

**SECTION D:  
ECONOMICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL  
PERSPECTIVES**

## Chapter Seventeen

# WOMEN AND WEALTH CREATION IN NIGERIA'S PRESUMED RECESSION AFTERMATH: FEMINIST POLITICAL ECONOMY PERSPECTIVE

Nneka Umera-Okeke

### **Abstract**

*The global recession was challenging for many countries, but it was particularly so for Nigeria in 2016 when Nigeria went into full recession. Coupled with insecurity and killings going on in different parts of Nigeria, it has become increasingly difficult for multinational companies to justify doing business in the country and Nigeria's oil could not sustain her. Poverty ravaged the indigenes of Africa's most populous nation as prices of goods and services sky-rocketed. The already established infrastructures are being destroyed every day by terrorist groups, bunkering and oil pipeline destructions in the South-South, Boko Haram menace in the North East, political thuggery and insincere politicians everywhere, high rate of corruption in all the sectors of the economy. In recent times, the government is taunting themselves that Nigeria is coming out of recession. This is still in doubt as all indices of a recessed economy are still staring us on the face. Against the background of Feminism Political Economy, this paper examined women's roles before recession and in the presumed recession aftermath in Nigeria's patriarchal society, and their limitations in performing such roles. The paper concluded that all hands must be on deck towards the rebuilding of our economy and women should be given opportunities with men to contribute their part in wealth creation in Nigeria.*

### **Introduction**

Nigeria is supposed to have a robust financial system, by international standards; human resources, technological capabilities, a vibrant business community, and an annual per capita income that should put her over and above other developing countries but what do we see? A political class that is

over-corrupt, unemployment everywhere, poor remuneration, dependency on foreign goods and education; hospitals with very poor health facilities, always abandoned for their foreign counterparts, decayed facilities, insecurity everywhere and so on. The situation worsened by 2016 and Nigerians woke one day to hear that the name for the hardship we were facing was recession. **What is Recession?** The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) defined recession as “a significant decline in economic activity spread across the economy, lasting more than a few months, normally visible in a real gross domestic product (GDP), real economy, employment, industrial production and wholesale-retail sales” (Cited in Noko, 2016). It is to be concluded from this definition that real economy, employment, industrial production and wholesale-retail sales are some indices of a real economic growth. Noko went on to define recession as “a negative real GDP growth rate for two consecutive quarters (say first and second quarters).” Nigeria’s 2016 first and second quarters GDP growth were -0.36% and -1.5%. That 2016, Nigeria Bureau of Statistics declared Nigeria fully recessed for the first time in 20 years.

It is not like it was unexpected, Nigerians were warned. Everyone saw it coming with the price of oil crashing from 2015 with no noticeable palliative measures evolved for Nigerians. The governance was over-indulging themselves with jumbo salaries and allowances, vacations and medical treatments abroad, flying in and out of Nigeria while majority of Nigerians were dying in Nigeria’s unequipped hospitals, used the numerous bad roads; unemployment reached its zenith with half-baked graduates churned out annually. No savings for the rainy day was done for Nigeria and Nigerians. For instance, our sovereign wealth fund was established in October 2012 with just US\$1 billion and did not receive any further inflow during the oil price boom (Newsweek Report). Instead, billions of dollars were squandered corruptly by our politicians in constituency allowances, security votes, going for medical treatments abroad, or stacked somewhere for campaigns, etc. Recession therefore was the inevitable result of the choices we made or didn’t make during the years of boom (Adeosun, 2017). Early 2016 as the economy shrunk, the governor of Central Bank of Nigeria, Godwin Emefiele warned that “recession was imminent” ([the Financial Times reports](#)). The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has also warned on the state of the country’s economy, forecasting that growth will shrink by 1.8% in 2016. “Capital Economics” had also warned of “a slow-burning crisis in Nigeria.” Likewise, an Africa economist, John Ashbourne, by May 2016, was also of the opinion that, “... The country is headed into a full-blown economic crisis” (In Martin, 2016). They all agreed that Nigeria may not recover from recession till 2017. Despite these warnings, Nigerian government did nothing and we went into full blown recession.

