AN APPLICATION OF ROE'S HIERARCHY OF HUMAN NEEDS THEORY TO WIDOWS NEED IN KADUNA MUNICIPALITY

BY

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis is a record of my own research work. It has not been presented partially or wholly anywhere in any previous application for a higher degree.

All quotations are indicated by quotation marks or indentation and the source of information are duly acknowledged by means of references.



Dukas La'itu A. 5/2/07

CERTIFICATION

This thesis, entitled "AN APPLICATION OF ROE'S HIERARCHY OF HUMAN NEEDS THEORY TO WIDOWS NEED IN KADUNA MUNICIPALITY"; by *Dukas A. Laitu*, meets the regulations governing the award of degree of Master of Education (Guidance and Counselling) of Ahmadu Bello University, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

	2nd April 2001
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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my husband Engineer. Austin Dukas and our Children Ninaly and Coni.

Also to my Almighty God for His blessings and guidance throughout my course.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The researcher would want to register her sincere gratitude and appreciation to all who have contributed in one way or the other to the completion of this work.

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Finally, I must express my gratitude to my husband for taking care of the children at the time I was deeply involved in this study.

ABSTRACT

The study focused on the application of Roe's hierarchy of human needs theory to widows need in Kaduna municipality. The main objectives of the study was to find out the extent to which widows met their needs in order to establish a base for counsellors to provide counselling services for widows.

Three major research questions were posed and answered. In addition, the following null hypotheses were stated and tested at 0.05 level of significance.

1. **There is no significant difference between educated and non-educated widows' expression of these needs.**
2. **There is no significant difference between educated and non-educated widows' on their expressions of how each of these needs are met.**
3. **There is no significant difference between the widow's career and their expressions on how these needs are met.**

The sample size for the study was 200 purposive simple random sampling method was used to draw the data.

The main instruments used for the data collection were the questionnaire and the interview guide which were both designed by the researcher. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and T-test statistical techniques was used to analyse the data. Two of the above stated hypotheses that is (2 and 3) were retained and (5) was rejected.

The study revealed the following as the major findings: -

1. **The widows needs do not conform to roe's order of hierarchy of human needs.**
2. **Widows' order of needs shows that the need for self-actualization and physiological needs have the highest percentages.**
3. **The findings also show that the meeting of needs by widows is not based on their career.**

From these results the following major recommendations were made: -

i. **The religious leaders and elders of the society can play a very important role in reducing the plight of widows. They can do this by using their forum and the media to educate the communities and the societies at large on the needs of widows.**

2. **The counsellors should help encourage widows to join the widows' organisation which is aimed at bringing widows together. This will also solve the need for belongingness and love.**
3. **The counsellor can help the widows become self-actualized by giving psychological talks.**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
VAM	Very Adequately Met
AM	Adequately Met
PM	Partially Met
NAM	Not Adequately Met
DF	Degree of Freedom
N	Number
SD	Standard Deviation
SE	Standard Error
P	Probability
SS	Sums of Squares
MS	Mean of Squares
S/NS	Decision

DEFINATION OF TERMS

HUMAN NEEDS:

These needs refer to the needs identified in Anne Roe's hierarchy of human needs. These include:

Physiological need

Safety need

Need for belonginess and love

Need for importance, respect, self-esteem and independence

Need for information (knowledge)

Need for understanding

Need for beauty

Need for self-actualisation

APPLICATION:

Putting a practical use of Anne Roe's order of human needs on the need of educated and non-educated widows in Kaduna Municipality.

EDUCATED:

Widows that received the Western kind of training (education).

NON-EDUCATED:

Widows that did not pass through the Western education.

KADUNA MUNICIPALITY:

... is to Kaduna town, which comprises of the two Local Governments, that is, Kaduna North and kaduna South.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0. Background

In the story of creation from Biblical point of view, God created man and He saw that it was good for man not to be alone and so He decided to create a woman, out of man and for him, that she may be his companion, a helper, his glory and also one that may support the man in all his activities. God commanded her to be submissive to the man. He also refers to the man as husband. This phenomenon is referred to as marriage, and He concluded by saying that the two shall live together till death do them part. Marriage is therefore perceived as a permanent life union between husband and wife (Genesis 1:27, 2:7, 18, 24).

According to Danfulani (1995), marriage is a heart bound issue. The husband is to be intensively and intimately related to his wife both physically, psychologically and spiritually. This is because they complement and complete each other in life.

Unfortunately, as days pass by the man or the woman passes away living the woman as a widow or the man as a widower. This natural phenomenon brings sadness to the partner that is left behind. This situation is more disheartening when the woman is left. Could it be because, she is said to be the weaker sex? Or because of the woman's place in the community and the society at large?. In most cases, the woman thinks more of the difficulties and challenges she will face, rather than the death of her husband. But for the man it does not take him too long he forgets about the death of his wife and then start life again. The widow will take years mourning her death husband, and she will face a lot of

problems and challenges from both angles; that is, from men and women and even from women who are expected to understand her position better. From this point, we can understand that the widow will now discover that she has needs, even though these needs have been in existence but they have been unconscious because the husband was solving them. But his death has now made these unconscious needs become conscious. She now takes the position of the husband and attempts to see that she gets her needs met. These needs include the physical needs, safety need, need for belonginess, need for information, need for beauty etc.

Casting our minds back to the year 1996 when a plane crashed killing about 200 military officers in Nigeria. It was very unfortunate on the way the decease relatives behaved when the government invited the widows and relations of the deceased to come for relieve package. Most of the widows that went collected the package for the relations of their husband. Some of the widows and Orphans were left on the mercies of God. Infact when some widows shared their experiences with Frank Olize on NTA programme titled Sunday Sunday tonic (News Line), around August 1999. Some widows confessed that, immediately the announcement was made that a plane crashed killing military officers on board, their husbands relations were at their doors to park all their husbands properties including those that belong to the women claiming that all the properties belong to the deceased. The widows and their children were left with empty rooms. In some cases, even the women were inherited especially the non – educated ones. A widow shared with me that, she was inherited by her husband relation and all belonging to her Late husband was given to her. But after the man had helped her to spend all that the husband left for her and her

children he abandoned her and that was the end of that relationship. She said as at now, even greetings do not join them. They suffered a lot of disgrace according to some of them. This bad treatment also affects the children who are left under the widow's care alone. To the childless widow, the situation is different and more disheartening. After a little while those in the Barracks were asked to leave the Barracks, so as to provide accommodation for other officers living in the town who may want to move close to their offices. This situation now made the widows to start looking for houses to move in, and making the unconscious needs conscious. These conscious needs coincided with Roe's hierarchy of needs.

This situation now made government and other non–governmental organizations to come up with strategies at which they can help to improve the lives of widows and orphans, as their number increases everyday. This can be achieved through workshops, Seminars, and Conferences aimed at providing a lot of the women folk. For instance, the fourth World Conference on women in Beijing (China), in September 1995, addressed the economic and political emancipation of women. Also the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) which celebrated it's 20th anniversary in 1996, "aimed as an innovative and catalystic fund for women's empowerment and gender equality" (Heyzer, 1997:B9).

The Nigerian government also established programmes and ministries to see to the betterment of the women folk. Among them are: Better life Programme for Rural Women, Family Support Programme and Ministry for Women Affairs. Also there are other clubs and Societies formed by interested individuals who also offer assistance to the orphans and the widows. The widows also formed

their own association, meeting once in a month with the aim of getting to know themselves and also to help advise one another on how to live up to expectation. If I could remember in one of their meetings, they try to discourage the idea of the widow waiting for someone to come and assist her, but she too can receive the blessings of assisting others. Every widow should be engaged in one trade or the other so that she too can help someone else. They emphasize that no widow should stay idle. They collected little amount among themselves and lend to other widows so that they can start trading on anything that can generate income for them.

Roe postulated her theory of personal development in which are in order of hierarchy as follows:

Physiological Need

Safety Need

Need for belonginess and love

Need for importance, respect, self – esteem and independence

Need for information (knowledge)

Need for understanding

Need for self – actualisation

The above needs are what this researcher intends to investigate on widows to see to what extent each of these needs are being met by the widows.

1.2. Statement of the Problem:

Looking at marriage from a religious point of view, many people got into the Institutions with the hope that all is and will be well. At the early days of marriage, the woman is loved by almost everyone in the husband's family. She is

being looked upon as a worker and bearer of children for the family and the community in general. She is married not to her husband alone, but to the family as a whole. According to Kisembo et al (1977), she is the "wife" of the whole family – "our wife". The death of her husband does not terminate the union; her marriage in the family is still regarded as being in existence and the widow and her children are being taken care of by the late husband's family. In the same vain Otite and Ogionwo (1979) observed that among the Urhobos and Kanuris of Nigeria, the widows and their children live with the deceased's younger brother who take care of them. This is similar to the Southern Kaduna Community. Where particularly the widow is very young she is given the priviledge to choose among the deceased relations whom she could be happy to live with. After she has made her choice the family deliberate over the issue again, and if the man agrees she gets married to him. On the other hand, if she rejects all the brothers or relations of the deceased she is advised to move back to her parents except where she has children more than three. Civilization and past experiences today has shown that most widows do not want to remarry due to the fear of loosing their husband's again. This view shows that it is expected that the deceased's relatives and friends should rally round their widow and assist her to adjust to the new life of widowhood.

Unfortunately, many widows in Nigeria today are being treated as parasites or strangers by the same family members who once accepted them as an integral part of their family community. Some are subjected to the inhuman treatment of crossing the coffin or drinking the red sand dug from the hole where the decease will be buried. In some parts of the country the widow is given the water used in bathing her dead husband to drink not minding "the toxic effect of

the putrefying corpse" (Ezekwesili 1996 20-25). This is done as a testimony that the widow is innocent of the deceased's death. In most cases the deceased's properties are inherited by his relations except where he left behind grown up children that are males who will now stand firm for their mother. But in a situation where they are females the relations of the decease confiscate everything with the saying that girls have no inheritance as far as the culture is concerned. The widow that is childless is treated like an out-cast. The widow therefore becomes a destitute soon after the burial of her husband. She is left alone to make her way in a world where kindness and goodwill are often in short supply.

The above situation shows that the widows suffered a lot of human needs and most of these needs are left unsatisfied in some widow's life time. The stress they passed through leads to the early death of some widows. This makes the researcher wonder why the loss of a beloved spouse should lead to oppression and deprivation instead of sympathy and support.

However, some educated widows do not suffer this ill-treatment by their in-laws. This shows how education is said to be a vital tool in the choice of work especially in our present society. Educational decisions though often made rather casually to certain extent commits a person to certain cause of action hence eliminating other possibilities (Osipow, 1983). In Nigeria, it has been observed that education is not only a primary source of occupational choice but also for social mobility within the society.

