

Women and IT in Lilongwe



Alice Violet Nyamundundu
Skyway University, Malawi

INTRODUCTION

Africa is like one family on the issue of gender. Women are deemed inferior and men are labeled superior in all arenas including education, world of work and even in health.. Both parties have internalized their positions as ‘natural’. The mentality is rooted in the African culture and socialization. Some women and men are now accepting a ‘wake up call’ but at a very slow rate. Women in Lilongwe and Africa in general are lagging behind in IT and society in general. This paper focuses on gender as in ‘women’ since they are the most disadvantaged in IT. However, gender challenges can be overcome.

BACKGROUND

When the word gender is mentioned it seems to refer to women only simply because women are the most affected between the two. According to Unesco 2004 gender differences are ‘manmade differences’ and can change and vary from region to region. Both men and women are born with a ‘clean slate’ on the issues of gender; it is society which construct them. Sex is a ‘biological difference’ (Mbiti 1997). The physical differences are interpreted differently and at most to the disadvantage of the other. One’s sex at birth will either give power or poverty. According to the African culture, contrary to the western culture, the fact that one is born a boy means intelligence, IT skills, fame, riches and high positions. On the contrary, being born a girl means inferiority, submission, poverty, lack of IT skills and second class position. There is need for a powerful mental rewiring for women to be emancipated from this hard shell.

Conversely women on their part have internalized the inferiority complex to the extent of enduring abuses, protecting the abusers and dying under the hands of their abusers. According to Haralambos et al (2004) socialization is ‘the process of learning roles, norms and values appropriate to the people of that particular society’. The process enhances the inferior gender roles of women and the superior gender roles of men. If girls display the so called ‘masculine behavior’ they are discouraged. Social negative sanctions can be applied to them, sometimes as names for example ‘sissy’ for boys and ‘tomboys’ for girls (Haralambos et al 2004). This mentality discourages women to embark on acquiring IT skills.

In Africa and Asia, it seems being born a girl is a ‘curse’. Female sex is traditionally perceived as inferior to male sex. In Chinese families with a feudal tradition, girls are ranked as low as pigs and dogs (China’s Ministry of culture 1984, Unesco 2004). Since socialization is a strong process most girls end up lacking confidence in IT, fight for their rights or to better themselves.

In families, men become tough with their wives in marriage as tradition considers tenderness ‘unmasculine’ (Soetan 2001). Women are viewed as mothers and wives and not technical experts. Women are considered ‘stay at homes’ (Fields 2004) although sometimes educated. If men try to help their wives they are ridiculed by friends, relatives or even their parents. This African perspective has brought detrimental effects to women in Lilongwe in all areas including IT, education in general, world of work, politics and in families. All this is reflected in the Malawian society where legal marriage age of girls was only thirteen years until recently in 2015 when a bill was passed to push the legal age of majority to 18

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-5225-2255-3.ch296

years. The responsible authorities are now trying to review the marriage age of girls from thirteen years to eighteen years. They take Gandhi's view that 'men can never be a woman's equal in the spirit of selfless service with which nature has endowed her'(www.google). Globally, women should be viewed as hard workers who deserve to be rewarded and women should view themselves as such too. According to Schaefer (2010) "there are no innate or biologically determined gender roles for men and women," society constructs them hence it is the same society that can correct the anomalies to achieve gender balance in IT. Women need support to showcase their IT abilities (Sadc protocol 2013). Unless there is mental rewiring on both sexes, women will remain IT illiterate, poor, abused and in low and non profitable positions both in Lilongwe and Africa in general.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A lot of research has been carried out on the issue of gender and quite a number of publications have been produced (Unesco 2004, Beijing conference report 1995, Malawi Sadc Protocol 2013, Schaefer 2010, Torrington et al 2010). However, there seems to be a deficit of literature in terms of women and computer skills in Lilongwe. Women are still discriminated on the basis of sex and not abilities. Discrimination should be based on a 'fair criteria' and a 'level playing field' (Torrington et al 2010). Men and women should compete on equal terms in IT.

Women dominate low 'paying jobs' (Carroll et al 2009). They need to step up and go up the ladder. One way is by engaging in IT skills from infancy just like men. However this is restricted by socialization and culture which view "IT as complicated and not meant for women" yet both have the same capabilities. Women are only expected to use simple IT skills like messaging and what's up and not internet browsing or any technical IT skills. To date some still view women's oppression as inevitable (Sengupta 2004).

According to sociology discipline, functionalists maintain that gender differentiation has contributed to overall stability. Talcott Parsons and Bale (1950) were of the view that women should take the "emotionally supportive role and men the instrumental role" and the two should complement each other. On the contrary the two are conflicting. Men's instrumental roles are highly rewarded in terms of "money and prestige"(Schaefer 2010). Women's emotional support is highly abused. This imbalance has led to the imbalance in IT, education in general, and world of work and in politics. Women are stereotyped and viewed as robotic persons. This negative mentality has led to very few women in Malawi to advance professionally. About 20% of MPS and 26% of Top civil servants are women in the world (Human rights commission 2007). Literature is showing that something is being done to address the issue of gender in Africa but more effort is needed less women will continue to suffer. The mental gap should be closed first in order to completely close the IT gap.

Steps Taken to Close the Gender Gap

Quite a number of activities ranging from conferences to signing of documents have been done to address the gender imbalance but as mentioned in the literature review more is needed. In 2013 Malawi Sadc Protocol Barometer to address the gender gap was launched, that is applauded. In early 2014 the president of Kenya Uhuru Kenyatta signed into law the marriage bill which states that marriage partners have equal rights and obligations at the time of their marriage. Several policies have also been put in place for example the Zimbabwe gender policy 2013-2017 which advocates for equality between women and men in leadership positions, in business, education and all other sectors. In addition a woman's university was established in Zimbabwe, Marondera Suburb second to the Sudanese University for Muslim women(<http://www.arts.uwa.edu.au/>).

7 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/women-and-it-in-lilongwe/184051

Related Content

Software Component Technology: Concepts, Design, and Management Method

Fadoua Rehioui (2021). *Encyclopedia of Information Science and Technology, Fifth Edition* (pp. 542-558).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/software-component-technology/260213

Modeling Uncertainty with Interval Valued Fuzzy Numbers: Case Study in Risk Assessment

Palash Dutta (2018). *International Journal of Information Technologies and Systems Approach* (pp. 1-17).

www.irma-international.org/article/modeling-uncertainty-with-interval-valued-fuzzy-numbers/204600

A CSP-Based Approach for Managing the Dynamic Reconfiguration of Software Architecture

Abdelfetah Saadi, Youcef Hammal and Mourad Chabane Oussalah (2021). *International Journal of Information Technologies and Systems Approach* (pp. 156-173).

www.irma-international.org/article/a-csp-based-approach-for-managing-the-dynamic-reconfiguration-of-software-architecture/272764

A Framework for Understanding Information Systems Development

Andrew Basden (2008). *Philosophical Frameworks for Understanding Information Systems* (pp. 224-264).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/framework-understanding-information-systems-development/28084

Grey Wolf-Based Linear Regression Model for Rainfall Prediction

Razeef Mohd, Muheet Ahmed Butt and Majid Zaman Baba (2022). *International Journal of Information Technologies and Systems Approach* (pp. 1-18).

www.irma-international.org/article/grey-wolf-based-linear-regression-model-for-rainfall-prediction/290004