**Reasons for the Recession:** As we all know, Nigeria was adjudged the greatest producer of in Africa and they became over-dependent on it. Successive governments never bothered to think oil may be gone someday. Nigeria was

producing roughly 2.4 million barrels a day and oil's price which was about a \$100 a barrel in 2014 slumped to roughly \$48 by the previous year. By global economic standard of 1981, 1991, 2004, 2008-2009, some of the major sources of global economic recession are;

- High inflation, a general rise in price of good and services, leading to low purchasing power;
- Accumulation of debt servicing especially foreign debts
- High interest rate -discouraging investors
- Fall in aggregate demand, fall in wages, income
- Mass unemployment and general loss of confidence on the government due to economic indices (In Noko 2016).

In Nigeria, other causes of recession include:

- non-diversification of the economy. Emphasis should have shifted from oil to manufacturing and mining, agriculture, etc
- lack of power and
- lack of adequate security to protect investors and encourage small and medium scale enterprises.

Against this backdrop, Adeosun (2017) writing for *Newsweek* stated, "We've historically depended on crude oil for as much as 70 per cent of government revenues and 90 per cent of foreign exchange earnings." Where are the groundnut pyramid of the North, the Cotton of the West and Palm produce of the East? It took recession for some governors to look inward. We thank the governors of Kebbi, Lagos, Ebonyi in their efforts at producing rice. To our own governor, Ebekuedike, Chief Willie Obiano, we say a big thank you for your giant strides in wealth creation and poverty alleviation through your award-winning rice production. Anambra now exports fresh and dry vegetables.

Well, the government has worked so hard since 2016 to reset our economy. By the first quarter of 2017 Nigeria's GDP growth rate rose to 0.55%. The positive value gave the government the impression that Nigeria is out of recession which they say to anyone that cares to listen. President Muhammadu Buhari and his administration said they are laying the foundations for the kind of economic growth that will make a real impact in the lives of citizens. He proposed Treasury Single Account (TSA) to unify government accounts thereby avoiding the previous trend where individuals utilize government's account to commit fraud. The present government has also implemented biometric verification for the federal payroll which was said to have resulted in the detection of tens of thousands of bogus beneficiaries otherwise called 'ghost workers' by Nigerians. It was said billions of Naira have been saved from TSA and biometric verification which enabled them invest \$500 million in our

sovereign wealth fund during the recession. For this writer, the money recovered were also spent and wasted. What can you say about a country where the masses do biometric for a lot of services offered to them – bank, drivers' licence, tinted glass permit, national identity card and many others? Could we not have had one biometric verification and record that could have been shared? Can you imagine the logistics it will take to have these done? The masses are the worst for this.

President Buhari's government has also fought corruption using the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC). However, popular opinion has it that it is a tool for fighting his political enemies. Nigerians are also not in the know of what the recovered money has been used for. Corruption is even getting worse by the day given the impression that Nigeria is ungovernable. Instead of wealth been created, wealth is destroyed through Boko Haram and Fulani cattle rearers' menace, lack of infrastructures in our universities leading to the production of poor quality graduates, high rate of unemployment, etc. For Noko (2016), recession is still on because "unemployment is still high, inflation still above 15%, debt profile between 2015 and 2017 has increased by 67%, exchange rate still deteriorating ... none of economic indices of recession has been conquered except positive margin growth, no policy change perse..." This writer shares the same opinion with Noko hence my use of 'presumed' in the title of this paper.

What did women do while Nigeria was in recession and what are they now doing or expected to do in wealth creation in this supposed recession aftermath? These are the crux of this paper but before I move on, I would like us to examine the concepts of wealth and wealth creation and agents of wealth creation.