There is an unclassified general impression that some widows do not find satisfaction in their activities while others do. This desire motivates those who have not meet their needs to work very hard in order to acquire the knowledge, also the skills which will enable them live a better life and improve their present standard of living even as widows.

It is probably the stress that the widows go through that have prompted this researcher to examine the widowhood status in Nigeria. With particular reference to the plight of educated and non–educated widows on their needs and the extent to which these needs are being satisfied.

Preliminary observations by the researcher shows that widows find it difficult to adjust to the new situation in which they find themselves. Another observation is that the widows are not always being motivated into their occupation by either their immediate family members or the immediate community. It was also observed that widows are able to meet some of their physiological needs like water, shelter, clothes and so on. The researcher therefore wishes to study the situation and to evaluate which needs out of the hierarchy advanced by Roe is being adequately or otherwise satisfied. Do the needs met differ between educated and non-educated widows? Do the level of satisfaction of meeting the needs also differ? Answers to these questions will help the society in planning for assistance for the widows.

1.3. **Research Questions:**

This study is conducted to answer the following questions:

1. Do the widows needs as expressed in the questionnaire followed the Hierarchy postulated by Roe?

2. To what extent do the widows have their needs met?
3. Has the career of the widows any significant influence on meeting their needs?
4. Do the widows needs as expressed in the questionnaire differ on age at the time of bereavement?
5. Do the widows needs differ base on their duration of marriage?
6. Has the number of children any significant influence on the needs of widows?

1.4. **Hypotheses:**

The following hypotheses are tested in this study.

1. There is no significant difference between educated and non-educated widow's expression of these needs.
2. There is no significant difference between educated and non- educated widows on their expressions of how each of these needs are met.
3. There is no significant relationship between the widow's career and their expressions on how these need are met.
4. There is no significant relationship between the younger and older widows in the expression of meeting their needs.
5. There is no significant difference among the widows in their expression on how their needs are met based on the years of marriage experience.
6. There is no significant difference in the number of children widows have and how it affect the expression of their needs.

1.5. **Objectives of the Study**

This study is designed to accomplish the following objectives:

1. To find out the educated and non-educated widows order of needs whether it is in confirmity with Roe's hierarchy of human needs.
2. To find out the extent to which educated and non-educated widows meet their needs.
3. To investigate whether the career of the widows has an influence on the extent to which these needs are met.

1.6. **Significance of the Study**

The area of vocational choice, success, motives and adjustment has been of great concern to individuals, if one must function well in his environment. Also attempt have been made to apply certain theories of personality to academic achievement and vocational choice.

Furthermore, certain researcher like Maisamari (1993) applied Holland's theory on Ahmadu Bello University students career orientations, while Azonabor (1992) in a similar manner applied Maslow's hierarchy of human needs to the study of lecturers in Ahmandu Bello University Zaria. Despite these efforts it is not yet known to this researcher of any work done in Nigeria on educated and non-educated widows as to application of Anne Roe's hierarchy of human needs. This is probably the first attempt and it is significant most especially that there is an increase in the number of widows in Nigeria. This researcher picked interest on Roe's theory of human needs because it embraces almost all the needs of the widows most especially the needs for information, understanding and beauty.

This study is therefore particularly important because it is aimed at evaluating the needs of a cross-section of Nigeria widows. Such an evaluation is geared towards providing useful and factual information to the Federal Ministry for Women Affairs, Family Support Agencies, Churches and Mosques on the hierarchical needs of widows and the levels at which these needs are being met. This study will enable these agencies to create rehabilitating programmes aimed at improving the lot of this marginalised group of the Nigeria society.

On the part of the married men, the findings of the study will enhance their knowledge on what their wives needs are likely going to look like when they are no longer living on this planet earth. This, hopefully will propel them to make adequate provision for the safety and welfare of their wives and children while they are alive.

On the part of the women, the findings will enable them to see the need of having good relationship with their husbands and also their husband's relations. So that, when the time comes she will be free from any guilt and even when treated badly by her in-laws, the God she is serving will take vengeance for her, because He, the creator warned that one should not take advantage of a widow and if you do and she cry out to Him, He will certainly hear her cry and His anger will be aroused, and He will kill you with a sword and your wife will become a widow (Exodus 21:19).

Also to the women that are not widows, this study will expose and sensitize them to the harrowing experiences of their counterparts whose husbands have died so as to organise themselves as a group to fight the dehumanising aspect of widowhood practices in the society.

On the educational front, it is hoped that the study will stimulate the Nigeria Counsellors to develop appropriate Counselling techniques and develop centres where by Nigerian widows can be helped to adjust properly and promptly to their new state of life. In like manner, the Pastors and Imams should help assist the widows by talking to them that is, encouraging them to either remarry or take the cross that their creator has given them faithfully. The Church and the Islamic organizations can also help the widows in cash and kind, disciplining their children and even training their children. Although this can be achieve in the Church where the number of widows is very few. However, due to the paucity of literature on this topic, this investigation is significant in contributing to the existing knowledge on the subject matter.

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Basic Assumptions:

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It is assumed that:-

1. Educated and non-educated widows have the needs as postulated by Roe's Anne and that these needs are being met by these widows.
2. The career of these widows has some relationship to the extent to which their needs are being met.

KASHIM IBRAHIM LIBRARY

1.8. **Delimitation of the study**:

The study is delimited to all widows at Kaduna Municipality, this is because Kaduna town consist of different ethnic groups and socio-economic classes. This is also because of the familiarity of the researcher with the environment. Hence it will enable her to have accurate and adequate information on the problems of widows.

1.9. **Summary:**

It is truism that many Nigerian widows either educated or non-educated suffer economically, socially, and psychologically due to the cultural widowhood practices to which they are subjected. It is with the intention of finding out to what extent the widows have been able to satisfy their needs as postulated by Roe Anne hierarchy of Human needs. In this regard, the chapter has defined the problem of the study, outlined the guiding objectives, stated the researcher questions and the null hypotheses that will assist the researcher arrive at useful results and draw constructive conclusions.

Chapter 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

2.1. Introduction:

This literature review is classified into (8) eight sections. The first group deals with the general needs of living organisms, the second examines the human basic needs, the third is the summary of theories of human needs, the fourth is to examine the widow, that is, who is a widow and the fifth is to discuss the categories of widow, that is, the educated widows and the non-educated widows, the widows and the problems affecting them. Lastly widowhood and Islam.

2.2. General Needs:

Generally, every living organism has needs, as in the case of plants, they need food, water, carbondioxide for growth and development and the release of oxygen as their bye product. While in the case of lower animals, they also have the need for food, water, air, and where they can hide from their predators (safety). Besides, the higher animals have the same needs as the lower animals. In the case of human beings they are said to be "Social animals" who are able to identify these needs and ways of meeting them systematically. This needs are first noticed immediately the individual is born. This needs include physiological need, need for love and security, the need for new experiences as the child socialises with his new environment, the need for praise and recognition and the need for responsibility. As the individual developed from one stage to the other so his needs also change. Because as one need is gratified, the other is evolve. This situation must have led the psychologist into researching, and their findings

help them to identify these needs and how to satisfy them. Therefore, this has trigger the researcher to evaluate one of the theories that is, Roe's hierarchy of human needs in order to find out how far these needs have been satisfied by educated and non-educated widows.

2.3. Human Basic Needs:

We have seen that every living thing has general needs, these needs are later classified into basic needs and also known as the primary needs as stated by Warren (1965). In the same vain Maslow (1970) referred to these needs as the higher needs. Maslow also held that lower needs are more potent and take priority over higher ones. In this situation when the lower needs are taken care of, then the next higher needs make their appearance in awareness; and so the person is motivated to deal with their gratification. Only when all of the lower needs are at least partially gratified can the person begin to experience the self-actualising needs. Maslow arrange the lower needs in a hierarchy; in order of potency and priority, they are:- the physiological needs, the safety needs, the belonging and love needs and the esteem needs.

However, the basic needs include:

The physiological Needs: These need are usually the starting point of the motivation theory. According to Baller, (1965), two recent lines of research make it necessary to revise customary notions about these needs. First, the development of the concept of homeostasis and second, the finding that appetites (preferential choices among foods) are fairly efficient indication of actual needs or lack in the body. Homeostasis he referred to as the body automatic efforts to maintain a constant, normal state of the blood stream, such

as:- water content of the blood, salt content, sugar content, protein content, fats content, calcium content, oxygen content, constant hydrogen-ion level (acid-base balance) and constant temperature of the blood. This could also include other minerals, the hormones, vitamins etc. while appetites in its relation to the body needs, is when the body lacks some chemicals, the individual will tend to develop a specific appetites or partial hunger for the food elements.

Baller also pointed out that these physiological drives or needs are to be considered unusual rather than typical, because they are insoluble and localizable somatically. That is they are relatively independent of each other, of other motivations and of the organism as a whole. Also any of the physiological needs and the consummatory behaviour involved with them serves as channels for all sorts of other needs as well. That is to say, the person who thinks he is hungry may actually be seeking more for comfort, or dependence, then for vitamins or proteins. Conversely, the hunger need can be satisfy by other activities such as drinking water.

These physiological needs are the most prepotent of all needs, because in the human being who is missing everything in life in an extreme fashion, it is most likely that major motivator would be the physiological needs rather than any other. In this case, if all the needs are not satisfied and the organism is dominated by the physiological needs, all the other needs may become simply non existent or be pushed into the background.

When an organism is dominated by a certain need for example, hunger all he thinks about is food. Same to the man, who has another need, the whole philosophy of the future tends also to change.

As the physiological needs are gratified, the new (higher) needs emerge.

The Safety Needs: These may serve as the most exclusive organisers of behaviour recruiting of the organism in their service and we may then fairly describe the whole organism as a safety-seeking mechanism. We may say of the receptors, effectors, intellect and other capacities that they are primarily safety seeking tools. Adults unlike in children are inhibiting this need; children react to illness or inadequate support by the mother's. Also injustice, unfairness, or inconsistency in parents makes the child feel anxious and unsafe. In this case, the average child in our society generally prefers a safe, orderly, predictable organised world, which he can count on and in which unexpected, unmanageable or dangerous things do not happen and in which in any case, he has all-powerful parents who protect and shield him from harm. While the healthy, normal, fortunate adult in our culture is largely satisfied in his safety needs. The peaceful, smoothly running 'good' society ordinarily makes its members feel safe enough from wild animals, extremes of temperature, criminals assault and murder, tyranny and so on. Therefore in very real sense, he no longer has any safety needs as active motivators. But these needs can be seen clearly in neurotic or hear neurotic individuals and to the economic and social under dogs. For instance, the common preference for a job with tenure and protection, the desire for a savings account and for insurance of various kinds (medical, dental, unemployment, disability, old age).

