



Review article

Understanding gender issues in Nigeria: the imperative for sustainable development



Olawale Y. Olonade^{a,b,*}, Blessing O. Oyibode^c, Bashiru Olalekan Idowu^d, Tayo O. George^a, Oluwakemi S. Iwelumor^e, Mercy I. Ozoya^a, Matthew E. Egharevba^a, Christiana O. Adetunde^a

^a Department of Sociology, Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria

^b Centre for Economic Policy and Development Research, Ota, Nigeria

^c Department of Sociology, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

^d Department of Population and Development Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia

^e Department of Sociology, College of Business and Social Sciences, Landmark University, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Whenever the term "Gender" is mentioned, many readily attribute it to the womenfolk who, in many societies, are challenged and often put in a disadvantaged position concerning the men. As a result, many women empowerment programs are being championed to cushion the effects of this subjugation on women. This paper attempts to look into gender and understand what has been in existence concerning gender roles, especially for females, and how it contributes to development. It is also important to note that development is not something that happens in space or the product of eventualities but a concrete phenomenon that requires all to achieve. There is a specific role to play by both men and women to attain African development. Therefore, gender issues with all that relates to it can impinge on societal development. The secondary data collection was used by empirically engaging literature and British council report in tracing how Gender inequality began to be perceived. The study applied the theory of recognition by Axel Honneth and the functionalist approach in explaining the issues of gender and how it can engender development if adequately handled. It was discovered that if both genders are correctly appreciated with each playing their role, not discriminating or demeaning any position, the resultant effect will not only result in development; instead, sustainable development will be attained.

1. Introduction

In a bid to discuss gender issues and development within Africa's context, cultural differences in gender roles will emphasize how gender norms are socially constructed [1]. Gender norms, as noted by [2], assign specific roles, responsibilities, tasks, and privileges to both the female and male. He further stated that this turns out to be a problem if such primitive allocations of the role and dichotomized distribution favors the individual(s) involved. The dominant trend has over the years assumed male superiority while women are seen as weak, subordinate and inferior, and this has led to the emergence of specific initiatives such as the creation of the Family Support Program, the Family Economic Advancement Program, the Better Life for Rural Women Program and the formation of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs in 1995. All these initiatives were targeted at intensifying the role of women in fostering societal developmental aims. Regrettably, this form of women's

development program has been criticized for its failure to address and realize the real women's needs and wellbeing. Rather than attaining gender balance, using this approach as a developmental program has added to the problems and even increased women's marginalization [3].

Although, according to Kelly (2010), as cited in Ojalammi [1], there seem to have been some positive development trends. Yet women in Sub-Saharan Africa are still more disadvantaged, with research findings from North Africa still revealing that the region involves certain hindrances that limit women from benefiting at full length certain political, economic, civil, and legal rights. According to [4], gender role differences worldwide seem to be a natural phenomenon, which has brought about gaps in enjoying specific opportunities by men and women. Pointing out that this development has recently become worrisome to some clamoring, the female folk are given unhindered access to contribute to the development and be involved in policy-making. As a result, international programs and conferences now focused on women

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: olawale.olonade@covenantuniversity.edu.ng (O.Y. Olonade).

intending to incorporate women into the development agenda based on equality with their male counterparts [5]. In the last four decades, an International Conference on Women was organised by the United Nations in Mexico in 1975, Copenhagen in 1980, and China, Beijing in 1991. In Nigeria, these forums' agendas comprise achieving gender equity in national development, among several issues. Several facts that hostile gender relations, such as unequal access to power and resources, gender-based division of labor, gender biases in rights and privileges, remain on the increase [6]. Policies on gender like the 'affirmative action in Nigeria structured in most cases with the idea of 'gender equity and 'women empowerment,' and to also lend voices to women's support and increased opportunities for women's health, education, employment, and to improve their required socio-economic conditions [7]. Nevertheless, as was earlier noted, many of such programs have failed and have deepened the crises at other times.

For [8], even though the patriarchy system in many African societies is highly pronounced, African women display enormous power that binds the community. However, as put forward by [9], there is one form of inequality in virtually all human society, or the other, men and women do not have the same status in society, including the United States of America that is more favorable to women's rights. This is as a result of the fact that there are specific roles to be performed by every gender, and there are different ways by which these roles are rewarded; it is a fact that even the earth creation was not halted till a woman surfaced in the scene; therefore, human society is incomplete minus the female gender [2, 10].

