 African Charter for Human and People's Rights (ACHPR). The Women's Rights Protocol was adopted in 2003, the ECOWAS Protocol on

Democracy and Good Governance and the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD), 2001, and others on women's privileges and inequality, their sovereignty over prejudice and equality before rules and regulations. The Millennium Development Goals, which later became the Sustainable Development Goals, are not in any doubt has creditable testimony to African continent as far as it concerns gender equality.

Women equality and empowerment, being one of the cardinal highlights in Sustainable development goals is an indispensable part to sustainable development that need to be of paramount consideration to any society. The overall goal, in phrases of women and sustainable development, is gender-mainstreaming of all regulations incorporating a gender attitude in all making plans and policymaking procedures. Gender equality, and women enablement is primary to development agenda and fulfillment. This is globally embedded and projected for sustainable development. Women have been observed to occupy and play important various roles in the society. This could be seen from home, to office, in religious gatherings, social functions, as a home keeper, social wellbeing and job seeker, and job provider, transferal and preserver of cultural heritage and many other responsibilities. Encouraging gender equality is an important part of the development process that allows men or women to reduce their poverty levels and raise living standards (Fatai, Omisade & Akeem, 2016).

In promoting sustainable development in society, everyone's hand should be on the deck. All citizens are required to participate in the political, economic, cultural and technological development of society. Unfortunately, women, who adds up 50% of the world's population, are relegated to the background in every aspect of life (Igbozor, 2008). In Nigeria, for example, according to data from the 2006 National Census, 48.78% (almost half) of the total population, and only a few extraordinary women, specialize in contemporary government political activity.

There are series of issues that have influenced this downgrade; The political dominance of male opponents, poor economic empowerment, the dominance of military rule in the history of past independence illiteracy on the part of women and others had relegated women to the background. This shows that gender discrimination is a hindrance to the realization of women's contribution to sustainable development, largely because of their indigenous nature. (Bassie, 2009).

Gender inequality had over time maintained a pervasive position, this ranges from biases in the constitutions down to workers right, legal protection, and from abuse of different degrees, to inheritance of Land and Properties. This has led to so many researches and generation of Data that shows statistically discrimination pre-existed, including structural differences, chauvinism, etc. (William, 2007). Women has been observed to be less regarded and acknowledged in almost every area of communal, political and cultural life in Africa. The issue of gender discrimination in the world and majorly Africa has been on the raise for decades. It is always a sensitive issue in Nigeria as a male dominated society which most time is determined by two cardinal factors; Culture and Religion.

It is an obvious fact that Women and Girl child which constitutes about 50% of the nation's population (Igbuzor, 2008), have been grossly discriminated against as a result of several societal, cultural, political and religious issues. These and many more have limited the proper and adequate empowerment of women to contribute vigorously in the development course, unity, and sustenance of the society. Despite quite a number of women's civil liberties documented in the Nigeria 1999 constitution, so many Nigerian women are still discriminated against and do not really enjoy liberty as their male counterpart especially in areas such as;

education, economic empowerment, freedom of expression, cultural beliefs and practices, religion and political involvement.

The conscious and comprehensive implementation of Track 5 SDGs will directly and indirectly lead to significant progress and the realization of other sustainable development goals. Preserving gender equality and women's empowerment is very important and inevitable as it touches on development by embracing all its implications. Eliminating all practices of violence against women and girls in the public and private sectors, including trafficking, prostitution, sexual harassment and other forms of mistreatment (United Nations, 2016), will ensure the security, freedom and better health of women, eradicate all kinds of discrimination and fierceness; Child abuse and forced marriage, gynecological divorce, domestic violence, rape, sexual Abuse through certain cultural considerations are significant and inevitable in guaranteeing a quality and meaningful life for women and girls, especially where societies enforced it in the name of dehumanization, belief or norm.

Social security and regulation of services provided for unpaid care and domestic work increase the self-esteem and quality of life of women worldwide. Encouraging women's involvement in policymaking and headship, providing equal economic and financial rights for women will provide a strong foundation for gender equality in the present and future, and will further help in improving the worth of lifecycle of womenfolk. Therefore, the sustainable development of any society depends on the sustainable well-being of women and girls in that society.

Attaining global goal of national development and sustainability as touching all sphere of national development and existence, can only be achieved when the nation attains gender equality and consistent women liberation which advocates total eradication of all practices of prejudice touching womanhood and endeavoring that their wellbeing is ensured through effective and

efficient use of the media. The media as the fourth estate of realm and a strong agent of positive change in the society serves the public by supplying useful and timely information that borders on either local, national and international activities.

Mass media influences other areas of national development through their position in natural life (Elo, 2010) and also influences their actions through the operation of other areas. According to Godwin, (2012, p.3) "The main role of the press is to enlighten, teach and entertain..." Mass media do not just disseminate information and bring up various issues and events in the community but also directs people when needed. Through the media, people living in different societies have a lasting ideology in world events and their respective societies, especially with advances in technological innovations and mass communication, especially in providing information and awareness to the public, wherever they may be.

The media has increasingly through their various programmes developed essentially in determining how people define issues and events that happens around them. We undoubtedly live in a extremely mediatized world which invariably positioned the media to occupy a principal position as the main dominant disseminator of information and images (Cottle 2006). This makes the media to have an overpowering increasing influence on our day to day life, which discovers, interprets and dictates our cultural relations, experience, capabilities, values and knowledge about the society (Baudrillard, cited in Oso & Bello, 2012).

The role of Radio in women development and emancipation cannot be overemphasized. Scholars had reviewed through in-depth study that has been proven to be a veritable tool in creating awareness, providing information and educating, and improving the skills of women and also encourages societal, traditional, administrative, technological and economic development of women in general. Several research has proved that radio is a strong instrument in transforming

the lives of women. Majority of women who are illiterate gets educated, enlightened, mobilized and empowered through Radio programmes. Through Radio programmes the voices of most women in Nigeria and other developing nations are heard. Women are encouraged to defend their civil liberties, which entails; creating awareness about numerous matters beginning from the rights of women to education, well-being, maternity, sexual molestation, and nutrition. Radio has also been discovered to be effective in educating women to participate and be involved in political processes, voting, and been voted for as to occupy political positions in the society. Radio can give them the courage to fight domestic violence, men's preference, and to express their views on all issues of their interests. It gives them the assurance for living. Radio can create astonishments if appropriately utilized for women's advancement, emancipation and empowerment (Yala, 2015).

Sustainable Development Goals which is all inclusive, affecting positively all genders irrespective of religious, cultural and educational status can in the short and long run achieve intended objectives when the media is effectively harnessed. Therefore, the main objective of this study is to discover how radio have and is helping in the achievement of the gender equality and women empowerment and also to unravel women's perception about the achievement and sustainability of goal 5 which indeed to a reasonable level determines the overall development of Nigeria in all its ramification.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The universal aim to attaining gender parity and invest in all women and girls is a global issue that burns on the front burner of international dialogue. Nations of the world have come to realize that a sustained development in a society can only be through a conscious effort to get all gender involved in developmental programmes by ensuring equal participation, considerations, treatments

and equal privileges shared. In closer analysis, these gender equality issues entails; eradicating all kinds of prejudice against womenfolk and girls all over which entails removal of every form of harassment and abuse against women and girl child both in public and personal domain such as trafficking, sexual abuse and any other kinds of mistreatment; abolish all injurious practices, such as early child, and pressured marriage and female genital mutilations.

Also to identify and assess unpaid home care services provided by public services, infrastructure and social security regulations; recognized nationally and collective responsibility for family progress; Ensure that women partakes wholly and efficiently in political, financial and public life and have equal chances and powers for management positions at all levels of resolution; Ensure that sexual and procreative fitness and rights are available to the world, in accordance with the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Action Program and the Beijing Platform for Action. The result sheets of their appraised meetings are key to achieving the country's overall sustainable development goals.

As some studies have shown, the function of communication in any development process is to make human beings mindful of their condition and make them aware of the fact that they have the power to alter their realisms. Just as records and communique are critical to social changes and any development course, Radio, by means of distinctive feature of its time-examined advantage as the most inexpensive and most permeating means of communication, is an essential tool and agent of societal change in addition to transformation. (Odunlami, 2015).

Emma, (2020) carried out research on “Radio Journalism and Women’s Empowerment in Niger”. The study aimed at discovering the importance of radio as a supplier of crucial information and records in struggle-affected and delicate nations and raising alertness amongst downgraded

clusters as it concerns the influence of radio on women's liberation in the state of Niger. The study is based on an extensive fieldwork (workshops, semi-structured interviews and focus groups) conducted in 2018-19 and a comprehensive content analysis of radio output for women broadcast by Radio Studio Kalangou in Niger, founded in 2016. The research work discovered that in Niger, nearly 75% of women with child marriage rates, semi literacy rates, polygamy, and gender-based violence suffer from widespread gender inequality. The study further revealed frequency in Radio programme will increase and develop the goal of radio programs, which should include more women-related topics and improved content that will empowers women politically, economically and socially.

From the submission of Emma, gender equality and women empowerment realization is possible when the mass media especially the Radio broadcast gives opportunity to all levels of women irrespective of their educational, economic and social status, through effective and efficient programmes on women issues. This will help Nigerian women to accesses radio programmes that borders on their well-being.

According to Kelvin, 2016, “Relevant and well – loved around the world, is Radio which is seen as a particularly powerful Information and Communication Technology. It is especially useful when it comes to reaching serving and connecting vast numbers of people in rural communities in developing nations at a reduced cost. He believed that the most effective media that will bring about the realization of SDGs in 2030 is radio. He based his argument on the effectiveness of Radio. Inexpensive and impactful, radio is a platform that can facilitate knowledge, sharing on a grand scale, utilizing it to its fullest potential will be key to success on the world’s journey to sustainable development.

Kelly (2013) carried an intensive research on "Assessment of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Levels" using three key pointers: the creation and use of secondary resources of valuable data recorded in education, employment and politics at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels. The research maintained that the effect of gender inequality issues in Nigeria is the confusion of Nigerian government, which has exacerbated the challenge of raising capability levels as to increase the opportunity to meet the needs of both human beings required for. Furthermore, it argues that there is already no time limit for achieving gender equality in Nigeria, which is a illusion due to multi-dimensional limitations. The paper therefore relied on the genuine desire for gender equality and women's empowerment and the urgency of a pragmatic approach. Gender equality can only be achieved through equal education, equal employment opportunities and political participation from primary to tertiary level; and equal exposure to the assessment of resources available to everyone in the community. And even through an active and well-calculated approach.

From the submission of Emma (2020), gender inequality and lack of women empowerment was confirmed to be prominent in Niger state as a result of poor communication. Hence the work recommended effective utilization of Radio as a medium to educate, enlighten and sensitize Niger state on the issue of gender equality. Emma's work suggested radio as an effective means of communication, like wise that of Kelvin (2016). ***Hence, Radio was not assessed in their work as to discover its degree of effectiveness in terms of frequency and awareness level, as it concerns SDG Track 5.***

Lack of consistent and in-depth coverage on the development goals by the mass media and better understanding of sustainable development goals by stakeholders and the masses, suggests the low realization of Millennium Development goals as evidently experienced in virtually major

aspects of human life such like good health, education, gender equality, security, empowerment etc. The Millennium Development Goal generally was observed to have set backs as the effect of poor communication in promoting responsiveness and understanding of the said development needs (Obinna & Simon, 2016).

More so, Kelly, (2013), and Ogato, (2013), both confirmed gender inequalities in Nigeria and Ethiopia, but on *the view of women regarding the possible realization of gender equality and women empowerment especially as it concerns track 5 of SDGs programme in both developing countries was not documented. Also from other related research made on Gender equality and women empowerment, there is no sufficient and in-depth study on the contributions and effectiveness of Radio on Sustainable Development Goal 5, also no literature on women perception on SDGs Track (5) Radio programmes.*

Hence, the above highlighted points are the research gaps this work intends to fill.

1.3 Research Objectives

The aim of this study is to assess Women Perception of Radio Broadcast Contributions to Sustainable Development Goal 5 which is on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment, and to discover the views of Nigerian Women on the possible realization of these said Sustainable Development Goal 5, while the specific objectives are:

- i. To determine the level of frequency and awareness of Radio broadcast on SDGs 5 programmes by Niger State Women.
- ii. To evaluate the relationship between Gender Equality and Women Empowerment through women perception.

- iii. To evaluate the relationship between Demographic factors and Awareness level of Women on Radio broadcast of Track 5 SDGs by Niger Women.
- iv. To discover women perception of radio broadcast on SDGs (5) which is on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Nigeria.
- v. To examine the perception of Nigerian women on the realization of Sustainable Development Goals (5) on women equality and empowerment in Nigeria.

1.4 Research Questions

1. What is the level of frequency and awareness of Radio broadcast on SDGs 5 programmes in Niger state?
2. Is there relationship between Gender Equality and Women Empowerment through women perception?
3. Does Demographic factors of the respondents' influence Awareness level of Women on Radio broadcast on Track 5 SDGs by Niger Women?
4. What are Niger Women perception of Radio broadcast on SDGs (5) which is on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Nigeria?
5. What are the perception of Nigerian women on the realization of Sustainable Development Goals (5) on women equality and empowerment in Nigeria?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study added relevance to research of this kind by exploring different Analysis methods. This includes; Frequency Tables, Analysis of Variance, and Correlation. These analysis types helped to substantiate and authenticate the results of the findings.

The literature review explored two theoretical frameworks (Liberal Feminist and Perception theories), revealing their relevance to the study.

The findings and recommendations of this research work will be of massive advantage to future researcher on gender issues, Sustainable development goal (5) and other related areas to the study.

The study will also be of great benefit to;

The Media,

Niger Women and Niger state,

Nigeria government,

The general public.

To the Media, the research work will reveal effort made so far and will make by Radio broadcast in projecting and disseminating issues on gender quality and women empowerment, and also reveal areas where more emphasis should be laid as to draw the attention of the government, civil society, women's right activist and the general public to the need for a comprehensive and total development by giving prominence to women empowerment and equality.

To the Niger State women and by extension to all Nigerian women, the study will help them realize their indispensable role towards nation building either as a mother, a wife or a young lady.

To Nigerian government, the study will further unravel many areas in Nigeria women's life where they need equal treatment with their male counterpart, and also adequately empowered as to have a holistic healthy society.

To the general public, the study will x-ray and re-emphasis the benefit accrued in having a gender non-bias society and well empowered citizens. Also that the public will through her activities place women appropriately and accordingly.

1.6 Scope of Study

This study principally assessed Women Perception of Track 5 Sustainable Development Goal on Radio which is on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment by Niger State Women and its possible realization in Nigeria. The study target population was on; Women of Niger State which comprises of: Civil Servants, Business Women, Artisan, Media Practitioners, Widows, Married and Singles. The study was within the period of 2020 - 2021. The study explored three Zones in Niger State which is the Study Area and one local government was randomly selected from each Zones for this study.

1.7 Operational Definition of Terms

Gender: This refers to men and women in Niger State.

Gender Equality: Gender Equality entails privileges, means, prospects, and security enjoyed by men and women in Niger State.

Empowerment: This entails situation where citizens of Niger State are in charge over their own lives, having the capability to do things, to set their own goals, to change events in the way hitherto wanting. It can also be seen as the collective effort made by the subordinated, overloaded and deprived people of Niger, to overcome the said obstacles, stumbling blocks of inequality both structural and non-structural that have put them in a disadvantaged position

Women Empowerment: This entails improvement on psychological and physical capability, strength or abilities in Niger women to function implicitly of their communal background, thereby

experiencing a greater beneficial stage of societal reputation and in the end boost their financial popularity.

Radio Broadcast: Radio Broadcasting is the transmission of audio signals/waves to intended audience – Niger Citizens.

Radio Listeners: These entails Men, Women and Girls in Niger State.

Discrimination: It entails making discrepancies between male and females in Niger, which could be primarily found on the organizations, lessons, or other classes to which they are supposed to be part of.

Sustainability: This indicates assembly our very own present wishes without conceding the capacity of the upcoming generations to attend to their own desires.

Development: This is the process that creates increase, development, fantastic alternate or the addition of bodily, financial, environmental, public and demographic constituents. The objective of development is a progressive push within the degree and excellent of life of the population, and the advent or expansion of local nearby remunerations and employment opportunities, without harmful assets of backgrounds

Sustainable Development: This can be referred to as a development that is achieved through even distribution of resources in Niger, to the male and female, to the poor and the rich and empowers all without discrimination.

SDGs 5: This has to do with Sustainable Development Goals track (5) that addresses gender equality and empowerment of womenfolk in Niger State.

Perception: This indicates the views, opinion and interpretation given on SDGs track (5) by women of Niger State.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

This chapter entails the review of major related research work, meant to give an overview of the study area. It is well structured documents on definitions, explanations, analysis, and also a comparative review on related research work from which inferences was drawn. The reviewed was on the following areas;

2.1 Conceptual Review

Conceptual review involves explaining abstract concepts or ideas of others related to the research understudy.

2.1.1 Overview of Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable development programme is well packaged to address immediate needs without threatening the needs and ambitions of upcoming generations. This kind of objective naturally position subjects of ethics and values through discussions of both intragenerational and intergenerational justness. When current living conditions of people in a society is uncertain and cannot be sustained, how can it possibly justify their existence in the present much less than extension into the future. This disturbing fact prompted world leaders into researching and investigating as to discover the possible means to arrive at a result that will bring about a viable development globally.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) which was established in 2001 with enormous dire need for national development in all ramifications, globally and with a time tag to be achieved in 2015 was discovered to have an uneven progress which led to its exit. Maya, Brett and Scidhar, (2013) highlighted four major areas MDG experienced setbacks. Theses includes; MDG

Development Process, MDG Structure, MDG Content and MDG Implementation and Enforcement. As Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) failed in September 2015, world leaders collectively assembled on the seventieth consultation of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGAS) in New York to sign a brand new worldwide corporation for development tagged – Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This schedule consists of 17 dreams and 169 objectives to be realized by the December, 2030.

The UN built SDGs upon the eight Millennial Development Goals (MDGs) put up by the UN in 2000, which served as a blueprint to eliminate poverty, hunger, illiteracy, and disease by a target date of 2015. In response to the fair progresses made by the MDGs in September 2015, propelled more than 150 world leaders to meet and approved the SDGs at a UN Sustainable Development Summit that took place at the UN headquarters in New York City. The meeting occurred as the United Nations celebrated its seventieth anniversary. More than 193 countries agreed to the SDGs after negotiations. (UN SDGs, 2013).

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are recent global agenda that lists the goals, objectives and indicators that United Nations member states should use as part of their programs on economic, technological, social and political policies over the next 15 years., From 2015 to 2030. SDGs expanded in 2015 following the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set by governments. The countdown began in September 2015 after a summit on Sustainable Development Goals. National governments are now discussing 17 goals that could change the world by 2030. Sustainable development is seen as a distinct correlation between development of societal, financial and environmental dimensions.

Sustainable development is determined by taking into account public, commercial and environmental issues equally and coordinating them via sustainable development policies. Emphasizing a viable development approach, Green Economy Enterprise aims to create a more environmentally friendly economy that does not fully embrace the complex and necessary societal needs such as job excellence, income equality and gender equality (Fatai et al., 2016). More precisely, viable development is thought to hang on three interrelated pillars: social development, environmental protection and the preservation of economic stability-cultural diversity as the fourth pillar. As further highlighted in UNECE (2012), the main goal of sustainable development is to meet the current need, calling for an equitable distribution of resources among the people living today, without focusing on the strategic perspective of human beings. And what should be given to women? Providing for the next generation.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) commenced in the United international locations convention at some point of the Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. The purpose was to expand a fixed of worldwide goal with a view to solve the problem of pressing environmental, political and monetary challenges dealing with the arena. The Millennium Development goals installed calculable, universally-agreed goals for confronting intense poverty and hunger, deadly sicknesses, and expanding primary training to all youngsters, among other improvement priorities. (UN, 2019).

For 15 years, the MDGs drove development in several essential regions; lowering earnings poverty, presenting much needed get assess to water and sanitation, driving down toddler mortality and significantly enhancing maternal fitness. In addition, they kick-started a worldwide movement totally free primary education, inspiring countries through destiny generations. Most significantly, the MDGs made big strides in combatting HIV/AIDS and other treatable sicknesses which includes

malaria and tuberculosis. However, these were majorly achieved in the more developed countries. It was observed that the MDGs programs was not all inclusive. (SDG,2020).