### **Wealth and Wealth Creation**

National wealth is defined by Wikipedia (2017) as

the total sum value of monetary [assets](#) minus [liabilities](#) of a given nation. It refers to the total value of [wealth](#) possessed by the citizens of a nation at a set point in time. That is, the total value of wealth and goods generated by all economic activity in a nation.

Other names for it include national net wealth, gross national wealth (GNT) or total national wealth. The question is who creates wealth for a nation? One can say, everyone has a role to play.

People tend to believe that this is done by multi-national companies that organise and focus on a variety of resources to produce products and services meant to please someone, thereby making a significant input to the creation of value and wealth. Their impact cannot be easily measured. For Reinhardt (2010),

the precise magnitude of the contribution a company makes to wealth is not easily measured, and certainly not by its market capitalization. Furthermore, ... the value and wealth contributed by companies and their leaders come only at the end of a long chain of wealth creation on which businesses capitalize, starting with the basic unit in society: the family.

This is to say that wealth creation started long before companies are established with the family being the basic in the chain. Also, everything depends on how a company decides to channel their resources, who they employ, what kind of employment and remuneration, how and when they retrench and the impart on the society. A lot of oil companies, and banks retrench at the slightest provocation without warning. Can they be said to be creating wealth?

On another hand, many nations depend on their natural resources for their wealth creation. This, too has disappointed many nations. Nigeria is not an exception. The resources have either been under explored or over depended on. Recession is being experienced in Nigeria because of our over-dependence on oil and the price crashed too low to carry our budget. Nigeria also has coal, tin and ore, aluminium whose mining have been grossly abandoned. The advocated shift at this moment is on human capital development and entrepreneurship. Reinhardt (2010), a professor of economics, writing for *New York Times* stated:

It is now well recognized that the wealth of modern societies is dictated not so much by the natural resources at their disposal, but by their human capital — the knowledge and skill of human beings and their ability to learn and apply new knowledge on their own.

Individuals can create wealth; women, men and youths can. How can this be achieved? Conscientious parents who have properly trained their children contribute immensely to human capital formation/development, bulk of which happens at home with mothers being the chief contributors. We should remember the popular saying: "Train a woman and you have trained a nation but train a man and you have trained an individual". Therefore, women rank as the major wealth creators in modern societies, followed by their offspring whose own effort is crucial in assembling that capital.

Another question is, can government create wealth? Yes, they can but governance in Nigeria is 30/70% wealth creation/wasteful spending. What can you say about situations where our hospitals are not enhanced and the journeys of the president of the country and other government officials for medical treatments abroad? What about monies stacked away by our politicians in foreign accounts or in abandoned property usually for political

campaigns instead of having such monies invested in Agriculture and industries or education to train wealth creators? No wonder a common mantra in the United States is of the opinion that “government does not create wealth, people do” (In Reinhardt, 2010). Reinhardt upheld this assertion by saying that “Government per se is just an inert set of legal contracts, as is any business. Thus, one should really say: “Government and business do not create wealth. The people working in them do.” One cannot agree less, otherwise imagine a society without a well-functioning government if you think the people working in government do not create wealth. Government only provides the legal backing and physical infrastructure for production to take place. This, though, is very important. Where there is no rule and regulation, anarchy prevails. An organ with power must be there to enforce rules and that organ is the government. This can be equated to what happens in the football field without a strict set of rules and referees with power; private markets could not thrive without regulations and regulators with power. A truly laissez-faire market economy would be in for a mess.

Again, what does government pay its workers? Before, during and after recession, the workers minimum wage is Eighteen Thousand Naira (#18,000). A government like this is entrenching poverty not creating wealth because no Nigerian worker survives on this meagre salary. This promotes a lot of social vices including corruption. A friend once said that a job that you could not have saved up to three months’ salary in your bank account is not worth having. A Nation’s wealth is therefore a joint effort in which individuals, families, business and government all play crucial parts. Using the framework of Feminist Political Economy, I will examine the role of women in wealth creation whether before, during or after recession.