Failure to acknowledge women's roles will make human society's developmental efforts practically impossible due to the unique functions embedded in each gender. Therefore, an essential tool for society's development is understanding gender roles from the traditional African perspective, which is imperative for Africa's sustainable development. Some scholars like [11] have noted that according to equal worth and significance to gender roles performed by men and women will restore the stability and unity that were in existence in the African traditional societies.

Critically observing the statement above implies that there was once a time when there was harmony among both genders. Therefore, it is an important fact and implication of a development strategy to ensure that both women and men understand gender and gender roles.

1.1. Statement of problem

Feminists and advocates have, since the United Nations declaration of 1975 through 1985, 'Decade for Women' continued the movement for gender equality as a way to end gender discrimination [13]. On the other hand, even though existing situations that create discrimination against women remain unresolved, new and frightening challenges seem to be emerging [10]. One of such startling challenges was put forward by [8] stating that women (wives and mothers) fail to perform their responsibilities effectively, and their roles have been largely neglected. The consequence of all these to the family institution and the larger society is that women's socialization role in passing societal values to children right from infant, which usually assists in regulating behaviour in the community, is critically insufficient [8]. This reveals the apparent reasons for the destruction of societal values, which are evident in many cultures in recent times. Cultural and moral African values are commonly instilled from home. That is, the institution of the family is no more. Hence, moral bankruptcy has become the order of the day due to the family system's failure, which has dramatically impeded living and development standards.

Most importantly, regarding this study, the duty, spirit of patriotism, and tolerance are much needed for developments but sufficiently lacking in our societal values. As was noted by [13], all these are consequences of colonialization and the ongoing modernization process experienced by most African nations. This process has significantly affected in a negative way the institution of family in Africa.

1.2. Study objectives

This study's general objective is to look at gender issues in Africa and Nigeria, particularly how it has affected development hitherto. Furthermore, this paper attempts to create a sense of value on each gender's roles, especially the female folk, and suggest policy recommendations.

2. Problem formulation

2.1. The concept of gender

The concept of gender connotes the culturally and socially constructed roles with both men and women in society [2]. He further noted that gender as a social construct is learned, and gender role play and judgment are also learned via socialization that existed before they were born. Several social attributes and privileges connected with being male and female are also issues relating to gender. Power relations in human society are defined by gender and also societal expectations, acceptable behaviors, and values at a particular time [14].

From the definition above, gender can be seen as a social construct, a socialization product where persons learned societal expectations as either males or females. Although it is seen as defining power relations, it is essential to note that what is valued and allowed in a man or a woman in a particular situation is determined by gender. To further buttress, this is why an individual's sex, which is a natural attribute, determines society's socialization. The biological makeup goes a long way in defining each individual's capabilities and the roles that can be best played by each sex and, in this case, gender. However, this has been highly debated. This paper seeks to show the value of each ascribed gender role and how it can significantly contribute to society's development if respected.

2.2. The concept of development

It is quite evident that several scholars have defined development from different perspectives. There is no generally accepted definition of development because it means several things to many people depending on the scholar/people's aims, interests, contexts, and perspectives [15]. Whereas some see it as an increase or positive shift in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), others see it as social and cultural transformation [34].

In all of the above definitions, a form of the societal shift was captured, but worthy of note is that a one-sided shift may not necessarily be sufficient to explain the phenomenon. A shift that does not improve a people's standard of living, whether modern or advanced, cannot be seen as development. Development is understood as a multi-dimensional involving re-orientation and re-organization of social systems and institutions in which social structures become development compliant and enabling [15]. That is to say, the re-organization and re-orientation are enabling and improving people's self-esteem within the different social institutions, and the essential needs for the livelihood of individuals are satisfied. It should be noted that this re-orientation and re-organization is carried out jointly by actors (individuals in society) for actors [34]. Therefore, this paper sees development as a positive shift that improves people's way of seeing themselves and seeing things and increasing their living standards, and this is by the joint efforts of actors in society.

2.3. Relationship between gender and development

As noted by [2] in his work, he pointed out that without objective gender equality, no society can develop irrespective of the prevailing justice and political systems as no two-engine plane can fly with one engine; therefore, for the attainment of sustainable development by any society, it is not only imperative but sacrosanct to pursue gender equality. Achieving gender equality is a crucial part of the development plan that aims to enable individuals, both men, and women, to reduce their hardship (in all fathomable forms) and improve living [1]. The importance of women's role in national and international development is

gaining global attention daily, associated explicitly with the relationship between sustainable development and gender equity [2, 16]. However, this paper attempts to put forward the fact that equality is not necessarily when men and women begin to play the same role but when the functions of each gender, especially those of the female folk (which seem to be unrecognized), are well recognized and equally appreciated as their male counterpart.

