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**TRENDS AND PROBLEMS OF CHANGE IN NIGERIAN EDUCATIONAL AND ECONOMIC
INSTITUTIONS**

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Abstract

The issue of more women leaving in poverty than men have been scrutinized. However, there should be adoption of best policy solutions to address women's poverty and this policy must combine a range of decent employment opportunities with a network of social services that support healthy family such as quality healthcare, childcare, and housing support. Policy objectives must also recognize the multiple barriers to economic security women faced on their race, ethnicity, immigration status, sexuality and health status. The work also tried to identify ways or causes of poverty and its consequences as discussed. Therefore, bridging the gap will ensure gender equality and will also boost development in our society.

Introduction

In all modern industrial societies education has become increasingly differentiated and specialized where for example there was once a one room school house, there are now age-graded classes divided among elementary, intermediate, Junior High and High School. Knowledge is similarly separated into categories to be taught by-specialists. Eventually, students are expected to choose one distinct package of information (their major) that will prepare them for the world of work. Career specialization is most marked at the post-secondary (after High School) level. Students who do not go directly to college can select from a number of alternatives; apprenticeship programs, vocational schools, certificate studies or on the Job training.

Pre-kindergarten schooling is on the increase for children of both the poor and the wealthy (Fiske, 2016). For disadvantaged children, head start and similar programs are designed to remedy the lack of cultural capital in their homes and neighbourhoods. For offspring of the well to do early childhood education is seen as a means of encouraging cognitive development (Scarr, 2015, Hechinger, 2014). As a result of the trend towards inclusiveness, the percentage of young adult graduate has risen in Nigeria.

Capitalist Economies led to relative high levels of inequality in power and wealth in the business sector as well as among members of the society. A number of contemporary social scientists have asked why

such inequality is tolerated in societies in which all adults have the right to vote why in other words don't the majority of people support greater public Control over private wealth (SCHOH, 2014, Rzewski, 2015). Capitalist societies with democratic political system have moved progressively away from pure free enterprise e.g. anti-trust laws, social security, welfare legislation, health insurance for the poor and elderly, education assistance, farm subsidies and similar programs, at the same time justification for capitalism have change as the economy itself undergoes transformation.

The Role of Socio - Cultural Institutions

Socio - cultural factors are the larger Scale forces within societies and culture that affects the thoughts, behaviours and feelings of individual members of those societies and cultures. Examples of socio cultural factors include language, law, aesthetics (appearance), religion, values, attitudes, social organizations, family,, community, a person's role or status, among others. These issues can become very important for any nation because such nation needs to target their promotions based on the socio -cultural factors that are play. Socio cultural theorist argue that individuals cannot be considered in isolation from their social and historical context so therefore is necessary to look at the society and the development occurring at a given time (Regeluth, 2012).

Learning as defined by (Denga 2012:13) is a change in behaviour or performance, which in as a result of experience and practice in which male's individual face later situations differently. This change in behaviour as personal should lead to observable or demonstrate able improvement if learning has indeed taken place. In the same Vein, Isangedighi (2011) sees learning as a relatively permanent change in behaviour as a result of practice and experience. The desire or wish of all parents of is that their children should go to school and acquire qualitative education that can equip them with skills, knowledge and good character that can make them competent well-adjusted and effective citizens. The knowledge acquired can equip the children to understand and solve problems of life. Good character will make children acceptable in the society and grow in the nurture of fear of God, enjoying interpersonal relation with fellowmen wherever they find themselves (Denga and Akuto 2014).

Parents, the community and nation at large expect their offspring to benefit from a positive change in behaviour as a result of their exposure to teaching effective teaching and learning about development exposes the individual to the tenets of societal expectations.

