

**TPOLOGY OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF GIRLS IN THE
COMMUNITY OF DOGBO**

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ABSTRACT

The vocational training and that from the girls to private individual establish (constitute) nowadays a concern major for Non-governmental organizations, associations of the women and other one. The present study suggests making a typology of the jobs(businesses) by vocational training of the girls in the municipality of Dogbo. The followed methodological approach (initiative) articulates around the data collection for the greater part qualitative obtained in mayor and in the departmental direction(management) of vocational training. Also, document retrievals were led in the centers or the institutions the object of which is in connection with the objectives pursued by the present study. Then the data obtained in the documentation are completed rested(supported) by those obtained then works in real environment(middle). So a sample established(constituted) by 400 people was investigated. The obtained results(profits) show that there is a multitude of jobs(businesses) by training(formation) of the girls unevenly distributed in the Municipality(Commune) of Dogbo. But two types(chaps) of centers are the busiest; it is about centers of sewing and about hairstyle. We count 106 studios(workshops) of hairstyle, 66 workrooms, 8 studios(workshops) of baby cloth, 12 studios(workshops) of photography and 10 painting workshops today automobile and building(ship). The jobs(businesses) by vocational training so participate in a modification of the architecture of the Municipality(Commune) of Dogbo through the payment of taxes and taxes being of use to the construction.

Keywords: Municipality (Commune) of Dogbo; typology of the jobs (businesses); vocational trainings of the girls, Development

1. Introduction

The 1980s marked a new turning point in the direction and conduct of public development policies, particularly at the local level. Faced with the growing inability of the central state to honor its commitments to its people and the disappointing results of its policy of conducting development, policy makers in many developing countries Under the constraint of the international donors, to carry out profound reforms on the management of their nations (Bertrand

et al., 2004). Among the aims of the reforms are the empowerment of local populations in the management of their affairs, in particular through the mechanism of decentralization. One of the aims pursued through the implementation of decentralization and the promotion of local development in the area of local and regional authorities. This issue calls for new ways of distributing responsibilities and conducting business, which involves the notion of governance at the local level (Hounmènou, 2003).

Confronted with the acute economic crisis of the 1980s, Benin, led since 1974 by a military-Marxist political regime, had no choice but to resort to the historic national conference of forces of February 1990. The resolutions Of this conference advocated, inter alia, economic liberalism and the promotion of participatory democracy, through the full multiparty system and the implementation of the mechanism of decentralization (Labouda A debi, 2007).

The strengthening of local governance is essential for the promotion and improvement of the living conditions of the people at the grassroots level. The many failures of development projects in Benin in particular have led development partners to believe that the best way to act and succeed is to find a way to directly involve the populations, men, women, Young and old and their organizations, in development projects (Dossou Edoun, 2009).

Since education is a human right and an essential means of achieving the objectives of equality, development and peace, girls and boys have everything to gain from non-discriminatory education which, in the end, contributes To establish more egalitarian relations between women and men (Dehoui, 2005). But in education and training, girls are still discriminated against in many parts of the world, due to traditions, marriages and early pregnancies, the inappropriateness and gender bias in teaching and learning materials , Sexual harassment, and the shortage of adequately equipped and easily accessible school facilities. The girls are very early charged with painful domestic chores. Girls are expected to fulfill their educational obligations without neglecting their domestic tasks, often resulting in poor academic performance and early drop-outs. This has lasting consequences on all aspects of women's lives (source).

Political actors and local elected representatives must give priority to the areas of basic social services, namely education and training, health, drinking water supply and sanitation.

The present study proposes to make a typology of vocational training for girls in the commune of Dogbo located between 6 ° 42 'and 6 ° 57' north latitude then 1 ° 33 'and 2 ° 5' longitude in the department Of the Couffo (FIG. 1).