#### **Theoretical Framework: Feminist Political Economy (FPE)**

The mere mention of women will generate issues which I want to clear now. Women do not leave in isolation in our society and so their lives and activities are influenced by other political and social factors that may motivate or inhibit their actions and inactions. The theory that underscores this paper is Feminist Political Economy. This is the thrust of feminist discourse in Canada and can also be adopted in Nigeria because it is transnational. The theory analyses the politics of everyday life, focusing on the interrelationships among gender, race and class as they are shaped by households, markets, and states, and the transnational women’s activism. It seeks to know how people make a living and organize to improve their circumstances within a global capitalist economy? How is neoliberalism (one who de-emphasizes traditional liberal doctrines in order to seek progress by more pragmatic methods) changing the possibilities and constraints for different peoples? (Luxton, November 2013). The theory tries to understand society and social relations from a materialist perspective which draws on the interplay of economic, political, and cultural dimensions of social life. No one can talk about gender roles without looking

at the society, its political, social and cultural inclinations. As women, what has the society permitted us to do? How do men view our roles? How do we see ourselves and what can we do?

Another important aspect of political economy is looking at how a society reproduces itself in ways that are constantly changing. For Feminist scholarship, every changing society is influenced by the relationship of gender, race and class- note, not by women alone. It is a product of who you are. For Nigeria, race might not come in but could be replaced by ethnicity.

Against this framework, this paper will look at the role of women in wealth creation vis-à-vis the societal imposed role on women. What can women do to help move the country onto the global world stage and accelerate economic development in Nigeria?

### Women In Nigeria and Wealth Creation

Nigeria has an entrenched Patriarchal Culture. Women have limitations here and there. The political terrain does not favour women with political meetings at night, thuggery, conscious and unconscious decisions as which role a woman must occupy. We are still struggling to get the 30% Beijing quota for women. In the 8th National Assembly, out of the 360 members of the House of Representative only 15 are females and out of the 109 Senators only 6 are females. No female governor in our 36 states. Our political scene is male dominated. It is at the discretion of the males to decide what women get. Some presidents and governors are women friendly, though, I know Anambra state governor appointed many female commissioners, special assistants and advisers such as commissioners of education, information, women affairs and others. By virtue of being a woman, you are already written off before you start contesting. Those that dared to compete and grow are negatively labelled to 'have been around', 'pro', 'wayward' and so on. This, I shall refer to as linguistic sexism. Limitations are placed on women and seen as of low value, no wonder Graham stated below:

If a woman is swept off a ship into the water, the cry is *Man overboard*. If she is killed by a hit-and-run driver, the charge is *manslaughter*. If she is injured on the job, the coverage is *workmen's compensation*. But if she arrives at the threshold marked *Men Only*, she knows the admonition is not intended to bar animals or plants or inanimate objects. It is meant for her (Cited in Fromkin, Rodman & Hyams 2007, p. 447).

This is a society where a man is the yardstick, the norm and should determine everything that happens. Women can only be seen. A man must always be a master(skilful) but a woman a mistress (kept for sexual purposes); A man is

a *courtier* (a polished man of high social status but a woman is a *courtesan* (just an up-market whore). Even a single word may behave differently: when a man is referred to as a *pro*, he is revered as experienced, competent and reliable; when you call a woman a *pro*, you mean she's a prostitute. This is our society for you! Can you rise up against these prejudices or do we continue to assume the role ascribed and modelled for us? Should we rather be called names? We must challenge this trend against the framework of feminist theory and women activism. Be a feminist and trudge on.

What is feminism? People have seen feminism from different perspective but my working definition is that from Wikipedia. According to Wikipedia (2017),

Feminism refers to movements aimed at establishing and defending equal political, economic and social rights and equal opportunities for women. Its concepts overlap with those of women's rights....  
Feminism seeks gender equality....  
(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feminism>).