Other broads' aspect of the attempt to seek safety and stability in the world are seen in the very common preference for familiar rather than unfamiliar things or for the known to the unknown. Also the tendency to have some religion or world philosophy that organizes the universe and the men in it into some sort

of satisfactorily coherent, meaningful whole is also in part motivated by safety-seeking.

Otherwise, the need for safety is seen as an active and dominant mobilizer of the organism's resources only in emergencies, for example, war, disease, natural catastrophes, crime waves, societal disorganization, neurosis, brain injury, chronic bad situation.

Some neurotic adults in our society are in many ways like the unsafe child in their desire for safety, although in the former it takes on a somewhat special appearance. Their reaction is often to unknown, physiological dangers in the world that is perceived to be hostile, overwhelming and threatening. The neurotic individual may be described in a slightly different way with some usefulness as a grown-up person who retains his childish attitudes towards the world. It is as if his childish attitudes of fear and threat reactions of a dangerous world had gone underground and untouched by the growing up and learning processes were now ready to be called out by any stimulus that would make a child feel endangered and threatened.

The neurosis in which search for safety takes its clearest form is in the compulsive obsessive neurosis. Compulsive obsessive try frantically to order and stabilize the world so that no unmanageable, unexpected or unfamiliar dangers will ever-appear. What we can see only as a more – too – strong preference in the healthy person, for example, preference for the familiar, becomes a life-and death necessity in abnormal cases.

The Love Needs: If both the physical and safety needs are well gratified, then there will emerge the love and affection and belonginess needs, and the whole cycle already described will repeat itself with new centre. Now the person will feel

keenly, as never before, the absence of friends, or a sweetheart or a wife or children. He will hunger for affectionate relations with people in general, namely for a place in his group and he will strive with great intensity to achieve this goal. He will want to attain such a place more than anything else in the world and may even forget that once, when he was hungry, he sneered at love.

Love therefore, is not synonymous with sex. Sex may be studied as a purely physiological need. Ordinarily, sexual behaviours are multi-determined, that is to say, determine not only by sexual but also by other needs, chief among which are the love and affection needs. Also not to be over looked is the fact that the love needs involve both giving and receiving love.

The Esteem Needs: All people in our society (with a few pathological exceptions have a need or desire for a stable, firmly base usually high evaluation of themselves for self-respect or self-esteem and for the esteem of others. By firmly based self-esteem, we mean that which is soundly base upon real capacity, achievement and respect from others. These needs may be classified into two subsidiary sets. First, the desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for confidence in the face of the world and for independence and freedom. Secondly, we have what we call the desire for reputation or prestige (respect or esteem from other people), recognition, attention, importance or appreciation. Also the appearance widespread appreciation of central importance.

Satisfaction of the self-confidence, worth, strength, capability and adequancy of being useful and necessary in the world. But the wanting of these needs produces feelings of inferiority, of weakness and of helplessness. These feelings in turn give rise to either basic discouragement or else compensatory or neurotic trends. An appreciation of the necessity of basic self-confidence and an

understanding of how helpless people are without it can easily gained from a study of severe traumatic neurosis.

The Need for Self-Actualization: Even if all these needs are satisfied, we may still often expect that a new discontent and restlessness will soon develop, unless the individual is doing what he is fitted for. A musician must make music, an artist must paint, a poet must write, if he is to be ultimately happy. What a man can be he must be. Self-actualization was first coined by Kurt Goldstein, he also referred to it as self-fulfillment: namely, to the tendency for him to become actualized in what he is potentially. These needs varying from person to person. In some, it may take the form of the desire to be an ideal mother, in another it may be expressed athletically, in another painting picture or in inventions, although not necessary in creative.

The clear emergence of these needs rest upon prior satisfaction of the physiological, safety, love and esteem needs. People satisfied in these needs are called basically satisfied people. While about self-actualization, either experimentally or clinically much is not yet known.

The Preconditions for the Basic Satisfactions: Conditions which are prerequisites for the basic needs satisfaction are freedom to speak, do what one wishes, so long as no harm is done to others, freedom to express one's self, to seek and investigate for information, defend one's self, justice, fairness, honesty, orderliness in the group. (Without the basic satisfaction are quite impossible).

The desire to know and to Understand: It may be function of relatively high intelligence, rather tentatively then, and largely in the hope of stimulating discussion and research. The desires to know and to understand are themselves

cognitive, that is, have striving character and are as much personality needs as the "basic needs".

2.4. Theories of Human Needs:

Base on human desire for better life, a lot of psychologist took interest in carrying out research to identifying human needs or desires. The outcome of their research led to their coming up with varying ideas on human needs and these ideas are latter developed into theories. Hence, we have the Maslow, Murray and Anne Roe's Theory of Human Needs to mention a few.

2.4.1. Maslow Theory of Human Needs: This was developed by Abraham Maslow (1955, 1979), he contributed greatly in the filed of psychology as a humanistic psychologist. The aim of his study was to identify human needs, what leads to the needs and how the needs are being satisfied.

As a humanistic psychologist, Maslow (1955) questioned the traditional assumption, that avoidance and tension reductions are the major sources of motivation for man. He proposed instead that personality scientists examine man's strivings for growth, for happiness and satisfaction. He distinguished between deficit needs and growth or metaneeds. Deficit needs he referred to as the psychological needs, safety needs, love needs and belonging needs and esteem needs. The growth needs he said encompassed by the general term self-actualization. Maslow also held the view that higher needs are as most a part of man's make-up as the more rudimentary needs. He also assumed that each person has on individual nature, which has to be supported and encouraged. Maslow also held that the lower needs are more potent and take priority over the higher ones. A hungry man does not concern himself with impressing his friends

with his daring and skills, but rather with securing enough to eat. A man whose life is threatened by a murderer does not experience a sense of pride but seek to escape by whatever means at his disposal. When lower needs are taken care of, then the next higher needs make their appearance in awareness, and the person is motivated to deal with their gratification. Only when all of the lower needs are at least partially gratified can the person begin to experience the self-actualising-needs. These needs he arranged them in a hierarchy, in order of potency and priority.

1. Physiological Needs

   Need for relief from thirst, hunger

   Need for sleep

   Need for sex

   Need for relief from pain, physiological imbalance.

2. safety Needs

   Need for security

   Need for protection

   Need for freedom from danger

   Need for order

   Need for predictable future

3. Love and Belonging Needs

   Need for friends

   Need for companions

   Need for a family

   Need for identification with a group

   Need for intimacy with a member of the opposite sex

4. Esteem Needs

   Need for respect

   Need for confidence based on good opinions of others

   Need for admiration

   Need for self-confidence

   Need for self-worth

   Need for self-acceptance

5. Self-Actualization Needs

   Need to fulfill one's personal capacities

   Need to develop one potential

   Need to do what one is best suited to do

   Need to grow and expand metaneeds: discover truth, create beauty, produce order and to promote justice.

   The actualization needs imply activity whereas the lower needs imply the fulfillment of a physiological needs ("need to" Vs. "need for").

   Physiological Needs:- The most potent needs of all, and yet the least significant for the self-actualizing person, are the physiological needs (Maslow, 1970). When these needs are deprived for a relatively long period, all other needs recede or fail to appear (Keys et al., 1950). Although some psychologist are with the view that prolonged deprivation of basic needs would eventually destroy the higher needs. Base on these views, Maslow proposed, the motivating powers of need-deprivation and needs-gratification. Maslow opined that deprivation of a need is commonly used to instigate motivation. For example, a parent may deprive his child freedom, love, or respect in order to motivate him to do better in his schoolwork.

Also physiological needs include the need for relief from thirst and hunger, that is, a person who is thirsty needs a drink like water and a person who is hungry, eats enough to satisfy himself, the tension is relieved and the motivation ceases. The physiological needs also include need for sleep, need for sex, needs for relief from pain and physiological imbalance.

Safety Needs: In situation where the physiological needs do not constitute a serious problem for the person, then the safety needs become dominant forces in his personality. These include a variety of needs all related to preserving the status quo-conserving and maintaining order and security. Example of safety needs are the need for security, the need for stability, the need for order, the need for protection, and the need for dependency. Safety needs may take the form of years: Fear of the unknown, of chaos, of ambiguity and confusion. The person may fear loss of control over his circumstances, being vulnerable and weak, being unable to meet the new demands of life. Many people strongly desire structure, lawfulness and to be under some one's direction Adorno et al (1950).

When this need is not overvalue and individuals are not security bound, the next need can emerge.

Belonging and Love Needs: This needs include a variety of socially oriented needs such as desiring an intimate relationship with another person, being an accepted member of an organised group, needing a familiar environment such as a family, living in a familiar neighbourhood and participating in group action as in working for a common end with others. These needs depend for their occurrence upon a certain degree of satisfaction of the physiological and safety needs.

The love and belonging needs according to Manslow differ from people to people. Like the child he seek a warm, accepting atmosphere with a great deal of physical demonstration and affection. The teenager wants love in the form of respect being understood and appreciated. While the young adult wants to be intimate with a love one, to experience a great deal of emotional involvement. Manslow also view love in two perspective where the distinguished between mature love and less mature form of love. A less mature love according to Manslow, is relating to other as a means of relieving loneliness, or of just having someone to become emotionally involved with and he termed this type of love as "D-Love". While the mature love Manslow explained it as an attraction to another based on valuing that other people as a person, as an end in himself. These types of love Manslow also referred to as "B-Love" that is valuing another as he is without any desire to change or use him in any way (Loving the "being" of the other).

The Esteem Needs: The esteem needs according to Manslow (1970) may be subdivided into two classes: while the other group is those relating to respect from others; reputation, status, social success, fame, glory and the like.

These needs concern one's own evaluation of oneself which usually occurs in individual who may be described as comfortably situated. They are secured in the satisfaction of the lower needs. These needs when well gratified lessing their dominating force in a person's life, thus enabling him to move in the direction of self-actualization.

Self-Actualization Needs: These needs vary from individual to individual. Self-actualization means fulfilling one's individual nature in all it's aspects, being what one can be. But the type of activity one performs in meeting the end of

self-actualization is not what that matter's most, but the manner of performing the activity.

An essential aspect of self-actualization is freedom-freedom from cultural and self-imposed restraints. The self-actualization person wants to be and must be free, Grossack et al (1966). The self-actualisation individual always use words as "D want to be free", "I want to be me", "I did it my way". This simply implies the need for individuality and freedom from standards and superiors.

Self-actualization is possible if the more basic needs are met to the degree that they neither distract nor consume all available energies. When a person is confortable with his lower basic needs, he can more adequately experience and act upon his higher needs. He should not have to worry about his survival requirements; he should be quite comfortable in his job and know that his skills are saleable. He should also feel accepted in his social contacts, from his marriage and family relationships to his work associations and organisational affiliations. He should feel respected by those who count with him; he should genuinely respect himself. Finally, he should attempt to know his preferences and tendencies to give them a hearing, and to act to satisfy them.