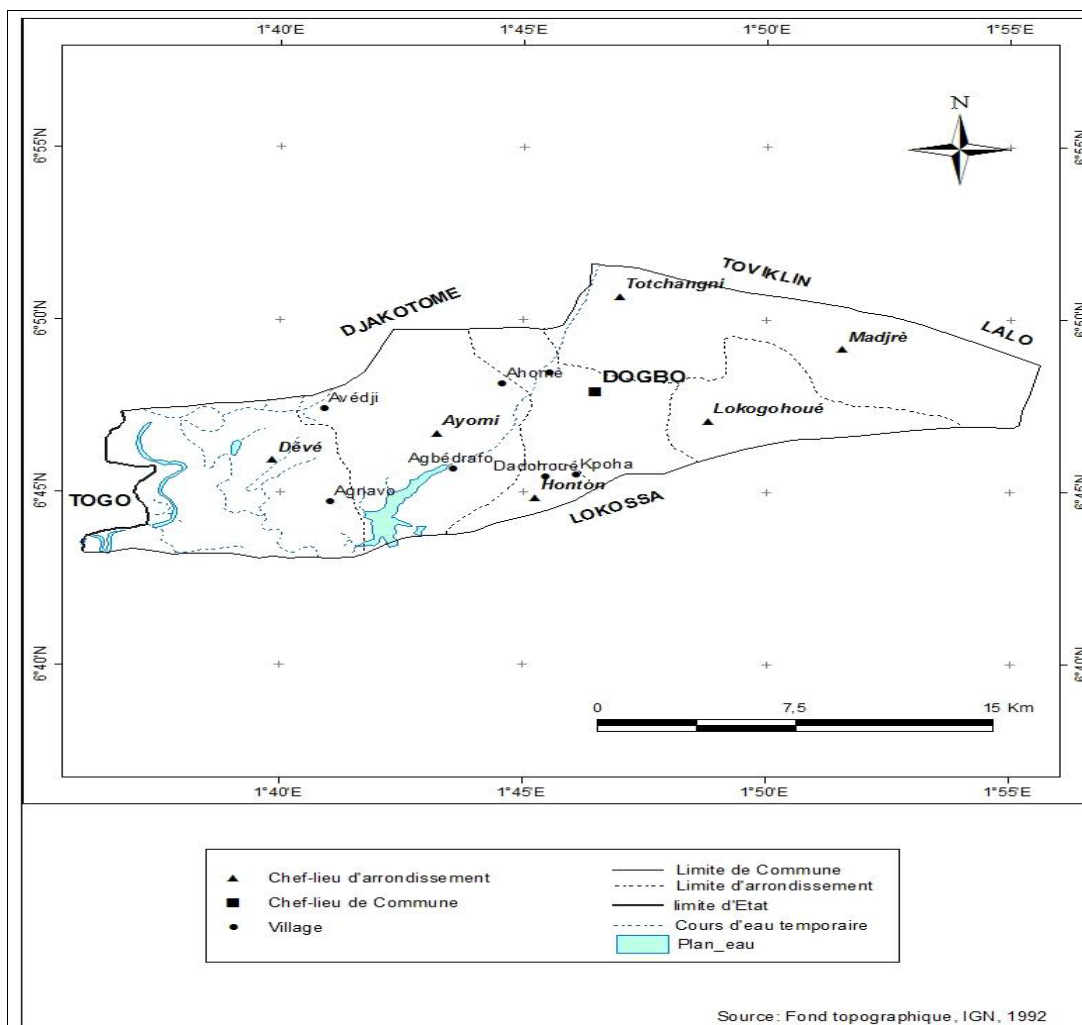


Figure 1: Location of Dogbo Commune

2- Materials and methods

2.1- Data

Several types of data are used in this study. These include:

- types of vocational training for girls in the municipality of Dogbo;
- data on areas of vocational training for girls in the municipality of Dogbo;
- the data relating to the most important training occupations in the study environment.

In addition, the uses of different trades within the community have been taken into account.

- the camera was used for instantaneous shooting;
- topographic maps were used to define the investigation routes on the ground;
- an observation grid made it possible to describe the infrastructures observed in the environment and a maintenance guide and a questionnaire were also used as tools for the surveys of populations targeted populations.

Sampling is based on well-defined criteria. Whatever the above mentioned target, the field research took into account the actors who have participated and / or observed the conduct of local affairs since 2003 in the Commune.

Finally, for the population at the base (households, traders, craftsmen and others), the place of residence or service and the type of activity were considered in the choice.

The sampling took into account all the seven districts of the Commune. The demographic data used are based on the estimate made in 2013 based on the results of the RGPH3. The formula is $P_i = N (P_0 \times T) + P_0$ with P_0 : the number of households;

T: the annual growth rate of the Commune of Dogbo, ie 3.16%

N: the year difference between 2011 and 2013 = 2; P_i : the number of households.