2.4. Theoretical framework

The issue of gender, especially with the rise of "perceived inequality" and its effect on the developmental process of Africa and Nigeria in particular, taking cognizance of the relationships that hitherto existed in pre-colonial Africa, can be said to have emerged from a perceived lack of recognition of the roles played by a set of gender which of course is the female folk. A critical look at the rise of feminism can be deduced that the outcry affected the female folk's hidden desire to be honored and 'accepted' for what and who they are [13]. According to a study carried out by Ojalami [1], 70 percent of agricultural labor is constituted by women, and women also produce 90 percent of all food. More women in Nigeria work in rural areas and the informal and agricultural sectors, contributing 80 and 70 percent, yet they have not been recognized appropriately [5, 17]. Also, it has been observed that the economic rate of women in Nigeria ranks highest globally, with a value of 61.9 percent. Nevertheless, they occupy the informal or low-skill sector of the economy with little or no acknowledgment of efforts. Premise on the above, this study is adopting one of the critical theories of today in the work of Axel Honneth

2.4.1. Theory of recognition

Axel Honneth, a leading critical theorist, emphasized understanding identity claims made by persons and social groups. Building on the necessary theory, he intends to address the violence perpetrated against those demands for recognition and the pathologies and injuries that arise from the petitioners. According to Honneth (1900/1995), people's involvement in political resistance is due to their violent experience to spontaneously assumed conception of justice and not because of certain abstract moral ideals, which means that people feel the need for recognition. When it is not forthcoming, they feel deprived and marginalized. Hence, they need to resist the institution that is depriving them of their rights. Moreover, "it is essentially violence to an individual or collective claims to social recognition within the lifeworld which will be experienced as moral injustice" (Honneth, 1990/1995: xv).

According to Honneth, social conflict and social action can develop due to individuals' and groups' lack of recognition. Individuals and groups feel that it is their right to be recognized, and when the due honor is not being given to them, especially in a consistent manner, they feel that their right has been denied. Generally, there has often been a lack of recognition in contemporary society with different people with various needs. For example, some lack recognition for their work, especially women [18]. A decrease in many institutions like family, workplace, and government to create the necessary recognition deserved by the people breeds a lack of recognition among the people. From the above, it is evident that feminism and a call for gender equality arose due to women not getting the respect they deserve and not being recognized for their family or home roles. Every role is essential in the system and must be recognized because a shortage will retard society's smooth running. A stay-at-home mother, for instance, who ensures orderliness and smooth running of the home in her way may not necessarily be paid like the man who goes outdoor and also works and gets paid, but it is expedient that their roles are recognized and upheld with equal values as those of their male counterpart.

Women are not just by social construct but also by nature, excellent as home keepers and family managers. Although they could be gifted to function in the workplace as in the economy and others also in governance, the fact remains that they are primarily created to build and

manage homes and perform a very significant socialization role in the family. However, this role seems to be a dormant, back staged, and insignificant role that may never be recognized. Nevertheless, if there must be a smooth process of development in any society according to Honneth's idea, there must be a clear and repeated recognition of the function being played by both gender, but especially the females, in this case, being that theirs seem to be in obscurity-hidden from general eyes. This is why this paper much applaud the promotion of gender equality by several movements and initiatives working towards equal opportunity for both genders, especially in the formal settings like in the academy, employment, and access to opportunities; however, it should not be at the detriment of the family being the bedrock of the society.

More specifically, and from Hegel's work, three forms of recognition are required by people. These are love, respect, and esteem [10]. These kinds of recognition are inter-subjectively attained and preserved (Mead's point of view). To relate with each other in these ways (and have self-confidence, self-respect, and self-esteem), individuals must obtain recognition from others. People can only realize complete independence as human beings if only they receive adequate recognition.

This, therefore, means that for women to attain complete independence as human beings, for them to play their roles even in families, and for there to be true gender equality and smooth relationships and, in turn, massive developments, love, respect, and esteem must be accorded them. Whenever there is a seeming lack of dignity for what a person does, the chances are that a sense of oppression and inequality erupts. This could negatively affect attitude towards work within that institutional framework, thereby resulting in a stunted development.

Conflict resistance and continual seeking for gender equality will remain except for the normative system's demand.

Honneth, according to [19], was criticized for making "recognition" look as though it is all that matters and placing much importance on recognition. However, it is evident that there is a silent craving for significance and recognition in all humans though it may not be all that matters; nevertheless, based on these criticisms, this paper merges the functionalist perspective with Honneth to make a further emphasis.