This is an emerging theory is psychology that look at the important contributions that society makes to individual development. This theory stresses the interaction between developing people and the culture in which they live, This theory, grow from the work of seminal psychologist Lev Vygotsky who believe that parents, caregivers, peers and the culture at large were responsible for the development of higher other functions. According to him, every function in the child's cultural development appears twice: First on the social level and later on the individual levels, first between people (inter-psychological) and then inside the child (intra-psychological). This theory focuses on how adult and peers influence individual learning and also how cultural beliefs and attitudes affect instructions and learning.

The Significance of Sustaining Nigeria Social *and* Cultural Relationship

1. Promoting national unity through interactive-social relationships among citizen in sports, arts or cultural activities.
2. Encouraging the spirit of nationalism and patriotism among the youth and peace loving Nigerians
3. Showcasing the rich cultural heritage of Nigeria
4. Sensitizing the message of interrelationship in a diverse multi-ethnic society.

5. Building .of bridges and values against national antagonism, destructions of lives and properties.
6. Training the youth for leadership with skills of nation building and accommodation of other ethnic groups.
7. Achieving national integration which is ideal for sustainable democratic governance in Nigeria and to broaden the boundaries of Nigeria's culture or at best, promote cultural education (Edinyang et al 2014).

The Factory System of Production

An industrial society is one relying for its subsistence primarily on mechanized production. Originating in England in the industrial revolution about 250 years ago, this mode of production moved so immensely successful that it has since spread all over the world, absorbing, transforming or destroying other types of society in the process. Industrialism is based on the application of scientific knowledge to the technology of production, enabling new energy sources to be harnessed and permitting machinery to do the work that was previously done by people or animals. Because inventions and discoveries build upon one another, the rate of technological innovation in industrial societies is swift. New technologies such as the steam engine, the internal combustion engine, electrical power or atomic energy tend to stimulate change in the economy and other institutions. Unlike pre-industrial society, therefore industrial society is in a continual state of rapid social change.

Industrialism is a highly efficient subsistent strategy, for it allows a small minority to feed the rest of the people. Industrial society can thus become very large, with population running into ten or even hundreds of million. In fact population grows very rapidly in the early stages of industrialization because people live longer as a result of better health and living standard. In more advanced industrial society population size tends to stabilize as birth control becomes popular. Industrial societies are also highly urbanized with the bulk of the population living in or around cities, where most jobs are located and where new ones are continually created. In this mass environment more and more social life takes place in secondary groups rather than primary groups. Organization such as corporations and government bureaucracies and a good deal of social interaction becomes anonymous and impersonal.

Industrialism or factory production has a dramatic effect on institutions. The economy of course becomes vast, complex and pervasive in its effect on the whole society. The family loses many of its earlier functions, it is no longer a unit of economic production, nor does it have the main responsibility for the education of the young. The influence of religion as an unquestioned source of moral authority also shrinks, for people no longer share similar life experience and consequently many different and competing values and beliefs. Science however, emerges as a new important social institution, because technological innovation depends on the growth and refinement of scientific knowledge. Similarly education becomes a distinct institution, an industrial society requires mass literacy and for the first time formal education becomes compulsory for the many rather than a luxury for the few. Other institutions such as law, sport, medicine, and the military, grow more elaborate.

The Worker in an Industrial Society

Industrial economy whether capitalist or socialist is characterized by an extreme division of labour and task specialization. In the United States for example the department of labour publishes a dictionary of occupational titles with over 12,000 entries. Such extreme specialization has led social theories from Durkheim, Weber and Marx to Talcott Parsons and Kai Erickson to see the organization of work in modern societies as potentially threatening to social unity when each worker does only one small task and participation in the culture in a limited way. It is difficult to generate a sense of shared value and common feature among all citizens. Durkheim worried about the lack of intermediate group between the individual worker and the impersonal force of government and business. Weber spoke of

disenchantment and demystification as modern life becomes increasingly subject to technological controls?

And Marx saw it all leading to alienation a feeling of being cut off from the product of ones labour, from other people, and ultimately from oneself. The theme of work and alienation continue to attract sociological attention as seen in Kai Erickson address to the America sociological Association in which many of Marx's insight were applied to the automated work places of today. Erickson concluded is remarks by suggesting that alienating work affects the human spirit making us ever-more brutal to people who are different from us and increasingly indifferent even to one another.