The SDG agenda according to Gabriele, (2016, P. 2) is of two sides of the coin. "On the positive side, it has at least partly changed the perception of growth". Development should not be seen as a narrow economic process. From this understanding, the belief that gender equality should be integrated with climate justice should not emerge. It does not address the question of whether this is a systemic issue, while Agenda 2030 does not really directly address the multidimensional nature of poverty, which means that humanity must expand its net compared to economic development to end poverty and achieve human development and gender equality (United Nations General Assembly, 2015).

Poverty, at the general level is believed not to be the only needs to be addressed, but other related issues that includes specific forms of women and children poverty, barring of susceptible sets of people from social services and the damage caused by the planet's high manipulation. Poverty represents not only an economic, but also a social, political and environmental problem that requires different methods of mediation. Meanwhile, when it comes to action plans, the SDGs' agenda is expected to focus and emphasize political liberation along with economic development, social interaction and integration. However, according to Gabriel (2016, p. 3) "As a result of that approach, the goals and objectives of the SDG are truly short-sighted, ambitious and challenging if they are to motivate action. They are not systematic. Management - Decisions and actions to be taken by the government. Adequate policy changes are required to address all forms of poverty, attain gender parity and climate justice. This kind of thinking can be extended to the 2015 - 2030 era. "

The SDGs are such an audacious attempt committed to finishing what began in 2015 and confront some of the more urgent demanding situations going through the arena today. All 17 dreams are interconnected, that means fulfillment in a single impacts success for others. managing the threat of weather exchange affects how we manage our fragile natural resources, in addition to reaching gender equality or better fitness facilitates removal of poverty, fosters peace, reduce inequalities and help economies prosper in building extra sustainable, safer, greater flourishing world for all humanity (UNDP, 2020). These seventeen sustainable development goals are so interdependent and symbiotic in relationship as the achievement and sustainability of any of the goals depended on the realization of other goals. and chief among all is the realization of gender equality, liberation and empowerments of all members of the society.

2.1.2 Track 5 of Sustainable Development Goal

Sustainable Development Goal 5 is one of the agenda that seeks to ensure gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls. Gender parity and women's empowerment have been an issue on the front burner of social discuss over decades. Scholars, experts in social and political emancipation as well as different Non-Governmental Organization has at several time deliberated on this issue. Women and girls right of entry to education has advanced. The rise of infant marriage has substantially and continually fallen and development has been made inside the location of sexual and reproductive fitness and privileges, together with fewer maternal deaths. Despite the fact that, gender inequality stays a dogged assignment for international locations in the nonexistence of gender parity is a main issue to a sustainable development, as gender parity which ends up in wealth disparities will surely impede worldwide access to an advanced higher education.

This Goal 5 is also targeted at eradicating all practices of discrimination and violence against women either in the community or secluded domains and to embark on transformations that will give women same rights with their male counterpart with emphasis on having access to economic resources, ownership of property and other areas of life importance. While there was undisputed acknowledgement that some level of progress has been made in ensuring women's rights and empowerment, many contributors are still of the opinion that this progress was patchy in so many countries of the world. Empowerment of women is an establish fact that leads to National Development. Therefore, gender equality is not only a basic human right, but an essential groundwork for a peaceable, flourishing and sustainable world which ensures that womenfolk should have equal right to learning and other facilities that polishes life. (Shashi, 2018).

2.1.3 Gender Equality And Women Empowerment

According to UNDP cited in Dayo (2012, p.12), the term gender refers to "biologically determined, socially and culturally determined traits associated with men and women". Gender can be seen as the way society assigns responsibilities and the rights of representatives to women and men. Therefore, achieving gender equality and women's empowerment is key element in fighting for harmony, protecting privileges, promoting the welfare of all and promoting financial development. The International Gender Champions Network offers a platform for strong action to promote gender equality and includes a wide range of actors. The International Gender Champions Panel Equality Pledge was signed not to sit on the lone - sex panel and take on two extra personal responsibilities to encourage gender justice.

Gender parity and women's empowerment have become one of the fundamental and important themes of global agreements, contracts and arguments, especially since it is understood to be the

impetus for a clear development policy that reduces poverty, better living standards and better governance. Is targeted. And profitable productive investments are crucial in building a broader capacity to provide equal prospects for men and women and provide unlimited access to decision-making and policy enforcement agencies and processes (Kelly, 2013). Gender equality and women's empowerment are the third of the eight MDGs. It is more intrinsic than a practice goal, clearly worthwhile as an end in itself rather than a tool to achieve other goals. Given how important education is, translating this goal into a goal of ending gender inequalities at all levels of education over a period of time is hopefully narrow. However, the pointers required to observe the progress in attaining the goal are somewhat broader, adjusting the gender breach in education at all levels, enhancing the share of women in remuneration as it concerns engagement in white collar jobs and the number of political offices occupied by women at the national legislature. (Naila, 2015).

Woman empowerment is a development that assists a defenseless woman to achieve independence, self-discipline and self-assurance with other groups of womenfolk and menfolk, and also having communal inspiration over domineering social circumstances, gaining the capability to do things, set their life goals, and review happenings in newer way which in the time past was lacking. (Eme-Uche, 2006, Kumar & Varghese, 2005). Empowerment is a development that occurs when the fragile and the weak in the society gain substantive control over situations of their lives, which entails issues on politics, education, culture, personal hygiene, health status, sexual relationships, social interactions, private and management responsibilities. Empowerment is associated with reorganization of authority. Empowerment do not only border on individual development and emancipation, but also on society, political, social and economy liberation.

Some parts of the world seem to have made little progress towards gender equality and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), this entails having equal right to basic education among girls and boys, and to women's empowerment under women and girls worldwide. It has been discovered that many parts of the world are facing discrimination and violence. Hence, Gender equality should not be seen as just a basic human right, but a base for peaceable coexistence, in all its intricacies, progress in a prosperous and sustainable domain. Providing education and health care for women and girls, good labor and fair representation in administrative and financial decision-making processes will lead to a sustainable economy and advantageous to individuals, communities and the world. (Jhamb & Sinha, 2010).

Gender inequalities has been stimulated, fueled and strengthened by customs/cultural and religious practices working against women's position and their involvement in different segments of the society. In different customs of Nigeria as a nation, womenfolk have been seen, placed and regarded as a wife, mother and keeper of home. The wife is seen and relegated as one of the husband material goods. Gender disparity symbolizes a situation that represents unequal opportunity and dealing occasioned via descriptions and analyses fashioned and concealed by a specific sets of individuals and which is strengthened by the organization of folks according to their genders and also replicate communally in roles executed. Gender disparity in all its ramification is determined, analyzed and based on biological and physical variances, rising from the different traditional assessment of the males and the female differences which led to gender inequality (Ministry of Gender Equality & Child Welfare,2010).

Meanwhile, scholars on gender issues, through thorough research and analysis postulates that, gender equity should be such where women and men gain equal opportunities and equal position.

Gender equality should entail males and females recognizing their complete human rights, and capabilities to make contributions to countrywide, political, financial, communal, and cultural advancement and that each can profit from such outcomes. (Reeves & Baden, cited in Chidiebere, 2011). while there's a disparity in the capabilities, as well as civil liberties shared among the women and men, gender inequality should not have set in, thereby main relegation, overlook, preferentialism and downgrading that is represented by way of social and energy relations of the men over girls should not be in the society.

In the bid to strategically give access to women's full involvement in societal engagements, the National Gender Policy by the Nigerian government aimed at addressing gender issues, objectively gave huge backing for active representation of women in all aspects of public life. These includes; governmental, communal, religion, traditional, and commercial life of the society. Unambiguously, it focused at the quest of 35% confirmatory action in favour of women to close up the wide political gaps in both elective and appointment posts at all levels by 2015 (BAOBAB, 2011). By the end of 2007, before election moves and intensive campaign activities, hopes of women was raised through promises towards creating more democratic positions to take in more women in the political seats. Unfortunately, the 2011, 2015 and 2019 general election of Nigeria revealed a far below expectation of the promise made, as the performance of women fell below expectation. The men since then till date have continuously overshadow women in political activities while the women have consistently succeeded in taking up lesser political elective and administrative seats.

Suffice to say that in Nigeria today, there is no reasonable effort that could be seen made towards addressing the issue of gender inequality as it concerns majorly Nigerian women participation and

occupying political seats. Superficially, the Nigerian government at several points endeavored to formulate nationwide strategies with the aim of create room for women inclusion in politics and other cardinal areas of the society life, however, the traditional and religious beliefs that supports gender inequalities are seldom well-thought-out when instituting policies that will fine tune gender abnormalities. With regards to Nigerian women and gender parity, Mercy (2013, p. 62) observed that “although ladies were given same privileges and openings for complete involvement in idea and felony phrases, there may be an extensive inequality among acclaimed popularity of girl’s privileges and the accumulation of these privileges in fact, the location of ladies remains inferior”.

It is paramount to note that, in as much as the formation of legalized structure targeted at progressing women’s societal position is fundamental, different categories of religious and traditional observances and belief against active representation of women in governmental positions, economy, education, employment, etc. cannot be adequately redressed by mere legislation. There is a need for conscious and committed effort from all stakeholders towards ensuring a total absence of gender discrimination in all its form. A critical look at these areas with facts and figures will reveal the extent these factors has impacted negatively on the overall wellbeing of women in the society.

Culturally and traditionally, women have experienced unfavorable cultural disposition as a result of their gender. Tradition by explanation could be referred to as the norm of a specific humanity while culture is basically means, peoples way of life. In Africa and Nigeria as a nation, it is one thousand times impossible for a female to become a traditional ruler among the indigenious clusters. The reason women cannot be featured is that it is judged forbidden in almost if not all cultural society. The question which has been over several years is, how can a woman be a leader

where there are cable men that can be leaders? Such is the archetypal traditional belief that has afflicted countless powers and governmental positions in Nigeria. You dare not recommend female headship in a community, for this might lead to one losing his/her life. (Hannah, 2018).

Traditional and cultural practices in Nigeria have heightened discrimination against women and girl child. Akintunde (2002) opined that traditions and culture have placed women in tight corners so that it becomes a herculean task expressing themselves or their views as a member of the society. These norms and culture hinder the development of positive self-identity, promotes inferiority complex and lay foundation for insecurity in women which directly hinders their effective participation in the society. The cultural system of inheritance and perpetuation of family name in Nigeria is one of the practices that promoted cultural discrimination against women. Akanni (2006) observed that by this practice, a male child minor is higher on the social class ladder than his mother, talk less of his female siblings. Women and girl child cannot inherit land or properties or lay claim on any family possession because they are regarded as temporary member of the family.

Religiously, discrimination on gender could be traced to cultural influenced which obviously impacted on religious elucidations and has stretched male-controlled supremacies in many cultures. Many religious leaderships have through their instructions and doctrines professed female gender as less importance in the domains of religion, government and political involvement, commercial proprietorship, and traditional issues. All these spiritual clarifications most times reemphases on a particular area of the religious teachings and doctrines that explains the role and position of a women in some religious gatherings, meanwhile overlooking other parts that supports and encourages women involvements, just in an effort to retain the tradition of male-dominance. Certain spiritual writings, which obviously defines and interprets the kind of

communal interactions that should be stimulated amongst males and females repeatedly remain unobserved. In broad-spectrum, female's socio-cultural and religious hitches consist of observances like widowhood practices, wife and girl child inheritance, girl-child genital mutilation, male child inclinations, malnourishment and privation in accessing quality diet, shelter and other biased philosophies against female child upbringing. (Igbuzor, 2009).

Academically, in Nigerian, female gender was observed to have a meaningfully documentation of the least figures in the country in elementary and tertiary institutions, vocational and specialized education. Any society that lacks adequate education will be ignorant of the importance of the role and place of a woman in community development. Also a woman who is poorly or not educated at all will be a novice, one who does not know her constitutional rights in the community, neither understanding countless things expected of her in the community. Gender Institutions and Development Data Base (GID-DB) records show that approximately 65% of women are enlightened in Africa, slightly above that of men which is 70%. Meanwhile in terms of intelligent Quotient (IQ), females by analysis always give a significant edge over the males. According to an IQ Researcher and Philosopher, James Flynn, "they (females) definitely equaled men and perhaps were faintly above". Women are extraordinarily more intelligent than men. Women doubtless usually knew deep down that they were the smarter, but as the tender sex, females are quiet about it and let the men continued to believe they are in charge, hence they governed the world (Scott, 2012).

From observation made, parents especially in some African nations like Nigeria, with more emphases on the Eastern and Northern Nigeria, don't frequently support their girl child to be educated as they are of the opinion that money spend on the girl will be of waste to them, but of

great advantage to the husbands of their female children. (Hannah, 2018). Female gender undergoes prejudiced observances more than their male counterparts. Girls education is most times and generally considered less important, as they are seen most often dropped out of school as a result of pregnant through forced marriage or rape, and will not be allowed to continue education even after child birth. Meanwhile the male gender who put them in the family way are let alone to push the dreams and aspirations, while that of the female are truncated. This unjust treatment the society hope to use as a measure to curtail immorality, for which the women are always the victim while the men go unpunished. (Amadi, in Abdullahi, 2015).

Sustainable Development Goals is one whose agenda touches one of the cardinal aspect of human existence which is, comprehensive and worthy education. This important goal which is centered on ensuring that members of the society can access quality, free and justifiable Basic education, will serve as a boost and strength in the capacity building of other Sustainable Development Goals agenda in the upcoming generation. Focusing on the development of the child at an early stage of life is a struggle to advance the academic value-chain from the very beginning of life quest. Reasonable and excellent practical, professional and advanced learning includes college education, which will bring about new openings for all. Eradication of gender inequalities in academics and occupational teaching would principally be of help in improving women's involvement in finance generation and economy advancement. Also increase in bursaries and other forms of sponsorship will create means for unified worldwide information discussion, particularly to individuals in unindustrialized or less industrialized nations.

Conventionally Sustainable Development Goals in learning at all levels is the main emphasis of this SDGs. This suggests that the course of advancing learning would call for importance

inventions in terms of ‘what is being delivered’ and ‘how it is being delivered.’ Sustainable Development Goal in education for women and girl child, will assist in generating employments not only in the learning segment but at diverse stages and will likewise add to enormous numeral of work creation with a universal crusade of skilled workers. (United Nations, 2016)

In employment and occupation structure, women have been challenged with several gender discriminations that limits their societal flexibility. They are reduced into lesser statues and into more constrained self-perception. In area of gratifications, women’s livelihood frequently has lesser recompenses than men’s livelihood. In most business organization or parastatals, women do experience some levels of discriminations in the work place. They are severally methodically victimized, offered low paying employments, deprived of prospects for development and retrenched faster than their male counterparts (Abdullahi, 2015). The consistent and deep discrimination against women in academic development amongst menfolk and womenfolk transforms into a smaller number of women in certain areas of specialization. The proportion of women in some specialized work in Nigeria according to Hannah (2018) includes; Media Practitioners (18%), Architects (2.4%), Lawyers/Jurists (25.4%), Lecturers (11.8%), Obstetricians and Gynecologist (8.4%), and Pediatricians (33.3%)

Apart from the undesirable effect this is having on national development and progress, it has become obvious that the relegation of women in engagements has limited their access to considerable consistent earnings and enhancement of their societal position in the community. However, Nigerian constitution Article 17: states; “all citizens without discrimination on any group whatsoever, have the opportunity for securing adequate means of livelihood as well as adequate opportunity to secure suitable employment”.

In terms of economic development, it is well acknowledged fact that gender disparity brings hindrance and backwardness to trade and industry development which invariably leads to poverty lessening, while a more unbiased gender relationship is a catalyst to economy emancipation, and a drop in scarcity of basic life needs. From statistics and observation women provides a rough projected figure of 60 – 80% of workforce especially in menial jobs and in farming, particularly in the production, processing and commercialization of food and other minor agricultural products. Majority of the women are agriculturalists, managing their farms in their own little understanding and resources, as to provide for their families. Even though several struggles have been made by some organizations, tactlessly, contributions made by women in this is seen not satisfactorily recognized in the improvement of agricultural segment.

Regardless of the truth that womenfolk are principally the food manufacturers of the country so many of them are nevertheless experiencing meals lack of confidence, being small holders whose farmland length fall under the threshold degree of adequate food manufacturing. Extra alarming is the National Competitiveness Council of Nigeria (NCCN) file that found out the stressful gender disparity inside the labour force in October 2017 hinting that there had been much less than 2% women inside the labour pressure in some States in Nigeria. Nevertheless, the discrepancy changed into anticipated nobody expected to be sincerely terrible.

Politically, Nigeria governmental structure until now do not acknowledge the female gender roles and involvement in political activities like the regards given to men. Women appointments into leadership positions has been very little despite the provision in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action which suggested that government should supports at least 30% confirmatory achievement for women in the political space just as the National Gender Policy (NGP)

recommendation support the move. According to Fab-Ukozor (2004, p.15), “Nigerian women are neglected in policy formation and in a host of other activities where women are supposed to be in the forefront”. For example, the Nigeria guiding principle on agriculture was formulated without considering the interest of the bulk of women at grassroots, who make up the substantive number of the workforce in agriculture.

Hence, Women are expected through calculated and consistent effort to endeavor to be an inspiration on the dispensation of power in accordance with their articulated interest as the ultimate intention and involvement political activities. In the current dispensation, female gender is gradually coming up with full realization of their role and participation in politics. The quest for power by Nigerian, has led to rapid increase in seeking for authority equivalence, circulation and restructuring of communal wealth in their favor. Women are actually taking part in politics in contrast to earlier status of women politically and other wise. Nonetheless, regardless of the achievement made in politics, womenfolk are still experience underrepresentation at almost all levels of administration and have made slight advancement in getting to the positions of taking resolutions (Arowolo & Aluko, 2010; Akinrinade, 2019).

Meanwhile by world’s population Women are over 50%. They execute over two-third (2/3) of the world’s labor, by generating revenue, however they receive one-tenth (1/10) of the world’s income and own 100th of the world’s possessions. They represent an overwhelming 70% of the world’s one billion deprived folks. This is a load development reality for our underdeveloped society. Nigeria has the uppermost populace of any African with a populace of over 162 million, Nigeria is ranked the sector’s seventh most populated country. Of this importance, 49% are girl, some 80.2 million girls and women. Relatively, 38% of women in Nigeria lack formal schooling as in

opposition to 25% for guys and, best 4% of girls have higher training towards the 7% of their male counterpart. Nigeria ranks 118 out of 134 international locations in the Gender Equality Index The 2011 political dispensation has seen the highest number of female cabinet ministers. 33.3% of Goodluck Jonathan's cabinet ministers were women, the next highest was Yar Adua's 20.5% in 2007, followed by Obasanjo's 17.6% in 2003 and 9.1% in 1991. The cabinet minister position, by comparison to the fluctuating numbers in deputy governorship and national assembly members has steadily been characterized by consistent increment in the population of women folk. (Akinrinade, 2019)

Nigeria being one of the male sensitive, opinionated society subdued by religion, beliefs, custom and social status, sees the women folk as a second class citizens or object of admiration or desire which should not be placed on the same platform of life privileges like their male counterparts. Obviously, from the very beginning of Nigeria existence till date, there is definitely no place in politics for a woman to be a leader in a nation with over 200million population. For all her strength of mind and honesty, Sarah Jubril in 2011, summoned courage and wish that the notable political party, all ruled and controlled by men, would willfully sign up the potentialities of a female president., unfortunately, she was dropped at the primaries level and was not even considered to be a running mate to the then president elect. This has been the experience of some Nigerian women who dared politics, exceptional cases could only be traced to few women who were deputy governor of the state, by opportunity eventually became governors due to certain political circumstances.