2.4.2. Functionalist theory

Some of those who contribute to this theory include Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim, and Talcott Parsons [20]. The functionalist perspective typifies human society as a biological organism with various parts that harmoniously for its smooth functioning. In another light, Herbert Spencer's postulations' functionalist perspective views society as a multifaceted structure with different elements that must work in harmony to ensure the entire system's stability and survival. This approach examines society from a broader perspective and generally pays attention to the social systems that form the society. This idea posits that different gender roles are an effective way to establish a specialization in society. For example, a particular part of the populace is answerable for specific labor doings, and another section has the task for other work activities. Therefore, goals are achieved when each division contributes its quota. However, male domination in all social endeavors with little or no contribution of the female gender will undermine the former's ability and reduce the chances for progress and development in most societies [10].

This means that besides from the fact that gender roles need to be recognized, society's division of roles is intended to function for the complex whole.

3. Problem solution

This study was more of an exposition. The study adopted a desk research method using secondary data from previous studies (articles and official reports) and the British Council report. The reason for this methodology was that this paper examined gender issues and development from a macro level. The limited time and resources also made it almost impossible to carry out an empirical study.

3.1. Gender issues and development in Africa

Gender issues do not have much importance in African traditional societies because everybody has one role or the other to perform in the family and community [21]. Both male and female have their unique responsibilities in the progress of humanity. That is, women's position was complimentary to their male counterparts. Therefore, gender inequality was virtually non-existent. Each was considered necessary irrespective of who performs it but its importance to the community's survival and wellbeing. As Arowolo [21] noted, before colonialism, traditional African people carried out different roles in maintaining the smooth running of their society. Therefore, this paper's argument is that gender inequality and other forms of inequality are a product of colonialism [21, 23].

The wife's mother's social responsibilities include caring for children, providing for elderly kinfolk, and maintaining cordial relations with relatives and neighbors by exchanging gifts and visits. Younger children are entirely in the care of women, though not necessarily their mothers. Family survival and the future of marriage depend significantly on the African woman in traditional African society [22]. In the traditional patriarchal social order, women represent an intermediary and symbolize the Akan people of Ghana (Busia, 1952). An African woman's role in the education and impacting social, moral, and ethical values on children that form the cultural standards for measuring proper behavior cannot be overemphasized. Mother and wife are the two unique roles women performed and are inseparable.

The essential aim of marriage is for procreation for lineage continuity [23]. Whether society is matrilineal or patrilineal, the woman's primary purpose in this respect is reproduction.

However, in contemporary Africa, according to Ghana Report (2014) Ghana, the wrong perception about women led to a new dimension with pragmatic policies to integrate them into society's mainstream. The UN is not also left out as the United Nations women work towards women and girl-child empowerment in all her initiatives. They promote women's participation in politics, leadership, and economic empowerment, which are its central goals. Women in the United Nations support many women in getting on ballots, attaining public office, and participating in the electioneering process. Also, in asset accumulations, securing decent employment, and influencing institutions and government policies, women are supported. They also underline the importance of recognition, redistribution, and reduction of unpaid work [14].

However, women increasingly involved in new roles and relations outside the home make it seem like most women are more empowered and equipped to the detriment of their traditional home-making, caregiving and nurturing roles in the traditional family system, which is the basis for their identity as wives and mothers [13, 23]. However, this does not imply that women are strictly meant to stay at home and not get involved in the industry. However, society must value women's contributions to home building and family stability if sustainable development must be attained. Women's contributions towards the economic, educational, political, and social developments of African societies are enormous. They cannot just be abandoned, which means that indigenous African communities were not founded on inequality between men and women but complemented each other's roles [8] since both men and women were responsible for contributing to society's development. Arguably, the traditional African culture does not perpetuate stereotypes against the female gender [24]. Women have the power for the organization of the family and the larger society. Women were entrusted with enormous tasks and responsibilities. Women and men's responsibility was viewed as complementing each other as a co-dependence, and ways of balancing existed. In most African societies, women possess enormous power that holds the society together [23]. Family survival and the future of marriage depend on the African woman.

This shows that the role of women in traditional Africa is very sacrosanct to society's development. In every aspect of society, women's impact was evident. They played a vital function in teaching and

instilling in children moral, social, and ethical values, essential to the cultural standards for measuring society's appropriate behavior [22]. Women were preserved with incomparable esteem as they were nearer to God [1]. This is because women could create because they have the capacity for childbearing (Iwelumor et al., 2020). As life creators, they were saddled with the sacrosanct duty of caring for the next generation's needs, and as a result, it may be correct to see them as the idea behind the word 'sustainable development.' As [24] postulated, it is an incontrovertible fact that sustainable societal development essentially relies on a stable family system. The family is the most crucial part of life and societal survival. This, therefore, means that it is undisputed that sustainable societal development rests on a stable family system. Virtually in all societies, the family is the most vital part of life and society's survival.