The central institution of industrialization is the factory. Factories bring workers out of their homes to one central location where machine and labour power can be used most efficiently and where management can exercise direct control over the work force. The perfect embodiment of the rationalization of work is the assembly line with each step in the production process separated from other steps and given to one worker. The relationship of the assembly line worker to the finished product is rendered all but invisible. Contrast, for example the worker in a shoe factory with a shoe maker. The shoe maker makes an entire shoe, work with the leather, fit it to the buyer draws on the set of skills and enjoy a feeling of creative accomplishment in the result. The worker in a shoe factory however may only attach a heel to each shoe as it passes down to the line with little sense of personal creativity. These processes have been described as deskilling (Braveman, 2004) in contrast to the accumulation of artistic skill required of craft persons in the past. Deskilling is not confined to the factory floor, much white collar work has been similarly, routinized (wright and Single man 2012, Felberg and Glenn 2013). This is especially the case where machine increasingly deskill the work and even take over task previously performed by human workers. (Thompson 2014).

Workers Dissatisfaction

Despite the objectively, degrading characteristics of most employment the great majority of American workers claim to be satisfied with their jobs even among today's better educated labour force (Glenn and Weaver, 2012 V. Burris 2013). A number of factors may be at work here;

1. The Tendency to lower expectation to fit reality
2. A wish to avoid the sense of utter failure attached to so crucial a role
3. Alternative sources of satisfaction in work place friendships, in trying to outwit management, in the non - work activities that can be enjoyed with ones wages. In other words, there may be a shift in modern societies from intrinsic to extrinsic satisfactions for the job.

Halaby (2016) also suggests that workers accept their subordination when they believe that their employer in acting legitimately. This trend extends also to white collar employees, one analysis of how to succeed manuals over the three decades between 1980 and 2010 found a distinct change in emphasis as middle class work opportunities narrowed in the 2010s. The 2010 books emphasize finding fulfilment outside the work place in leisure activities and personal relationships, which of course presents no great threat to employers (Biggart 2013). Worker satisfaction is highest in jobs where an employee has some control over the work process and is not closely supervised. Such job autonomy involves making decisions about the timing and sequence of tasks exercising one's own judgment and having a distinct impact on the outcome ail of which contribute to a sense of self-esteem, intellectual flexibility, and low levels of job stress (Kohn et al, 2013, Lorence and Mortimer, 2015 Motimer and Finch, 2016) indeed the effect of autonomy on worker satisfaction is greater than that of income although it is usually the case that high autonomy jobs are in the better-paying occupations. Conversely, dissatisfaction is highest where

employees are kept to a tight schedule, closely monitored where the tasks, are repetitive and routinized yet require complex skills and where the worker feels under pressure. These are the conditions under which employees display the classic symptoms of alienation, feelings of powerlessness, Meaningless and isolation (Blanner 2014, Seeman, 2012). And at least one large scale study found such adverse conditions to be more characteristics of large National Corporation than of smaller and more local firms (Hodson and Sullivan, 2015).

The Impact of Unemployment

Both work and unemployment could be said to be directly opposite each other. Hence, there is no symbiotic relationship with each other. Unemployment is caused and not inherited. It is a management cum altitude problem inflicted by inept and careless leadership.

Unemployment is seen as a direct father of poverty; thus it has been of concern to every government. It does not only have poverty as its direct child but a grandfather to social vices, hence Tsuwa, Akuul & Ashavar (2014) maintain that unemployment as social scourge breeds cultism, militancy, prostitution, kidnapping, Gansterism, human trafficking and lots more.