However, in few African international locations, quota structures are getting used to make sure women's political engagements and legit incorporation. The conventional example is Rwanda,

which had 48.8% of seats in its lower residence of Parliament held by using ladies in 2003. girls within the Rwandan higher residence is likewise assured 30% of the seats. In Nigeria, early women nationalist like Mrs. Funmilayo Ransome Kuti and Margaret Ekpo assisted conventional women community to organize and mobilize ladies in agitation in opposition to colonialism. The social crusade persevered in 1958 while via their collective will and backbone, the girls prepared themselves and shaped the National Council of Women Societies (NEWS) in the defunct Western Nigeria, a non-political women's employer whose sole obligation was daily mobilize women in to businesses with set targets aimed at self-actualization and kingdom building (Oruche, 2004). quickly after Goodluck Jonathan have become President in May 2011, the primary lady Dame endurance Jonathan in her bid daily encourage gender equality and women involvement and participation in Nigerian polities, propelled young girls for modification of Creativity, targeted at encouraging girl's involvement in the political domain, among different matters.

Nowadays, women are collaborating more actively in political problems than ever earlier than day-to-day political re-awakening and cognizance. more frequently than not, they're besieged with challenges of discrimination when taking part in political system. Majority of the menfolk on prejudiced disposition are engrossed with the notion that decision making is completely for the men people at the same time as women are day-to-day be informed on what to do.

. The word Empowerment diverges in meaning and it either hinge on the politics, culture, religion and commercial framework in which it is symbolized. Empowerment is a multidimensional communal development that enable people to decide over their affairs, societies and humanities around them. (EP Report, 2016). World Bank defines empowerment as "the expansion of freedom of choice and actions and increasing one's authority and control over the resources and decisions

that affects one's life.' Empowerment is a process by which the feeble and helpless of the society takes charge over the situations in their environments. This struggle is commonly reflected and targeted at experiencing financial, political, communal, educational, traditional, sexual, individual, and administrative emancipation. Empowerment is associated with restructuring and re-delegation of authority. Empowerment reflects in either individual or communal life. At individual close, it is an important transformation that reflects on self-esteem and self-worth, while at the society level, it is a combined effort for a significant constructive communal transformation.

Empowering women entails enabling a defenseless woman to develop self-sufficiency, willpower and self-assurance, with the members of the society where she belongs, with a sense of communal encouragement against overbearing societal situations (Kumar & Varghese, 2005). Thus, by addition, women's empowerment advocates women exercising supremacy over their own lives such that their privileges, opportunities and accountabilities will not depend of whether they are born female or male. Women's empowerment is considered cardinal if societies must realize gender parity. An empowered woman is believed to possesses a sense of self-esteem, has the competence to make her decisions and chart her course well, can access wealth and a numerous collection of prospects she can chase and also having the ability to effect the direction of social change as to realize a stronger economy, viable political structure and a healthy societal order locally and globally.

Women liberation and emancipation portends reinforcing the women as to help them overcome challenges ranging from family, communal, social group, religious beliefs, cultural practices and patriarchal powers and any other biases working against the woman within the society. This deliberate move as to enable total involvement of the women in societal and nation building.

Women empowerment is a method in which girls, personally and as a group, come to the knowledge of influence of authority in their lives. By some level of self-consciousness, women benefits are guarantee and encouraged to contest gender disparities in their own family, locality, country wide, provincial, and globally. The concept empowerment refers to various sports from person self-assertion to group struggle, complaint, and mobilization that gave power to family members. Collectively and privately, where class, background, culture, and sexual category regulates their access to possessions and influence, their liberation commences when these marginalized groups do not only realize these generally accepted powers that suppress them, but they also react to modify the predominant forces and authority that be. Consequently, Empowerment, is a process targeted at altering the form and course of organized powers that approves the marginalization of some segment of community.

The woman is relegated in the society and most times confines to home front, as she is always seen as home keeper, where she ought to manage house chores and bear children for procreation, not to venture into politics as such is seen as men's affairs. Hence their presence in politics and overall administration of the nation is poorly represented. Political seats in Nigeria has always been the preserve of men few seats are given to women in the Senate, National and State Legislatures and the House of Representatives. Meanwhile at the State House of Assembly and at the Local Government Area Councils, their presence is little if not completely not felt. Several Marxist feminists perceived women as marginalized individuals that ought to struggle for emancipation from their persecutors, that is, the menfolk. Buttressing further on this point, (Bryson, in Abdullahi 2015) maintains that the women have always been oppressed by menfolk and that only radical revolution can bring about the likelihood of their freedom.

Marxist feminist advocates the liberation and emancipation of female folk, to capture all aspects of life starting from physical health, social interactions, financial empowerment, political involvement, educational inclusion and many others. This suggests and summarizes that women should be encouraged to full responsibility of their lives, have access to fullness of life, decides on matters that borders them and eradicate all form of prejudiced inclinations against them. (Ozo-Eson, 2004). According to Batliwali (in Ozo, 2004. P.6), the perception of women on empowerment is all inclusive. It refers to “a range of activities from individual self-assertion to collective resistance, protest and mobilization that challenge basic power relations. For individuals and groups where class, caste ethnicity and gender determine their access to resources and power, their empowerment begins when they do not only recognize the systematic forces that oppress them but act to challenge existing power relationships”.

Achieving gender impartiality and women empowerment has over the years being a challenging and demanding issue. The opposition has persistently majorly come from either the close family members or the society at large, and also putting up several condition to relegate women, which affects their personality and mindset. Nevertheless, approach for women’s enablement requires pragmatic and deliberate approachability. Women can be empowered through several means. Among the prevalent approaches includes; education (Formal and Informal), skills acquisition, private enterprise, workshop training courses, organization of do-it-yourself platforms, societal exploit (feminist movements), legislature, mass communication and marketing.

2.1.4 Domestic Violence Against Women and Sustainable Development

Among the targets of Sustainable Development Goals (5) is the elimination of all practices of violence against womenfolk which discourages Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls. This target captures two definite objectives on eradication of violence and hurtful observances against women. Target 5.2 is aimed at eradicating all methods of maltreatment against all women and girls in society and secluded domains, which includes; Trafficking and Sexual and other types of mistreatment. The aim of target 5.3 is to obliterate all detrimental performances, such as early childhood, and enforced conjugal relationship, and female genital defacement. The addition of these definite goals is an acknowledgement of the fact that gender disparities in the form of forceful and hurtful observances against women and girls should be addressed, in that its achievement is a determinant to a nations sustainable advancement and development. (Claudia and Avni, 2016).

The Sustainable Development Goals (5) aimed at eliminating all methods of hurtful display and violence in opposition to girls and women and suitable objectives are set. The SDGs 16, that is intended for the promotion of peaceable and all-encompassing societies for workable and justifiable development, included the targets to end all forms of mistreatment, manipulation, trafficking, exploitations and all other methods of fierceness and cruelty against women and children. This goal focused on reducing violence and other associated deaths as a result of cruelty and torture from domestic violence on women in most developing nations. These two SDGs sums up to be four targets, (5.2, 5.3, 16.1 and 16.2) meant to directly tackle the issue fierceness in opposition to girls and women. similarly, there are different several objectives most of the different SDGs that have been aimed at directly or circuitously towards the prevention and reduction of violence towards women and girls. accordingly, SDGs in all gave enough relevance daily gender

parity and daily for the reduction of all varieties of violence everywhere. greater so, SDGs acknowledged specific societal and political facilitator of gender equality that subsequently reduce violence against womenfolk. those facilitate are considered under different SDGs programmes (Bantra & Yadapali, 2016).

Hence, the effects of violence and marginalization of women and girls in terms of welfarism both in specific and general development plan is well addressed and implicitly recognized in SDGs programmes. This is an essential acknowledgement to the crusades against violence on women. It is a known fact that the ferocity and other obnoxious behavior against women and girls are well-known and are entrenched in the gender disparities of authority and possessions. And these gender discriminations were institutionalized through constitutional dogmas, regulations and communal norms that gives privileges to men and denial to women. Thus, it needs all-inclusive and composite exertions to check and possibly terminate domestic violence.

Aside, power, rules and regulations, another strong factor that encourages discrimination and violence against women as its been experienced throughout circles of life is the cultural patterns of the society which spelt out the destructive effects of certain traditional or customary observances and all activity of fanaticism connected to race, sex, language and religion that lead to the lower status conferred on women in family, work, place, and society at large. (Effah-Chukwuma, 2001).

Evidences grounded on current social involvements and activities show that averting violence against womenfolk is realizable. Despite the fact that, implementation of those interventions and programmes want full of life data and proof as the premise. Governments every day enhance recurring reporting on violence against womenfolk and advance the health structure, expect potential role in responding to abuse against women and girls as duty is required to put into effect

these programmes by governments and government also need to create awareness of the programme indicators for tracking and surveillance. (Bantra & Yadapali, 2016).

Using Gallup Global Affiliation Survey, women's reactions to the eight gender equality questions are much less likely to be index-equal societies, which have the same secret structure every day, unmarried, underlying with latent mind-set. Still, women's perspectives on gender equality may change. Considering data from the Demographic and Fitness Survey (2017) over the past two decades, women are more likely to justify beating their spouses on a daily basis. Before 2010, women's reactions to the problem were related to index equality: girls were more likely to be in index-like societies than women in index-equal societies.

2.1.5. Mass Media Influence and Impact on National Development

Right from inception, the modern mass media of communication have influenced and are still influencing our society and the world at large in many ways. However, before we bring into full focus some of the influence of the mass media on society and the world at large, we have to point out that such impact has been made through the traditional role of the mass media which include education, enlightenment, entertainment and information. The mass media are known to have been among the most potent forces which have impacted socially, politically and economically on modern society. Yet, the impact has been both positive and negative. Hence, a consideration of the positive social, governmental and financial impact with particular reference to Nigeria is hereby made below before discussing the negative influence of mass media on humanity.

(i) Socially

The mass media through effective communication have impacted on our society. As agents of socialization, they have induced and is still inducing a great deal of positive behavioural and attitudinal change among the people of Nigeria. Through information, they increase the people's

awareness, and by their educational role, they fight backward practices and beliefs and help the people to appreciate and adopt new ways. Reflecting on the influence of television on American institutions, George Comstock, in Anumihe (2000) viewed television as a source of mediated civilization that contends with parents, teachers and other approved agents of transformation that provides model for competition which can influence individual philosophies, principles and perceptions. Apart from fighting social ills, the mass media educated the people on a wide variety of subject matters including rights to life, freedom of expression, traffic and laws, family planning, farming, security conscious, patriotic, politics, home management, environment, family, etc. These are made regular features of radio and television discussion programmes and newspaper and magazine articles.

The mass media provide relaxation to and relieve tension in their audience through cartoons and other entertaining stories in the print media, humorous plays, drama and films in the electronic media. The mass media have also played some significant role towards the unification and peaceful co-existence of the units and people that make up Nigeria. Also, by their editorials and other features, which play down or discourage cultural or ethnic differences among Nigerians, both the print and electronic media act as peace-builders by promoting unity in diversity. Apart from providing opportunities for Nigerians of various ethnic backgrounds, religion, age, sex and class to hear from, and see one another, the mass media also link Nigerians to other countries of the world. Thus, by their international news stories and features, both the local and foreign mass media bring to Nigerians, and right in their homes, events taking place in other parts of the world. Apart from promoting good health in society through their health education programmes and exposition of fake drugs and other health risks in the society, the mass media also take on some form of

humanitarian responsibilities. They bring the plight of the afflicted to the notice of the public and, by so doing, attract various forms of support and comfort to them. As observed by Anumihe (2000), lives have been saved by appeals made to society through such current affairs programmes on both government and privately owned broadcast houses.

(ii) Economically

The mass media is playing important role towards the economic advancement of a nation. This role takes the form of radio, television and newspaper advertisements and other promotional sorts. Not only do the media generate funds for their proprietors, they also provide business positive services to other business organizations. By playing such a role, they create awareness among their audiences, of new and existing products and services available within and outside the country. They provide all the information the prospective buyers and seller's needs based on place and time in order to obtain and sell the products and services as well as the qualities and prices. These services are usually provided by the commercial departments of media houses. The media also help in developing manpower through vocational training and other educational programmes. Many Nigerians have learnt the arts of modern farming, rabbit and goat rearing, cooking, home management etc through mass media programmes. Beyond all these, mass media houses provide employment opportunities for some members of the society.

(iii) Politically

The political impact of radio, television and newspapers on the Nigerian and other societies cannot be overemphasized. The political impact experience right from the nationalist newspaper during the colonial era was a strong instrument used to fight obnoxious colonial rule and gave birth to Nigerian independence. Ekwelie (1977 in Obasi, 2014) underscored the political role of the

newspaper in particular when he stated, “the organizational aspects of Nigerian nationalism which matured in the form of political parties owed much to the mobilization and integration newspapers which this period fostered”. The print media which had remained dominant up to the 20th century and beyond, among other activities, fought the iniquities of the colonial system.

Successive governments in the country, military or civilian, state or federal, have always relied heavily on the mass media for the marketing of their policies and programmes to the people. For example, the mass media played a significant role in projecting and facilitating the realization of the objectives of Gowon's post-war 3R programme of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation, Obasanjo's Operation Feed the Nation (O.F.N.), Babandiga's Mass Mobilization for Economic Recovery Self-reliance and Social Justice (MAMSER) and Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) and currently programmes on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The mass media have been extensively used by the governments of various nations not only in mobilizing the people in favour of government policies and programmes, but also in influencing the decisions, policies and actions of government itself through articulation of public opinion. The overwhelming publicity from state and national radio and television houses in favour of the orchestrated "Two-million-man Match" organized by a group that called itself "Youths Earnestly Ask for Abacha" (YEAA) manifestly illustrated the mobilization power of the mass media. The Match was said to have been undertaken in solidarity with and support to the late Abacha's self-succession bid to become the new civilian president of Nigeria in the fourth Republic (Obasi, 2014).

As the watch-dog of society and the Fourth Estate of the Realm, they often check abuse of power and office by political office holders and public servants by the use of critical and damnatory editorials, news talks or commentaries and stories. This role obtains more in the context of genuine freedom of the press. By impacting positively in various ways on the social, fiscal and political lives of the public and the society at large, the mass media function as veritable and powerful instruments of nation building. On this premise, Njoku (1998) was right in stating that "in the new Nations and traditional societies of Africa, Asia and Latin America, journalists have the additional responsibility to help in building a nation out of the multilingual, multi-cultural societies or countries where economic resources are inadequate to meet the expectation of the people for good roads, schools, hospitals, pipe-borne water supplies, efficient public transport, living wages and other social amenities, and where in many cases, their leaders indulge in corruption, graft and nepotism".

The impact of the mass media on society has not been all positive. Indeed, the mass media have impacted on and still influence society in many negative ways. Just as the mass media can build peace and unity in society, so can they also destroy the society by allowing themselves to be used in fanning the embers of nepotism, ethnicity, racism and other forms of disintegrative sentiments. This is often the case where and when the press throws objectivity and its social responsibilities to the winds. Depending on the contents of their messages, information and other features, the mass media are known to bring negative influences upon members of society and particularly the infants and youth. By their socialization influence, the mass media, and particularly the television, can and indeed do impart aggressive behaviours, immorality and other forms of negative behaviour in children. These are often the common effects of aggressive features exemplified by Western

wrestling, war films and immoral or pornographic films which display nudity, erotic dances and outright sex. While such features may appeal to the sensibilities of some adults, they certainly are not good for children. If they must form part of our media features, they should come up at odd hours of the day, when most of the children are either away from home or asleep. The aggression on the effect of the mass media was once reflected upon by various scholars.

Media roles in national development lies in their potential and ability to clarify, influence, inform and organize the public via well researched messages and information distribution (Ucheanya, cited in Nwabueze, 2005). Mass media has also created a curriculum for the society in addition agenda setting principle, thereby prioritizing daily concerns, development programs and regulations in the minds of the people (Nwabueze, 2005). The timing of the event is currently being proposed by the media in Nigeria, using the Commonwealth Millennium Goal for the year 2015, joint international forums and by the governments of the member countries of the region included as a policy across the country.

Mass media are catalytic in the attainment of national development. The fundamental modifications in the verbal exchange expertise have substantively added to the growing position of the mass media in countrywide development. The media have fast-tracked the stride of development and made the sector a worldwide village by bringing humans nearer via verbal exchange era. The fast traits in the conversation setting and media technology have furnished sufficient scope to the improvement practitioners daily develop appropriate verbal exchange strategies for development. Through well packaged programmes, the Media have immensely foster development of countries and humanities. They are effective forces in these day's global society.

They impact and shape the local, country wide and worldwide subjects. Media through its programmes fosters' and enhances complete country wide improvement. Advancement of media in the shape of conversation hastens the advancement course of any nation. Media over the years have contributed in leading to radical and groundbreaking impact in the society that maximized the advantages of the media to the fullest.

Mass media is essential in influencing the progress of a nation, they serve as a discussion board for the spread of optimistic ideas, to promote enlightened public opinion, to highlight governance practices, and for public coverage debates. And keep an eye on dissipations and defilements related to the reform privileges of the people. Policymakers and country affairs planners should recognize that the simple existence of communication devices does not guarantee a better living standard for the people. The media must be critical of everyday development ideology and practices and promote people in everyday national development.

The media is actively involved in various fields related to development across the country and they assist the authorities and the people in social, economic and political development. Therefore, the media contributed to the human resources organization. The position of the media is not only to provide information to the general public but also to create or reduce the gap between the two different ends of the issue. Not only is what the media displays important, but the perspective it covers and the way it plays its role reflects its image to society.

Slow progress in realizing the Millennium Development Dreams (MDGs) as defined at the United Nations Summit in 2007 and 2000 reflects a lack of fear for health, water supply, school education, employment, electricity, the environment and gender equality. Tension for maximum countries. Contrary to this view of contradictions, one can expect the media to balance its work between

poles. On the one hand, the physical development of the free market is seen as media allies and beneficiaries, fast, competitive expertise and motors for advertising and marketing. It is seen only as the custodian of the common public interest, they are fit to serve the country by earning income and concerns on a daily basis. The media is expected to act as an "early warning" guard to alert all residents and civil and political community management on a daily basis about the critical attitude that is already emerging in the international arena, as well as each alert as the day progresses. Whether the media can meet such expectations depends on the core level and resources of their particular skills. They want to add new skills beyond opportunity-focused reporting and stenographer reporting, which is not used within the everyday journalism-traditional mentality.

Millennium Goal Strategies emphasize various areas such as fitness, training, children and girls and so on. The program is also an element of the globalization agenda, which in its pursuit and implementation is likely to be isolated to any group of countries in the rest of the world. While not exempt from some promotional reasons, there are health issues; HIV / AIDS, polio vaccines and H5N1 bird flu virus issues have become the mainstay of media coverage. In addition to the media, the democratization activities that have gained prominence and countless views, as well as other related issues such as war, famine, health and the rights of women and children.

Another example of the development responsibility put forward by the Nigerian media is to ensure the death of the undemocratic movement put in place during the third term of former President Olusegun Obasanjo, as well as to allow Nigerians to come out and vote during elections. In addition to cooperating in the general election in April 2007, for the first time in the country's history, allowing a fruitful transition from citizen to second civilian rule. Despite the catastrophe of electoral rigging and misconduct in the direction of transformation, the media acted as a duty by shutting down the movements that corrupted the whole cause of change (ISA, 2007). Mass

media are major agents for the creation, protection and elimination of a wide variety of portrayals and performances of women in the contemporary world. The facts that people get through newspapers, radio and television form their opinion about the world. Mass media should launch the practice of women's empowerment in the contemporary world.

2.1.6. Effectiveness of Radio

Radio as a medium of mass communication began operations in Nigeria way back 1932 when the British Colonial administration in Lagos relayed the first British Empire Service to Nigerians from Daventry, England. This was meant to achieve a link between the West African colonies and their Mother Country Britain. The link consistent with to Ikime (1979 in victor, 2009) became predicted to serve twin purposes of first imparting a propaganda mechanism for the colonial master and secondly, presenting a source of statistics approximately about Britain and the broader nations of the world. To attain this, programmes from the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) were transmitted to other parts of the world under British colonial government. From Lagos it expanded to Abeokuta, Calabar, Enugu, Ibadan, Kano, Kaduna Port-Harcourt and Zaria as Radio Distribution Service (Re-diffusion).