The sample determined by a reasoned choice took account of the number of households in the commune. It is obtained by the formula $T = F \times M$ with T the size of the sample; M the household size and F the sampling rate arbitrarily set at 1.1%. Thus, 240 people were questioned on the entire commune and 40 resource persons interviewed.

The following methodology was used to obtain the following results.

3- Results and discussions

3.1- Typology of vocational training for girls in the municipality of Dogbo

Fieldwork noted that girls' training occupations contain an extremely diverse range of activities. This task is far from easy because it creates new activities according to the inspiration and the ingenuity of the practitioners. But, in general, the trades of training girls include the hairdressing, sewing (most dominant), layette, photography, electricity, masonry and painting trades. Table I presents the different trades of training of girls and the corresponding numbers in the Commune of Dogbo,

Table I: Numbers of the different trades of training of the girls and the corresponding numbers in the Commune of Dogbo

Sex	Number of employees	Training
Women	56	-hairdressing
	40	-sewing
	12	-photography
	8	-layette
	5	-electricity
	10	-painting
	2	-masonry

Source: Field survey, November 2015

Table I shows the numbers of the various trades of training of the girls in the Commune of Dogbo and according to the sex.

The trades cited above are the most widespread in the Commune. The other trades are neglected because they are less encountered during our investigations.

3.1.1- Factors explaining the development of vocational training trades for girls in the municipality of Dogbo

Factors in the development of girls' education can be defined as the strengths of the Commune for the training of girls.

These factors relate to the biophysical framework, the human and institutional framework, economic activities and types of training.

The appearance of the small trades in the Commune of Dogbo is of ancestral origin. One can take as an example the community ANOUMOU of Kpodavé which is mainly composed of blacksmiths.

This trade was passed on from father to son. The emergence and development of other occupations is mainly due to the demographic evolution of the population favored by migration. The number of people from other localities such as Azovè, Bohicon, Lokossa and even Lomé in Togo, which grows every year in the municipality of Dogbo is relatively high. This situation is favored by the acceptance of the urbanization of most of the Commune due to subdivision work (Town Hall of Dogbo, 2007). It should also be noted that the predominant proliferation over time of the training trades is mainly due to geographical factors that constitute the structural bases of trade between Benin and Nigeria (Dehoui, 2005).

3.1.2- Areas of vocational training for girls in Dogbo Commune

The most developed training trades for girls in Dogbo Commune are: hairdressing and sewing. But it should also be noted that there are some workshops of photography, painting, layette, masonry and electricity.

3.1.3- The most predominant training occupations

Several training centers host girls in the Commune of Dogbo. But two are the most frequented; These are the sewing and hairdressing centers.

In the commune of Dogbo, according to our surveys, there are now 106 hairdressing studios, 66 sewing workshops, 8 layette workshops, 12 photography workshops and 10 auto painting and building workshops. In total, we have 202 workshops and 312 apprentices. Moreover, at the vocational and craft school in Dogbo, a total of 64 girls are counted in the six (6) different workshops available to the school.

Figure 2 shows the proportion of predominant occupations in the Dogbo Commune.

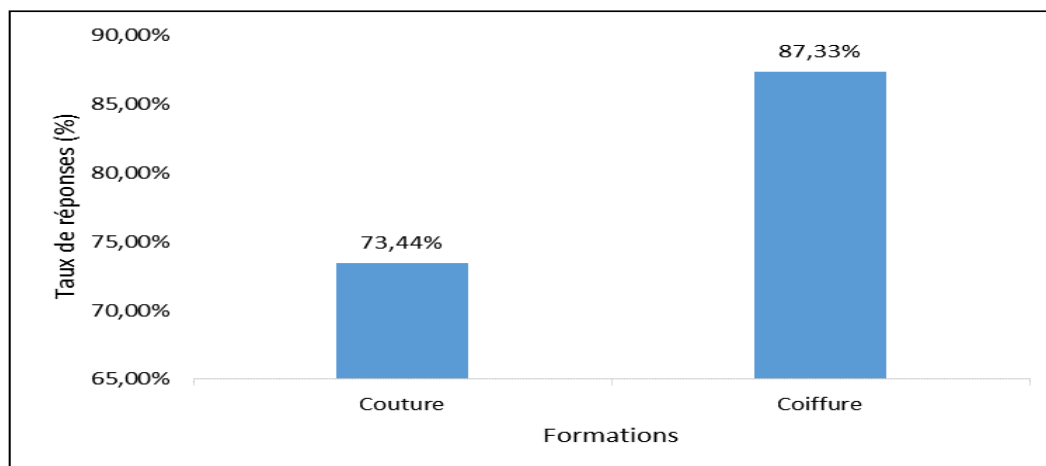


Figure 2: Proportion of the most predominant training occupations

Source: field surveys, December 2015

From the analysis of Figure 2, 74.44% of the respondents and 87.33% cited sewing and hairdressing respectively as the most important formations in the town of Dogbo.