3.2. Gender issues and development in Nigeria

Gender inequality is said to have penetrated all aspects of Nigerian society [25]. stated that existing data show a consistent, extensive gulf amid men and women employment opportunities and income-generating in nearly all Nigerian economies [25]. On the Gender Equality Index, out of 134 nations, Nigeria is 184 [26]. For the educational, family, economic, governance, and all other social institutions, statistics reveal severe gender tension in Nigeria. The results showed an imbalance in education among the genders, such that few women are empowered and took part in the labor force, particularly in teaching. In 1990, a headcount revealed that the number of male professors in the country is 1,500, with only 27 female professors representing only 1.8 percent of Nigerian professors [3]. Women's participation in the national economy is about 11 percent compared with 30 percent for men. As noted by World experts, any nation that prioritizes its women and girls' education is on a path of economic growth and sustainable development [28]. Women have demonstrated some level of probity and proven to be better managers in the home and informal sectors of the economy and can play important management roles in several institutions worldwide. It was also shown that ignoring gender equity and continued unfair treatment for women and girls will only impede sustainable development in Nigeria [26]. In the Urhobo community of Delta State in the southern part of Nigeria, women's roles towards traditional African development to the cultural patterns are notable and evident in the work of Ikperha [31].

In the traditional Urhobo family system, females' influence on conventional society's moral strength was enduring. Traditionally, women have been given these caregiving roles, putting them in a vantage position for procreation and life sustainability. This also helps the family system to uphold societal morals and values [31].

Therefore, family sustainability primarily depends on women in the traditional Urhobo community. Urhobo women performed an essential responsibility by imparting moral and social values to children. As noted by Ikperha, the teachings generally were targeted towards promoting family life and sexual regulations among the unmarried.

In the view of [8], it is not out of place to maintain that women's roles in traditional Africa, particularly in Nigeria, are indispensable.

However, despite the various positions, activities, responsibilities, and roles saddled with women in traditional African societies, men still occupy the leadership positions as many African societies were patriarchal [32]. As was earlier stated, this paper does not claim that there is no gender inequality according to the various reports revealed, but it stands to say that from earlier times in Africa. However, there was inequality in the patriarchal order, yet there was harmony, and that was because both gender roles were seen as complementary; they were appreciated and recognized.

4. Conclusion

There is no doubt that gender plays a significant role in promoting or retarding a society's development process. As was observed, individual actors that makeup gender and none of these actors' actions and inactions are insignificant. As a continent, Nigeria and some other African nations

is unique in their settings and have a patterned and orderly system, which is evident in her patriarchal society [13]. However, with the diffusion of culture in her abode, several other order patterns resulting in agitations and gender tensions were passed down, which has created a new perception of inequality in gender roles and rewards and recognition. These perceived inequalities have also led to the emergence of several programs and initiatives meant to empower women and cause them to be active participants in all social institutions. While many of these policies are laudable and have yielded some results [13], many women are ineffective in the family from which other development emanates. Meaning there should be a proper balance in women's integration in work and their roles as homebuilders. This paper, therefore, appreciates the work of the varieties of gender equality movements and policies. It concludes that each gender role, especially women's roles both at home and in the industry, is as essential as men's roles in the corporate and formal organization [13, 33]. However, this is not to say that women cannot function in other areas, even in politics and highly ranked leadership positions in the society but not at the expense of their primary roles in the family-the basic unit of society.

Following the afore discourse and findings, for development to be smooth and long-lasting, this paper recommends that men and women see their roles as essential but not as superior, and each institution should afford to recognize each actor's roles and accord appropriate reward and benefits. Also, women should not just strive to make a point by attaining positions outside the home, thereby having little or no time to play their primary roles in the family but should see their primary roles as also a vital key to achieving societal development because they are and will be building lives that will make nations.

Declarations

Author contribution statement

Olawale Y. Olonade: Performed the experiments; Wrote the paper.

Blessing O. Oyibode: Conceived and designed the experiments; Wrote the paper.

Tayo O. George, Christiana O. Adetunde, Mercy I. Ozoya: Analyzed and interpreted the data.

Oluwakemi S. Iwelumor, Matthew E. Egharevba, Bashiru Olalekan Idowu: Contributed reagents, materials, analysis tools or data.

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No data was used for the research described in the article.

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The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Additional information

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