In Africa, particularly in Nigeria, unemployment cuts across every religion, ethnic nationality and gender. However, it is common in the female folk, (Odiye, 2017), whereas gainful employment constitute a vital link to the employment of other human rights. Unfortunately, the provision of full employment for all has ceased to be a major goal in many countries due to economic problems including global economic recession. It is to be noted that lack of decent living through unemployment means those unemployed will continue to lack the basic freedom, dignity, economic stability, security and equal opportunity.

Work is public and private sector driven. It also fails under economic and social rights and similarly political rights of the 1999 constitution as cited by Onyekwere in Akinmola (2002). Economic and social rights refer to the category of rights which provide the effective content and fulcrum upon which other rights are founded particularly the civil and political rights. In most instances they are empowerments, for example, the right to education provides the launch pad for the promotion and the procedure for claiming it. These include the right to adequate housing, food, and health, social security to work under just and favourable conditions of work. Work is scarce consequently; unemployment in Nigeria is severe, widespread and multidimensional and seems to have increased considerably in the last two decades.

Causes of Unemployment

- 1) Low Productivity:** There is no known economic theory or policy which makes for economic growth than high and qualitative productivity. The more a country that is consumer-oriented consumes the product of other Nations while its larger population is unproductively idle, it affects its gross domestic product output (GDP). These idle hands become irresponsible and social burdens to the few persons working, be it at family levels or at National, the repercussion thereof breeds societal evil.
- 2) Poor Budget Planning, Execution and Implementation:** Our budget lacks target setting and execution. Hardly do we record up to 65 budget achievement. In 2006, for example, our budget success figure was 65 as read by President Olusegun Obasanjo himself-just a little above average.
- 3) Inconsistency and Instability of Economic Plans is Disturbing and Embarrassing:** This is common in Democratic Regimes. Today, it is structural adjustment programme (SAP), tomorrow it is better life for rural women, another day it is Green Revolution or Deregulation and by the next morning, it is a regulated economy; just swinging fourth -and back like a pendulum. And it is said, a rolling stone

gathers no mass, so our market and productive economy gathers no strength as it is tossed forth and back by every new in-coming government of the day.

- 4) Institutionalized Corruption:** Much has been said by various scholars concerning the cankerworm-corruption. It is with money a country builds industries, provides infrastructure to facilitate industrial growth and then create employment opportunities for its citizens. But when a few individual in the system stack the country's money as if they were standing moulded blocks to build a four hundred unit duplex estate, you can guess which money remains for building industries, _producing electricity and roads not to talk of social amenities like potable water, adequate health care delivery etc.

Effects of Unemployment

The effect of unemployment is on the individual and the society, it is enormous and diversified. Unemployment is a deplorable state of a human being. Thus Njoku (2011) asserts that "the worst thing you can do to a human being, able bodied energetic and healthy young person is to render him or her idle and koboless in an open-endless space of time. The scholar further maintains that the victim ages faster than ordinary. His useful life and energy saps away. He ages faster than ordinarily would because he or she is hopeless so to speak. He or she is never happy so he is angry at himself and everything else for even no reason if we should say so. In a way, he is been dumped in the midst or busy and colourful social environment. This indeed is the picture of millions of fellow unemployed Nigerians especially the Youths in our midst, what a calamity?

Strategies for Combating Unemployment in Nigeria

Generally, unemployment symbolizes economic stagnation wasted production capacities and underutilized human resources or flight of such resources in the brain drain. Indeed, employment for the labour force has come to be regarded as an important index of the government's ability to fulfill its socio-political and economic contract and by extension its ability and political will to guarantee human rights. It is the responsibility of the Nigerian government to provide the citizenry with gainful employment. The states could similarly provide enabling environment, wealth creation and value orientation by bringing poor people into the economic development process.

Unemployment as a social scourge transcends ail frontiers such that the repercussion are not only felt in poverty disorder deviant behaviour and brain drain but stalled development and its processes. Depending how a given country or state perceives its problems, different strategies are being adopted as measures to address unemployment and its related problems. The above as a proof that there is no one single panacea to the problem of unemployment. Hence Kurd Rexed (cited in Nwachukwu 1991) identified six categories of Interventions aimed at improving the labour marked.

