Women Awareness and Use of Feminist Blogs in Nigeria: A Focus on Fida, Anambra State

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Abstract
This study examined women awareness and use of feminist blogs in Nigeria using International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) Anambra as a case study. The main purpose of the study is to find out through quantitative method of survey the usage appeal of feminist blogs on women and whether they take advantage of the platform to pursue their agenda especially those of promoting the welfare of women and children globally. The use of women from Anambra state chapter was considered ideal and representative of the Association because they share the same and uniform ideology nationally and even globally and represent a class of highly educated women who arguably may follow the new media trend. The study which was anchored on the Uses and Gratifications theory found out that only a negligible number of women are aware of feminist blogs. It is also inferred from the findings that awareness does not translate to knowledge which can promote usage. It was therefore recommended that there is need for inclusion of courses that can enhance knowledge of new media as part of the curriculum for students in Nigerian Law Schools to help address the dearth of knowledge about these platforms.
Keywords: feminist blogs, FIDA, feminism, awareness and use, new media.

INTRODUCTION
Background of the Study
Feminism is a range of movement and ideologies that share a common goal to define, establish and achieve equal political, economic, cultural, personal and social rights for women, Hawkesworth (2006 p 25). This includes seeking to establish equal opportunities for women in education and employment. A feminist advocates or supports the rights and equality of women, Hooks, Bell (2000). Feminists have also worked to promote bodily autonomy and integrity, and to protect women and girls from rape, sexual harassment and domestic violence. Some forms of feminism have been criticized for taking into account only white, middleclass, educated perspectives. This led to the creation of ethnically specific or multi-culturalist forms of feminism. There is radical feminism, liberal feminism, womanish feminism, third wave feminism. Omenugha (2005) classified these as westream feminism.

A blog, short form of weblog is discussion or informational site published on the World Wide Web. It consists of discrete entries termed "posts" displayed in reverse chronological order. The most recent appears first. Prior to 2009, blogs were usually the work of a single individual and occasionally of a small group and often covered a single subject. More recently, "multi-author blogs" (MABs) have developed with posts written by large numbers of authors and are usually professionally edited. The following account for an increasing quantity of blog traffic-MABs from newspapers, other media outlets, universities, advocacy groups, think tanks and similar institutions. Blog can be used as a verb, meaning to maintain or add content to a blog. The rise of Twitter and other "micro blogging" systems help integrate MABs and single-author blogs into societal new streams.

The official name of the organization under study is International Federation of Women Lawyers (English), Federation International Des Femmes Juristes (French) and Federation International de Abogadas (Spanish). And in abbreviation form, the organization is referred to as FIDA in all languages. This explains why it is the Spanish acronym FIDA that is known globally. FIDA was born in Mexico City in 1944, sponsored by Rosalind G. Bates who found that there were still many inequities in Bar Association as against women members. Today the international family has members in over 75 countries including Nigeria.

FIDA Nigeria has branches in almost all the States of the Federation including Anambra State.
The Aims and Objectives of the organization are:
  a) To establish friendly international relation on a basis of equality and mutual respect of all peoples;
  b) To promote the study of comparative law;
  c) To promote the principles and aims of the United Nations in their legal and social aspects;
  d) To enhance and promote the welfare of women and children, realizing that in the women's and children's well-being depends the happiness of the home and the society;
  e) To consider socio-economic condition which affect women and children.
To realize these objectives, the organization through its various programme-

a) Further the dissemination of knowledge of laws of the various countries;
b) Advance the opportunities for women in the political, civil and educational fields as well as in industry, business and the professions particularly the legal professions;
c) Seek the passage of legislation for the advancement of women and children;
d) Work for equal rights of women under the law and human rights for all in every country possible;
e) Provide an open forum for the discussion of all matters affecting women and children
f) Promote organization of national associations of women wherever necessary;
g) Cooperate with organized juridical associations in order to create better relations in legal profession;
h) Affiliate with other legal organizations upon recommendation of the Executive Council and upon approval of the majority of member in General convention assembly.