3.1.4- Hairstyling

Like most craft activities, hairdressing occupies a significant number of people in recent years. Table II shows the distribution of hairdressers by age and sex.

Table II: Breakdown of hairdressers by age and sex

Age	Number of men surveyed	Percentage (%)	Number of women surveyed	Percentage (%)
Less than 25	3	18,75	3	8,82
25-29	7	43,75	15	44 ,11
30-34	3	18,75	6	17,64
35-39	1	6,25	6	17,64
40 and more	2	12,50	4	11,76
Total	16	100	34	100

Source: Field survey December 2015

Table VI indicates that hairstyles are exercised by 68% of women compared with 32% of men out of the 50 persons surveyed in this field. It also shows that the actors in this trade are under 40 years old, 88.21% for women and 87.50% for men. One of the conditions for the success of girls' education is the minimum level of education, that is to say, to be able to read and write at least in more than half of the actors.

Figure 3 shows the situation of hairdressers investigated.

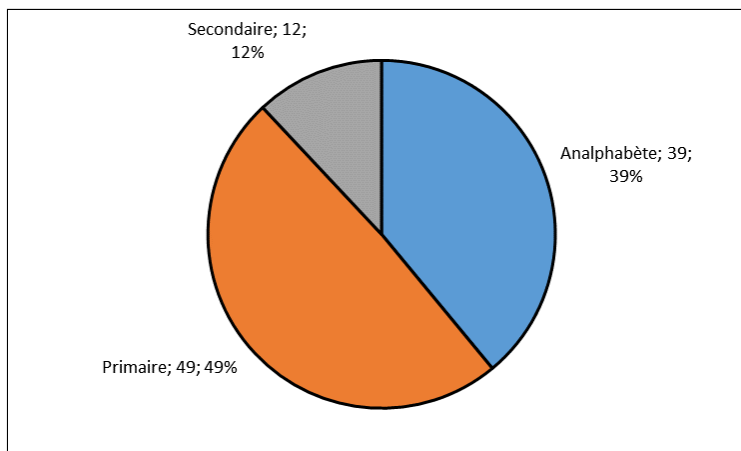


Figure 3: Breakdown of hairdressing actors by level of education.

It can be seen from Figure 7 that more than 60% of hairdressers have a minimum level required for the successful completion of their training and practice.

Similarly, it should be noted that at the Dogbo vocational training center where many girls are trained, the 95% of learners have at least the level of the fifth or even the baccalaureate for three to five learners .

Plate 1 presents a hairdressing workshop in the Tota district and a class session of a teacher and his learners in a hairdressing workshop at the vocational and craft school of Dogbo.



Photo 1: Hairdressing workshop in Tota **Photo 2:** Hairdressing workshop in high school

Shooting: Noutohou, November 2015

Photo 1 shows a hairdresser and her apprentices in full demonstration in the Tota district and photo 2, a class sequence in the hairdressing workshop at Dogbo High School. The two workshop owners can have the same number of customers during the day without having the same benefit. Indeed, the benefits derived from the woman hairstyle are much higher than those of the human hairstyle.

3.1.5- Sewing

Sewing is an activity practiced mainly by women. Thus, of the 66 actors questioned, we had 30% of couturiers and 70% of seamstresses. 80% of men and 85% of women in this trade are under 40 years of age.

This shows that this job is carried out by young people. All these actors are of Beninese nationality.