The key words here are 'equal political, economic and social rights and equal opportunities for women' Chimamanda Adichie, in a TEDx organized event in 2011 stated that a feminist could be a man or a woman. "a man or woman who says yes, there is problem with gender and we must fix it" (Online Video). Why can't a woman be a governor in any of Nigerian states or president of this great nation when the men have failed us? Women can play better roles, you know if given opportunities to assume roles they merited? They are humane, have better instincts that inform good decisions, are brave, can lay down their lives for their families and in a larger sphere the nation. Some men still feel it's not the role of a woman to make money, theirs is to make babies, sit at home and nurture the children. These are men that feel insecure about what their women could become. A debased woman loses self-respect, confidence and remains ever-cowed by her man and others in her society.

Who said a woman cannot make money? Women are the primary caregivers for over 60% of Nigerian families today. This is just a modest estimation as I have no statistical back-up. A man can flirt but the woman dared not wave or be waved at while in the husband's car, otherwise she has too many explanations to give. Initially, bank jobs are for males while teaching are for females because you need to finish on time and go home to baby-sit. Women can do both and even more successfully, yes, we can! That has been proven. Let me tell you a little story here: Every day I pass through a particular busy junction that doubles as a market and motor park on my way to work. Each day, no matter how early, women are already everywhere, some with their babies saddled on their backs rushing after baskets of vegetables and fruits brought to the market from women from the interior to make cheaper

purchases for sale. They buy and move immediately to another corner to begin to display and sell; of course, that is the trend from Monday to Sunday and round the clock. On the other direction, are those on open pick-up vans and trucks, who have been to one distant market or the other where they have gone to make cheap purchases. What do we say about the women in the villages and the farm work? Do you know that women mine? In my own community the job of mining for clays is exclusively done by women. Yearly, we record some deaths either from the collapse of the mining holes (Okpu ulo) as it is called and increase in the arthritic pain as a result of cold and infection.

Do you remember, in Igbo land that time there was when a woman cannot own a yam barn nor cultivate such? Her preoccupations were cocoyam, maize and vegetables. What she did then was with the permission of the husband who however was manly enough to provide for the family. Obododimma Oha termed that "Nwokeness" in males in Igbo tradition. What about the 21st century men? A man loses his 'nwokeness' when he can no longer take care of his wife.

At the time women are chasing after fruits and vegetables in the morning, you notice a group of men gathered in a corner discussing and you wonder what could have happened so early that day. It is either of two things – men taking Chelsea or men on a newspaper stand (free readers association (FRA)). The day I heard the word Chelsea for the first time, I wondered what that could be because the Chelsea I know of is the football club until I was told it is a euphemism for the illicit gin. From the newspaper stand, they proceed to the 'Naira Bet' or 'Bet Nija' and other lottery houses. They get home late and expect food on their tables after which it is time for 'the other room'; of course, a good wife must produce and satisfy the husband's unquenched sexual urge or you must have done it elsewhere. Are you aware that some husbands rape their wives? Before long, the woman is pregnant and the vicious circle of pregnancy, trading and farming and taking care of the children continues. I have a friend whose husband does not know that love-making involves foreplay. As soon as his manhood prompts, he goes in to the wife and states "nwanyia chighaa ukwu gi" (This woman open your legs). Gracious! In the 21st century? Women play their role and will continue to play their roles in creating wealth or wealth formation otherwise we will not be here.

We shall however note that Femininities, and masculinities are culture dependent but are however, sustained by institutions such as schools, universities, workplaces, unions, bureaucracies, and professional and voluntarist organizations. According to Connell (1995), femininities, like masculinities, "are defined collectively in culture and sustained in institutions." Wenger (1998) opined that these different social spaces produce different communities of practice, ways of speaking, behaving, and doing that are not

readily transferable to other locations and sites of practice. So, the picture I have painted may not be true of your culture and group. It was only used to state categorically that women have always been involved in wealth creation if cultural limitations permit them.