Statement of the Problem

As stated earlier, feminism is a political movement aspired at equal rights and legal protection for women. It involves various movements, theories, and philosophies all concerned with the issue of gender difference, that advocate equality for women and that campaign for women's rights and interests. These definitions agree with the some of the tenets of this civil society organization aimed at advancing the welfare of women and children in line with international convention. Has the new media been a veritable tool in the hands of this crop of educated women for championing these course? Granted that the earlier mass media of press and broadcasting have been widely seen as beneficial, the dominance of channels by a few voices, the heightened commercialization of media market amongst other reasons have robbed them of their communication roles.

Having the objectives of FIDA in mind, one really wonders if the members of the organization in Anambra State are aware of the need to make use of new media platform , with special reference to blog in carrying out their mandate.

There is a reason to worry if FIDA, Anambra, whose main responsibility is to promote the rights of citizens especially women and children (realizing that the well-being and happiness of the home and the strength of the society depends on them) and facilitate community participation in governance and leadership is ignorant of blog as an effective medium. Or whether they appreciate the fact that weblog will facilitate their ability to establish friendly international relation on a basis of equality and mutual respect for people and also promote the study of Comparative Law.

Objectives of the Study

This study aims at establishing the level of awareness and use of Feminist Blog among FIDA women in Anambra State. More specifically, the following are the objectives of the study: To find out:
(1) The level of awareness of Feminist Blogs among FIDA women;
(2) Whether their awareness of Feminist Blogs have made them take advantage of the platform to pursue their agenda;
(3) The usage appeal of the Feminist Blog platform on FIDA
(4) What factors hinder their usage of Feminist Blog

Research Questions

This study is guided by the following research questions:
(1) To what extent are FIDA women aware of Feminist Blogs?
(2) To what extent do FIDA women explore the use of Feminist Blogs in pursuing their agenda?
(3) What is the usage appeal of Feminist Blogs platform among FIDA women?
(4) What factors hinder the usage of Feminist Blogs by FIDA women in Nigeria?

Significance of the Study

The study apart from giving an up-to-date empirical data on FIDA Anambra women awareness and use of feminist blogs will also benefit the entire FIDA Nigeria women, other women organizations in Nigeria, and the entire womenfolk by sensitizing them on the need to use feminist blogs in advancing their campaigns for equality and welfare.

According to Mcquail (2005), the globalization construct made possible by new media have been real since the 19th century and impacts on the news media and creates a free market in media products; the existence of and respect for an effective right to information to political freedom and expression, and the technologies that can offer fast, capacious, low cost channels of transmission across borders, and large distances. There is the need for an appreciation of these fruits of advancement in technology, the women of the 21st century are thus challenged to embrace the intricacies of new media technologies, Internet, World Wide Web and further extension of digitalization to meet up with the global demand for more access, interactivity and dislocation to harness and promote their indigenous identities.

Since research is always linked with beginning and beginning again, it will create an opportunity for further prospects in promoting the course of women and children realizing that it determines the welfare of the entire society.

Literature Review

The term "weblog" was coined by JornBarger on 17 December 1997. The short form, "blog", was coined by Peter Merholz, who jokingly broke the word *weblog* into the phrase *we blog* in the sidebar of his blog Peterme.com in April or May 1999. Shortly thereafter, Evan Williams at Pyra Labs used "blog" as both a noun and verb ("to blog", meaning "to edit one's weblog or to post to one's weblog") and devised the term "blogger" in connection with Pyra Labs' Blogger product, leading to the popularization of the term.

Commenting on the awareness and use of blogs as social media platform, Sandie Sarouni has this to say:

> I think of myself as a "baby feminist." It wasn't until I had started reading
> Katie's blog that I became aware of the intricacies behind the movement,
> and what a huge role it played in something as complex and important as
> the social media phenomenon.

There is an idea of the "role" of a woman acting in social media websites. This goes beyond kitchen jokes; it takes shape in the way Facebook's censoring policies quickly remove photographs of the female form, yet neglect explicit racist and homophobic comments.