The Need to know and understand: although this need was not assign a specific place in the need hierarchy of Manslow (1970), but affirmed their status in man and even in animals. The desires to know and understand are real motives that arise from basic needs. The normal human being can not be passive about his world. He does not take things for granted but want to know the causes. For instance, from the pondering of the scientist to the "nosy"

neighbour, we can see the powerful operation of 'the need to know. According to Manslow, one does not have to learn to know, because cognition is a basic need.

Cognition needs were also classified in the form of hierarchy. For example, the need to know the world is more basic than the need to put events into some theoretical frame work for the purpose of creating cognitive order, also the need to find meaning in one's life. The satisfaction of this needs will also leads to the next needs which are the aesthetic needs.

The Aesthetic Needs: The parts of these needs in life are quite significant, especially in the lives of specific individuals. These needs include the needs for order, symmetry, and closure (the desire to fill in gaps in situations that are poorly structured), the need to relieve the tension produced by an uncompleted task, and the need to structure events (classify and systematize knowledge). Although, little has been known about the operation of the aesthetic needs Manslow, (1970).

These needs relate to occupation, because for an individual to satisfy his basic needs, he must get himself involve in one activity or the other, not minding either educated or non-educated. He must strive for survival, after these needs have been satisfied, the higher needs emerge, which also most be satisfy. These needs therefore motivate the educated and non-educated widows to go into different occupation in other to satisfy their needs. The educated go into activities like business may be buying and `selling and even farming along their office work. While, the non-educated go into farming, buying and selling etc.

Maslow Theory of human needs is used in this study as part of my literature review base on the fact that Roe's developed her human needs theory from Maslow theory of human needs, but differ because Maslow end at identifying five major human needs, what lead to them and how to satisfy them. While Roe's identified eight human needs and end at studying the individual as one whose needs has been unconscious and coming into consciousness due to the death of the other husband. Bearing in mind the need for understanding, information and beauty, which were not earlier mentioned by Maslow. While Henry Murray Theory of human needs aimed at the scientific study of the total person bearing in mind the complexity and uniqueness of man.

2.4.2. Henry Murray Theory of Human Needs:

This theory was developed in (1938) by Henry Murray who coined the term "personally" which means the scientific study of the total person. Murray views each person as highly complex and unique, and takes into account the totality of determinants. Murray was interested in man functioning in his environment, which he viewed, as behaviour. Murray (1959) has sought to develop working concepts classifying and understanding behaviour and its causes, both environmental and intrapsychic. He also places a great deal of stress on the personality as a real structure with active forces: needs, abilities, and achievements. He distinguished three sets of needs such as inactive phase, a readiness phase and an active state. Murray explained Inactive phase, as a state in which no stimulus will arouse the need and the active phase as the phase in which the need impels the person to seek gratification, even without the

presence of an appropriate stimulus. From these phases, one should be able to specify stimuli and situations without this circularity. This also indicates that, one does not acquire some needs until there is an encounter with a satisfier associated with them. The term "press" was also used to stand for stimulus or situation. A press according to Murray (1938) does something to or for a person, he then distinguishes between Alpha press and Beta press. He perceived Alpha Press to be what object actually is, while Beta Press is the perception or interpretation of it, and any discrepancies and distortions between alpha and beta press can produce serious behavioural disturbance.

In the early formulation of his theory, Murray (1938) stressed the role of needs as determinants of behaviour but later he emphasized the "end states" of needs which he term's values Murray (1951). This indicates that many needs may produce the same End State; that is, a particular value such as property, wealth, or fame may satisfy a number of needs. Murray referred to his needs as Viscerogenic and Psychogenic Needs. He divided the Viscerogenic needs into positive and negative needs. The positive Needs he said are initiated by deficiency. These needs are: Inspiration (oxygen), water, food and sentience (sensation). The negative needs occur base on different stimuli such as:

Negative Needs initiated by tension due to secretion: sex and location

Negative Needs initiated by tension due to excretory pressure: expiration (air), urination, and defecation

Negative Needs due to harm: noxavoidance, that is, contamination noxious substance, heat avoidance, cold avoidance.

The psychogenic Needs, he called them the secondary Needs, and these include: - Abasement, Achievement, Affiliation, Aggression, Autonomy

Counteraction, Defendant, Deference, Dominance, Exhibition, Harmavoidance, Infavoidance, Nurturance, Order, Play, Rejection, Sentience, Sex, Succorance, Understanding. These needs are not written in a hierarchical order, but instead in alphabetical order. But here, we did not follow them alphabetically.

Dominance Needs: This needs is subjective, it may be experienced as a desire to control others, to lead, to persuade, to take charge of situations, to set a standard or pattern for others to follow. In this case the leader takes on responsibilities in order to be observed by those who can help him attain a position of authority. Leadership ability expresses itself naturally, and that the leader emerges because of his superior endowment Carter and Nixon (1949) In Decaprio (1974).

Need for Deference: This is manifested in interpersonal relationships such as ready compliance with the request of another out of high admiration. This refers to willing acceptance of a subordinate position in relation to other Lang and Lazovik (1962) in Decaprio (1974) personality theories: guide to living. An individual who has a strong need for deference wants to work for, or be associated with one whom he can admire and respect. Also a deferent person delights in and actually desires the superiority. For example, the religious person offers prayers of supplication, praise and adoration to a divine Being. He believes that he is given special grace by being spiritually close to a personal God. To love, serve, and obey are ideals that are espoused by the devout of almost all religions.

Need for Autonomy: This is experienced by individuals resisting authority, by resistance to being coaxed, by independent, by being irresponsible or free of rules and regulations, by fighting against restrictions and constraints, by defying

convention and ruling oneself in order to remain unattached and unobligated to others. A person with strong need for autonomy can be described as negativistic, independent, irresponsible, non-conformist, radical, willful or stubborn. This need for autonomy sometimes fuses with the need for achievement, with great resultant benefits for mankind.

Scientist and men of genius who risk censure and rejection to pursue an idea which goes against the current.

Need for Aggression: This need is manifested objectively in bahaviour, and subjectively in the need to resist force, to fight and take revenge, to win over another forcibly, to attack and injure animals or human, to oppose and deny the rights to a rival. The emotional aspects of the need for aggression include anger, irritation, annoyance, hatred, and yearning for revenge. A person with a strong need of aggression may be described as hateful, malicious, irritable, negativistic, ruthless, cruel, destructive, vindictive, critical, accusatory, abusive, domineering, harsh, and despotic. This shows that everyone has aggression to a greater or lesser degree.

As opined by Freud (1922) in Decaprio (1974) personality theories: guides to living. Freud become more and more convinced that the need for aggression is present in everyone to a greater or lesser degree. Not everyone exhibits this need to the same degree. Anthropologist Gorer (1966) in Decaprior (1974) personality theories, point out that certain cultures are characterized by a great deal of aggression among their members, whereas others foster more being traits. Women in general are less openly aggressive than men Oetzel (1966) in Decaprio (1974) personality theories are guide to living. But this may be due to cultural influences.

Need for Nurturance: This need involve the desire to do things involving the care of others. This can be in form of giving assistance to one who is helpless, guiding and assisting the weak, the hurt, the young, the lonely, the infirm. Other ways by which this need can be express include protection, nursing, caring for, feeding, sympathising with, and feeling pity, compassion and tenderness.

Need for Achievement: The need for achievement has many people in its trip. So strong is it in some that the "what" of the achievement is not as important as the fact that some type of achievement has been attained. In such instances, there is probably a fusion between achievement directed towards specific goals. Achievement is usually associated with culturally desirable goals such as financial security, status, power and so on. People in whom this need is strong are described as ambitious, climbers or good scrappers. This need for achievement indicates that the one who achieves has advantages over others.

Need for Abasement: This need is observed in individuals who submit without a struggle to the demands of others. He passively accepts criticism, blame or punishment. A person with the need for abasement has the element of self-depreciation.

Need for Sex: This need has many forms of expressions and all forms however, have a sensual quality. This need is active when one enjoys looking at, touching, listening to and being near a person of the opposite sex. (Some find members of the same sex more attractive than those of the other sex). The need for sex varies in intensity from a constant preoccupation to an occasional sense of tension.

Need for Sentience: The need for sentience may be described as deriving pleasure from sensory and motor experiences, and feeling tensions when such

experiences are not possible. This can be seen on those who love the rustic beauty of the out-of-doors, who love to walk in the woods and look at the object of nature, surely have a strong need for sentience. All the senses are stimulated in such natural settings. Man's most animalistic nature finds outlets in the primitive natural environment. But not everyone has this need; it appears, because some folks want little to do with outdoor life.

Need for Play: This need may take the form of pleasure seeking as an end in itself. It may be described as activity for its own sake-activity pleasure. For example, many adults play bowling, golf, baseball and so on. While in the case of children, play takes a large portion of the waking hours, and appears to be means of testing sensory and motor functions.

Need for Affiliation: This need means seeking companions, to work closely with others in a team effort, to be liked by those who are liked, to relate in an intimate manner to certain people, to be attractive to some people. Although this need varies with different individuals, for example, there are those who crave the friendship of everyone they meet with those who are self-sufficient and make no effort to establish friendships. The need for affiliation in each person is quite significant in personality development. For example, at three, one's need for affiliation is quite different from his need at twenty.

Need for Rejection: This need is observed in individuals who are often discriminating about the people they can like or accept. Such individual often feels inferior or superior with a "better than-thou" attitude. They are known to have little qualities of humanliness. One with strong need for rejection for others is intolerant: he is not always willing to respect the right of the other to hold and value a different point of view.

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Need for Succourance: This need means having one's needs taken care of by someone else. Behaviour such as love, advised, protection, nursed, guided, consoled, forgiven, supported, encouraged, and sympathized which shows succorance. For example, a highly capable, self-sufficient woman may relate to the man she loves in succoring manner: she may subordinate her ambitions for the sake of his. She desires to make him "feel masculine". She expresses appreciation and gratitude for the protection and care he wants to give her. He may have a need to nurture, and she has a need to receive the nurturance – a need for succourance. In real-life situations, the role varies: sometimes she cares for him, as when he is ill. Both of these needs are important aspects of human relationships. Giving love in a generous manner and receiving it with proper appreciation bind people together.

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Need for Harmavoidance Need for Blamavoidance, Need for Infavoidance, Need for Defendance, and Need for Counteraction:

These needs relate to fear of injury from other people and things and also to the disapproval of one's own conscience. Harmavoidance deals with avoidance of injuries of all types; tendency to protect oneself against threats to status, and counteraction refers to a renewal of efforts as the result of failure. That is, the refusal to accept situations as they come, any one with this strong need strives to overcome weaknesses.