Although Radio in Nigeria at the very beginning was the sole preserve of Federal Government, but in 1993 the monopoly ended when licenses were granted by the federal Government for private broadcasting in the country. Today, Radio stations are littered in all States and local government in Nigeria. Radio broadcast over the years has experienced tremendous growth in terms of audience participation. Radio when compared with other media of mass communication is seen to have wider reach. By comparing Radio with other media such as Newspaper/Television, x-rayed their differences through their characteristics. When he explained the function of imagination as it involved the media, sight is thus the measurement of how we make sense of the world, but words,

is primarily our way of communication about the world. Hence, Radio is ultimate, the flow of language is perfectly suited to Radio's ability to convey spoken words and silence with time as the structuring element. Radio enduring strength as a mass media derives its unique combination of suggestiveness and flexibility from the effect of its message in whether factual or fictional, upon the listener's imagination (Crisell, 1994).

Radio as a mass medium has the capability to cut through the obstacles of illiteracy and poor basic social amenities which might affect other types of mass media, it still remains central to the life and affairs of the average Nigerian. With poor electricity supply and low literacy levels, which made access to Television and Print media always difficult, Radio has remained a fundamental source of information to humanity (Ojebode & Akingbulu, 2009).

Radio derived its capabilities from its strength and characteristics. Nworgu (2010) highlighted some of the characteristics of Radio broadcast thus;

- Radio remains cost effective
- Radio allows for repetition of messages (severally over a period of time).
- Radio listenership does not require functional literacy.
- Radio messages is ubiquitous.
- It is effective for mass mobilization
- It can have a wider coverage/reach.
- Radio is personal/impersonal
- Radio listenership does not require electricity.

Nworgu (2010) further portrayed that Radio programme do not require much attention and skills, its nature provides something for everybody; youth, mid-aged, and old person. Radio has tried to

break the barrier of illiteracy and distance which has limited the use of the print media and television broadcast. Seema (2014) further x-rayed the strength of Radio broadcast thus;

1. Radio messages reaches the illiterates, neo-literates and highly polished audience concurrently.
2. It is inexpensive and can be acquired by anyone who desires it.
3. The need of visual effect is complimented by sound effects, both natural and automated has reasonable high impact on the listeners.
4. It has the capability to disseminate messages immediately.
5. Radio does not require capacity. Listeners can get hold of information while engaged in another activity. Farmer can enjoy Radio broadcast while busy with farming activities, a housewife can enjoy her preferred programme amidst cooking or cleaning.
6. Radio do not necessarily need energy line to be powered. Hence, individuals living in far flung villages without source of electricity can also get hold on information from this medium.

Radio as a medium of mass communication carries out a unique function in the achievement of national development. It has a duty to inspire the citizens and stimulate national development as an effective instrument of public information. Radio programs increases self-assurance, generates responsiveness about pollution, well-being and cleanliness, and be of assistance in personal improvement. At the inception, the main purpose of Radio is to inform, teach, and entertain the public, with principal goals to serve the desires of women and stimulate their wellbeing and advancement. Its primary purpose turned into development of network in particular for women at the grassroots who are either semi-literate or illiterate. So, Radio is seen as instrument for advancing a nation, consequently, improving the wellbeing of women.

2.1.7. Radio A Veritable Tool for Achieving Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

Radio is a cost effective, non - formal educational means which could reach across large geographical spaces to societies in the most secluded and lonely areas, and can deliver essential progressive messages to each members of the community no matter the age, sex, or philosophies of the people. Radio indeed could be a veritable tool for raising a well-informed community well-grounded with the mind set of benevolence and readiness to improve in every aspect of life forbearing and eager to solve problems through round table discussion, even if there are fundamental pressures and ambiguities. In an ideal community, radio programmes are debated and all opinions are respected with attention duly paid to the people's cultural diversity and gender equity (Patrick & Yvonne, 2008; Opubor, 2008).

Radio can be an essential part of the task force of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - a blueprint for achieving a better and more sustainable future for all socially, economically, and environmentally. Radio should have much more effect on women with regards to increasing knowledge in fitness and hygiene, learning, financial investments, food dependency and family system (UNESCO, 2021).

Radio by its effective use should bring about substantial transformation in the lifestyle of humans; hence, it should play a catalytic function in transforming the welfare of the countryside people. The information people receive through radio, should help to shape their opinions, belief and perception about the world. The mass media through its various informative and educative programmes, is expected to stir up course of women liberation and equality in the contemporary society. Nonetheless women are still portrayed in most media simply as a tool for decoration especially in advertising. Hence, this old stereotype can be changed when women are given opportunity to be part of decision-making in the media, which will invariably influence their output

Achieving women's empowerment is seen as an uneasy task. The confrontation most times starts from close relatives, community, and establishing a norm of disempowered women's mindset. Nevertheless, approach for women empowerment requires unique consideration. There are numerous techniques and method for women's empowerment. Some of famous strategies consist of; learning, commercial training packages, establishment of self-assist organization, social action (feminist movements), legislature, and publicity. All these are achievable through the effective utilization of the mass media especially Radio broadcast, as it could be seen as the chief managers of design, conservancy, and extermination of all types of descriptions and stereotypes of women in the modern-day society.

The empowerment of women in rural and downgraded areas lies majorly on the dynamic usage of radio broadcast. Radio gives applicable programming geared towards enriching civic and cultural existence. It has attested to be beneficial to them (women) in their life. It enhanced their expertise, and aided them to display their endowment and also inspire them in several areas of their life. Radio is expected to be a voice to marginalized in the society and to women specially volunteers who are devoted to ensuring the goal of emancipation, change and improvement that will cause the unusual individual enlightened and lively player of the communal expansion programme. (Emma, 2020).

Radio broadcasting especially to the agricultural dwellers, has been discovered to make more impactful in building women in the rural areas. A study conducted by Esther (2010) deduced that the radio stations carried out significant functions in communal, finance, and Political empowerment of women. With emphasis on social empowerment, it is reflected in awareness and effective advancement. From the point of view of political development, i.e., understanding one's representative, voting in the Assembly and the general election. As regards to financial liberation,

education, skills acquisition via radio. An important aspect of radio broadcasting in groups is that it gives a voice to civil society, particularly femininity and exclusion.

Furthermore, both the producers and the broadcasters began to reflect on the talents and aspirations of the women who undertook live broadcasts; Since his inception his ability to create programs and connect with audiences has increased. He gained the confidence to speak openly and to boldly oppose unequal customs. Their ability to select information has been improved through better access to a comprehensive collection of records, including women's privileges. He also developed advanced writing abilities and was well versed in information technology and media. For some journalists, radio characterizes a tool for financial independence, while for some women and listeners it increases their access to employment opportunities. Their focus on family and community is enhanced through livelihood information. (Esther, 2010)

2.2 Empirical Review

Empirical review is an assessment that derives its deductions based on experience, which can be immediately imagined or not directly observed with the aid of experimentations. Ordinarily, analysis is achieved through quantifying the outcomes and then the conclusion is made. The idea is to present the outcomes that are quantifiably visible via standardized scientific presentations (Legit, 2019).

Emma, (2020) carried out research on “Radio Journalism and Women’s Empowerment in Niger”. The study aimed at discovering the importance of radio as a supplier of crucial information and records in struggle-affected and delicate nations and raising alertness amongst downgraded clusters as it concerns the influence of radio on women's liberation in the state of Niger. In Niger,

research work reports that nearly 75% of women with child marriage rates, semi literacy rates, polygamy, and gender-based violence suffer from widespread gender inequality. The study is based on an extensive fieldwork (workshops, semi-structured interviews and focus groups) conducted in 2018-19 and a comprehensive content analysis of radio output for women broadcast by Radio Studio Kalangou in Niger, founded in 2016. The study discovered how to increase and develop the goal of radio programs to include more women-related topics and to improve content that empowers women politically, economically and socially.

From the analysis of Emma, gender equality and women empowerment realization is possible when the mass media especially the Radio broadcast which gives opportunity to all levels of women irrespective of their educational, economic and social status, is effectively utilized. This will help Nigerian women to access radio programmes that borders on the well-being.

Ethiopian researcher Ogato (2013) reviewed Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Efforts to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Ethiopia in Less Developed Countries (LDCs) and subsequent policies and strategic processes. Ogato analysis shows that Ethiopian women are economically, socially, culturally and politically backward when it comes to enjoying equal rights, access to prospects, policymaking procedures and basic resources. In other words, even though a number of policies are emerging, that helps and inspire women's participation, improving women rights and control of effective assets, facts, training and education, employment and in policymaking are confined. The paper's over-all goal was to assess gender equality and women empowerment achievement in underdeveloped nations, to realize MDGs and to ascertain approach and strategic effects for Ethiopia. The work adopted a human environmental method and conducted an all-inclusive appraisal and examination of current literature to achieve both theoretic

understandings and secondary data on review topics. Secondary data collected are qualitatively analyzed by description and interpretation and displayed under applicable topics.

The study found that the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is making promising efforts to address issues of gender parity and women's empowerment in the process of attaining the Millennium Development Goals. Ogato, (2013), confirmed the fact that women in most developing nations are really discriminated against through several means of denial and disparity. Ethiopia women coming from one of the developing nation are also seen been marginalized economically, politically, culturally and socially. However, the study revealed with promising effort to be made by Ethiopia government, gender parity and discriminations will be addressed.

Kelly (2013) carried an intensive research on "Assessment of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Levels" using three key pointers: the creation and use of secondary resources of valuable data recorded in education, employment and politics at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels. The research maintained that the effect of gender inequality issues in Nigeria is the confusion of Nigerian government, which has exacerbated the challenge of raising capability levels as to increase the opportunity to meet the needs of both human beings required for. Furthermore, it argues that there is already no time limit for achieving gender equality in Nigeria, which is a illusion due to multi-dimensional limitations. The paper therefore relied on the genuine desire for gender equality and women's empowerment and the urgency of a pragmatic approach. Gender equality can only be achieved through equal education, equal employment opportunities and political participation from primary to tertiary level; and equal exposure to the assessment of resources available to everyone in the community. And even through an active and well-calculated approach.

Gabriel, (2016) unveiled an innovative program for sustainable development approved by the United Nations to know if gender equality can be achieved, using the Sustainable Development Goals for Progressive Gender Equality and Equality Policy. There are internationally recognized conferences that address policies and policies for sustainable development, gender equality and sustainable development across planetary borders. Gabriel went beyond existing economic logic to examine the policies of the universe required to make gender parity a reality for all womenfolk. This research focused on a number of areas that are broadly deliberated on to be central to women's liberation; Access to labor and income, healthiness facilities and conducive environment. It has been discovered that Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) programmes are not determined and lacks an organized procedural method. Gabriel concludes by arguing that SDGs can be used constructively and dissociative concerning gender and climate justice. From Gabriele, analysis, it was revealed that gender parity and women liberation can be progressive when governments of nations efficiently tap into Sustainable Development Goals programmes that advocates equality in Workplace, health services, environmental resources and many other provisions for a better living.

Bessie (2009) conducted research on "Sustainable Development in Nigeria: The Role of Women and Strategy for the Development". This study analyzes and discusses women's roles, various factors that affect their roles, and appropriate strategies to promote women's contributions in sustainable development. The main objective of the study is to promote an enhanced contribution of women in achieving sustainable development goals, which include sustainable improvement in quality of life. A questionnaire was used specifically for the local government area of Ugeli in Delta State in data collection from women in Nigeria. Findings revealed that the role of women in sustainable development is mainly familial in nature, while the factors influencing the role of women in sustainable development are mainly societal and family issues. The first three strategies,

which have been cited as the most important for enhancing the role of womenfolk in sustainable development, are based on educating girls on how to lift women out of poverty and become more involved in the country's politics, social and economic life.

Clarissa; Jose and Jane., (2018). On “Gender equality do not Consistently Match Global Indicators on Gender Inequality” carried out a surveys covering 150 countries, women in sampled nations assessed gender-equality by universal standards such as learning, well-being, work-force involvement and political representation, which did not steadily impact their lives and their control. Is more or less satisfactory than men did. Analysis revealed that women from these nations have equal privileges with their male counterparts just like women in gender-equality based index communities. Their approach to gender issues did reflect the same secret structure of societies like the Index, but attitudes have begun to meet in recent years. These discoveries reflected an established tension between the universal norms of gender parity and prioritize biased perception of women’s preferences. It was also discovered that there was an imbalance between the preferences of universal gender-equality advocates and the preferences of many women in the period of the geneses of women's movement in the dawn of eighteenth century.

Research has shown that index-equality is not reliably correlated with women’s experience of their own lives or life gratification in relation to men’s experiences. In index-unequal world, i.e., societies where world lawyers consider women to be the worst, women report the same level of life fulfillment as men and the same level of being in-charge over their lives.

Still on review on similar research work on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment that borders on sustainable development, Nkechinyere, (2011) x-rayed the “Role of Faith Based Organization in Empowering Women for Sustainable Development”. The paper focused on women empowerment for sustainable development in Nigeria with special reference on the role of

faith-based organizations. Data for the study were obtained from secondary sources which included books, journal articles, conference papers and internet materials. In analyzing the data, the researcher adopted descriptive and analytical method. From the analysis of data collected results revealed that in spite of the struggles of international organizations via conventions and treaties to build responsiveness on women privileges, issues of gender inequality is still on the increase in the Nigerian society. Furthermore, the result provided insight on women empowerment content and value for sustainable national development and highlighted the preeminent complementary role of faith-based organizations in women empowerment for sustainable development in Nigeria. In view of this, it was concluded among other things, that faith-based organizations should network with the Nigerian government to see to the implementation of related international treaties aimed at achieving women empowerment which is central to sustainable development.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This study based its argument on the combination of, the Liberal Feminist theory and Perception Theory.

2.3.1 The Liberal Feminist Theory

Liberal feminism is a completely unique method for accomplishing impartiality amongst womenfolk and menfolk underscores the authority of an individual character to modify inequitable observances towards womenfolk. It's objectives is to enable individuals apply their very own capabilities and the democratic manner to assist men and women to be more equal in the eyes of the law, in society and inside the place of work by organizing women into large agencies that may communicate at a higher degree. In keeping with Kristina (2007) statement, liberal feminism is

one of the earliest sorts of feminism, pointing out that girl's secondary reputation in society is founded on unequal opportunities and discrimination from men.

Liberal feminist theory ensures that women can claim equality with men based on the human capacity and capabilities required of a rational moral agency, that inequality is the result of a society with male-dominated and sexist models in the division of labor, and that equality through the re-modeling of the gender-dominated organization Can; Family, Tradition, Law, Education and Media. On this premise, this study stands on using the media to expose the inherent recessive natural potential of the woman which is not different from that of the man. This will lead to self-realization and actualization.

Liberal feminist theory also argues that boys are equally capable of moral logic and organization, but especially the patriarchal, sexist branch of labor has historically not allowed girls to practice reasoning. Done. That consciousness serves women in personal life at home and excludes them from full participation in public life. Further justifies the empowerment of girls in feminist, physical, social, economic, political, educational and any other matters.

Relevance to Study

The Liberal feminists' apologist have argued that women are underreported by the media and where they are reported, the framing is such that portray them somewhat as weaker sex or sex object. This unfair ideology is often time reinforced by the media through framing and pattern of coverage of women in the media (Steeves, 2009). The advocacy of the liberal feminists is for equality between men and women, which indicates that women would have an equal place in society alongside men; for example, an equal opportunity in work-force arena, politics, education and decision making process in the family and community at large. It has been argued that media

coverage of issues and how we view men and women including the status and role allocated to each gender is influenced by media construction and representation of each gender. This is because media is the most pervasive form of opinion formation and status conferral mechanism on a person, object or issue.

Liberal Feminist theory advocates that women which is believed to have same capacity as their male counterpart should be empowered physically, politically, socially, economically, educationally and in every other aspect of life endeavours. This also necessitates that women should have total supremacy over their own lives, access to means of livelihood, take resolution on matters that affects them and totally eliminates all forms of discrimination inclinations concerning them (Ozo-Eson, 2004).

2.3.2 Perception Theory

Perception is about how we perceive the social world. It has to do with the phenomenon of how we affect and imagine other people. Saverin (2001) put forward that different individuals respond very differently to the same information, and that these are all related to the decoding process, i.e. how individuals analyses a given information determines their actions and reactions. But sometimes, exposed selected content media plays a very important role in creating awareness about certain issues. It often influences our expectations, experiences, attitudes and sometimes cultural norms. From here comes the mind, not the brain. We also have the potential to deceive ourselves because of our expectation. Our brain is responsible for the way we perceive things. Our eyes and our brain do the science, but our brain decides how to select sensations. Our brain decides to retain information from the experiences we experience and analyze them for different personal thoughts (Bam, 1972, Turner & West, 2007). In most cases the media directs the people on what to see, think and act on. Society is affected by media exposure that provides information, but the view

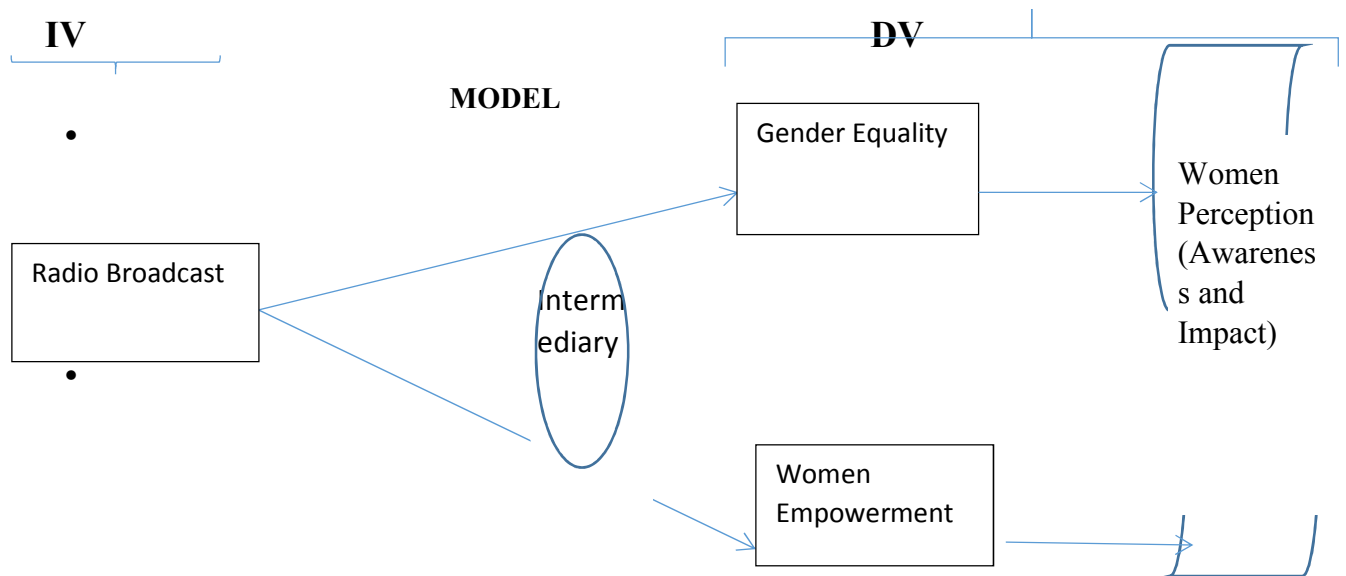
and understanding of the message can differ from person to person. It may be related to the need for orientation, which is a person's cognitive activity related to a particular subject or problem.

Relevance to Study

Women perception of Radio Broadcast on Sustainable Development Goal 5 in Nigeria can only determine by their expectations and experiences they have through mass media messages on issues of gender impartialities that advocates equality in areas of life privileges and exposure and also encourages women empowerment in all its ramifications, which is meant for development agenda over period of time.

2.4 Research Framework

This entails the Independent Variable (IV) and Dependent Variables (DV) upon which this research work is structured.



(NOTE: IV stands for Independent Variable, while DV stands for Dependent Variables)

The Independent Variable is Radio Broadcast, while the Dependent Variables are: gender equality, women empowerment and women perception.

2.5. Research Hypothesis

From the literature and theories reviewed, the following hypothesis are put forward to be tested. For Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The null hypothesis H_0 is that the means are all equal which implies that $H_0: U_1=U_2=U_3=\dots=U_k$.

2.5.1. Hypothesis: Demographic Variables on Awareness and Impacts of SDGs (5)

H_{01} : There is no difference in the average response in the perception of women on the **Awareness Level** of Radio broadcast of SDGs (5) among women of different **Demographic factors**.