I like what Deanna Zandt, author of *Share This! How You Will Change the World with Social Networking* says: 'In the past, we'd have to wait for some organization to take up the cause – create a petition, launch an email campaign – and outside of traditional feminist movement types, those campaigns rarely reached widespread acceptance… What's most interesting to me is that in the last two years or so specifically, women have been leading the charge online to campaign for themselves against this kind of abuse, largely thanks to advances in social networking.' Social networking is made up of millions and millions of voices.

History of Blogging in Nigeria

Date in 2000s, there is emergence of blogs as a result of free blogging platform, Blogger.com launched in 1999 by Evan Williams and MogHourihan of Pyra Labs. Initially, it was Personal photos, family pictures, and life experiences that were share online through blogger.com blog and Picasa web album.

I**n 2002**: Fashion blogs began to emerge on the Internet. Some group of Nigerians in Diaspora began to set up blogs. This attracted many Nigerian bloggers.

In 2003, Google purchases Blogger.com and acquires AdSense from Oingo Inc. Google matches Ads to blog content. AdSense made it possible for bloggers without huge platforms to start making money from when they first started blogging (however, payments to low-traffic blogs weren't very large). When some bloggers started making money from their blogs, the number of Meta blogs increased. Many Nigerians began to put up their own niche blogs on entertainment, fashion and style. Later on, Tech and How-to blogs follows.

Blogs became bigger when another today's popular blogging platform, wordpresss was released on May 27, 2003. It became fun and competitive; best Nigeria blogger usually barge award at the end of the year; nomination were done through blog readers' rating. Some group of Nigeria bloggers organize the award and price giving.

In 2005, Nairaland forum, an online community created by **Seun Osewa** joins the trend. Many Nigerian bloggers seeing how promising Nairaland is going to be joined the today's Nigeria biggest online forum, Nairaland.

In 2006, all blogger blog were associated with Google account and were moved to Google server. By the middle of 2006, there were 50 million blogs according to Technocrati's State of the Blogosphere Reports. Between that middle of the year 2006 and 2008, there are over hundred of Nigeria blogs on the web. Some of the today's top ranking Nigerian blogs sites were created in 2006 after Google pronouncement of monetization of blogger blog content.

Theoretical frame work

The study was anchored on the Uses and Gratifications theory which propagates the idea that media depends on the perceived satisfactions, needs, wishes or motives of the prospective audience member. This theory is also very apt for Internet and new media studies (Ruggiero, 2000, p .37) due to activism rather than passivism of the audience within the platform. This is further explained by Katz, et al (1974) in their Uses and Gratification theory. According to them:-

> The theory explains why audience do not passively wait for media message to arrive, but
> actively and deliberately seek out forms of conduct that provide them with information that
> they need, like and use.

This means that an individual deliberately registers his or her identity within the social networking site,

logs in which he/she decides to and engages in activities he/she choose to. Hence, emphasis here is on "what people do with the media" not on "what media does to people (Katz, 1959)

Methodology

Survey research methodology has been adopted for the purpose of this study. The choice was informed by the fact that survey methodology aims at accurate assessment of the characteristics of whole populations through the examination of selected sample. According to Akaweh (1994, p.23),survey design is the specifications of procedures for gathering information about a large number of people by collecting information from few of them to describe what exists at the moment.

To support Akaweh's view, Ohaja (2003, p. 13) describes survey as "a study of the characteristic of sample through questioning that enables the researcher to make generalizations concerning his population of interest, which is usually employed in studies of attitudinal and behavioral trends with the researcher seeking to uncover their demographic or psychographic underpinnings."

According to Peil (1982, p. 26), population refers to "all cases or individuals that fit a certain specification" Similarly, Ohaja (2003, p. 75) describe a population for study as "all those persons or things that fall under the umbrella of the topic or that can be examined to address the research problem or meet the research objectives."

The universe of this study covers all literate women in Anambra State, but it is cumbersome to study the entire population scattered in the State. Members of International Federation of Women Lawyers, FIDA, Anambra State were selected as a case study. Women under this umbrella have adequate representation of the characteristics of the population under study because they consist of individuals who in one way or the other have championed or stand to advance the course of females in the country and are well educated such that may pre-dispose them to the use of blogs . T study was a Census as the entire registered women in FIDA Anambra amounting to about 50 women as at May, 2015 were studied. Fifty copies of questionnaire were administered out of which 33 were returned completed.