Figure 4 shows the age distribution of girls in the sewing trade

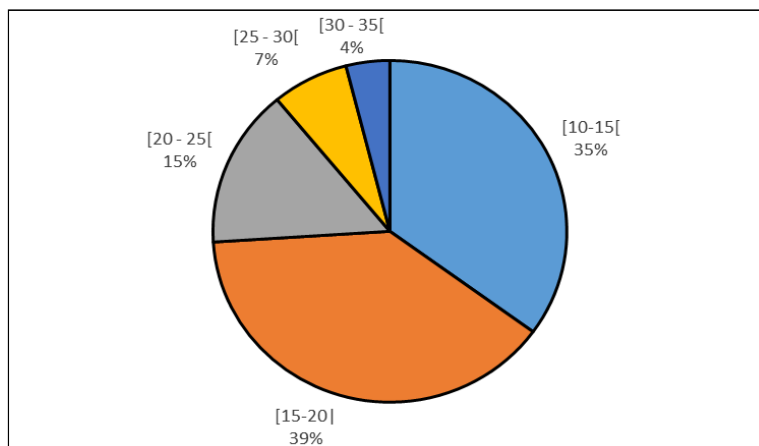


Figure 4: Age class distribution of dressmakers

The analysis of this figure shows that the occupation is of interest to young women between 10 and 35 years of age, particularly those under the age of 40, who account for almost 90% of Actors. Most of the seamstresses surveyed are Christian.

Nearly 65% have at least the Certificate of Primary Studies (CEP), while the remaining 35% are illiterate. Several of them were forced to learn this trade under constraint, either their academic performance was very unsatisfactory or they lacked sufficient means to continue their studies.

Plate 2 presents respectively a sewing room well equipped with working materials at the vocational training college and the Dogbo professions, and a sewing workshop of the NGO PEJES in the Ayomi district.



Plate 1: Sewing room in high school; PEJES Sewing Workshop in Ayomi

Shooting: Noutohou, November 2015

Plate 1 presents respectively a classroom equipped with working materials and a sewing workshop of the NGO PEJES in the Ayomi district where the girls who have dropped out of school are being trained and to which the Town Council of Dogbo is interested by making Donations in sewing machines according to our surveys.

In addition to the predominant occupations, the young girls of the Commune of Dogbo are trained in other trades which enable them to self-sufficient and participate in the development of their Commune.

3.1.6- Layette

The layette is this occupation reserved exclusively for women. According to our surveys, babies' clothes, babies' mattresses and bed sheets are manufactured in this baby craft. Women practitioners of the layette also devote themselves to the decoration of vehicles for the wedding, the making of the death beds and the decoration of the tarpaulins for the ceremonies. Today, 15% of the women surveyed in the Commune of Dogbo exercise the profession of layette. This low rate is explained by the fact that the sale of thrift stores has undermined the market for the sale of baby clothes.

Photo 3 shows a baby workshop in the Tota district



Photo 3: Layette workshop in Tota

Shooting: Noutohou, November 2015

Photo 3 shows a woman and her apprentices in a babysitting workshop in the Tota district, along the road leading to the Town Hall and whose technique and aesthetics are in order.

3.1.7 Electricity

In the Commune of Dogbo and precisely at the secondary school of vocational training and trades one meet several training workshops, where more than one hundred girls of the Commune are formed. The peculiarity that jumps with the eye is that one meets girls in the workshop of electricity. 12% of the girls of the lycée are engaged in this trade which is considered like that of the men.

Photo 4 presents a workshop of courses in electricity at the high school of vocational training and professions of Dogbo



Photo 4: Electrical workshop at the vocational and craft school of Dogbo.

Shooting: Noutohou, November 2015

Photo 4 presents learners and their teachers in full-time experience in the Electricity Classroom at Dogbo High School and Vocational Training.

Conclusion

Vocational training occupations are of capital importance in Dogbo Commune, as they occupy a very large segment of the population. The results of our surveys confirm the assumptions made.

Indeed, there are a multitude of professions of vocational training to which the girls of the Commune of Dogbo devote themselves. The most dominant training workshops in the commune are those of hairdressing, sewing and then those of painting, electricity and other

The activities carried out in these training workshops provide the actors with the satisfaction of their essential needs. They enable people to access local products at reduced prices and help to reduce unemployment and thus reduce poverty. The vocational trades participate in the change of the architecture of the Commune of Dogbo through the payment of the taxes and taxes used for the construction of the classrooms in the public primary schools, the construction of the shops and hangars in the markets, To the construction of water and sanitation facilities in the boroughs.

Local authorities should therefore be required to implement programs in the girls' trades sector based on the needs of the population in order to achieve the development of the Commune of Dogbo on the one hand and that of Benin on the other hand.

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