- 1) Job Creation through Skill Acquisition:** A fundamental element in the development of jobs is through skills acquisition and an identification of the target groups whose adjustment to economic change is impeded by lack of marketable skills. The ultimate aim of skills training is less the improvement of employment then making the beneficiary a creator of job. This forms the rationale for one third innovation of providing of package loans to graduates of the skill acquisition programmes in order for them to become self-employed. Interestingly many of these new breed tradesmen have already established workshops for fashion 4 designing, motorcycle and auto repairs, vulcanizing etc, in both rural and urban areas.

- 2) **Micro Credit to Individuals and Communities:** Both individual and communities must be empowered through micro-credit to have the right linkage to transform those resources to wealth generating activities.
- 3) **Automation and Electronic Computer Controlled System of Manufacture:** Goods and services are produced much faster in higher quality and in polished, final finished condition making them much preferable and desirable than mechanically or manually produced products. They became cheaper also, making them more competitive than the ones produced manually or mechanically. It also created various jobs along the chain and processes of production. Because of the above reasons, the highly industrialized Nations have serious edge over the non-industrialized nations. In a system where production is manual and mundane or just mechanical many disadvantages set in such as slow production non-high quality products high price of products, competitiveness by consumers. In advanced countries production of goods and services are much greater in terms of quality, quantity expertise and technology to meet needs and to export to other countries of the world thereby creating various production jobs in quantum for its citizenry.
- 4) **Industrialization:** We must industrialize there is no other known method in this century for creating jobs in thousands, millions than for a mass industrialization.
- 5) **Savings:** We must begin to consume less and to produce more in our country. There should be more savings from our National income to enable us map up capital for productive and manufacturing ventures.
- 6) **Re-Investment and wealth Creation:** We must create more capital for re- investment and wealth creation not wealth squandering as is the case presently where all we are doing is to sell the crude and share the proceeds month after month, consuming all, even consuming revenues not within the annual budget provision of the federal and state governments. We cannot grow economically by doing this and jobs cannot be created by magic. This suggests that our annual-budgets structure must change where capital provision should outweigh recurrent expenditure provision on a progressive basis for a long period.
- 7) **Diversification of Our Investment Portfolio:** Nigeria need to diversify not only into non-oil sectors but to deepen the dept. and break of its oil resource asset by refining for export its crude oil, by deepening its related chemical, plastic and rubber wares electronic and computer technology, automobile industries, nuclear energy, etc., if we hope to create enough jobs for our farming populace.
- 8) **Massive Agricultural Investment:** It is a well-known fact that in yet underdeveloped countries of the world agricultural sub-sector is the greatest employer of labour and provider of foreign exchange. In the view thereof, I suggest thus:
 - (a) That the country be divided into agricultural zones, each zone or state zone producing one or two agric commodities it has best resources and climatic favourability.
 - (b) That each local government area in Nigeria by federal, state or LG policy be required to acquire specified acres of farmable forests for establishment of a mechanized farm whose target would be to employ at the beginning not less than one thousand farm workers and related Agric machinery technicians and agric extension personnel.
- 9) **Direct Labour Work Projects:** Contracts and contracting all government projects is not ideal for developing nations who battles with high unemployment rate: It simply creates lop-sidedness in income distribution to the impoverishment of larger section of the people. It is an anti-masses policy.

- 10) Joint Ventures:** Joint ventures in the context of privatization mean a new company whose shares are partially owned by the government and by the private sector investors. Joint ventures have become popular and a veritable instrument in developing and financing the infrastructure sector like power, water, highways, etc.
- 11) Lease:** This is a method whereby a private sector investor is granted the use of some or all of the assets of a state owned enterprise for a specified period of time and for a specified fee. Variations of this method include lease/purchase agreement and leasehold improvement contracts. One continues to wonder why these practical options for increase in Revenue and employment is there, and succeeding governments seem not to see them but prefer to promise economic empowerment to youths in the political air and somebody will believe them to be serious.