Data Presentation, Analysis & Discussion of Findings

This section contains data presentation showing the results from the analysis. The findings that emanated from these results are also discussed in answer to the research questions formulated in this study.

Table 1: Distribution of responses showing Age of respondents.

Age of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
28 – 35 years	6	18%
38 – 47 years	6	18%
above 47 years	21	64%
Total	**33**	**100**

A greater percentage of the respondents (64%) were above 47years of age. (21 out of 33 respondent), this is obvious because of the nature of the association, FIDA. It is only women who have been called to bar and therefore qualified to practice the legal profession that are members. A few others (with equal percentage of 18% each) were within 28 – 37 years and 38- 47 years respectively, as indicated in Table I above.

Table 2: Distribution of responses according to the educational qualification of respondents.

Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
National Diploma	0	0%
First Degree	21	64%
Masters	9	27%
Ph.D	3	9%
Total	**33**	**100**

The result in table 2 above indicates that most of the respondents had only First Degrees (i.e. BA or BSc or LL.B, BL). This is affirmed by 21 (64%) of the respondents. This is followed by those who have Masters Degree recording 9 (27%). At the bottom of the table are respondents with PhD recording 3(9%) as shown in Table 2 above.

Table 3: Distribution of responses showing FIDA Women's Awareness of New Media Platforms in Anambra State.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	27	82%
No	6	18%
Total	**33**	**100**

The result above (in Table 3) shows a preponderance of FIDA Women's Awareness of New Media

Platforms (in Anambra State). A total of 27 (representing 82%) respondents affirm that they are aware of New Media Platforms as against 6 (18%) who claim that they are not aware of New Media Platforms. This goes to show the level of Internet usability and knowledge among women in FIDA Anambra State.

Table 4: Distribution of responses indicating the various New Media Platforms known to FIDA Women in Anambra State.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Blackberry Messenger	3	5%
E-mail	3	9%
Many of Then	3	9%
Twitter	3	9%
WhatsApp	6	18%
Total	**18**	**100**

Top among the New Media Platforms know to FIDA women in Anambra State is "WhatsApp" which ranked highest with 6(18%), leaving others (ie Blackberry Messenger), E-mail, Twitter & "Many of Them") with 3(9%) each.

The result (in Table 4 above) also implied that 15 (46%) of the women were undecided as to which New Media Platforms that is/are known to them.

Table 5: Distribution of responses showing FIDA Women's extent of familiarity with New Media Platforms.

Variables	To a very Large Extent	To a Large Extent	To Some Extent	Not at all	Total
Blogs	6(18%)	-(0%)	12(37%)	15(46%)	33(100)
Facebook	9(27%)	9(27%)	9(27%)	6(19%)	33(100)
Twitter	9(27%)	9(27%)	9(27%)	6(19%)	33(100)
WhatsApp	24(73%)	6(18%)	3(9%)	-(0%)	33(100)
Linkedin	6(18%)	6(18%)	6(18%)	15(46%)	33(100)
Myspace	6(18%)	6(18%)	3(9%)	18(55%)	33(100)
Youtube	6(18%)	6(18%)	12(37%)	9(27%)	33(100)
Flickr	6(18%)	-(0%)	-(0%)	27(82%)	33(100)
Badoo	6(18%)	-(0%)	-(0%)	27(82%)	33(100)
ebay.com	6(18%)	3(9%)	6(18%)	18(55%)	33(100)
Amazon.com	3(9%)	-(0%)	12(37%)	18(55%)	33(100)
Jumia .com	3(9%)	3(9%)	21(64%)	6(18%)	33(100)
Konga.com	3(9%)	-(0%)	3(9%)	27(82%)	33(100)

The result in Table 5 above indicates that a greater percentage of the respondents (FIDA Women) are much familiar with WhatsApp (24 representing 73% of FIDA Women). This is closely followed by those who claim to be familiar with Facebook & Twitter recording 9(27%) respectively. This level of familiarity is "To a very Large Extent" (which means that they are more knowledgeable on those New Media Platforms.)