Need for Order: This is manifested in behaviour directed towards organising the immediate environment. For example, some people have a compulsion to put things in order, to clean up, to arrange furniture and clothing neatly, to organise and systematize books and other possessions. Everything has a place and should be kept there. This need is not easily learned by an adult. An extreme

tendency toward orderliness is a symptom of personality malfunction. And such a place or home is kept too well to be lively and comfortable.

Need for Understanding: This behaviuor is manifested on individual who seeks to know better. In this case, they ask questions, they analyse events, draw generalisations and so on. Individual with strong need of understanding enjoys discovering of new relationship.

2.4.3. ROE'S HIERARCHY OF HUMAN NEEDS

This theory was postulated by Roe (1957 – 1972) and the main aim of this theory is to help the individual whose needs are unconscious, become conscious. This, she also referred to as the theory of vocational choice, which states that "in the process of development of interest by an individual, it is very important to satisfy early in the individual's life, the primary unconscious needs". The degree of early satisfaction of these primary unconscious needs determines the interest and attitudes, which the individual develops in his adult life.

Physiological Need: The need in this category includes food, air, water, elimination, rest, temperature regulation or maintenance, and relief of pain. These are the basic physiological requirement of the body that maintain life, in the absence of which life is seriously threatened. Physiological needs must be gratified before the next higher-order of need to it; namely, the security or safety need emerges. If someone lacks satisfaction of any of the physiological requirements, that which is lacking motivates the individual and drives him to seek a way of meeting that particular need. For example, if food is lacking, hunger becomes a motivator for the person to engage in activities that can lead to procurement of food or work hard for it. Also if water is lacking, the body signifies it by means of thirst, which will motivate the individual to find water in

order to quench the thirst. In like manner the lack of any other physiological requirement of the body arouses the body through a process of protective mechanism which forces the individual to seek a way of supplying the body with the particular requirement and relieving the bodily discomfort cause by that lack.

Need for Safety and Security: - This need involves providing someone a threat-free environment. Safety and security ensure emotional relaxation in the life of an individual, which leads to good personal and social adjustment. These needs include a comfortable shelter (physical environment) for one to live in a relaxed emotional climate (Physical environment) which is devoid of anxiety, fear, tension, threats, uncertainty, injustice, hatred, frustration, oppression etc. the provision of good physical and psychological safety helps to protect someone from harmful factors in the environment, which are detrimental to safe living. An individual must therefore feel secured from real or imagined danger. For example, in poor shelter, one is exposed to attacks from harmful animals like snakes, scorpion, tiger, lion etc. one will also be exposed to harsh weather like extreme cold, heat or humidity and also thieves. There is also the feeling of uncertainty and insecurity when a person is in a strange and unfamiliar environment. The person feels insecure because should there be a sudden threat to his safety, he might not know the quickest way to escape from that particular danger. In this case, the individual identifies himself or herself with a familiar person or object whenever in a strange and unfamiliar environment. Also in the case of children they are often seen clinging to their relation or any other familiar person, their toy or doll in the absence of familiar person.

Need For Love and Belonginess: This needs desire to have people who are close to someone to share their joys, sorrows, anxieties, doubts, achievements,

successes and failures. In the absence of significant others who care about the welfare of the individual, the person's attitude to life becomes impersonalised, isolated, selfish and frustrated, which eventually may lead to personal and social maladjustment.

Need for Importance, Respect, self-esteem and Independence: These are the needs for one to be recognised by himself and others as a person of value and worth and also the need to be self directed to one's personal affairs and not directed to controlled by others. Man wants a certain degree of freedom in controlling his own affairs. In the absence of this, there arises one or more of the following a feeling of inadequacy, isolation, frustration and failure in life, which could be due to lack of positive self-concept on the individual feelings of him or herself.

Need for Information or Knowledge: Need for information or knowledge involves the desire for one to be familiar with the happening in his environment. This helps to satisfy one's inquisitive nature, curiosity and guest for knowledge. Information and knowledge help man to manipulate his environment to suit his desire for better comfortable living and adjustment.

Need for Understanding: This need involves a desire by an individual to get on well with other people. This need is satisfied when one is able to relate or communicate effectively with other people – his desires, intention behaviours and attitudes. This gives rise to good personal and social adjustment.

Need for Beauty (Aesthetic): This involves the search for cleanliness, orderliness and pleasantness in one's immediate surrounding which gives rise to emotional comfort and relaxation. Example is the internal and external decoration of a

home or office with flowers and arts work (such as paintings, drawings, sculpture, photographs etc).

Need for Self-Actualisation: This involves the need for self accomplishment in life including the need to attain one's Optimum potential in life, and to achieve one's ambitions or aspiration.

According to Anne Roe (1959) the need for self-actualisation must be satisfied in one's life, and if not well met or not satisfied at all, that need becomes the motivating drive which will make the individual engage in some activities in order to satisfy the particular unmet needs. During the process of satisfying these needs the individual acquires certain interests in some specific vocations which are related to his personal attitudes to life generally. This therefore ultimately affects the type of activity or work he engages in.

2.5. Widows: a widow is a woman who has lost her husband and is not remarried. While we also have situations where a husband loosing his wife, in this situation, the husband is referred to as a widower if he has not taken another woman as a wife. Therefore, these two situations are referred to as widowhood and widowerhood.

The period of widowhood and widowerhood depend on the widower or the widow. But it has been observed that women remain as widows for a very long time before she is remarried, some widows remain unmarried throughout their lifetime. While in the case of the men the highest period is Six (6) months to One (1) year, they remarry. Meanwhile some parts of the country, most especially the Idoma, the man on that very day that his wife died, he is not allow to stay alone, that is, he is attach to a young girl to keep him company so that, he does not worry much about his late wife.

But if the wife whose husband is dead does that she may be killed. Because the husband relatives will conclude that she killed her husband in other to get married to another man. Her own relatives may become disappointed and disgraced by their daughter, they may end up disowning her if care is not taken.

2.6. Categories of Widows: Widows even though they have similar problems and experiences, but not two people are the same. In this regard widows can be classify into two groups. We have the educated widows and the non-educated. The educated widow is said to be the widow who has undergone the Western type of education or training and has obtained a Certificate which has enable her to be a working class woman in any organisation or establishment. Such a woman can associate freely with people and can easily pick up from her grief situation, and also can fight any kind of battle with her husband's relatives where necessary. The non-educated widow is that widow who has only but received the informal type of education, that is to say, the woman education end in her husband house, that is, taking care of the house and bearing children only. Such widows are full time housewives, and are not engaged in any training. This class of widows suffer most under the hands of their husband's relations after his death. Once the husband is death, the relatives decide on what to do about her and the husband's properties, except where she has grown up children who will then come to her aid.

However, the past experiences has made women either educated or not, not to sit back and watch what the men's world is all about; women are now engaged in different type of businesses in order to await that

wonderful day. Women now do not see the need of waiting for the husband to die before taking responsibilities. By the way, most men have fail in their responsibilities and are therefore dead than living.

Women who have been playing their husband's role before their death find it much easier to adjust to the new situation. Even though they will still face problems, but their major problems may be insecurity and love.

Although, responsible men have seen the need to instruct and teach their wives what to do with their children and their properties when they are no more. This will greatly help to reduce the widow's difficulties she may likely go through. But some men are still left in the dark, they always assumed that the moment they allow the women know their progress, they may be killed and made away with their things.

From these point of views on the categories of widows, we can now discuss the problems faced by both educated and the non-educated widows.

2.7. Widow's Problems:

In the traditional African society marriage is a contract between two families. African marriages have a strong communication character. In partrilineal societies, a woman upon marriage enters into the family community of her husband as a worker and bearer of children for the whole social group. She is married not only to her husband but a very real sense to the group itself. According to Kisembo et. al (1977), she is the 'wife' of the whole family – "our wife". The death of her husband does not terminate the union. Her marriage in the family is still regarded as being in existence and the family members of

the deceased takes care of their widow and her children. This view is also confirmed by Otite and Ogionwo (1979) who observed that among the Urhobos and Kanuris of Nigeria, the widows and their children live with the deceased's relatives and friends, they rally round their widows, and assist her to adjust to the new life of widowhood. The same is that of the Kataf culture.

Death is an inevitable part of life. When it occurs with married couples, it results in a situation of widowerhood and widowhood. A woman whose husband has died and has not remarried is called a widow while a man whose wife had died and has not remarried is called a widower. Loosing a husband as the head of the family can be very traumatic and challenging for the wife and the children. The sudden departure of the head of the family means a bleak future and the beginning of new life entirely Nwoke, (1994). It is believed that we have more widows than widowers (Osarenren, 1996). Therefore, widowhood is particularly the problem of women. Although, there is no statistical evidence to support this assertion in Nigeria but there is a general consensus among the populace concerning the issue of widowhood as being that of women. The higher number of widows could be attributed to the differences in age between couples. Majority of men married women who are at least 10 years or more younger than they are. Another cause might be the degree of stress of the spouses. The mental and psychological torture men experience coupled with the neglect of their health eventually lead to their death Oserenren, (1996). This result to many problems faced by widows today.

Problems of Widows in Nigeria: The widows in Nigeria are faced with problems like; social, psychological, cultural and economical.

Social: The social problems experienced by widows can be devastating: The most crucial one is that her friends may desert her. Although a few relatives of hers or of her husband may be around, they may not actually be friendly. Most of the time, they are there as a call to duty, and may even make life difficult for the poor widow by their demands. Thus the widow may feel a sense of isolation.

Some persons male and female may feel for the widow and want to give her some help, or want to associate with her. The husbands of any such women may become hostile and warn their wives to keep off the widow unless they are planning to kill them the way the widow 'widow' killed her husband. In most cases the widow get to hear this and her sorrows increase. Again, some wives are known to resist with all their might any attempt by their husband's to associate with, or be of assistance to a widow. In addition to a real or imagined threat to their marital relationships, the wives see the widow as somebody with a kind of evil influence capable of bewitching their husbands or marrying the widow. Also, in some communities, the widows without children are regarded as witches. Children are therefore warned to keep off them. The adults in those communities keep an eye on them in order to detect any possible evil influences. If any disasters or unusual deaths occur in the community, the searchlight may be focussed on widows. In some *communities, In-laws constitute the greater problem to the widow. The female* in-laws in Ibo land insist on the widow to drink the water used in bathing the dead husband. This exonerates her from having anything to do with the death of her husband. They also decide how long the widows will stay in the house because they have to escort the widows to the stream to have their bath after

the burial. They also sit around and monitor their weeping pattern, they make sure that the widow eats with hands unwashed and even used same plate unwashed for a period of time (in some places). While in some part of the country, such as, the Northern part, the male in-laws decide on what to do, most of them are concerned with the deceased properties, and even when they want to help the widows, they become afraid of their wives reactions.