What about the career ladies who leave in the morning and return late at night, slaving to feed their children and husbands? Never minding the hassles of the day, they get back to meet the unwashed plates and clothes, and must make dinner for the husbands who relaxed in the sitting room watching movies and football from different cable networks subscribed to by the wife. Ngozi is one such woman. After her teaching job daily, she goes to hawk shoes and bags and gets back around 6pm to meet the plates herself and husband ate with in the morning, the one he used in the afternoon to eat the food the woman cooked before rushing off to work. She pays the bills and her husband's reaction when she asks for money is the retorted "Aga m egbu onwe m" (Will I kill myself?) She cries her eyes out. To all the Ngozis out there, rise up to yourself, do the much you can and be happy.

The story of women in leadership positions is also worth looking at. Every day, women talk about the underrepresentation of women in leadership positions. This you will agree with me is not because of women's incapability or lack of ambition but because of limited opportunities created by the systemically gendered cultural, social, and structural arrangements that inform women leadership choices relative to their male colleagues. Men see feminism to be detrimental to them as they seem to lose the privilege over women. Everything is done to browbeat women into the position they have already contrived for them. For such men, in the words of Sinclair (1994) masculinity is "less about power and more about a feeling of entitlement to it"; about perceptions of who is powerful rather than how power works (Lingard 2003, p. 36). You women here, what do you think of yourself? For a lot of males, women are treated equally, but most women did not agree and felt organizations ignored or marginalized women's interests. Whatever, your perception is not important, what is important is living up to the challenges of leadership. Prove yourself! Show you are a better minister, commissioner, governor, provost, director or head of department. Nigeria can boast of such women – the likes of Prof Dora Akunyili of the blessed memory, Oby Ezekwesili, Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, coming nearer home, our dear provost here, my friend the honourable commissioner of Education, Prof Kate Omenugha and many others too numerous to mention their individual contributions here. Some still believe that the few months Dame Virgy Etiaba was the governor, Anambra State recorded a greater and sincere change in the history of that political dispensation. Do not be the leader that will show weakness in the men's world, one that will be accused of embezzlement at the end of her tenure. Men are corrupt but that of a woman is blown out of proportion as if to say "I told you she can't do it"

My dear women in colleges of education, I waited this long to discuss your role in today's Nigeria. Importance of equality in education and employment to economic growth cannot be over-emphasized. Blackden, Canagarajah, Klasen, & Lawson (2007) presented eight arguments supported by theoretical literature, that show that gender inequality in education and employment reduces economic growth. They are:

1. Gender inequality in education reduces the average amount of capital in a society and, as a result, creates market distortion and harms economic growth. In many countries, ..., women account for half the total population. Therefore, if women lack the educational knowledge and skills necessary to participate in the formal economy, economic growth is hampered.
2. The failure to promote female education or earnings negatively affects other benefits. These benefits include reduced fertility rates and child mortality levels, as well as the likelihood of education for the next generation.
3. Gender gaps in employment artificially diminish the talent pool, thereby reducing the average ability of the workforce.
4. The competitive advantage of large gender gaps in pay is erased when there are also large gender gaps in education and employment—that is, when women are not trained and hired in large numbers.
5. Female employment and earnings increase women's bargaining power at home, leading to greater investments in the health and education of children. Without those earnings, the potential for improvement in the next generation is diminished.
6. When women's productive activities are under-resourced and capitalized it reduces the overall aggregate and production levels of a country.
7. The work that women perform at home and for their family is not measured in income growth or poverty statistics and, as a result, is not counted in GDP growth.
8. Women are less prone to corruption and nepotism. By increasing the number of women in the workplace and in decision making bodies, there is a better chance of improving governance in business and government.