H_{11} : There is difference in the average response on the perception of women on the **Awareness Level** of Radio broadcast of SDGs (5) among women of different **Demographic factors**.

H_{02} : There is no difference in the average response on the perception of women on the **Impact Level** of Radio broadcast of SDGs (5) among women of different **Demographic factors**.

H_{12} : There is difference in the average response on the perception of women on the **Impact Level** of Radio broadcast of SDGs (5) among women of different **Demographic factors**.

2.5.2. Hypothesis: Frequencies of Radio Broadcast of SDGs (5) on Some Psychographic Variables.

H_{03} : There is no difference in the average **Awareness of SDGs (5)** programmes among women on the **Frequency level** of Radio Broadcasts.

H_{13} : There is difference in the average **Awareness of SDGs (5)** programmes among women on the **Frequencies** of Radio Broadcasts.

H₀₄: There is no difference in the average **Perception on Gender Equality** programmes among women on the **Frequencies** of Radio Broadcasts.

H₁₄: There is difference in the average **Perception on Gender Equality** programmes among Women on the **Frequencies** of Radio Broadcasts.

H₀₅: There is no difference in the average **Perception on Women Empowerment** programmes among women on the **Frequencies** of Radio Broadcasts.

H₁₅: There is difference in the average **Perception on Women Empowerment** programmes among women on the **Frequencies** of Radio Broadcasts.

H₀₆: There is no difference in the average **Perception on Impact Level** of SDGs (5) among women on the **Frequencies** of Radio Broadcasts.

H₁₆: There is difference in the average **Perception on Impact Level** of SDGs (5) among women on the **Frequencies** of Radio Broadcasts.

2.5.3. Hypothesis: Test of the Relationship Between Frequencies of Radio Broadcast on SDGs (5) Related Issues and Their Impacts Among Women.

H₀₇: There is no relationship in the Frequencies of Radio Broadcast on the SDGs (5) and the Impacts on the SDGs (5) among women.

H₁₇: There is relationship in the Frequencies of Radio Broadcast on SDGs (5) and the Impacts on the SDGs (5) among women.

2.6. Summary of Literature Review

Gender equality and women empowerment, being the fifth point on Sustainable Development Goal agenda is an indispensable factor that will bring about a sustained well developed nation. Disparity against women over the years has made the developing nations remain under-developed as they refused to take advantage of God given virtues in womanhood to experience a lasting and an all-round national development. Thus, the United Nation in their bid to help majorly developing nations to experience development, came up with gender equality and women empowerment in the Millennium Development Goal (MDGs) which tried but fail, being that it was not all inclusive, later replaced the goal with Sustainable Development Goals that emphasizes on the inevitability of women contributions to national development. Hence, for this goal to be realized, the media is expected to sensitize the women, government and the public at large on the need for women to enjoy the same privilege with their male counterpart.

Liberal Feminist theory and perception theory discussed further on the role of both gender in national development and the understanding and view of people about an issue which forms their action and disposition on that issue. Thus, women, government and the public perception about gender equality and women empowerment will definitely determine the level of development that will be attained by the society.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

According to Kothari (2012, p. 31) research design is “the setting of conditions for data collection and analysis with the aim of connecting the relationship with the financial objective to the objective picture in the process. This is the conceptual structure on which research is conducted. It can be a quantitative, qualitative or triangular method. Quantitative research methods have been adopted in this research. Quantitative research is based on the measure of size or quantity, which is applied to phenomena articulated in terms of quantities, and this research is such.

3.2 Research Methodology

It is a method of solving a research problem systematically. It takes into account the logic behind the methods used in our research studies and explains why we use a particular method or technique. This study adopted the survey research method. Survey research methodology that studies large and small populations by selecting and studying samples selected from the population to find the relative events, distributions, and correlations of social research and psychological variables (Osuala, 2007).

3.3 Study Population

The study population included residents of the state of Nigeria, Nigeria. Niger State is one of the North-Central States of Nigeria, with a population of over 5.6 million and a total land area of 76,363 km². The state capital is Minna, and other main areas are Bida, Kontagora and Suleja. It was created in 1976 when the then Northwestern state of Niger and Sokoto split. It is the residence

of former Nigerian military rulers Ibrahim Babangida and Abdul Salami Abubakar. Nupe, Gabagi, Kamuku, Kambari, Dukawa, Hausa and Koro Niger have many indigenous tribes in the state. It is mainly native to Nupe, Gabagi, Kamuku, Kambari, Dukawa, Hausa and Koro indigenous peoples. The state has three (3) geo-political zones: Zone "A", Zone "B" and Zone "C". Each area is made up of the following local governments divided into wards;

The table below gives a summary of the Niger State in Zones.

Table 3.1

NIGER STATE POPULATION ACCORDING TO SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

	ZONE A (Southern Area)		ZONE B (Eastern Area)		ZONE C (Northern Area)	
S/N	LGA	Popul.Fig	LGA	Popul.Fig	LGA	Popul.Fig
1	Bida	260,700	Shiroro	331,100	Kontagora	213,500
2	Agaie	185,000	Suleja	302,200	Wushishi	114,900
3	Lapai	164,400	Gurara	127,700	Magama	255,000
4	Mokwa	341,200	Bosso	208,100	Mashega	302,300
5	Gbako	178,200	Chanchaga	284,000	Rijau	247,000
6	Lavun	294,700	Paikoro	222,200	Agwara	80,600
7	Edati	224,500	Rafi	261,500	Mariga	280,400
8	Katcha	169,800	Munya	145,400	Borgu	242,800
			Tafa	117,800		

LGA - Local Governments Area, all together 25 Local government

Popul. Fig. - Population figures of each local government. Total population in Niger is 5,954,782

Males are 3,004,360 (50.7%) while Females are 2,950,422 (49.3%).

Source: National Population Commission, (2006 in Thomas Brinkhoff, 2020, City Population – statistic, maps and Charts.).

3.4 Sample Size

For Survey research; the sample size representative of the population in this study will be determined based on the Krejcie and Morgan (1970) sample size calculation.

Table 3.2. Sample Size Determination By Krejcie and Morgan of a Known Population

Table 3.1									
<i>Table for Determining Sample Size of a Known Population</i>									
N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	346
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	354
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	191	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	170	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	180	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	190	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	200	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	370
65	56	210	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	220	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	230	144	550	226	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	240	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	250	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	260	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	254	2600	335	1000000	384
<i>Note: N is Population Size; S is Sample Size</i>					<i>Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970</i>				

This was constructed using the following formula for determining sample size.

$$S = X^2 NP(1-P) + d^2 (N - 1) + X^2 P(1 - P). \text{ where}$$

S = is the required sample size.

X² = the table value of chi-square for 1 degree of freedom at the desired confidence level.

N = the Population size.

P = the population proportion (assumed to be 50 since this would provide the maximum sample size.

d = the degree of accuracy expressed as a proportion (0.50). (Krejcie and Morgan, 1970)

Given that by the population of the three local government selected in Niger State is 776,400, While estimated population of 2016 Bida women are, 128,879, Suleja, 146,717; and Kontagora 100,994. The total population is 376,590. (*National Population Commission of Nigeria. 2020.*) Hence the sample size by Krejcie and Morgan sample size determination is 384, which was approximated to 400 (approximately 400 to the nearest hundredth), with a 5% and 10% margin error reflecting a 95% and 90% confidence level. Using the probability proportional-to-size approach, the following sample size shall be obtained from each of the LGA. Bida – 134, Kontagora – 110 and Suleja – 156 respectively.

3.5 Sampling Technique

It is a tool that specifies how an element is removed from the population. Sample two categories. Probability sampling methods; And probabilistic sampling methods. Probability sampling methods have the same probability of including a population object in the sample. Probability pattern types: general random pattern, systematic pattern, stratified pattern, cluster or region pattern, etc. According to Kothari (2004, p 59), the probability model provides no basis for estimating the probability of each object in the population. Included in the sample. Some types of non-probable sampling methods: accidental sampling, quota sampling, purpose sampling, snowball sampling, etc. This study adopted Stratified sampling technique. This means categorizing the population into units or sections with distinct boundaries. For this study, the population area which is Niger State

will be stratified into three (3) geopolitical zones namely: zone “A”, zone “B” and zone “C”. This will be followed by randomly selecting a Local Government Areas from each zone, and further stratified into wards. After this, Purposive sampling technique will be used in reaching the respondents.

Based on the stratified sampling technique, Bida, Suleja and Kontagora were randomly selected from each stratum (the Zones). The population of each of the selected LGA (Men and Women Inclusive) are; Bida - 260,700, Kontagora – 213,500, and Suleja – 302,200 giving a total of 776,400, by population 2006. While estimated population of 2016 Bida women are, 128,879, Suleja, 146,717; and Kontagora 100,994. The total population is 376,590. (*National Population Commission of Nigeria. 2020.*)

3.6 Measuring Instruments for Data Collection

The instrument employed in the process of data collection is a well structure Questionnaire for Survey and also well-structured questions for In-Depth interview. The Questionnaire was structured 100% closed ended. This is to be able to realize a more accurate and precise result. The structured Interview questions, are framed to address a single issue at a time.

3.7 Validity and Reliability of the Instrument

The reliability and validity of the research instrument was achieved through a pre-test questionnaire.

3.7.1 Validity

Validity is a very important criterion and refers to how much an instrument should measure. The test measures how much we want to measure. This (i) material may be valid; (ii) Criterion - contextual authenticity and (iii) structural authenticity.

(I). Content validity: The measuring device provides adequate coverage of how much is being studied. If this device has a representative model of the universe, then the physical authenticity is good. Its decision is primarily legal and natural. It can also be determined using a panel of people who determine how well the measuring device meets the standards.

(ii). Criteria - True validity: It relays to the capability to predict an outcome or to predict the reality of certain pre-existing conditions. This type of validity refers to the success of actions used for certain empirical evaluation purposes.

(iii). Structural authenticity: It is highly complex and abstract. The measure is structurally valid to the extent that it confirms the expected correlations with other theoretical propositions. Structural validation is the degree to which a test score can be calculated by detailed structures of sound theory.

Content validity testing was adopted for this research purpose. This was found to be the best measurement method to test the validity of this study.

To confirm validity, pre-test copies were given to the researcher supervisor and before full field work, a pilot test was also conducted on selected questionnaires to determine the feasibility of the device.

3.7.2 Reliability Test

The test of reliability is another vital test of research instrument. A measuring instrument is reliable if it provides reliable results. for this study under review, Cronbach's alpha was used to determine the Reliability of the research instrument. Cronbach's Alpha is used as an estimate of the reliability of a psychometric test. It is given as

$$\alpha = \frac{K}{K-1} \left(1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k \sigma_{y_i}^2}{\sigma_x^2} \right)$$

σ_x^2 is the variance of the observed total test scores?

$\sigma_{y_i}^2$ is the variance of component i for the current sample of persons?

K is the number of items (questions in your case)

If the items are scored 0 and 1, a shortcut formula is

$$\alpha = \frac{K}{K-1} \left(1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k P_i Q_i}{\sigma_x^2} \right)$$

Where P_i is the proportion scoring 1 on item i , and $Q_i = 1 - P_i$

Table 3.3 A rule for judging the Cronbach's Alpha is as presented below

Value	Remark
$\alpha \geq 0.9$	Excellent
$0.9 > \alpha \geq 0.8$	Good
$0.8 > \alpha \geq 0.7$	Acceptable
$0.7 > \alpha \geq 0.6$	Questionable
$0.6 > \alpha \geq 0.5$	Poor
$0.5 > \alpha$	Unacceptable

Table 3.4 Reliability Statistics Test

Cronbach's Alpha	No. of Items
.800	52

Theoretically, Cronbach's Alpha result should give you numbers from 0 to 1, but you can also get negative numbers. A number specifies that something is wrong with the data, maybe you forgot to reverse score some items. The general rule of thumb is that Cronbach's Alpha of pf .700 and above is good. Hence for this study the Cronbach Alpha is pf. .800 which indicates that the instrument is good.

3.8 Method of Data Analysis and Presentation

This entails the statistical technique or tools that will be employed in analyzing the data collected.

Quantitative data shall be analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version

16. Methods of analysis includes; **Frequency and Percentages, One Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), and Simple Correlations Analysis**, - all aimed at determining the number of objective responses, significant differences among the means, and relationship. All test shall be conducted at 5% level of significance.

3.8.1 Frequency and Percentages

Frequency Distribution: when confronted with large volume of quantitative data, one can say much about patterns in the data by looking at it but may not describe the data. Presentation of the data in the form of a frequency table marks the beginning of the march towards understanding of the data better. Frequency distribution is the presentation of classes and their corresponding frequencies. If each class is a single value, the frequency table is said to be ungrouped frequency table while if each class is an interval of values, it is called grouped frequency table

3.8.2 The Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is an arithmetic method used to break down the total diversity of data into components that represent the sources of the variability identified in an experiment. The criteria used to classify the observation are the possible correlation between these criteria and the sources of variation are determined by the experimental and / or sample error in the data. Originally introduced by Professor Ronald A. Fisher (1962-1980), variance analysis is now a common method used to analyze quantitative data in many fields of study. It is an extension of the T-test process to compare the pathways of two independent samples taken from the general population, perhaps with different pathways but with a common difference. The ANOVA model used in the analysis of variances is a linear relationship of the different levels of effects involved in the experiment, with one or more terms indicating error effects.

3.8.2.1 The Assumptions of ANOVA

When using the analysis of variance, certain assumptions about the data are made. The validity of test of significance based on the analysis of variance depends on whether these assumptions hold for the experiments concerned. The assumptions are as follows;

- a. The treatment and environmental effects are additive. This assumption implies that the treatment effect is the same for all experimental units and the environmental effect is same for all treatments. In this case, the effect of the treatment or environment changes the yield from one block to the other by a certain average amount rather than by a certain average percentage or proportion. In the latter case (percentage or proportion change), the effects are multiplicative and thereby leads to heterogeneity of errors. Additivity of effects is very essential to obtain homogeneity of errors and it is achieved experimentally by ensuring that all the experimental units are homogeneous or grouped into blocks such that there is homogeneity of units within each block.
- b. The experimental errors are randomly, independently and normally distributed about zero mean and with a common variance the experimental errors will be normally distributed when the treatment groups are normally distributed. Non-normality sometimes leads to rejection of the null hypothesis when it is true. This result in too many non-existent significant differences. Experiments which produce data that follow non-distributions include;
 - experiments involving small counts, such as the number of parasites on wildlife
 - experiments involving very large counts, such as citizens of a nation.
 - experiments involving arbitrary scales, such as a 5-point taste test, and
 - experiments involving the weights of small things

3.8.2.2 Completely Randomized Design

Complete Randomized Design (CRD) is the random assignment of treatments to experimental units without restriction. Therefore, all variations caused by the therapeutic effect are considered as experimental error. As a result, the number of degrees of freedom (df_{error}) to maximize the experimental error is maximized, thereby improving the accuracy of the experiment, especially for experiments with less than 20 (df_{error}). CRD has the advantage of being flexible. Although it is sometimes difficult to obtain the required number of true homogeneous experimental units when the number of treatments is large, any iterations may be used as temporary therapies. In situations where there are variations in the experimental units, the CRD is effective. Linear additive model of statistical model form for CRD;

$$Y_{ij} = \mu + T_j + \epsilon_{ij}$$

Where

Y_{ij} = individual observation (i.e observation of jth treatment in ith plot)

μ = general mean (i.e population mean of all possible similar experiments)

T_j = effect of jith treatment

ϵ_{ij} = experimental error containng all uncontrolled sosurces of variation

Table 3.5

Experimental Design Layout

		Factors				
		T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	T ₄	...T _j
Factors	S ₁	A ₁₁	A ₁₂	A ₁₃	A ₁₄	...A _{1i}
	S ₂	A ₂₁	A ₂₂	A ₂₃	A ₂₄	...A _{2i}
	S ₃	A ₃₁	A ₃₂	A ₃₃	A ₃₄	...A _{3i}
	S ₄	A ₄₁	A ₄₂	A ₄₃	A ₄₄	...A _{4i}
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
S _n	A _{j1}	A _{j2}	A _{j3}	A _{j4}	A _{jn}	
		<i>n</i> ₁	<i>n</i> ₂	<i>n</i> ₃	<i>n</i> ₄	... <i>n</i> _i

(Akindele, 1996)

3.8.2.4 Procedure for Analysis

The ANOVA table is computed using the various formulas

a. *Correlation Factor* (CF) = $\frac{(GT)^2}{N}$

Where GT = grand total (i.e the sum of all the individual observations)

N = total number of observation for all treatments.

b. *Total sum of squares* (SS_{total}) = $\sum Y_{ij}^2 - CF$

Where

$\sum Y_{ij}^2$ is the summation of the square of each observation

c. *Treatments sum of squares* ($SS_{treatment}$) = $\sum_{j=1}^t \frac{T_j^2}{r_j} - CF$

d. *Error sum of squares* (SS_{error}) = $SS_{total} - SS_{treatment}$

e. *Degree of freedom*;

For Total; $df_{total} = \text{total number of observation minus } 1 \text{ (i.e } n - 1)$

For Treatment; $df_{treatment} = \text{total number of treatment minus } 1 \text{ (i.e } t - 1)$

For Error; $df_{error} = df_{total} - df_{treatment}$

f. *Mean Square (MS)*

$$MS_{treatment} = \frac{SS_{treatment}}{df_{treatment}}$$

$$MS_{error} = \frac{SS_{error}}{df_{error}}$$

g. *Variance ratio (F – calculated) = $\frac{MS_{treatments}}{MS_{error}}$*

3.8.3 Simple Linear Correlation

Simple correlation measures the degree or extent of relationship between two variables. It is measured by the correlation coefficient by ρ for the population and r for the sample. This is as one variable changes, the other remains constant. The correlation coefficient necessarily satisfies $-1 \leq r \leq 1$, where the two extremes, that is -1 and 1 imply respectively negative perfect correlation and positive perfect correlation. By perfect correlation, we mean a situation where as one variable changes, the other changes in a specific proportion. Hence, negative perfect correlation implies that as one variable increases the other increases in a specific proportion. A negative correlation of -0.8 is as strong as a positive correlation of 0.8 .

Existence of correlation between two variables does not necessarily mean that one variable depends on the other. Correlation could arise because the two variables are influenced by a common third force. For example, an observed high correlation between lending rates of two banks does not mean that the lending rates of one depend on that of the other; rather it may be because both banks operate in the same economy. High correlation can also be observed between variables that are just related. Imagine high correlation between student enrollment and price of automobile. Correlation between variables that are not related is called spurious or nonsense correlation.

3.8.3.1 Measures of Correlation

Kilmogorov correlation coefficient, Kendal Tau correlation coefficient, Karl Pearson correlation coefficient, and Spearman's rank Correlation coefficient.

Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient is defined as

$$r = \frac{n \sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{\{(n \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2)(n \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2)\}}}$$

The Spearman's correlation coefficient is defined;

$$r = 1 - \frac{6 \sum D^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

Where D is the difference in ranks of paired observation and n is the number of pairs. (Bolarinwa & Bolarinwa 2008).

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The analysis and presentation of the raw data of an investigation are the means by which the research problem is stated and answered. Analysis and presentation of data can be done through classification and tabulation, text method, semi - text method, graphical method, calculation of ratio, percentages, indices, average, regression and correlation, time series and others. For this research work the researcher adopted frequency table for data presentation, One Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and Correlation for Data Analysis and Testing of the Hypothesis.