The widow either educated or not is expected to stay indoors for a specified period of time, in some communities up to one calendar year, she is also required to wear black dress and go without earrings for specified period and she dares not wear make-up. Because if she does, the husband relations will become further convinced that their brother died as a result of her prostitution. Therefore, the totality of the expected behaviour and mode of dressing tends to make the widow very unattractive, hence the increase in her social problems. This is how the dead of husband can turn into outcasts even the most highly respected women in the community.

Psychological problems: The loss of spouse produces emotional shock, it is a traumatic experience. As stated by Nwoke (1994) the death of a beloved partner is a devastating blow. Life may not be seen as worthliving and the widow may look forward for her early death. This is because, the death of spouse can generate a lot of stress and anxiety with its attendant problems such as fear, nervousness, sleeplessness, nightmares and loneliness. The widow feels abandoned both physically and emotionally. Infact, the period of widowhood, particularly its beginning, may be characterised by increased existential anxiety. In her loneliness, which is suddenly made very practical, the widow wonders what life is all about. She may be tempted to ask herself questions such as:-

1. What is the essence of life?
2. Is life worth all its characteristic struggles?
3. Is life so temporary?
4. Is there life after death?

The widow also wonder whether she would see her husband again on the whole, the loneliness of the individual in this world become very real to her: her own loneliness and the absolute loneliness of her husband in the grave. Some widows may have to battle with guilt feelings, whether their relationship was very good. However, the several accusations made against her by her husband's relatives, of having killed him of neglect, of indifference and so on, may force her to start wondering whether she actually did all her best for her husband. Whether there is accusation or not most people entertained a couple of guilt feelings, which may not disappear after sometime, depending on the individual and the circumstances.

Culture: many widows can not inherit their husband's estate. Inheritance of the man's estate in some parts of Nigeria is by the adult male child of the man. Where the man's male child is under-aged his estate is kept in the custody of the oldest male member in the family till the time the child becomes a man. When a man bore only female children, the husband's estate is automatically inherited by other adult males in the family Osarenren, (1996). In some parts of Nigeria, the dead man estate include his wife who is also subject to inheritance, example in southern Kaduna State, Middle Belt areas, Yoruba States and part of Ibo States. In same manner Olagunju (1996), opined that women are regarded as inheritable property to pass on from one brother to the other. Refusal to this offer may result to complete isolation, rejection of the widows and their children by the in-laws.

The in-laws may even parked everything from the house, the situation is worst on the non-educated ones (Widows).

Economic Problem: Some widows suffer a lot of economic hardship. They are not expected to engage in any moneymaking during the period of mourning. In some cases every single Kobo in the family is used for burial ceremony. Some families borrow money for this purpose; the relatives of the dead man may extract from the widow all her husband's savings, if any. Therefore, leaving the widow and her children beggars. In some communities, it is extremely difficult for the widow to obtain credit facilities. The community members they approach for help may reason that they will not be able to pay up their debts. Most of their requests for credit are therefore turned down. In some cases also, the widows suffer loss of personal property to the relatives of her husband. This is because, the relatives remove every item of property they can lay their hand on, including furniture, and any resistance from the widow can results to physical abuse. Some widows, as a result of economic problem are striped of their family resources, resorts to looking for people who will take their children as house servants. Thereby, exposing their children to suffer all kind of abuse,. Such as lack of basic education and so on.

Physical and Health Problems: One of the major problems of widows may be physical abuse. They are accused of having caused the death of their husbands, and that they have also hidden their husband's properties and wealth. In most cases, the dead man's relatives know that their accusations are false, and are as a result of sheer wickedness. But they will become real actors in order to make the situation look real. They then resort to physical abuse including beating and torture in order to extract confession on a non-existent offence. Also in situations

where the widow has never been in the good books of her husband's relatives, she may end up with extremely bruised face and body or broken fingers and so on. Health problems can also result from human wickedness; the widow may as well experience other forms of illness. It is known, for example, that loss of a spouse is a major cause of stress and anxiety. Elsewhere Ikeotuonye, (1988) reference was made to a study in Nigeria by Ogugua, et. al (1987) who carried out a study on the causes of stress and anxiety. One of the findings was that death of spouse ranked second, after death of parents, as a stressor. In another study by Spielberger (1979) though in the United States of America, death of spouse ranked first as the most stressful life event. Therefore, stress is more or less, an unavoidable situation for the widow. Stress and anxiety on the widow can result into fear, nervousness, dizziness, increase in blood pressure, sleeplessness or restless, nightmares and so on. In some cases, hospitalisation is absolutely necessary.

Children up-bringing: The most stressful event in the life of the widow is the up bringing of a child or children. The widow immediately becomes a single parent after the death of her husband, this widow is left alone to take decisions on matters concerning her children. The adage that says two heads is better than one is no longer true in her own situation. According to Davis (1976) he stated that assumption is made that two parents, with positive role relations, are needed for successful socialisation of their children. It seems highly probable that the most favourable family socialisation occurs for children when they do have a positive and on-going relationship with both parents. It is therefore, assumed that the presence of the father is needed to serve as a sex role model in the

socialisation of his children, but in his absence, the socialisation process becomes the sole responsibility of the widow.

Education: The level of education the widow attains determines her level of interaction, and the more interactions a widow have, the lesser her stress. As opined by Loata (1971), that the lower education or social class are associated with overall lower social participation. In her studies she found that those widow who reported they lack friends were most minimally educated. By contrast, the educated widows reported less strain in interaction with friends after their husband's death. But the more educated the widow and the higher lifestyle had been, the more reasons she had as a widow to re-engage in a new lifestyle once her grief was handled. Zopata (1979).

Base on the above problems face by the widows, the widows find means of solving these problems. Motivation is referred to the phenomena involved in the operation of drives, incentives and motives. According to Ma slow (1954), motivation is constant, never-ending, fluctuation and complex, and that it "is an almost universal characteristic of particularly every organismic state of affairs".

Motivation can also be view as an energy change within the person, is charactirised by effective arousal and anticipatory goal reactions. The organic base for some energy changes originates out of physiological changes in the digestive system of the individual, example, is the hunger motive. This motive then motivates the widows into identifying the physiological needs as identified by Roe (1957, 1972), which must be satisfied first before other needs emerges. The satisfaction of the physiological needs also motivate the physiological needs of the widows either educated or non-educated. The widow needs for feelings or emotion emerges. For example, when a widow share her experience with people

about attitudes of their family friends after the death of her husband, how she too has withdrawn from them. At this point, she is describing the feeling state, accompany this motivated behaviour. Also the widow may not be conscious of her change in her affective state. Motivation therefore, leads to goal seeking responses, and the widow is motivated into making responses, which leads her into a goal, which will help reduce the tension created by the energy change in her. For example, the widow whose goal presumably is to learn as much as she can, how to make poultry, she seeks for information because it will lead to the attainment of her goal.

2.8. **Widowhood and Islam.**

According to the koranic instructions, as soon as the deceased husband is buried, the wife or wives begin a period of mourning for the dead. The duration of the mourning is four months and Ten days for the wives while the concubines mourn for Two months and Five days (Madauci et al, 1982). This mourning period is known a Takaba or Istibra'1. Madauci et al (1982) states that the wife or wives are forbidden to bath with soap, to wear Jewelries, to apply perfume, scent, cosmetics, powder or pomade - during this period. Also they cannot plait their hair, adorn their body or dress gorgeously. They are prohibited from all finery. They widows are not allowed during this period to go out to public places such as the market, Mosque, Stream, Farm, etc, nor are they allowed to see off their visitors. Whatever will bring them closer to men is strictly banned.

This is in compliance with the teaching of the Koran which declares "Widows shall wait keeping themselves apart from men for four months and Ten days,

after their husband's death" (2:234). In same manner, Rotary (1913) notes that during this time a man does not hold conversation with them, and they too do not converse with a man until the mourning is over. However, the Koran permits men to openly propose marriage to them even during this mourning period. It states ' "it shall be no offence for you openly to propose marriage to such women or to cherish them in your hearts, Allah knows that you will remember them" (2:235).

Although the Koran cautions that the proposed marriage should not be consummated before the termination of the Takaba" (2:235)

At the expiration of the Takaba, the widow can take frequent baths with soap, dress gorgeously and make themselves attractive to men. This probably gave Prophet Mohammed the courage to asked Kadijat for marriage. Also after her Takaba she started appearing gorgeously and her beauty therefore attracted the young prophet. The Koran indicates that suitors can ask the widow's hand for marriage after the Takaba. Also, while waiting to be remarried the Koran enjoins the relations of the deceased thus:

"You shall bequeath your widows a years maintenance without causing them to leave their homes; but if they leave of their own accord, no blame shall be attached to you for any course they may deem fit to pursue" (2:240).

The Koran also permits liviration. According to Islamic scholars (Ajijola, 1981; Abdalati, 1982) noted that Islam permits any of the brothers of the deceased husband to remarry his widow or widows. According to Abdalati (1982) the pre-Islamic Arabia widows were inherited like property by the heirs of their deceased husbands. If an heir wished to marry the widow, he would do so for the very same dowry paid by the deceased's husband. This means the does not have to pay another dowry to the parents of the widow. This is in

line with Kiruwen (1979) " The relationships between a woman and her children with her husband's lineage do not cease automatically with his physical death" (P.10)

Abdulati (1982) further stated that the deceased's heir could also contract the widow's marriage to another man and receive the bride wealth himself. From the point of view of our discussion with some of the Muslim widows, she has the right to remarry to whosoever she likes whether within or outside the deceased husband's family. This position is confirmed by another elderly Muslim man who stated that a divorce or a widow could marry independently of the deceased husband's relations. Apparently, there is no compulsion on the part of the widow to remarry one of the brothers of her late husband. Under Islamic rules, she can remain single or get remarry to whosoever she loves.

An Islamic Scholar Sodiq etal (1977) states that Islamic inheritance system is based on koranic principles. Specifically, it is based on Koran 4:11-12 which states among others that:

In what your wives leaves, your share is a half, if they have no children, but if they leave a child, you get a forth, after payment of legacies and debts. In what you leave, their share is a fourth, if you leave no child, but if you leave a child, they get an eight after payment of legacies and debts.

From the Koranic injunctions it is evident that a widow has a right to inherit some defined share of her late husband's properties. Sodiq etal (1997) stated that the property to be shared include house and land, cattle, sheep and farm produce, electronics and clothes; shares in companies and factories and so on. They opined that the total value of these items will be computed and then

shared among the surviving heirs. The widow is given one fourth of the deceased's property if he had no child with her, but if he had a child with her, she is given one eight of his property. Where there is more than one widow left by the man and each had children, the one eight is shared equally to them. This study shows that the Koran gave provision for the widow without a child to inherit one fourth of the deceased property, unlike some cultures that sends the widow back to her parents with empty hands. Although not all widows are illegible to inherit their decease husband's property. This is in line with Gurin (1985) who caution that certain impediments such as homicide, apostasy and difference in religion hinders a widow from inheritance.