Women and Unemployment

Remember that in our earlier presentation we identified unemployment as the father of poverty and that this poverty is more prevalent in woman than men, as posited by Fadike (2007) it is therefore in the view thereof that attention is being given to the discourses on women in poverty.

The Concept of Poverty

The concept and definition of poverty have never enjoyed the blessing of a universal acceptable definition. However, the word poverty comes from old French word *poverté* and from Latin *Pauper* as meaning poor (Waiter, 2015). According to Ravallion (2013) poverty is seen and defined as pronounced deprivation in well-being, and comprises many dimensions. It includes low incomes and the inability to acquire the basic goods and services necessary for survival with dignity. Also, Javed (2015) saw poverty as encompassing low levels of health and education, poor access to clean water and sanitation, inadequate physical security, lack of voice, and insufficient capacity and opportunity to better one's life. However, Davidson (2012) saw poverty as a sub-set standard which is consistent over time and between countries and is a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. It depends not only on income but also on access to services. In a nutshell, poverty is seen as condition where people's basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter are not being met. However, poverty is generally of two types such as Absolute poverty and Relative poverty. The absolute poverty is synonymous with destitution and occurs when people cannot obtain adequate resources to support a minimum level of physical health. The relative poverty occurs when people do not enjoy a certain minimum level of Living standards as determined by a government and vary from country to country. However, relative poverty occurs everywhere, it is said to be increasing, and may never be eradicated.

The Causes of Poverty

There is no one cause or determinant of poverty. On the contrary, combination of several complex factors contributes to poverty. They include low or negative economic growth, inappropriate macroeconomic policies, deficiencies in the labour market resulting in limited job growth, low productivity and low wages in the formal sector, and a lag in human resource development other factors which have contributed to a decline in living standards and are structural causes or determinants of poverty include increase in crime and violence, environmental degradation, retrenchment of workers, a fall in the real value of safety nets, and changes in family structures (Ajakaiye and Adeyey, 1999; Rowntree, 2002) few of the aforementioned are examined below:

- 1) **Low Economic Growth:** This is one of the major causes of poverty. Growth of the economy is a must for poverty reduction. The volatile nature of the economy retrogresses development, therefore leading to poverty.
- 2) **Macroeconomic Shock and Policy Failure:** According to Ogwumike (2004) macro-economic shocks and policy failure account for poverty largely because they constrain the poor from using their greatest asset: "Labour", etc.
- 3) **Migration:** Migration drains on skills. It reduces the pace of economic growth and thus slows the process of overall job creation and affects the long-run development potential in a country.
- 4) **Governance:** The persistence and pervasiveness of poverty in several countries has been linked to the lack of popular participation in governance and decision-making as well as weak institutional base. This has among other things lead to poor accountability, low transparency in resource allocation, weak programme implementation and monitoring.
- 5) **Crime and Violence:** A steady increase in crime and violence has degraded the quality of life to a varying extent in many countries of the world (Anyanwu, 1997). Although individuals of all socioeconomic groups are affected, the urban poor are particularly vulnerable to these social problems. These are instances of shootings, gang killings etc., and this crime and violence have serious economic costs. However, the adverse social consequences of crime have been closely associated with poverty, for example, loss of lives at productive age and quantum loss of properties.