It is important to note that "Blogs" ranked third among the group of New Media Platforms which FIDA Women are more familiar with. This was ranked alongside Linkedin, Myspace, Youtube, Flickr, Badoo, & eBay. They all had 6(18%) from the result.

At the bottom of the table are Jumia.com, Konga.com and Amazon.com with 3(9%) of FIDA women saying they are familiar "To a very Large Extent" about them.

Table 6: Distribution of responses showing how often FIDA Women have access to the internet.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Often	12	36%
Very often	12	36%
Not often	9	28%
Total	**33**	**100**

All the respondents (as indicated in table 6 above) do have access to the Internet but to various degrees of accessibility. The first category says they have access to the Internet "Often" and Vey Often". This is represented by 12 respondents (36%) respectively.

The other category are those who say they have access to the internet "Not Often" (i.e. once in a month) is represented by 9(28%) FIDA women.

Table 7: Distribution of responses indicating FIDA Women's Awareness of Feminist Blog.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	15	46%
No	18	54%
Total	**33**	**100**

More FIDA Women are not aware of Feminist Blogs 18(54%) as compared to those who are aware of Feminist Blogs 15(46%) as shown in the results in table 7 above.

Table 8: Distribution of responses showing FIDA Women's Perception of Feminist Blogs.

Variables	SA	A	W	D	SD	Mean	St.D
Feminist Blogs are risky	-	-	18	12	3	2.45	0.666
Feminist Blogs are useful campaign platforms	15	3	-	12	3	3.82	1.286
Feminist Blogs are difficult to own.	-	-	15	9	9	2.18	0.846
Feminist Blogs are expensive	-	-	12	18	3	2.27	0.626
Feminist Blogs are complicated	3	-	12	6	12	2.27	1.232
Feminist Blogs are educative	21	3	9	-	-	4.36	0.895
Feminist Blogs have security issue	3	-	30	-	-	3.18	0.584
Feminist Blogs are not reliable	3	-	18	6	6	2.64	1.084
Feminist Blogs lack privacy	3	3	24	-	3	3.09	0.914
Feminist Blogs have increased risk of identity theft	3	-	15	12	3	2.64	0.994

Using "Limits of real numbers" as a baseline for measuring the results in table 8 above:-
That is

5 points =(5.00 – 4.45)   (Strongly Agree)
4 points = (4.44 – 3.45)   (Agree)
3 point = (3.44 – 2.45)   (Undecided)
2 points = (2.44 – 1.45)   (Disagree)
1 points = (1.44 – 0.45)   (Strongly Disagree)

The result shows that most respondents believe that Feminist Blogs are "useful Campaign Platforms" (with a mean score of 3.82) and that they are "useful educative platform" (with mean score of 4.36). the above result shows that it falls within the 4.00 scale (i.e. 4.44 – 3.45) which is "Agree", Hence, (15 out of 33 respondents) and (21 out of 33 respondents) all affirm that from the result in Table 8 above.

Some others were largely undecided on the idea that "Feminist Blogs have so many security issues" and "Feminist Blogs lack Privacy" with mean score of 3.18 and 3.09 respectively. Going by the scale of measurement set out initially, it falls in the "undecided" variable (i.e. 3.44 – 2.45). The same applies to the belief that Feminist Blogs are "risky" (3.45), "not reliable" (2.64) and "have increased risk of identity theft" (2.64) as shown in the result in table 8 above.

Conversely, FIDA women do not agree with the belief that Feminist Blogs are "complicated", "expensive" and "difficult to own". Each had mean score of 2.27, 2.27 and 2.18 respectively (which falls within the 2-point scale (i.e. 2.44 – 1.45), Hence it is "Disagree".

Table 9: Distribution of responses showing FIDA Women usage of Feminist Blogs.