2.9. Summary:

The review of this study focused on the needs generally by the living organisms. It also specifies the human needs as a motivating factor to the individual most especially the widow into various activities that will enable her meet her needs. This review also dealt with different theories of the human needs as identified by different psychologist. It also focused on the widow, the two categories of widows and the widows problems were also examined, and also the needs serving as drives, or motives into motivating the widow on identifying her needs and how satisfying such needs could lead to emergence of other higher needs.

Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURE

3.1. Introduction:-

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the research method or design, population, sample and instruments that were used for this study. It also described method of data collection and analysis.

3.2. Research Design:-

The research design that was used for this study was the descriptive survey. This is because the needs are already in existence and were not influenced by this study at the time it was undertaken (Nworgu, 1991). According to (Afolabi, 1991), that method involves sampling from the target population of the study and generalising the findings obtained from the analysis of the sample data. The method was adopted as it has the advantage of detailed examination of issues and it also ensures efficiency in the result findings. For these reasons, the design is seen as more appropriate.

3.3. Population:-

The population for this study consists of all widows, both educated and non-educated from different ethnic groups, social status, religious groups and working class in Kaduna municipality.

The exact population of the widows cannot be determined as almost every minute there is an increase in the number of widows in and around Kaduna. This made it difficult to have any exact figure for the population.

3.4. Sample and Sampling Technique:-

In educational research, it is not always possible to use the whole population, especially if such a population is very large and infinite. Therefore, Dalen (1973) recommended sampling as a way out. In Dalen's explanation, sampling helps researcher select representative units from which he or she can gather data that can enable the researcher to draw inferences about the nature of the entire population.

Because of the large and infinite nature of the population, the researcher used population sampling method to draw a sample size of 200. In doing this, the researcher drew her sample from the two Local Government Areas of the Kaduna metropolis.

These are :-

(a) Kaduna North Local Government Area and

(b) Kaduna South Local Government Area.

From Kaduna North Local Government Area, the following major settlements were used and the sample size from each area are as follows:-

S/N	AREA	NUMBER
1	Kawo	20
2	Tudun Wada	20
3	Uguwan Rimi	20
4	Malali	20
5	Uguwan Sarki	20

While in Kaduna South Local Government Area, the samples drawn were:

S/N	AREA	NUMBER
1	Kakuri	20
2	Barnawa	20
3	Narayi	20
4	Kabala	20
5	Tirkaniya	20

Each of the area samples has equal representation of both educated and non-educated widows.

The age range of the respondents are below 20 years and above. The table below shows the breakdown of the age groups.

Table 3.1. Age Range of Respondents

Options	Frequency	Percentages
No Response	1	0.5
Below 20 Years	14	7.7
20-29 Years Old	44	24.2
30-39 Years Old	49	26.9
40-49 Year Old	40	22.0
50 and Above	34	18.7
Total	182	100.0%

Also the occupation of the widows are represented in table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Occupation of the Respondents.

Options	Frequency	Percentages
Farming	19	10.4
Trading	70	38.5
Civil Servant	82	45.1
Professionals	3	1.6
Craftswomen	8	4.4
Total	182	100.0%

3.5. Instrument:-

The instrument for this study was a questionnaire.

The questionnaire was the checklist, which was validated by experts to ascertain its content validity. The corrections were effected and the final copy was subjected to pilot testing. The questionnaire consists of four sections 'A' to 'D'.

Section 'A' of the instrument contains items on the demographic information on the respondents.

Section 'B' comprises of questions on the human needs generally.

Section 'C' is finding the extent to which Roe Anne's hierarchies of needs are being met by the subjects.

Section 'D' is asking widows for additional information on needs that are not mention.

The responses on Section 'C' were categorized into four namely:-

1. Very adequately met
2. Adequately met

3. Partially met

4. Not Adequately met

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The second instrument used was oral interview, to interview the non-educated widows.

3.6. Content Validity Test:

To ensure that the questionnaire measure what it was intended to measure, experts in the research were used to validate the questionnaire and to ascertain whether the questionnaire is relevant and clear. Their observations were used to effect the correction on the instrument.

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3.7. Reliability of Instrument:

A trial test was conducted to determine the reliability of the instrument. Forty widows were chosen randomly from Samaru, Zaria who responded to the forty items on the questionnaire. The split-half reliability method was used to determine the internal consistency of the study. This involves comparing the responses on the scale by odd and even numbered items. The result of the analysis showed that the instrument is reliable. The reliability coefficient is 0.80. This is in line with the proposition of Mukherjee (1980) that the average value of the correlation co-efficient must be high around 0.80. The result indicates that, there is high correlation between the variables.

3.8. Administration of Instrument:

Considering the nature of the questionnaire, the researcher visited the respondents in their houses, places of work, Churches and also in small organisations where they were found available, where the questionnaire were personally administered by the researcher. The researcher read the instructions

and gave explanations where necessary. The researcher waited and collected the filled questionnaire.

3.9. Data Analysis:

All completed copies of the questionnaire that were collected were assigned serial numbers for easy identification. The responses in the questionnaire were given numerical values ranging from 1 to 4. Also in analysing the responses from the interviewed, the same numerical values as that of the questionnaire was used. The demographic data were reported graphically in frequency tables and percentages. The Section 'D' additional ideas were reported in a tabular form or were listed down. To test the null-hypothesis, t-test statistic and analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used.

3.10. Summary:

The study evaluates the Roe Anne's hierarchy of human needs on educated and non-educated widows. A survey in Kaduna Municipality, Kaduna State, which comprises of two Local Government Areas, that is, Kaduna North and South. The purpose is to test the significant difference or otherwise the relationship existing between educated and non-educated widows in meeting their needs and to know which of the needs are satisfactory made.

The research method that was used was the descriptive survey design. While the population was the educated and non-educated widows in Kaduna Municipality. The statistical method that was used for data analysis was the t-test and ANOVA.

Chapter 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1. Introduction:-

This Chapter presents the results and discussion of the data collected. The analysis of variance (ANOVA) and t- test techniques were employed to test the null hypotheses formulated for investigation in the study. A significance level of 0.05 is adopted as the basis for rejection or acceptance of the hypothesis. Also the findings of these study answer the research questions that were drawn for this study. The chapter also includes additional needs of widows not mention in the questionnaire.

4.2. Research questions

The main research questions for this study seek to find answers to whether the widows needs expressed in the questionnaire followed the hierarchy postulated by Roe. Also, the extent to which widows meet their needs and whether the career of windows is of any significance on meeting their needs. To answer these questions, the mean scores and standard deviation of respondents were tabulated and presented in tables 4.1 and 4.2.

Question 1: Do the widows needs expressed in the questionnaire follow the hierarchy postulated by Roe? The table below shows the result that is, answer the above question.

Table 4.1, Main Needs of Widows as expressed in the questionnaire in order of importance.

S/No.	Main Needs	N	$\bar{x}$	SD	Hierarchy
1.	Needs for self-actualization	182	3.445	.989	1st
2.	Needs for information	182	3.099	.911	2nd
3.	Needs for beauty	182	2.758	.973	3rd
4.	Needs for importance and self-esteem	182	2.049	.918	4th
5.	Needs for understanding	182	1.885	.796	5th
6.	Needs for belongingness and love	182	1.747	.964	6th
7.	Safety needs	182	1.731	.827	7th
8.	Physiological Needs	182	1.385	.725	8th

The above table indicates that widows have those needs postulated by Roe, but differ in hierarchy. That is, widows needs do not conform to Roe's order of hierarchy of human needs. In hierarchy order of Roe's human needs, she places physiological needs first, as the basis of all needs of human beings. While in the case of the widows the need for self-actualization is first in their priority.

Question2: To what extent do the widows have their needs met?

The table below tries to answer the research questions (2) two, the result are presented in frequencies and percentages. The needs are arranged according to the widows' order of needs

Table 4.2

	VAM		PM		NAM	
Main Needs	F	%	F	%	F	%
1. Needs for self-actualization	406	223.08	232	127.47	73	40.11
2. Needs for information	295	162.09	188	103.30	22	21.09
3. Needs for beauty	364	299.00	222	121.99	102	56.04
4. Needs for importance and self-esteem	195	107.14	83	45.60	62	34.07
5. Needs for understanding	263	144.51	59	32.42	40	21.99
6. Needs for belongingness and love	113	62.09	128	70.33	106	58.24
7. Safety Needs	365	200.56	266	146.15	67	36.81
8. Physiological Needs	398	218.68	179	98.35	118	64.84

The above table explains the extent to which widows meet their needs. In the questionnaire, the responses were very adequately met. Adequately met, partially met and not adequately met very adequately met + adequately met form column (VAM), (PM) stands for partially met column, while (NAM) stands for not adequately met.

The result shows that the extent to which widows meet the need for self actualization and physiological needs have the highest percentages of 223.08% and 218.68%, while the need for belongingness and love has the lowest percentage of 62.09%

Question 3: Has the career of the widows any significant influence on meeting their needs?

The result of this question can be seen in table 4.4. The result shows that, there is no significant difference between widow's career and how they meet their needs. This is also to say that, the meeting of needs by widows is not based on their

Question 4. Do the widows needs as expressed in the questionnaire differ on age at the time of bereavement?

Analysis of Widows Responses on Human Needs on Age at the time of Bereavement
Table 4.3:

Age at the time of bereavement	Physiological Needs		Safety Needs		Belonginess and Love Needs		Needs for Importance And self-esteem		Needs for Information		Needs for Understanding		Needs for Beauty		Self-actualization	
	x̄	SD	x̄	SD	x̄	SD	x̄	SD	x̄	SD	x̄	SD	x̄	SD	x̄	SD
1. Below 20 Years	12.0000	2.6186	5.3333	.4237	11.4667	2.1996	12.933	2.1202	10.9333	1.6242	8.5333	0.7432	3.5333	0.8338	9.0000	1.6036
2. 20 – 29 Years	10.7955	2.9061	5.5682	1.6761	9.3409	2.7018	9.9545	4.3131	10.3636	3.1849	7.8864	1.9674	2.7500	0.9182	8.1818	2.2441
30 – 39 Years	9.4898	2.9092	5.1837	1.7521	8.6122	2.9567	10.8367	3.4662	10.2857	3.2977	7.7551	2.1068	3.0612	0.9663	8.0204	2.3935
40 – 49 Years	9.4750	2.0253	5.000	1.6172	8.6000	2.4369	9.8250	2.8813	9.8000	3.4656	7.6000	1.3737	2.3250	1.1851	6.7000	2.2326
50 Years and above	10.2353	2.4002	4.8235	1.2424	9.9118	2.3273	11.0588	2.4364	9.4412	2.8518	7.4706	1.1074	2.5882	1.0764	7.8529	1.6721

The above table explains the extent to which widows differ in their needs based on age at the time of bereavement. The table reveals that widows below 20 years have more needs than the elder widows. The widows below 20 years old have the physiological needs with a mean score of 12.0, needs for belonginess and love have the mean score of 11.47, needs for importance and self-esteem with a mean of 12.93, needs for information with a mean score of 10.93 needs for understanding with a mean score of 8.53, needs for beauty with a mean of 3.53 and lastly, needs for self-actualization with a mean score of 9.0. While widows between ages of 20-29 years have the needs for safety with a mean score of 5.57.