Against these points, how have you fared as teacher-trainers? How do we as well-trained teachers with teaching skills help in wealth creation? Our job is in the human capital formation. This is done through the way you teach and handle students. Do you lead students to become successful members of the society or do you produce quack teachers? If you are not skilful enough in your profession, you can virtually do nothing. Nobody gives what he/she does not have. The job these days is enormous in a society where parents no more train their children. Teachers are expected to be mothers, councillors,

guardians, financiers, mentors, etc. The overall aim is to produce/form wealth creators. Have you ever heard of any job without education whether formal or informal? None of the forgoing is to say that being highly educated and skilled is either a necessary or a sufficient condition for contributing value and wealth to society. Anyone who works, be it for pay or as a volunteer is in the business of wealth creation.

### **Conclusion**

The aim of this paper is not to discuss feminism per se but I have no option because against the framework of Feminist Political Economy women live and exist in a society with its norms and values. They have always been involved and will still be involved in the process of wealth creation but FPE reminds us that women co-exist with others in the society and the extent to which they work, and behave is determined by other factors in the environment. They often times are expected to work within the orbits of the society they found themselves.

Women can only be advised to be steadfast, amiable and never devalue themselves or allow anybody dehumanise them. Be happy. Men, women, youth, cooperate bodies and private enterprises, the job of rebuilding Nigeria is that of us all. Whatever you do should be done well. Nigeria is for all of us. Our elected representatives at all levels should be more responsive to their duties, be sincere, show love to the electorate and gain their confidence. It is the duty of the government to provide the enabling environment for business to thrive and also try everything necessary to reduce miscreants on our cities, state and Nigeria by providing employment opportunities, soft loans for medium and small enterprises and above all Nigeria very much needs power for its developmental sustenance. One day, may be one day, Nigerians will begin to hold you accountable to your electoral promises.

Adeosun, K. Nigeria is out of recession and President Buhari is transforming the economy. Retrieved October 28, from <https://uk.news.yahoo.com/nigeria-recession-president-buhari-transforming-080002349.html>

Blackden, M., Canagarajah, S., Klasen, S., & Lawson, D. (2007). Gender and growth in Sub-Saharan Africa: Issues and evidence. In Mavrotas, G & Shorrocks, A. (Eds.) *Advancing development: Core themes in global economics*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, in association with the United Nations University-World Institute for Development Economics Research, pp. 70–72. 2017. Print.

Blackmore, J. & Sachs, J. *Performing and reforming leaders*. Albany: State University of New York Press.

Connell, B. Masculinity and globalization. *Men and Masculinity*, vol.1, no.1, pp.3–23. 1998. Print

- Fromkin, V., Rodman, R. & Hyams, N. *An introduction to language*. 8th ed. New York: Thomson Wadsworth. 2007. Print
- Lingard, B. Where to in gender policy in education after recuperative masculinity politics? *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 33–56. 2003. Print.
- Luxton, M. (November 2013). Feminist political economy: Gender, race and class and the politics of everyday life. A course proposal. Retrieved on October 24, 2017 from <https://carleton.ca/politiceconomy/wp-content/uploads/Feminist-Political-Economy.pdf>
- Martin, W. (August 31, 2016). Africa's biggest economy has crashed into recession. Business Insider. Retrieved October 27, 2017 from <http://www.businessinsider.com/nigeria-enters-recession-2016-8?IR=T>
- Noko, E. J. (September 10, 2016). Economic recession in Nigeria: Causes and solution. Retrieved October 28, 2017 from <http://educacinfo.com/economic-recession-nigeria/>
- Reinhardt, U. E. (May 21, 2010). Who creates the wealth in society? Retrieved October 25 from <https://economix.blogs.nytimes.com/2010/05/21/who-creates-the-wealth-in-society/>
- Sinclair, A. *Trials at the top*. Melbourne: Australian Management Centre, University of Melbourne. 1994. Print
- Wenger, E. *Communities of practice: Learning, meaning and identity*. Cambridge: University Press; 1998. Print.
- Wikipedia the Free Encyclopaedia (2017). Feminism. Retrieved October 28, 2017 from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feminism>. 2017.
- Wikipedia the Free Encyclopaedia (2017). National wealth. Retrieved October 28, 2017 from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\\_wealth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_wealth)