Dear intWOJDE Readers,

Welcome to the Volume 4 Number: 2 of intWOJDE;

This issue of intWOJDE dedicated to Ioanna KUCURADI who is the pioneer of the women philosopher in Turkey. She is a Turkish philosopher. She is currently the president of Philosophical Society of Turkey.

In this issue, 3 articles of 3 authors from 3 different countries around the world have been published. These published articles are arrived to the intWOJDE from Canada, India and Nigeria. 3 reprint articles or reports which are previously they had appeared in the literature for informing you. In addition again we placed a "success Stories" column from Japan death with Ms. Masuko FUJIKI’S Story in this issue.

The 1st article is sent by Christine VASKOVICS who is M.Ed Student Athabasca University, Canada, titled as “WOMEN AND DISTANCE EDUCATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: The Challenges”. She mentioned in her article that Distance education has the ability to reach anyone anywhere and thus is widely accepted as a method of educating large populations of people in developing countries. The women in particular, are able to reap the benefits distance education has to offer by overcoming many of the barriers faced through conventional methods of learning.

The Internet is said to increase access to education, and no doubt the developing world has seen an influx of Internet based distance learning opportunities. Few will argue, this mode of learning can offer unparalleled, up to date educational opportunities and at a reasonable cost to the user. Unfortunately, there exists a huge gender gap in Internet access in developing countries. Will the increase in Internet accessed learning widen the gender disparity in higher education in the developing world? If this gender gap does not change, the women will miss out on quality and affordable learning opportunities. ‘Strongly Agree’ and ‘strongly disagree’ as anchoring points are used for main items.

In the 2nd article titled as "EDUSAT AWARENESS AMONG WOMEN STUDENT: Teachers of B.Ed. In Distance Education at ANNAMALAI University", written by R. SIVAKUMAR, from Education Wing-DDE, Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu, INDIA. The present study aims at investigating the EDUSAT Awareness among Women Student-Teachers of B.Ed. in Distance Education at Annamalai University. Survey method was adopted for the present study. A sample of 500 Women Student-Teachers of B.Ed. in Distance Education at Annamalai University were chosen by using simple random sampling technique. The data were subjected to descriptive and differential analysis for verifying null hypotheses. The result revealed that the EDUSAT Awareness among Women Student-Teachers is not adequate.

The 3rd article is join study from Nigeria, on "OPEN AND DISTANCE EDUCATION: A Needful Empowerment Strategy for Nigerian Women", written by Famade Oladiran AFOLAYAN from Nigerian Educational Research and Development Council NERDC, Abuja, NIGERIA He mentions and stresses in her paper that Open and Distance Education (ODE) has offered access to many people who would have previously been denied access to educational opportunities based on where they live or work, poor-economic circumstances, social status etc. In the past, the African female child had always been denied formal education due to various cultural and social prejudices. Distance education (DE) has also been employed by numerous women, who had earlier been deprived, to bridge the educational gap between males and females in the country. Thus, the need for Women emancipation through empowerment all over the world is at its peak and Nigerians generally are not left out. Therefore, an attempt to make sure that women’s voices are heard, given their right places in the scheme of things, and also the educational
attainment of women considering the low level of girls’ education in Nigeria which is at a negative variance to attaining women position since certain educational attainments are required for optimal functionality in the various available organs; work place, group or committees of local or international standing.

Dear intWOJDE readers, as we indicate before, the aim and function of “Reprinted Materials” column to inform you and younger generation about what was published in the literature as article, report or presented papers are in the previous conferences. So that, we published for 4 reprinted materials here as an article or report in this issue which are published, in some where.

The 1st republished material is written by Kramarae, CHERIS, on ”Third Shift: Women Learning Online” which is published by the institution The American Association of University, Women Educational Foundation, Washington, DC., USA in 2001.

The article was the first in a series on women as professionals and students in 21st-century higher education, this report is based on interview and questionnaire responses from more than 500 women and men from many occupations, as well as a review of published research on distance learning.

It examines the convergence of two major trends: the growth of technology and distance education in the college and university setting, and the demographic shift toward a predominantly female population of non-traditional-age college students.

The report focuses on understanding why women pursue online education, what constraints they may face in doing so, and how they perceive online culture, social identity, and communications. Following an introduction, the report’s sections are:

- (1)”Why Women Go Online: Educational Plans, Preferences, and Aspirations”;
- (2) ”The Digital Divide: Gaps and Bridges”;
- (3) ”Look Who’s Talking: Gender Identity
- (4) Culture Online”; and
- (5)”Conclusions and Recommendations.” Appendices discuss the methodology and researcher (Contains approximately 120 references).


The report giving information on critical importance of gender and of the inclusion of women and girls in the process of development is one such theme. Without the inclusion of women and girls, no development effort will pay dividends. The second theme relates to the importance of using information and communication technologies (ICTs) in accelerating the development process.

The enormous complexity and diversity in perspective when we examine gender as an issue is always apparent. Debates and perspectives range from an engagement with feminist theory and dialogue to policy dimensions and to specific applications of communication in the field for the improvement of the lives of women and girls.

Those of us who have witnessed intergovernmental discussions and debates also know that gender means different things in different societies. While in some of the developing countries, this is largely a concern relating to women and girls; in other parts of the same
developing world, it can often mean the “mainstreaming of men and young boys” in society.

Gender as a critical issue in human development is not restricted only to developing societies. It is there even in the highly developed societies, taking on a very different yet familiar face of domestic abuse, gender harassment at the workplace, and property rights.

A similar kind of complexity is found when we turn our attention to debates in the relationship between communication, media and gender. There is confusion even in the definition of terms: what do we mean by communication: processes or products; technologies or societies. The confusion gets compounded when we begin our discussions - is it at policy levels; is it at looking at the interface between media and society; is it at a study of the portrayal of women in the media; is it at the analysis of content and its underpinnings; is it by examining the way in which the intervention of communication has altered or not changed our lives.


This report was on women and mass media has focused predominantly on the portrayal of sex-roles in various mass media and different types of messages disseminated by the mass media. Content–analysis is the most commonly used approach in the study of media images of women.

How women are represented in radio, television, the press, and film, as documented in such studies, will be discussed at length in the first section of this report.

Because advertising is considered particularly influential in determining images of women projected in media, which are economically dependent on its support, research results pertaining to sex-role portrayal in advertisements will be grouped under a separate heading.

Dear intWOJDE readers to receive further information and to send your suggests and recommendations and remarks, or to submit articles for consideration, please contact intWOJDE Secretariat at the below address or e-mail to us at intwojde@gmail.com

Hope to stay in touch and wishing to meet in our next Issue on 1st of July, 2015.
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Cordially,
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