Have you ever used FB?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	12	36%
No	21	64%
Total	**33**	**100**

The result in table 9 above shows that a greater percentage of FIDA women do not use Feminist Blogs. This is affirmed by 21 (64%) while those who claim they use it had 12 (36%) as indicated in the table.

Table 10: Distribution of responses showing FIDA Women's pattern of usage of Feminist Blogs.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Advancing a course	3	9%
Education	3	9%
Information/publicity	6	18%
Entertainment	3	9%
Advancing a course/Publicity	9	27%
Entertainment/Education/Publicity	6	18%
Undecided	3	9%
Total	33	100

Among the respondents that use Feminist Blogs, the result in table 10 above indicates that most of them

(27%) use it to Advance a course as well as for publicity. Another group uses it for entertainment, education, information and publicity as indicated by 9% of the respondents respectively.

Lastly, a few others use it for entertainment only & education only as well as Advancing a course only (as represented by 9% of the respondents.

Table 11: Distribution of responses showing reasons why FIDA women don't own & use Feminist Blogs.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Hosting is expensive	3	9%
Security concerns	9	27%
Lack of Time/Interest	6	18%
Lack of access to Internet	6	18%
no reason at all	6	18%
ICT not clear	3	9%
Total	33	100

A greater percentage of FIDA women do not own or use Feminist Blogs due to security concerns. This is affirmed by 9(27%) respondents as shown in table 11 above some others (6 representing 18%) claim it is due to "Lack of Internet and Time" or "No reason at all"

Lastly, at the bottom of the table are two categories of respondents: those who do not own (use) Feminist blogs due to expensive nature of Hosting and those who are not ICT compliant. Each had 3(9%) as shown in the table.

Table 12: Distribution of responses from open-ended questions showing other reasons why FIDA women do not use Feminist Blogs.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Because I am not aware	9	27%
Have plans to start	3	9%
Fear of Fraudsters	6	18%
Undecided	15	46%
Total	**33**	**100**

Top among other reasons why FIDA women do not use Feminist Blogs is the issue of not being aware as indicated by 9 (27%). This is followed by the fear of fraudsters (representing 18%) and procrastination (3 representing 9%), leaving the remaining 15(46%) undecided as shown in the table.

Discussion of Findings

Here, the findings emanating from the results of the analysis are discussed as they provide answers to the research questions formulated earlier in the study.

Research Question One:- To what extent are FIDA women aware of New Media platforms like Blogs, Feminist Blogs and so on? The results in Table 3 and 4 provide answers to this research question. From the results, it was found that more FIDA women (82%) are aware of New Media Platforms but little is known about Feminist Blogs. Much of what they know as New Media Platforms are- *WhatsApp* (18%), E-mail (9%), Twitter (9%), Blackberry Messenger (9%), and "many of them" (9%).

Their familiarity is only limited to those new media sites or platforms that are mostly used by their children, office colleagues and clients. Hence, there is preponderance of awareness and familiarity on E-mail, WhatsApp, Twitter and Blackberry Messenger.

The study also found that much of these awareness and familiarity came through the use of Internet and "family & friends" (36%) each.

Another determining factor for this awareness was found to be their frequency of access to the Internet. It was found that most of the respondents (72%) use the Internet "Always" and "very often" (i.e. 36% each). More significantly, when asked about their awareness of Feminist Blogs, only a negligible few (40%) claim they are aware and most of them mentioned "Linda Ikeji's Blog as the major Feminist blog they know.

The other 54% said they are not aware of Feminist Blogs and also claimed they don't know what it is all about.

Research Question Two: **To what extent do FIDA women explore the use of Feminist Blogs in pursuing their agenda?**

Before one can explore the potentials of any activity such individual should have a favourable perception of such activity. Hence, it becomes necessary to measure the perception of FIDA women about Feminist Blogs.

The study found that the preponderance of FIDA women perception of Feminist Blogs tilted more to the positive sense. Most respondents (with mean scores of 4.36 and 3.82) perceive Feminist Blogs as useful educative platforms and careful campaign platforms respectively.