Consequences of Poverty

Having x-rayed the causes of poverty, the consequences of poverty includes those uselessness or negative effects of poverty in our society. The following consequences are discussed below:

- 1) **Health Problems:** The poor are also more likely to have many kinds of health problems, including infant mortality, earlier adulthood mortality and mental illness, and they are also more likely to receive inadequate medical care. These problems in turn impair their ability to do well in school and land stable employment as adults, helping to ensure that poverty will persist across generation (Krugme, 2006).
- 2) **Homelessness and Housing Problem:** The poor are, not surprisingly, more likely to be homeless and more likely to live in dilapidated housing and unable to buy their own homes. The lack of adequate housing for the poor remains a major national problem. Even worse is outright homelessness (Iceland, 2006).
- 3) **Crime and Victimization:** People living in poverty are more likely to commit street crime, they also comprise most of the people arrested for street crimes, criminal behaviour and criminal victimization, then, are other major consequences of poverty (Waldfoegel, 2010).

Causes and Reasons why more Women Live in Poverty than Men Several reasons accounts for more women living in high poverty level than men. However, the following are reasons for such:

- 1) **Family Structure:** More women are living in poverty due to changes in the traditional family structure. The increase in divorce rates and single parenthood are two major contributing factors to change in the family structure. Female-headed families have the poorest economic outcomes, with economic well-being dependent on the mother's marital status and race/ethnicity (Wright, 1992).
- 2) **Education:** This is another reason why women are more in poverty rate to men. Education is considered a contributing factor to why women are likely than men to live in poverty. To Fuchs (1986), 63 of female households who have children under the age of 18 do not complete high school thus, majority of the women socioeconomic factors contribute to them receiving less of an education than men.

- 3) Women are segregated into low paying job or occupations, and most occupations dominated by women are of low paid. Women are tracked into pink-collar jobs such as teaching, childcare, nursing, cleaning, and waitressing, which typically pay less than jobs in industries that are male dominated.
- 4) Another reason is that women are more likely to bear the costs of raising children. When parents are not living together, women are more likely to take on the economic costs of raising children. Hence, Babcock et al (2003), asserts that custodial mothers are twice as likely to be poor as custodial fathers.
- 5) Domestic and sexual violence can push women into a cycle of poverty. Such experience can lead to job loss. Poor health and homelessness.
- 6) Finally, why more women leave in poverty than men is because of pregnancy. It was observed that pregnancy affects women's work and educational opportunities more than men. However, the economic cost associated with pregnancy is more significant for women than for men. Unplanned pregnancy in particular can result in the termination of education and keep women from getting and sustaining solid employment, thereby leading to poverty.

Solutions and the Way Forward

To resuscitate the poverty between men and women, there are so many things to do. The gender wage gap has narrowed over the past years as women have gained greater access to education, the labour market, and better paid jobs. Therefore, ending women's poverty and providing better economic opportunities for all women will require special policy actions to ensure that; Women receive the pay they deserve and equal work conditions.

- 1) Women have access to higher paying jobs.
- 2) Women receive the contraceptive services they need so that they can plan their families.
- 3) Women receive the support and protection they need to leave violent situations while maintaining job and housing stability.
- 4) Women in the workforce have affordable child and eldercare, as well as access to quality flexible work and paid family leave.

Conclusion

The issue of more women leaving in poverty than men have been scrutinized. However, there should be adoption of best policy solutions to address women's poverty and this policy must combine a range of decent employment opportunities with a network of social services that support healthy family such as quality healthcare, childcare, and housing support. Policy objectives must also recognize the multiple barriers to economic security women faced on their race, ethnicity, immigration status, sexuality and health status. The work also tried to identify ways or causes of poverty and its consequences as discussed. Therefore, bridging the gap will ensure gender equality and will also boost development in our society.

Recommendations

To bridge the gap, the following recommendations are given to resuscitate it.

- 1) There should be microfinance credit facilities. They should be given small loans and other financial services for poor women who have no access to the formal banking system. This will successfully increase the incomes of millions of poor households worldwide by placing money in the hands of women.
- 2) The government should make law that encouraged gender equality and also ensure monetary assistance to unemployed nursing mothers and should punish any agency of government that deviates from such policy, as this will serve as deterrent to others.

- 3) Finally, some strategic policy that will put women in touch with resources, such as money, education and property, are the best means to equalize or help women achieve gender equality and alleviate poverty.

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