4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC FREQUENCY TABLES

Table 4.1.1 Responses of Demographic Variables

Variables	Groups	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age	16-25	130	32.538.5
	26-35	154	21.0
	36-45	84	5.0
	46-55	20	3.0
	50-Above	12	3.0
	Total	400	100.0
Qualification	O'level	86	21.5
	ND/NCE	126	31.5
	HND/BSc	150	37.5
	MSc	16	4.0
	PhD	2	.5
	Others	20	5.0
	Total	400	100.0
Profession	Business women	108	27.0
	Civil servant	184	46.0
	Artisan	10	2.5
	Media Practitioners	2	.5
	Farmer	8	2.0
	Others	88	22.0
	Total	400	100.0
Religion	Christian	264	66.0
	Islam	122	30.5
	African religion	14	3.5

Table 4.1.1 Cont'		Total	400	100
Marital	Single	182	45.5	
	Married	210	52.5	
	Divorcee	2	.5	
	Widow	6	1.5	
	Total	400	100	
Culture	Hausa & Related	198	49.5	
	Igbo & Related	106	26.5	
	Yoruba & Related	96	24.0	
	Total	400	100.0	
Social Status	Low Income	134	33.5	
	Middle Income	222	55.5	
	High Income	30	7.5	
	Very High Income	14	3.5	
	Total	400	100.0	

Table 4.1.1 above indicates the Demographic variables and the responses. From the presentation of data, 154(38.5%) of the respondents are of the Age bracket 26-35, while 12 (3) falls within 56-above. This shows that majority of the respondents are young women. By Qualification, 150(37.5%) of the respondents are HND/B.Sc. holders while 2 (.5%) are PhD holders. This indicates that majority of the respondents are First Degree holders. Base on Profession, 184(46%) are civil servants, while 2 (.5%) are media practitioners. From analysis, majority of women in Niger state are civil servants. By religion, 264(66%) are Christians, 122(30.5%) are Muslims and 14(3.5%) are African religion. Thus, majority of the respondents sampled are Christians. Base on Marital Status, singles are 182(45.5), Married 210(52.5%), Divorcee 2(.5%), and Widow 6(1.5%). Thus, many of the respondents are married. From data collected on Culture, 198(49.5) are Hausa and related ethnicity, 106(26.5%), while 96(24%). Thus most women are Hausa and other related ethnicity. By Social Status, 134(33.6) are low income earners, 222(55.5%) are middle income earners, 30(7.5%) are high income earners, while 14(3.5%) are very high income earners. Thus majority are middle/average income earners.

PSYCHOGRAPHIC VARIABLES ANALYSIS

Table 4.1.2: AWARENESS/KNOWLEDGE OF SDGs (5)

Variables	Groups	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Awareness of SDGs Programme	No Awareness	88	22.0
	Low Awareness	174	43.5
	Average Awareness	110	27.5
	High Awareness	28	7.0
	Total	400	100.0
Awareness of Gender Equality Programme	No Awareness	54	13.5
	Low Awareness	138	34.5
	Average Awareness	158	39.5
	High Awareness	50	12.5
	Total	400	100.0
Awareness of Women Empowerment Programme	No Awareness	42	10.5
	Low Awareness	110	27.5
	Average Awareness	176	44.0
	High Awareness	72	18.0
	Total	400	100.0
Awareness of women Discrimination and Violence	No Awareness	50	12.5
	Low Awareness	88	22.0
	Average Awareness	158	39.5
	High Awareness	104	26.0
	Total	400	100.0
Awareness of SDGs 5 on Radio Broadcast	No Awareness	92	12.5
	Low Awareness	154	22.0
	Average Awareness	92	39.5
	High Awareness	62	26.0
	Total	400	100.0

From table 4.1.2 above on Awareness level of SDGs 5, 88(22%), of the respondents says no awareness of SDG programme in Nigeria, 174(43.5%) opined that awareness level of SDG programme is low, 110(27.5%) believed is of average awareness, while 28(7%) were of the opinion that the awareness level of SDG programme generally is high. Thus, majority opined that the awareness level of SDG programme in Nigeria is low. Awareness on Gender Equality programme revealed thus; 54(13.5%) says no awareness, 138(34.5%) says low awareness, 158

(39.5%) says average awareness, while 50(12.55) believed that awareness level is high. Hence, most of the women are of the view that awareness level of Gender Equality programme in Nigeria is moderately known. Awareness on Women empowerment shows thus; 42(10.5%) says No Awareness on Women Empowerment programme, 110(27.5%) opined that there is Low Awareness, 176(44%) said awareness is average, while 72(18%) are of the opinion that awareness level is high. Hence, majority of the respondents were of the opinion that awareness level is average level. Awareness on Women Discrimination and Violence revealed that 50(12.5%) of the respondents are of the view that No Awareness on such programme, 88(22%) of the respondents said awareness is Low, 158(39.55) respondents believed is average, while 104(26%) said it is high. Thus, majority opined awareness level on Discrimination and Violence against women is Average. Lastly, awareness on Radio Broadcast on SDGs 5 programmes revealed the following; 92(23%) of the respondents believed No Radio Broadcast on SDGs 5, 154(38.5%) of the respondents are of the view that awareness level is low, 92(23%) and 52(15.5%) respondents viewed awareness to be average and high respectively. Hence, majority are of the opinion that the awareness level on radio is low.

Table 4.1.3: GENDER EQUALITY

Variables	Groups	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Women are Discriminated in Education	Strongly Disagree	100	25.0
	Disagree	126	31.5
	Indifference	68	17.0
	Agree	75	19.0
	Strongly Agree	30	7.5
	Total	400	100.0
Women are Discriminated Economically	Strongly Disagree	62	15.5
	Disagree	138	34.5
	Indifference	70	17.5
	Agree	90	22.5
	Strongly Agree	40	10
	Total	400	100.0
Women are discriminated in Political leadership	Strongly Disagree	50	12.5
	Disagree	44	11.0
	Indifference	54	13.5
	Agree	168	42.0
	Strongly Agree	84	21.0
	Total	400	100.0
Women are Discriminated in Health Care Services	Strongly Agree	124	31.0
	Disagree	102	25.5
	Indifference	54	13.5
	Agree	74	18.5
	Strongly Agree	46	11.5
	Total	400	100.0
Women are Discriminated by culture on right of inheritance and expression	Strongly Disagree	42	10.5
	Disagree	56	14.0
	Indifference	54	13.5
	Agree	158	39.5
	Strongly Agree	90	22.5
	Total	400	100.0
Women are discriminated in religious leadership and some practices	Strongly Disagree	52	13.0
	Disagree	64	16.0
	Indifference	72	18.0
	Agree	150	37.5
	Strongly Agree	62	15.5
	Total	400	100.0
Women are Discriminated in Sexual and Reproductive rights	Strongly Disagree	76	19.0
	Disagree	90	22.5
	Indifference	62	15.5
	Agree	118	29.5
	Strongly Agree	54	13.5
	Total	400	100.0

Table 4.1.3 above revealed the data analysis on women views on Gender Equality in Nigeria. 100 representing 25% of the respondents strongly disagreed that women are discriminated in education, 126 representing 31.5% of the respondents disagreed that there is any discrimination in education, 68 representing 17% of the respondents are indifference, 76 and 30 representing 19% and 7.5% of the respondents respectively agreed and strongly agreed that there is discrimination in education. Thus majority of the women disagreed on any form of discrimination against women in education. Economically, 62 and 138 representing 15% and 34.5% of the respondents strongly disagreed that women are economically discriminated, 70 representing 17.5% are indifference, while 90 and 40 representing 22.5% and 10% of the respondents agreed there is discrimination. Hence, it is deduced that no discrimination on women in economic as majority of the women supports that. In Political Leadership, 50 and 44 representing 12.5% and 11% respectively strongly disagreed that there is discrimination against women on political leadership, 54 representing 13.5% respondents are indifference, while 168 and 84 representing 42% and 21% respectively strongly agreed that there is political discrimination. Thus, by implication, women are really discriminated against, as majority of the respondents are of the opinion.

On Health Care Services, 124 and 102 representing 31% and 25.5% strongly disagreed that women are discriminated against, 54 representing 13.5% were indifference, while 74 and 46 representing 18.5% and 11.5% agreed that there is discrimination on Health care services. Hence, from result of analysis majority of the respondents opined that no discrimination on women with regards to Health Care Services. On Culture, Inheritance and Expression 42 and 56 representing 10.5% and 14% strongly disagreed that there is discrimination, 54 representing 13.5% were indifference, while 158 and 90 representing 39.5% and 22.5% agreed that there is discrimination against women

on issue of culture, inheritance and expressions. Thus culturally majority of the respondents said women are discriminated against. Analysis on Religious leadership 52 and 64 representing 13% and 16% respectively showed respondents strongly disagreed that women are discriminated against, 72 representing 18% were indifference, while 150 and 62 representing 37.5% and 15.5% agreed that women are actually discriminated against. Thus, majority opined that women are discriminated against in terms of Cultural practices. On Sexual and Reproductive rights, 76 and 90 representing 19% and 22.5% strongly disagreed that women are discriminated against, 62 representing 15.5% were indifference, while 118 and 54 representing 29.5% and 13.5% agreed that women are discriminated against. Hence, majority of the respondents believed that women are really discriminated against on issue of Sexual and Reproductive right.

Table 4.1.4: WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Variables	Groups	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Women are Economically/Financially Empowered	Not Empowered	74	18.5
	Low Empowered	154	38.5
	Very Low Empowered	80	20.0
	Highly Empowered	74	18.5
	Very Highly Empowered	18	4.5
	Total	400	100.0
Women are Technologically Empowered	Not Empowered	66	16.5
	Low Empowered	132	33.0
	Very Low Empowered	92	23.0
	Highly Empowered	88	22.0
	Very Highly Empowered	22	5.5
	Total	400	100.0
Women are Politically Empowered	Not Empowered	84	21.0
	Low Empowered	150	37.5
	Very Low Empowered	110	27.5
	Highly Empowered	44	11.0
	Very Highly Empowered	12	3.0
	Total	400	100.0
Women are Educationally Empowered (Grants)/Sponsorship	Not Empowered	32	8.0
	Low Empowered	128	32.0
	Very Low Empowered	104	26.0
	Highly Empowered	106	26.5
	Very Highly Empowered	30	7.5
	Total	400	100.0

Table 4.1.4 above shows the data analysis of women empowerment at various categories. 74(18.5%) stated that women are not empowered economically, 154 and 80 representing 38.5%

and 20% opined that women economic empowerment is low, while 74 and 18 representing 18.5% and 4.5% of the respondents respectively were of the opinion that women economic empowerment is high. Hence, majority of the respondents believed that women economic empowerment is low. 66(16.5%) respondents have the opinion that women are not technically empowered, 132(33.0%) and 92 (23.0%) respondents are of the opinion that women have low technical empowerment whereas 88(22.0%) and 22 (5.5%) noted that women have high technical empowerment. It therefore follows that the majority of the respondents have low technical empowerment.

In the area of political empowerment, 84 (21.0%) noted that women are not politically empowered, 150(37.5%) and 110 (27.5%) being the majority of the respondents identified that the political empowerment of women is low. 44 (11.0%) and 12(3.0%) of the respondents agrees that there is high political empowerment for women. 32(8.0%) of the respondents opined that there is low educational empowerment for women. 128(32.0%) and 104 (26.0%) are of the opinion that women have low educational empowerment whereas 106 (26.5%) and 30 (7.5%) noted that there is high women empowerment in education. Hence majority of the respondents agrees that there is low educational empowerment for women.

Table 4.1.5: RADIO BROADCAST

Variables	Groups	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Radio Stations do Broadcast Programmes on Gender Equality	No Radio Broadcast	60	15.0
	Seldom Radio Broadcast	162	40.5
	Frequent Radio Broadcast	126	31.5
	Very Frequent Radio Broadcast	52	13.0
	Total	400	100.0
Radio stations do Broadcast programmes on Women Empowerment	No Radio Broadcast	46	11.5
	Seldom Radio Broadcast	158	39.0
	Frequent Radio Broadcast	140	35.5
	Very Frequent Radio Broadcast	56	14.0
	Total	400	100.0
Radio Stations do Broadcast Programmes on Women Discrimination	No Radio Broadcast	50	12.5
	Seldom Radio Broadcast	164	41.0
	Frequent Radio Broadcast	128	32.0
	Very Frequent Radio Broadcast	58	14.5
	Total	400	100.0
Radio Station do Broadcast Programmes on Domestic Violence	No Radio Broadcast	28	7.0
	Seldom Radio Broadcast	118	29.5
	Frequent Radio Broadcast	150	37.5
	Very Frequent Radio Broadcast	104	26.0
	Total	400	100.0
Radio Station do broadcast on Girl Child Education	No Radio Broadcast	42	10.5
	Seldom Radio Broadcast	122	30.5
	Frequent Radio Broadcast	144	36.0
	Very Frequent Radio Broadcast	92	23.0
	Total	400	100.0

Radio Station do	No Radio Broadcast	88	22.0
broadcast on Early	Seldom Radio Broadcast	130	32.5
Marriage	Frequent Radio Broadcast	130	32.5
	Very Frequent Radio Broadcast	52	13.0
	Total	400	100.0

Table 4.1.5 shows the frequency of radio broadcast. 60 representing 15% of the respondents noted that radio station does broadcast on gender equality. 162 representing 40.5% of the respondents said that radio broadcast is seldom. 126 representing 31.5% and 52 representing 13% of the respondents were of the opinion that there is frequent radio broadcast of gender equality. From the above, it shows that a greater majority of the respondents have the view that there is frequent radio broadcast on gender equality programmes. On frequency of radio broadcast on women empowerment, 46 (11.5%) of the respondents said that there is no radio broadcast on women empowerment, 158(39.5%) of the respondents opined that the frequency of radio broadcast on women empowerment is seldom while 140 (35.0%) and 56(14.0%) being the majority of the respondents noted that there is high frequency of radio broadcast on women empowerment.

On broadcast on Women Discrimination, 50 (12.5%) of the respondents says there is no radio broadcast on women discrimination whereas 164 (41.0%) of the respondents says there is seldom radio broadcast on women discrimination. 128 (32.0%) and 58 (14.5%) noted that there is high frequency of radio broadcast on women discrimination. Thus, it follows that more respondents are of the view that there is a high radio broadcast on women discrimination.

28(7.0%) of the respondent's states that there is no radio broadcast on domestic violence. 118(29.5%) says the radio broadcast on domestic violence is seldom. Whereas, 150(37.5%) and

104 (25.0%) opined that there is a high frequency of radio broadcast on domestic violence. Thus, majority of the respondents agrees that there is a high radio broadcast on domestic violence.

On the broadcast on Girl Child Education, 42 (10.2%) of the respondents hold the opinion that there is no radio broadcast on the girl child education. 122 (30.5%) says that the broadcast on girl child education is seldom. However, 144 (36.0%) and 92 (23.0%) respondents noted that there is a frequent radio broadcast on the girl child education. Therefore, from the analysis above more of the respondents are of the opinion that there is high frequency of radio broadcast on girl child education.

On broadcast on Early Marriage, 88 (22.0%) of the respondents revealed that there is no radio broadcast on early marriage. 130 (32.5%) also revealed that the frequency of radio broadcast on early marriage is seldom. However, 130 (32.0%) and 52 (13.0%) are of the opinion that there is a frequent radio broadcast on early marriage. From the above analysis, there is frequent radio broadcast on early marriage since majority of the respondents agrees to that.

Table 4.1.6: WOMEN PERCEPTIONS OF RADIO BROADCAST ON SDG 5 PROGRAMMES.

Variables	Groups	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Radio Programmes on Gender Equality	No Impact	70	17.5
	Low Impact	136	34.0
	Average Impact	142	35.5
	High Impact	52	13.0
	Total	400	100.0
Radio Programme on Women Empowerment	No Impact	54	13.5
	Low Impact	152	38.0
	Average Impact	126	31.5
	High Impact	68	17.0
	Total	400	100.0
Radio Programmes on Women Discrimination	No Impact	58	14.0
	Low Impact	122	30.5
	Average Impact	162	40.5
	High Impact	60	15.0
	Total	400	100.0

Radio Programmes on Domestic Violence	No Impact	52	13.0
	Low Impact	112	28.0
	Average Impact	142	35.5
	High Impact	94	23.5
	Total	400	100.0
Radio Programmes on Girl Child Education	No Impact	56	14.0
	Low Impact	110	27.5
	Average Impact	134	33.5
	High Impact	100	25.0
	Total	400	100.0
Radio Programmes on Early Marriage	No Impact	98	24.5
	Low Impact	130	32.5
	Average Impact	84	21.0
	High Impact	88	22.0
	Total	400	100.0

Table 4.1.6 shows the frequency and percentage of the impact of radio broadcast on Women Perceptions of SDG 5 programmes. On Gender Equality Programme, 70 representing 17.5% of the respondents says that it has no impact on women perception. 136 representing 34.0% of the respondents are of the opinion that there is low impact of Radio broadcast on women perception. 142 representing 35.5% of the respondents shows that there is average impact of radio broadcast on women perception. 52 representing 13% of the respondents are of the view that there is high impact of radio broadcast on women perception. Thus, majority of the respondents agree that there is a good impact of radio broadcast on women perception.

On Women Empowerment programme, 54 representing 13.5% of the respondents opines that women perception has no impact on radio broadcast of women empowerment programmes. 152 representing 38% of the respondents noted that the impact is low whereas 142 representing 35.5% of the respondents says that its impact is on average while 68 representing 17% of the respondents identified that there it high impact of radio broadcast of women empowerment programme on the perception women holds on women empowerment programme. Thus the majority of the

respondents are of the view that there is a positive impact of radio broadcast of empowerment programmes on women perception.

On Women Discrimination, 56 representing 14.0% of the respondents says that radio broadcast of women discrimination has no impact on the perception of women on discrimination. 122 representing 30.5% of the respondents noted that the impact is relatively low. However, 162 representing 40.5% of the respondents says that it has an average impact on women perception, and 60 representing 15% of the respondents identified that there is high impact of women perception on radio broadcast of women discrimination. Conclusively, it therefore follows that there is a good impact of radio broadcast of discrimination on the perception of women on women discrimination.

The radio broadcast on domestic violence shows that 52 representing 13% of the respondents says that the radio broadcast of domestic violence has no impact on the perception on women view to women discrimination. 112 representing 28% of the respondents have the opinion that the radio broadcast on domestic violence has low impact on the awareness of women on domestic violence. However, 142 representing 35.5% of the respondents says that the broadcast of domestic violence on radio has average impact on women perception on domestic violence, while 94 representing 23.5% of the respondents have the view that radio broadcast on domestic violence has a high impact on women perception on women domestic violence. Thus the greater percent of the respondents believed that there is a good impact of radio broadcast of domestic violence on women perception.

On Girl Child Education, 56 representing 14% of the respondents identifies that there is no impact of radio broadcast of girl child education on women perception on girl child education. 110 representing 27.5% of the respondent agree that the impact radio broadcast of girl child education

on women perception is low and 134 representing 33.5% of the respondents have the opinion that the impact of radio broadcast of girl child education on women perception is averagely impactful while 100 representing 25% of the respondents are of the view that the impact of radio broadcast of girl child education on women perception is high. From the above, it can be concluded that majority of the respondents agrees that there is a good impact of radio broadcast of girl child education on women perception.

On Early Marriage, 98 representing 24.5% of the respondents says that there is impact of radio broadcast of early marriage on the perception of women on early marriage. 130 representing 32.5% of the respondents however stated that there is low impact of radio broadcast of early marriage on women perception on early marriage. 84 representing 21% of the respondents agree that on average, there is an impact created by radio broadcast of early marriage on women perception of early marriage. 88 respondents representing 22% of the respondents agrees that there is an impact of radio broadcast of early marriage on the perception of women on early marriage. The above analysis shows that majority of the respondents agree that there is an impact of radio broadcast of early marriage on the awareness of women on early marriage.

Table 4.1.7: WOMEN PERCEPTIONS ON SDG 5 PROGRAMMES.

Variables	Groups	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender Equality in Nigeria is Low	Strongly Disagree	58	14.5
	Disagree	72	18.0
	Indifference	60	15.0
	Agree	150	37.5
	Strongly Agree	60	15.0
	Total	400	100.0
Women Empowerment in Nigeria is Low	Strongly Disagree	28	7.0
	Disagree	86	21.5
	Indifference	64	16.0
	Agree	176	44.0
	Strongly Agree	46	11.5
	Total	400	100.0
	Strongly Disagree	34	8.5

Discrimination Against Women is High	Disagree	76	19.0
	Indifference	66	16.5
	Agree	160	40.0
	Strongly Agree	64	16.0
	Total	400	100.0
Our Girl Child Education is Low	Strongly Disagree	42	10.5
	Disagree	82	20.5
	Indifference	68	17.0
	Agree	150	37.5
	Strongly Agree	58	14.5
Total	400	100.0	
Right to Inheritance and Expression is Low	Strongly Disagree	32	8.0
	Disagree	60	15.0
	Indifference	48	12.0
	Agree	200	50.0
	Total	400	100.0
Political Leadership among Nigerian Women is Low	Strongly Disagree	22	5.5
	Disagree	44	11.0
	Indifference	52	13.0
	Agree	220	55.0
	Strongly Agree	62	15.5
Total	400	100.0	
Religious Leadership and some Practices is not Favourable to Nigerian women	Strongly Disagree	32	8.0
	Disagree	30	7.5
	Indifference	70	17.5
	Agree	208	52.0
	Strongly Agree	60	15.0
Total	400	100.0	

Table 4.1.7 shows the frequency of Women perceptions on radio broadcast on selected SDG 5 programmes. On Gender Equality, 58 representing 14.5% and 72 representing 18% disagrees that the low radio broadcast of gender equality affects women perception on gender equality. 60 representing 15% of the respondents are indifferent. However, 150 represents 37.5% and 60 representing 15% of the respondents agrees that gender equality in Nigeria as well as the study area is low. The above shows that the majority of the respondents agrees that gender equality in Nigeria and the study area is low.