Majority of respondents (with mean scores between 3.44-2.45) where found to be undecided as to

whether Feminist Blogs have any serious security issue or risk to them. This may perhaps be because not much is known about Feminist Blogs among a few of the respondents. It is believed that knowledge affects perception to a large extent and this is also informed by one's level of awareness.

On their usage of Feminist Blog, it was found from the study that a few (36%) of FIDA women use Feminist Blogs while a preponderance (64%) do not use Feminist Blogs.

This increased percentage of non-usage of Feminist Blogs is believed to contradict the preponderance of positive perception held about Feminist Blogs among FIDA women in Anambra State.

The inability of FIDA women to take advantage of the perceived useful and resourcefulness of Feminist Blogs was found to be linked to several other factors like "procrastination" "lack of awareness", "ICT not clear to them" and so on. Hence, for a few of them, their usage of Feminist Blogs is limited by their lack of competence with ICTs.

Research Question Three:- What is the usage appeal of Feminist Blogs on FIDA women in Anambra State?
In measuring the usage appeal of Feminist Blogs on FIDA women, the study examined their various patterns of usage to be able to ascertain these usage appeals. It was found in this study that a preponderance of FIDA women's usage appeal hinged on Entertainment/Education/Advancing a course/Information and Publicity (27%). Another major appeal is seen in Entertainment, Education, Information & Publicity only (18%). It is important to note that usage of any activity finds expression in one's taste and interest. Studies have shown this is similar context when considering uses and gratification, (Ukwueze, 2014; Nwuneli, 1991).

This is obvious from the findings in this study that FIDA women will only use Feminist Blogs based on what they (FIDA women) wants to do (Interest) with the media (Feminist Blog).

Research Question Four:- What factors hinder their usage of Feminist Blogs?
Among the factors that discourage FIDA women from using Feminist Blogs include: "hosting expensive nature", "ICT not clear", "security concerns", "lack of time" and "lack of access to the internet".

The study found that the major factor that hinder FIDA women's usage of Feminist Blogs is "Security Concern". Most women (18%) believe that they are not safe using Feminist Blogs due to the nature of their profession (i.e Lawyers, Law Lecturers) and some others don't have luxury of Time(9%) to sit down at a cyber café or with their Internet-enabled laptop and post or retrieve information through Feminist Blogs.

The argument is that even though there is increased favourable perception about Feminist blogs among FIDA women, these perceptions do not in any way seem to translate into favourable disposition to use these Feminist Blogs.

On the other hand, lack of in-depth knowledge about Feminist Blogs and a few other discouraging factors tend to hamper FIDA women's usage of Feminist Blogs. Hence, several factors come to play which when considered alongside the line of interest will determine FIDA women's usage of Feminist Blogs.

Conclusion
With the backdrop of the objectives of International Federation of Women Lawyers, FIDA and their preponderance of positive perception about Feminist Blogs, their non usage of Feminist Blogs suggests contradiction.

Only a few of women are aware of Feminist Blogs and most of them mentioned Linda Ikeji's Blog as the major feminist Blog they know while a greater percentage are not aware of feminist blogs and also claimed they do not know what it is all aboutIt was found from the study that a number of factors are responsible for their non usage of Feminist Blogs. Among them are lack of in-depth knowledge about Feminist Blogs and procrastination.

Also, it can be inferred from the findings in this study that awareness does not translate to knowledge which can promote usage. This is because it is possible for one to be aware of a new media technology but do not have full knowledge of its operations (how and for what purpose it can be used). This is the case with some of the respondents in this study.

Recommendations
Having considered the findings in this study, the following recommendations are made:
1. There is need for the inclusion of courses that can enhance knowledge of new media as part of the curriculum for students in Nigerian Law Schools to help address the dearth of knowledge about these platforms.
2. Government need to come up with a regulatory framework to safeguard new media platform users, hence, the need for cybercrime laws.
3. There is the urgent need for online privacy policy by the government and a workable mechanism to assure bloggers and other new media users of the security of their personal information against threats posed by fraudsters.
4. FIDA should carry out regular enlightenment programmes and encourage its members to take

advantage of the rich potentials available in using new media platforms like blogs especially as a means of advancing their course.

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