On Empowerment, 28 representing 7% and 86 representing 21.5% of the respondents disagree that women are lowly empowered. 64 representing 16% of the respondents are indifferent on the matter. However, 176 representing 44% and 46 representing 11.5% of the respondents agree that there is low empowerment of women in the study area. Summarily from the above, majority of the respondent's view indicated that there is low empowerment of women in Nigeria as well as the study area since.

On Discrimination, 34 representing 8.5% and 76 representing 19% of the respondents disagree that there is high discrimination against women in the study area. 66 representing 16.5% of the respondents are indifferent. While 160 representing 40% and 64 representing 16% of the respondents agree that there is high discrimination of women in the area of study. This means that the discrimination of women in Nigeria as well as the study area is high.

On Girl Child Education, 42 representing 10.5% and 82 representing 20.5% respondents agree that girl child education is low. 68 representing 17.0% of the respondents are indifferent while 150 representing 37.5% and 58 representing 14.5% respondents agree that there is low girl child education in Nigeria. It can be said from the analysis that girl child education in Nigeria is low.

On Right to Inheritance and Expression, 32 representing 8% of the respondents and 60 representing 15% of the respondents disagree that women have right to inheritance and expression, 48 representing 12% of the respondents are indifferent while 200 representing 50% and 60 representing 15% respondents agree that women have right to inheritance and expression. From the above analysis, it is concluded that women have right to inheritance and expression.

On Political leadership, 22 and 44 representing 5.5% and 11% of the respondents respectively disagree that political leadership among women is low. 52 representing 13% are indifferent to it

while 220 and 62 representing 55% and 15.5% respectively being the majority of the respondents +agree that the political leadership among women is low. Therefore, we conclude that the political leadership role among women is low.

On Religious Leadership, 32 and 30 representing 8% and 7.5% respectively agrees that the Religious leadership are not favourable to Nigerian women especially in the study area. 70 representing 17.5% of the respondents are indifferent while 208 and 60 representing 52% and 15% respectively agrees that religious leadership is not favourable to Nigerian women. From the responses above, the majority of the respondents agreed that the roles of women in religious leadership is low.

TABLE 4.1.8: CHALLENGES TO THE REALIZATION OF SDG 5 PROGRAMMES

Variables	Groups	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Poor SDG (5) Implementation	Strongly Disagree	38	9.5
	Disagree	40	10.0
	Indifference	58	14.5
	Agree	216	54.0
	Strongly Agree	48	12.0
	Total	400	100.0
Poor Awareness of SDG (5) Programme	Strongly Disagree	32	8.0
	Disagree	60	15.0
	Indifference	44	11.0
	Agree	220	55.0
	Strongly Agree	44	11.0
	Total	400	100.0
No SDG policy and Legislation	Strongly Disagree	20	5.0
	Disagree	28	7.0
	Indifference	68	17.0
	Agree	230	57.5
	Strongly Agree	54	13.5
	Total	100	100.0
No SDG Enforcement	Strongly Disagree	28	7.0
	Disagree	36	9.0
	Indifference	62	15.5
	Agree	220	55.0
	Strongly Agree	54	13.5

	Total	400	100.0
Cultural Beliefs	Strongly Disagree	28	7.0
	Disagree	42	10.5
	Indifference	60	15.0
	Agree	212	53.0
	Strongly Agree	58	14.5
	Total	400	100.0
Religious Beliefs	Strongly Disagree	36	9.0
	Disagree	62	15.5
	Indifference	58	14.5
	Agree	186	46.5
	Strongly Agree	58	14.5
	Total	400	100.0
Illiteracy	Strongly Disagree	44	11.0
	Disagree	64	16.0
	Indifference	60	15.0
	Agree	190	47.5
	Strongly Agree	42	10.5
	Total	400	100.0
Poor SDG Funding	Strongly Disagree	36	9.0
	Disagree	34	8.5
	Indifference	66	16.5
	Agree	216	54.0
	Strongly Agree	48	12.0
	Total	400	100.0
Lack SDG Skill Personnel	Strongly Disagree	42	10.5
	Disagree	60	15.0
	Indifference	54	13.5
	Agree	204	51.0
	Strongly Agree	40	10.5
	Total	400	100.0
	Strongly Disagree	44	11.0
	Disagree	36	9.0
	Indifference	66	16.5
	Agree	202	50.5
	Strongly Agree	54	13.0
	Total	400	100

Table 4.1.8 shows the frequency/percentage table of the Challenges to the Realization of some selected SDG 5 Programmes.

On implementation of SDG programmes, 38 and 40 representing 9.5% and 10% respectively disagrees that poor implementation of SDG programmes can pose a challenge to realizing the aim of the programme. 58 representing 14.5% of the respondents were indifferent while 216 and 48 representing 54% and 12% of the respondents agree that poor implementation of the SDG programmes can hinder the realization of SDG (5) goals. From the above analysis, it can be deduced that poor implementation of SDG programmes can hinder the realization of SDG (5).

On Awareness, a greater percentage of the respondents 220 and 44 representing 55% and 11% respectively agrees that poor awareness of SDG programmes is a great obstacle to the actualization of SDG (5) while 32 and 60 representing 8% and 15% respectively in their view disagrees that poor awareness of SDG can hinder the realization of SDG (5). The least percent of the respondents 44 representing 11% are indifferent.

On Policy, majority of the respondents 230 and 54 representing 57% and 13.5% of the respondents agree that a lack of working policy and legislation will negatively affect the realization of SDG (5) programme. 20 and 28 representing 5% and 7% of the respondents are of the contrary opinion that a lack of working policy and legislation cannot affect the realization of SDG (5) programme. Whereas 68 representing 17% of the respondents are indifferent.

On Enforcement, 28 and 36 representing 7% and 9% respectively disagrees that poor enforcement of SDG programmes can pose an obstacle to the realization of SDG (5) while a larger percent of the respondents 220 and 54 representing 55% and 13.5% agree that poor enforcement of SDG programme can be an obstacle to the fulfillment of SDG (5) programme. However, 62 representing 15.5% are indifferent.

On cultural Beliefs, 212 and 58 representing 53% and 14.5% of the respondents agree that cultural beliefs of citizens pose some obstacles in realization of SDG (5) while 28 and 42 representing 7% and 10.5% of the respondents disagree that cultural beliefs have any obstacles posed on the realization of SDG (5). However, 60 representing 15% of the respondents are indifferent.

On Religious Beliefs, more of the respondents 168 and 58 representing 46.5% and 14.5% of the respondents agree that religious beliefs can be an obstacle to realizing the SDG (5) programmes. However, 36 and 62 representing 9% and 15.5% of the respondents disagree that religious beliefs can be an obstacle to realization of SDG (5) while 58 representing 14.5% are indifferent.

On Illiteracy level of citizens, 44 and 64 representing 11% and 16% of the respondents disagree that illiteracy can pose a challenge to actualizing SDG (5). While 190 and 42 representing 47.5% and 10.5% being the majority of the respondents agreed that illiteracy level of citizens can be an obstacle to the actualization of the SDG (5). While 60 representing 15% of the respondents are indifferent.

On Poor Funding of SDG programme, 216 and 48 representing 45% and 12% agrees that poor funding can be detrimental to the success of SDG (5) programme whereas, 36 and 34 representing 9% and 8.5% of the respondents disagree that poor funding can pose an obstacle in realization of SDG (5) programme. However, 66 representing 16.5% are indifferent.

44 and 36 representing 11% and 9% respectively disagreed that Lack of appropriate and skill personnel can obstruct the realization of the SDG (5) programme while 204 and 40 representing 51% and 10% of the respondents agreed that if the personnel who handle the SDG programmes are inadequate and unskillful, it will greatly hinder the realization of the SDG (5) programme. 54 representing 13.5% of the respondents were indifferent.

On Media Coverage, majority of the respondents 202 and 52 representing 50.5% and 13.0% agreed that poor media coverage can pose an obstacle to actualizing the SDG (5) programme, while 44 and 36 representing 11% and 9% of the respondents disagree that poor media coverage is a hindrance to realization of SDG (5). However, 66 representing 16.5% respondents were indecisive.

4.2: ONE WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE (ANOVA) ON DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

Table 4.2.1: AWARENESS OF GENERAL CONCEPT OF SDG PROGRAMME BY DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AMONG WOMEN

Demographic Variable	Sig. Value	Remarks
Age	.015	Sig.
Qualification	.005	Sig.
Profession	.010	Sig.
Religion	.086	Not Sig.
Marital Status	.078	Not Sig.
Culture	.002	Sig.
Social Status	.817	Not Sig.

Table 4.2.1 Displays significant values from ANOVA tables on the awareness of the general concept of SDG programmes based on some selected demographic variables among women. The results show that, there are significant differences in the average opinions among age, qualification, professions, and culture at 5% while religion, marital status and social status which have significant values or P-Values more than 0.05. This indicates that there are no significant differences in the awareness of the general concepts of the SDG programmes in the area of study. This further means that those with non-significant variables hold no different view in SDG awareness programmes.

Table 4.2.2: AWARENESS OF RADIO BROADCAST OF SDG (5) SPECIFIC BY DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AMONG WOMEN

Demographic Variable	Sig. Value	Remarks
Age	.028	Sig.
Qualification	.004	Sig.
Profession	.001	Sig.
Religion	.444	Not Sig.
Marital Status	.013	Sig.
Culture	.101	Not Sig.
Social Status	.045	Sig.

Table 4.2.2 Displays significant values from ANOVA tables on the awareness of the specific concept of SDG (5) programmes based on some selected demographic variables among women. The results show that, there are significant differences in the average opinions among age groups, qualifications, professions, marital status and social status at 5% level as all their significant or P-values are less than 0.05 while religion, and cultural status have significant values or P-Values more than 0.05 which indicate that there are no significant differences in the awareness of SDG (5) programmes in the area of study. This further means that those with non-significant variables hold no different opinions in awareness of SDGs (5) specific programmes.

Table 4.2.3: AWARENESS ON GENDER EQUALITY PROGRAMMES BY DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AMONG WOMEN

Demographic Variable	Sig. Value	Remarks
Age	.556	Not Sig.
Qualification	.434	Not Sig.
Profession	.001	Sig.
Religion	.000	Sig.
Marital Status	.043	Sig.
Culture	.738	Not Sig.
Social Status	.008	Sig.

Table 4.2.3, summarizes the ANOVA results and significant values on some selected demographic variables and their significant differences in the awareness on gender equality programmes made

in the demographic variables among women of various categories. The results show that there are significant differences in the average opinions among categories professions, religions, marital status and social status at 5% level as all their significant or P-values are less than 0.05 while Age, Qualification and culture have significant values or P-Values more than 0.05 which indicate that there is no significant difference in the awareness of Gender Equality in the area of study. This further means that those with non-significant variables hold no different opinion in awareness of the concept under review.

Table 4.2.4: AWARENESS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT BY DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AMONG WOMEN

Demographic Variable	Sig. Value	Remarks
Age	.015	Sig
Qualification	.070	Not Sig.
Profession	.009	Sig.
Religion	.010	Sig.
Marital Status	.046	Sig.
Culture	.392	Not Sig.
Social Status	.003	Sig.

Table 4.2.4, show the ANOVA significant values of some selected demographic variables and their significant differences in the awareness of Women Empowerment among women. The results show that there are significant differences in the average opinions among categories of age, profession, religion, marital status and social status at 5% level, as all their significant or P-values are less than 0.05 while Culture and qualification have significant values or P-Values more than 0.05 which indicate that there is no significant difference in the awareness of women empowerment in the area of study. This further means that those with non-significant variables hold no difference in awareness of the concept.

Table 4.2.5: THE PERCEPTIONS OF RADIO BROADCAST ON SDG (5) PROGRAMMES BY DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AMONG WOMEN

Demographic Variable	Sig. Value	Remarks
Age	.200	Not. Sig.
Qualification	.044	Sig.
Profession	.001	Sig.
Religion	.045	Sig.
Marital Status	.123	Not Sig.
Culture	.866	Not Sig.
Social Status	.558	Not Sig.

Table 4.2.5 Displays the ANOVA results and significant values on some selected demographic variables and their significant differences in the perception of SDG (5) programme among women. The results show that there are significant differences in the average opinions (Perception base on Impact) among qualifications, professions, and religion at 5% level, as all their significant or P-values are less than 0.05. While age, marital status and social status have significant values or P-Values more than 0.05 which indicate that there is no significant difference in the perception on SDG (5) programmes in the area of study. This further means that those with non-significant variables hold no differences in perception (Impact level).

TABLE 4.2.6: SUMMARY OF ANOVA RESULTS ON AWARENESS OF SDGs PROGRAMMES BY DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AMONG WOMEN

Demographic Variable	SDGs General	SDGs(5) Specific	Gender Equality	Women Empowerment
Age	.015 (Sig.)	.028 (Sig.)	.556 (Not Sig.)	.015(Sig.)
Qualification	.005 (Sig.)	.004 (Sig.)	.434 (Not Sig.)	.070 (Not Sig.)
Profession	.010 (Sig.)	.001 (Sig.)	.001 (Sig.)	.009 (Sig.)
Religion	.089 (Not Sig.)	.444 (Not Sig.)	.000 (Sig.)	.010 (Sig.)
Marital Status	.078 (Not Sig.)	.013 (Sig.)	.043 (Sig.)	.046 (Sig.)
Culture	.002 (Sig.)	.101 (Not Sig.)	.738 (Not Sig.)	.392 (Not Sig.)
Social Status	.817 (Not Sig.)	.045 (Sig.)	.008 (Sig.)	.003 (Sig.)

Table 4.2.6 above presents the summary of the One Way ANOVA on the Awareness level based on demographic variables. The results reveal the following;

Awareness of SDG General programme, SDG (5) Specific and women Empowerment are significant **among women of various age groups** except for Gender equality that is not significant.

Awareness of SDG General programme, SDG (5) Specific are significant **among Women of different qualifications** except for Gender Equality and Women Empowerment that are not significant.

Awareness of the SDG General programme as well as the entire SDG (5) are all significant **among women of various professions.**

Awareness of Gender Equality and women Empowerment are all significant **among women of various Religion**, except for SDG General programme, SDG (5) Specific.

Furthermore, the awareness of SDG (5) Specific, Gender Equality and Women Empowerment are significant, except for SDG General programme **among women of various of Marital Status.**

Awareness of SDG General Programme is the only one significant among women of different culture. Finally, awareness of SDG General is the only one not significant **among women of various Social Status** while the rest are. All significant values are at 5% level. Hence, this result shows that the awareness level of the respondents is determined by the kind of the profession they engage in.

4.3: ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE (ANOVA) ON PSYCHOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

TABLE 4.3.1: AWARENESS OF SDG 5 PROGRAMMES BY FREQUENCY OF RADIO BROADCAST ON SDGs 5 PROGRAMMES

Psychographic Variable	Sig. Value	Remarks
Awareness of SDG Programme	.013	Sig.
Awareness of Gender Equality Programme	.000	Sig.
Awareness of Women Empowerment Programme	.000	Sig.
Awareness of Women Discrimination and violence	.269	Not Sig.
Awareness of SDG(5) on Radio broadcast	.000	Sig.

Table 4.2.6 Contains the significant value of the ANOVA results of the levels of awareness of SDG programme due to Radio Broadcast. The SDG programme and Gender Equality, Women Equality and SDG (5) on Radio are all significant at 5% level. Therefore, H_0 is rejected. This means that the means(\bar{x}) are not equal while there is no significance level of awareness on women discrimination indicating that the level of awareness on women discrimination is not different from each other at $\alpha = 0.05$.

TABLE 4.3.2 AWARENESS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMMES AND FREQUENCY OF RADIO BROADCAST ON SDG 5

Psychographic Variable	Sig. Value	Remarks
Awareness of SDG Programme	.010	Sig.
Awareness of Gender Equality Programme	.000	Sig.
Awareness of Women Empowerment Programme	.000	Sig.
Awareness of Women Discrimination and violence	.045	Sig.
Awareness of SDG(5) on Radio broadcast	.000	Sig.

Table 4.3.2, summarizes the awareness level made on some selected SDG 5 programmes through radio broadcast. The results show that there is significant difference in the awareness level of all

the selected variables as their significant values are less than or equal to 0.05. hence the radio programme on women empowerment has created some level of awareness among women in the area of study.

TABLE 4.3.3 WOMEN PERCEPTIONS ON GENDER EQUALITY PROGRAMMES AND FREQUENCY OF RADIO BROADCAST ON GENDER EQUALITY PROGRAMMES

Psychographic Variable	Sig. Value	Remarks
Gender Equality	.000	Sig.
Women Empowerment	.000	Sig.
Women Discrimination	.000	Sig.
Domestic Violence	.000	Sig.
Girl Child Education	.000	Sig.
Early Marriage	.000	Sig.

Table 4.3.3 shows the ANOVA results of the perception of women on the following SDG (5) programmes. The result shows that there is significant difference in the perception opinion of women on the following; gender equality, women empowerment, women discrimination, domestic violence, girl child education and early marriage as their significant values are less than 5%. Hence we conclude that radio programmes on gender equality have made remarkable difference in the area of study.

TABLE 4.3.4 WOMEN PERCEPTIONS ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMMES AND FREQUENCY OF RADIO BROADCAST ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME.

Psychographic Variable	Sig. Value	Remarks
Gender Equality	.000	Sig.
Women Empowerment	.000	Sig.
Women Discrimination	.000	Sig.
Domestic Violence	.002	Sig.
Girl Child Education	.000	Sig.
Early Marriage	.000	Sig.

Table 4.3.4 summarizes the ANOVA results of Women Perception on the following SDG (5) programmes as stated in the table above. The result shows that there is significant difference in the perception opinion of women on the following; Gender Equality, Women Empowerment, Women Discrimination, Domestic Violence, Girl Child Education and Early Marriage as their significant values are less than 5%. Hence we conclude that radio programmes on women empowerment have made remarkable difference in the area of study.

TABLE 4.3.5 FREQUENCY OF RADIO BROADCAST ON SDG (5) PROGRAMMES.

Radio Broadcast Frequency	Sig.	Remark
Radio Broadcast Programmes on Gender Equality	.000	Sig.
Radio Broadcast Programmes on Women empowerment	.000	Sig.
Radio Broadcast Programmes on Women Discrimination	.007	Sig.
Radio Broadcast Programmes on Domestic violence	.061	Sig.
Radio Broadcast Programmes on Girl Child Education	.000	Sig.
Radio Broadcast Programmes on Early Marriage	.000	Sig.

Table 4.3.5 summarizes the ANOVA results of frequency of radio broadcast on the following SDG (5) programmes as stated in the table above. The result shows that there is significant difference in the frequent radio broadcast of the following SDG (5) programmes; Gender Equality, Women Empowerment, Women Discrimination, Girl Child Education and Early Marriage as their significant values are less than 5%. However, radio broadcast on domestic violence shows a significant value more than the 0.05 which is no significant difference in the frequency of Radio Broadcast. Hence we conclude that radio broadcast have made identifiable difference in the area of study.

4.4: CORRELATION ANALYSIS

TABLE 4.4.1 CORRELATION ANALYSIS OF RADIO BROADCAST ON SDG (5) AND LEVEL OF IMPACT OF SDG (5) ON WOMEN

Variables	R	Sig.	Remarks
Radio broadcast programmes on gender equality and impact level of gender equality on women.	.308	.000	Sig.
Radio broadcast programme on women empowerment and its impact level on women.	.328	.000	Sig.
Radio broadcast programmes on women discrimination and its impact level on women.	.324	.000	Sig.
Radio broadcast programmes on domestic violence and its impact level on women.	.392	.000	Sig.
Radio broadcast programmes on girl child education and its impact level on women.	.392	.000	Sig.
Radio broadcast programmes on early marriage and its level of impact on women.	.390	.000	Sig.

Table 4.4.1 above is the correlation analysis between the frequency of radio broadcast programmes on SDG (5) programmes and types of relationships that exist with some specific (gender equality, women empowerment, women discrimination, domestic violence, girl child education, and early marriage) SDG (5) programmes among women. The results of the correlation coefficient (R) for gender equality, women empowerment, women discrimination, domestic violence, girl child education, and early marriage revealed .308, .328, .324, .392, .392, and .390 respectively, with all significant at 5% level. This means that there is a positive linear relationship between frequency of broadcast of SDG (5) programmes and the level of impacts it has made among women in the study area. However, the correlation coefficients are very weak as they are less than 0.5. Furthermore, the significant values show that radio broadcast of SDG (5) programmes are having impacts on the selected goal 5 factors of SDG.

4.5: Discussion of Key Findings

Result of the data analyzed was summarily discussed based on the five Research Questions on the assessment of Women Perception of Track 5 Sustainable Development Goals on Radio in Niger State, Nigeria.

Research Question One:

What is the level of Awareness/ Frequency Radio Broadcast has created concerning Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in the society?

Findings from the survey research revealed awareness level on SDGs generally and Radio Broadcast of SDGs (5) to be low. 174 representing 43.5% of the respondents and 154 representing 38.5% of the respondents viewed awareness level of these programmes to be really low. Meanwhile, on the awareness level of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment as a separate programme not linked to SDGs 5, respondents revealed that is of average coverage as 158 representing 39.5% and 176 representing 44% of the respondents stated this fact.

Research Question Two:

Is there any relationship between Gender Equality and Women Empowerment through women perception?

Results from frequency table in Survey research, on Women Perception on SDGs (5) which captures Gender Equality and Women Empowerment reveals over 210 women representing 52% agreed that there is little of Gender Equality in Nigeria. Also in the area of Women Empowerment, 222 representing 55% of the women believed that there is women empowerment in Nigeria but is still very low. From the result it was revealed that the higher the figure on Low Gender equality, the higher the data of Low Empowerment. This is seen once in while by government empowering women by providing skills acquisition, loans and grants. Hence, the study revealed that Gender

Equality programme has influence on Empowerment programme. The more women are liberated and given equal privileges as their male counterpart, the more they directly and indirectly empowered. On the other hand, when discrimination against women is high, empowerment is low.

Research Question Three

Does Demographic Factors Demographic factors of the respondent's influence Awareness level of women on Radio broadcast on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment?

From the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of Awareness level of women on Gender equality by their Demographical factors, result shows that there is significant difference in the average opinions among Profession, Religion, Marital Status and Social Status at 5% level as all their significant or P-values are less than 0.05 while Age, Qualification and culture have significant values or P-Values more than 0.05 which indicate that there is no significant difference in the awareness of SDG programmes on Gender Equality in the area of study. This further means that those with non-significant variables hold no difference in awareness. While on awareness on Women Empowerment, result shows that there is significant difference in the average opinions among Age, Profession, Religion, Marital Status and Social Status at 5% level as all their significant or P-values are less than 0.05 while Culture have significant values or P-Values more than 0.05 which indicate that there is no significant difference in the awareness of SDG programmes on women empowerment in the area of study. This further means that those with non-significant variables hold no difference in awareness. Hence the result indicates that The Profession, Religion, Marital Status, and Social Status of women influences their awareness level on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment programmes in Nigeria.

Research Question Four

What are women perception of radio broadcast on SDGs (5) which is on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Nigeria.

From the presentation of data in Survey research in table 4.1.6 it revealed women opinion on the impact level SDGs (5) Radio programme is making in Nigeria. 287 representing 69.5% of the respondents opined that radio programme on SDGs (5) is making positive impact in the society but very low. The impact is felt through some women empowerment programmes organized in Niger State at different points in different political administrations for Women in Niger State.

Research Question Five.

What are the perceptions of Nigerian women on the realization of Sustainable Development Goals (5) on women equality and empowerment in Nigeria?

Table 4.1.8 from the Survey research analysis, it revealed women opinion of several obstacles/challenges that hinders the realization of SDGs (5) programmes in Nigeria. Among these obstacles includes; Poor SDGs (5) implementation, No Policy and Legislation on SDGs (5), Lack of Enforcement, Cultural Beliefs and Practices, Religious Beliefs and Observances, Illiteracy, Poor SDGs Funding and Lack of Personnel. Over 50% of the women are of these opinion. From the In-Depth interview, among other factors highlighted includes, Male dominance, poor usage of media, Lack of self-confidence, self-realization and inferiority complex from women themselves. Inference drawn indicates that realization of SDGs (5) programme can only be possible if the above listed obstacles are strictly addressed, otherwise gender equality and women empowerment in Nigeria remains a mirage.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, LIMITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

5. 1 Introduction

This chapter entails a summarize documents on the entire study from chapter one to chapter four. It also highlights major conclusions made based of the interpretation of data analyzed. more so useful recommendations for further studies on the related study.

This research work assessed Women Perception of Radio Broadcast on Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs (5) with emphasis on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment and its possible realization in Nigeria. The study examined the place of Radio in creating awareness and impacting on the society on the need for gender parity and empowerment for all women and girls in Nigeria a focus on Niger State women.

Relevant literatures covering concepts on the Overview of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (5), Gender Equality and in different areas of life is been expressed, Women empowerment and its limitations, the place of Media in National Development and the role of Radio in sensitization and educating the women to be involved in National development. related studies was revealed and compared as to discover the similarities and differences in research method, findings, and knowledge added. Relevant Communication theories were reviewed and inferences were made based on their relevance to the study. These includes; Agenda Setting theories, Perception Theory, Liberal Feminist theory and Social Cognitive theory. Also hypothesis was raised and tested to further validate and substantiate the study.

This thesis adopted Survey research method. Data were collected through questionnaire. The instrument of research was validated through thorough assessment of the questionnaire by the Supervisor and was further proven reliable through a reliability test using Cronbach Alpha

software. Krejcie and Morgan Sample size table determination was used to arrive at a sample size of 400 from the estimated population of about **2,950,422 (49.3%)** women drawn from three zones in Niger State. Data gathered were presented and analyzed using frequencies, percentages, One – Way ANOVA and Simple Correlation Analysis.

5.2. Summary of Key Findings

Based on the objectives of this research, analysis of the study revealed the following major issues;

- There is low awareness on Radio broadcast on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Niger State. The awareness level on SDGs 5 is low. However, awareness on Gender and Empowerment issues on women comes more often, but not really frequent on all Main stream media. Hence it can be deduced that the awareness level of Radio Broadcast on SDGs (5) is still low, not much has been said about it either on Radio or any other medium of mass communication in Niger State.
- Also it was discovered from the results of analysis that Radio as one of the main medium of reaching the society irrespective of their social and economic status, on the average broadcasted programmes on Gender Equality, Women Empowerment, Women Discrimination, Domestic Violence, Girl Child Education, and Early Girl child marriage, as over 50% of the respondents are of this opinion. Respondents revealed Track 5 SDGs Radio programme to be very low.
- Furthermore, results from ANOVA revealed a weak relationship between Radio Broadcast and Gender Equality, also a weak relationship between Radio Broadcast and Women Empowerment as result gave P – value less than 0.05 and a weak positive Correlation result. This indicates that little broadcast on SDGs (5) programmes, created awareness,

though low and made positive impact on the society as society have knowledge about the programme and actions are taken to encourage gender equality and women empowerment.

- More so, results from frequency table in Survey research, on Women Perception on SDGs (5) which captures Gender Equality and Women Empowerment revealed over 210 women representing 52% who agreed that there is low Gender Equality in Nigeria. Also in the area of Women Empowerment, 222 representing 55% of the women believed that there is women empowerment in Nigeria but still very low. From the result it was revealed that the higher the figure on Low Gender equality, the higher the data on Low Women Empowerment. Hence, the study revealed that Gender Equality programme influences Empowerment programme. The more women are liberated and given equal privileges as their male counterpart, the more they are directly and indirectly empowered. On the other hand, when discrimination against women is high, empowerment is low.
- Additionally, from the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) on the Awareness level of women on Gender equality by their Demographical factors, result shows that there is significant difference in the average opinions among Profession, Religion, Marital Status and Social Status at 5% level as all their significant or P-values are less than 0.05 while Age, Qualification and culture have significant values or P-Values more than 0.05 which indicate that there is no significant difference in the awareness of SDG programmes on Gender Equality in the area of study. While on awareness on Women Empowerment, result shows that there is significant difference in the average opinions among Age, Profession, Religion, Marital Status and Social Status at 5% level as all their significant or P-values are less than 0.05 while Culture have significant values or P-Values more than 0.05 which indicate that there is no significant difference in the awareness of SDG programmes on

women empowerment in the area of study. Hence the result indicates that the Profession, Religion, Marital Status, and Social Status of women influences their awareness level on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment programmes in Nigeria.

- Still from the presentation of data in Survey research in table 4.1.6, it revealed women opinion on the impact level SDGs (5) Radio programme is making in Nigeria. 287 representing 69.5% of the respondents opined that radio programme on SDGs (5) is making positive impact in the society. The impact is felt through some women empowerment programmes organized from Local to Federal level in Nigeria for women.
- In addition, from the Survey research analysis, Table 4.6.1, revealed women opinion on several obstacles/challenges that hinders the realization of SDGs (5) programmes in Nigeria. Among these obstacles includes; Poor SDGs (5) implementation, No Policy and Legislation on SDGs (5), Lack of Enforcement, Cultural Beliefs and Practices, Religious Beliefs and Observances, Illiteracy, Poor SDGs Funding and Lack of Personnel. Over 50% of the women are of these opinion. From the In- Depth interview, among other factors highlighted includes, Male dominance, poor usage of media, Lack of self-confidence, self-realization and inferiority complex from women themselves. From the Survey analysis inference drawn indicates that realization of SDGs (5) programme can only be possible if the above listed obstacles are strictly addressed, otherwise gender equality and women empowerment in Nigeria remains a mirage.

5.3 Conclusion

From the main findings made on this study, the following conclusions are drawn:

Radio broadcast on SDG (5) is still very low, as this is seen in the low frequency of the broadcast of the said programme on radio. Hence low awareness and knowledge level. This discovery affirms the findings on the Handbook by UNESCO, (2021) which revealed poor coverage of Radio of SDGs programmes especially in developing nations like India, Nepal, Bangladesh and other nations and hence suggests best Radio practices for SDGs programmes

Radio broadcast on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment comes up more often and also in other main stream media.

There is some degree of Impact of SDGs Track 5 on Women of Niger State, but still low as a result of poor coverage through radio. From the analysis of the findings the little broadcast of SDGs Track 5 on Radio made a reasonable impact. This further reveals the effectiveness of Radio in engendering positive changes in the society. Also from the assessment of Radio effectiveness by Ojebode & Akingbulu, (2009), Kelvin, (2016), it further affirmed Radio to be the best source of information to humanity as a result of its ability to cut barriers and reach out to even those at the grassroots.

There is a relationship between Gender Equality and Women Empowerment. From the result, the more women are discriminated against, the more they are less empowered.

From the result, it was discovered that demographic factors have direct influence on respondent's awareness level, and perception on SDG (5).

It was further deduced that discrimination against women is still high in Niger State as this obviously reflects in Politics, Religion, Culture and Marriages. This agrees with the findings of Emma, (2020) On “Radio Journalism and Women Empowerment In Niger State” whose study revealed 75% of women with child marriages rates, semi literacy, polygamy, gender-based violence and a wide spread of gender inequalities of various degrees against women in Niger State.

5.4 Limitation of Study

Suffice to say that no work either academic or non- academic can be without some challenges that must have limited its scope/coverage in one way or the other. For this research work there are some factors that posed as a challenge to it. Thus the following are the limitations of this study;

The security challenges in the Northern part of the country especially in Niger State limited the area of coverage in terms of access to more States in the North and more local government areas in Niger State.

Lack of more research assistants for the In- Depth interview also limited the respondents to 10 persons although Creswell, 2003 on guidance for selecting number of interviewee says it is adequate.

Limited availability of Funds and Time Frame were factors that posed restrictions in working on other areas that borders on SDGs (5) programmes in relation to implementation and goal realization.

5.5. Recommendations

In this work it is important that useful recommendations are offered to the stakeholders of SDG (5) programmes for the purpose of objective realization of the Sustainable Development Goals in Niger State and Nigeria as a whole. Hence the following recommendations;

- Owing to the low frequency radio broadcast of SDG (5) programmes, which led to low awareness, low impact on gender equality and empowerment, the radio should increase the rate of broadcast on SDGs (5) programmes.
- Other media outlet should be effectively used in heralding SDG (5) programmes. such as Television, Social Media, seminars and Public Interaction
- Radio broadcast on SDG (5) should employ the use of local languages for effective communication.
- Women should be encouraged to imbibe the habit of listening to Radio programmes on SDGs (5) as to increase awareness level. This agrees with Emma, (2020) that Mass media especially Radio broadcast should give opportunity to all levels of women irrespective of their status to access Radio programmes that borders on their well-being.
- Funds should be made available to Radio Stations as to increase frequency of broadcast.
- Government should come up with legislative policies that can enforce SDGs (5) and ensure its realization in Nigeria.
- Considering the inherent African Cultural structure particularly as it is operational in all ethnic groups in Nigeria, as well as strong Religious beliefs in the two major religion in Nigeria on gender inequality, hence Gender Equality becomes practically difficult to be achieved. Furthermore, the African Traditional Religion do not accept gender equality. This supports the findings of Ogato, (2013), which revealed that Ethiopia Women are still economically, politically, culturally and socially marginalized. Therefore, the findings of this work on the low impact of SDGs (5) programmes as it leans on gender equality becomes a mirage. In view of this, the work recommends Gender Equity in the operations of SDGs (5).

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QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Respondent

The questions below are purely for academic research purposes. You are please requested to fill this questionnaire accordingly which is on **Radio Coverage and Women Perception of Sustainable Development Goals (5)**. I thereby enjoin you to please answer these questions with utmost sincerity, as confidentiality of information provided is guaranteed.

Thanks for your cooperation.

Plases tick (✓) where appropriate.

SECTION A

Demographic Profile

- i. Age :(1) 16-25 () (2) 26-35 () (3) 36-45 () (4) 46- 55 () (5) 56 - Above.
- ii. Academic Qualification:(1) O’Level () (2)ND/NCE () (3) HND/BSC () (4) M.Sc. () (5) PhD () (6) Others Specify.....
- iii. Professions: (1) Business Women () (2) Civil Servant () (3) Artisan. () (4) Media Practitioner. () (5) Farmer () (6) Others specify.....
- iv. Religion: (1) Christians () (2) Islam () (3) African Religion () (4) Others Specify.....
- v. Marital Status: (1) Single () (2) Married () (3) Divorcee () (4) Widow ().
- vi. Culture: (1) Hausa or Related Culture () (2) Igbo or Related Culture () (3) Yoruba or Related Culture ().
- vii. Social Status: (1) Low Income Earner () (2) Middle Income Earners () (3) High Income Earners () (4) Very High Income Earners ().

SECTION B
KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS OF SGD (5)

On the following scale of: 1- No Awareness, 2- Low Awareness, 3- Average Awareness, 4- High Awareness. **What is the level of Awareness/Knowledge of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 5 on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment?**

S/N	Awareness/Knowledge	1	2	3	4
AW/KN 1	There is Awareness/Knowledge of SDGs Programme				
AW/KN 2	There is Awareness/Knowledge of Gender Equality programme				
AW/KN 3	There is Awareness/Knowledge of women Empowerment Programme				
AW/KN 4	There is Awareness/Knowledge of Women Discrimination and Violence				
AW/KN 5	There is Awareness/Knowledge of SDGs 5 on Radio Broadcast				

SECTION C
GENDER EQUALITY

On the following scale of 1 - Strongly Disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Undecided, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly Agree. **What is the level of Gender Equality given to women in the following major areas of life?**

S/N	Gender Equality	1	2	3	4	5
1	Women are discriminated in Education					
2	Women are discriminated economically					
3	Women are discriminated in political leadership					
4	Women are discriminated in health care services					
5	Women are discriminated by culture on right of inheritance & Expression					
6	Women are discriminated on religious leadership and some practices					
7	Women are discriminated on sexual and reproductive rights					

SECTION D
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

On the following scale of 1 – Not Empowered, 2 - Low, 3 – Very Low, 4 – High, 5 – Very High. **What is the level of Empowerment given to women in the following areas life?**

S/N	Women Empowerment	1	2	3	4	5
1	Women are Economically/Financially Empowered					
2	Women are Technologically/ICT Empowered – Exposed To ICT					
3	Women are Politically Empowered – Political Appointment					
4	Women are Educational Empowerment (Grants) and Sponsorship					

SECTION E

FREQUENCY OF RADIO BROADCAST ON SDGS (5)

On the following scale of 1 –No broadcast, 2 – Seldom, 3 – Frequent, 4 – Very Frequent. **What is the level of Radio Broadcast of SDGs (5) programmes on Gender Equality, Women Empowerment, Gender Discrimination, Domestic Violence, Girl Child Education, Early Marriage etc. as it borders on women welfare?**

S/N	Frequency of Radio Broadcast on SDGs (5)	1	2	3	4
1	Radio stations do broadcast programmes on Gender Equality				
2	Radio stations do broadcast programmes on women empowerment				
3	Radio stations do broadcast programmes on Women Discrimination				
4	Radio stations do broadcast programmes on Domestic violence				
5	Radio stations do broadcast programmes on Girl Child Education				
6	Radio stations do broadcast programmes on Early Marriage				

SECTION F

RADIO POSITIVE IMPACT OF SDGs (5) PROGRAMMES

On the following scale of 1 – No Impact, 2 – Low Impact, 3 – Average Impact, 4 – High Impact. **What is the level of Positive Impact of Radio Broadcast of SDGs (5) programmes in Nigeria?**

S/N	Radio Positive Impact of SGDs (5) Programmes	1	2	3	4
1	Radio programmes on Gender Equality have made impact				
2	Radio programmes on women empowerment have made impact				
3	Radio Programmes on Women Discrimination have made impact				
4	Radio Programmes on Domestic violence have made impact				
5	Radio programmes on Girl Child Education have made impact				
6	Radio Programmes on Early Marriage have made impact				

SECTION G

WOMEN PERCEPTION ON SDGs (5) PROGRAMMES

On the following scale of 1 - Strongly Disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Undecided, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly Agree. **What is your perception about the following SDGs (5) issues in Nigeria?**

S/N	Women Perception on SDGs (5) Programmes	1	2	3	4	5
1	Gender Equality in Nigeria is low					
2	Women Empowered in Nigeria is low					
3	Discrimination Against Women is high					
4	Girl Child Education is low					
5	Right to Inheritance and Expression for women is low					
6	Political Leadership among Nigerian Women is Low					
7	Religious Leadership and some Practices is not favourable to Nigeria women					

SECTION H

OBSTACLES TO THE REALIZATION OF SDGs (5) PROGRAMMES

On the scale of 1 - Strongly Disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Undecided, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly Agree. **Tick the level of the following factors that can limit the realization of the SDGs (5) programmes in Nigeria.**

S/N	Obstacles to the Realization of SDGs (5) Programmes	1	2	3	4	5
1	Poor Implementation of SDGs (5) Programmes					
2	Poor Awareness of SDGs (5) Programmes					
3	Lack of Working Policies and Legislation SDGs (5) Programmes					
4	Poor Enforcement of SDGs (5) Programmes					
5	Cultural Beliefs of the citizens					
6	Religious Beliefs of the citizens					
7	Illiteracy Level of the citizens					
8	Poor Funding of SDGs (5) Programmes					
9	Lack of Appropriate/Skilled Personnel					
10	Poor Media Coverage					

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