Question 5. Do the widows needs differ base on their duration of marriage?

Table 4.4: Analysis of Widows Needs based on their duration of marriage

Duration of Marriage	Physiological Needs		Safety Needs		Belonginess and Love Needs		Needs for Importance And Self-esteem		Needs for Information		Needs for Understanding		Needs for Beauty		Self-actualization	
	x̄	SD	x̄	SD	x̄	SD	x̄	SD	x̄	SD	x̄	SD	x̄	SD	x̄	SD
Below5 Years	10.6875	3.2670	5.2813	1.4643	9.2188	3.0873	12.0313	2.8679	11.2813	2.5932	8.1875	1.8039	3.3750	1.0080	8.6875	2.0859
5 – 10 Years	10.0750	2.8410	5.2250	1.7170	8.4000	2.6390	11.0250	3.4898	9.3750	3.2870	7.2500	1.8777	2.9250	0.9167	7.8500	2.3810
10 – 15 Years	9.5161	2.8968	4.8065	1.6415	10.0323	3.0385	11.4194	3.3344	10.2903	2.5845	7.6452	1.6643	2.7742	0.6688	7.7419	2.2206
15 – 20 Years	9.7805	2.4445	5.0000	1.6583	9.2195	2.4851	8.8293	3.3384	10.5122	2.8820	8.0000	1.5166	2.4878	1.0030	7.5366	1.5346
20 Years and above	10.6842	2.0149	5.5526	1.2455	9.6316	2.2830	10.2632	3.1076	9.2368	3.6793	7.7895	1.4916	2.4211	1.3483	7.4211	2.6573

Analysis of Widows' Responses on the extent to which their Needs are met base on their duration of marriage.

The above table indicates that widows differ in needs base on their duration of marriage. The analysis shows that widows below 5 years of marriage have higher needs than those that have stayed for many years. The table shows that these category of widows have the physiological needs with a mean of 10.69, needs for importance and self-esteem with a mean of 12.03, needs for information with a mean of 11.28, needs for understanding with a mean of 8.19 needs for beauty with the mean of 3.37 and the needs for self-actualization with a mean of 8.67. The table also reveals that widows between 10-15 years of marriage have the needs for belonginness and love with a mean of score of 10.03. Also the widows from 20 years and above have the needs for safety with a mean score of 5.55.

Question 6. Has the number of children any significant influence on the needs of widows?

Table 4.5: Analysis of Widows Responses on Whether or not their number of children has any influence on their Needs

Number of Children	Physiological Needs		Safety Needs		Belonginess and Love Needs		Needs for Importance And Self-esteem		Needs for Information		Needs for Understanding		Needs for Beauty		Self-actualization	
	x̄	SD	x̄	SD	x̄	SD	x̄	SD	x̄	SD	x̄	SD	x̄	SD	x̄	SD
NONE	9.9231	3.2068	5.0769	1.6604	8.4615	3.0162	11.1026	3.5821	9.5641	3.5228	7.6923	2.1662	2.9487	1.1909	8.0000	2.554
1 – 5 Years	10.0824	2.7525	5.0824	1.4656	9.2353	2.7888	10.8235	3.3565	10.3294	2.9696	7.6824	1.6272	2.8588	0.9899	7.6000	2.401
5 – 10 Years	10.5094	2.3339	5.5472	1.6239	9.9245	2.3603	9.9811	3.4613	10.5283	2.8393	8.0000	1.3587	2.6792	0.9956	7.9623	1.698
10 Years and above	9.20001	0.4472	3.8000	0.4472	9.0000	0.0000	10.0000	0.0000	5.6000	1.3416	7.2000	1.7889	1.0000	0.0000	8.6000	0.547

The above table indicates that the needs of widows are high base on the number of children one has. The table reveals that widows with children numbering between 5-10 have more needs. Hence their mean scores rank higher in physiological needs with a mean of 10.51, safety needs with a mean of 5.54, belonginess and love needs with a mean score of 9.92, Needs for information with a mean score of 10.53 and also needs for understanding with a mean of 8.00. The widows that have no children rank higher on the needs for importance and self-esteem with a mean score of 11.10 and also the needs for beauty having a mean of 2.94. Also widows with higher number of children that is between 10 and above have the needs for self-actualization with a mean score of 8.6.

4.3. Testing of Hypotheses

In testing the hypotheses formulated for this study, Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and t-test statistics techniques were used. Six hypotheses were tested.

Hypothesis 1

The first hypothesis states that there is no significant difference between educated and non-educated widows' expression of their needs. To test this hypothesis a t-test statistics was adopted for data analysis. The results are presented in table 4.6a. below:

Table 4.6a: Analysis of widows' responses on Human Needs

Group	N	$\bar{x}$	SD	SE	DF	F	T-Value	P	Decision
Educated	87	17.0805	3.475	0.475	180	1.3	-4.09	0.000	S
Non-educated	95	19.0316	2.959	0.304					

S = significant at 0.05 level

The above table reveals that there is a significant difference in the widows' main needs. The mean scores of 17.08 for educated widows are lower than the mean scores of 19.03 for non-educated widows. Thus the earlier stated null hypothesis is then rejected at 0.05 significant based on the t-test result. This means that the non-educated widows have more needs than the educated widows hence the significant difference.

Hypothesis 2:

The second hypothesis states that, there is no significant difference between educated and non-educated widows on their expressions of how each of these

needs are met. To test this hypothesis a t-test statistics technique adopted to analyse the data.

Table 4.6: Analysis of widows Responses on the extent to which the Needs are met.

Group	N	$\bar{x}$	SD	SE	DF	F	T-Value	P	
Decision									
Educated	87	63.5977	16.459	1.765	180	2.12	-0.06	0.955	NS
Non-educated	95	63.7158	11.292	1.159					

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Ns = Not significant at 0.05 level

The result as shown above indicated that there was no significant difference in the extent to which the widows meet their needs. The mean scores for educated widows is 63.59 and the mean scores for non-educated widows is 63.71 while their standard deviations are 16.45 and 11.29 respectively. This means that both educated and non-educated widows needs are met at a level not significantly different. Thus the null hypothesis is retained.

Hypothesis 3.

The third hypothesis states that, there is no significant difference between the widow's career and their expressions on how these needs are met. To test the hypothesis one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) statistics was used to analyse the data, the result is presented in table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Respondents career and Meeting of Needs

Source of Variation	DF	SS	MS	F Value	P	NS
Between Groups	4	1602.8882	400.7221	2.10	.0821	
	Decision					
Within Groups	177	33689.9909	190.3389			
Total	181	35292.8791				

P.05

NS = No significant difference

The table above indicates that there is no significance difference between widows' career and their expressions on how they met their needs. This means that the career of widows does not have any significant influence on the expressions of their needs. That is, career is not determining factor on how widows' express the meeting of their needs. Thus the hypothesis is retained.

Hypothesis 4.

The forth hypothesis states that, there is no significant relationship between younger and older widows in the expression of meeting their needs. To test the hypothesis, one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) statistics was used to analyse the data, the result is presented in table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Respondents of younger and older widows on expression of meeting their needs based on age.

Source of Variation	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Between Groups	2	23.77	11.88	1.95	0.810
Within Groups	39	7811.08	200.28		
Total	41	7834.85			

P. >. 05

NS = Not significant difference.

The above table (4.8) indicates that there is no significance difference between younger and older widows in the expression of meeting their needs. This mean that the age of widows does not have any significant influence on expression of meeting their needs. That is, whether old or young a widow might have needs and the way and manner in which she expresses her needs does not determine her age. The above hypothesis is therefore retained. That is accepted.

HYPOTHESIS 5.

The fifth hypothesis states that there is no significant difference among the widows in the expression of meeting needs based on the years of marriage experience. To test this hypothesis a t – test statistics technique was adopted to analyse the data.

Table 4.9.

Analysis of widows expression on meeting their needs based on duration of marriage.

Groups Duration of marriage	N	$\bar{x}$	SD	SE	DF	F	T-Value	P	Decision
Below 5 – 10 Years	103	69.49	19.01	1.787	180	1.478	-4.301	0.001	S
15 – 20 Years	79	78.95	2.53	0.802					

S = Significant at 0.05 level.

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The above table (4.9) shows that, there is a significant difference among the widows in the expression of meeting their needs based on the years of marriage. The mean score for widows below 5 – 15 years of marriage is 69.49, while the mean score of widows who have stayed with their husbands for 16 – 20 years is 78.95 respectively From this result, it shows that older widows have

more experience than the younger widows. The earlier stated null hypothesis is therefore rejected at 0.05 significant based on the t – test result.

Hypothesis 6.

The six hypothesis states that there is no significant difference in the number of children widows have and how it affect the expression of their needs.

To test this hypothesis a t – test statistics method was used for the data analysis. The result is presented in table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Analysis of Widows Expression on how they meet their needs based on number of children.

Group	N	$\bar{x}$	SD	SE	DF	F	T-Value	P	Decision
1 – 10 Children Young Widows	85	95.02	1296.10	2.108	141	3.53	-2.30	0.96	NS
10 and above Older Widows	58	56.67	1460.86	1.926					

P > 0.05
NS = Not significant difference.

The table above (4.10) shows that they widows with the number of children between 1 – 10 have the highest mean score of 95.02 while the widows with the lower means scores of 56.67. This shows that the younger widows have less children due to societal changes. While very few numbers of older widows with children between 10 and above. The hypothesis result shows that the number of children one has does not influence ones needs either by increasing ones needs or decreasing the widows needs. The rate of consumption increased. That is to say the widows expenses with a large number of children is always high. The hypothesis is therefore accepted hence the number of children does

not influence the widow's expression on how she meet her needs. From the study it has shown that the complained given by a widow with one child is likely going to be the same with a widow with 10 children. For example, no one from my husband's family shows love to me and my child. Same thing might be happening to a widow with about 10 children and above. The above hypothesis is thereby retained and not significant at 0.05 level.

4.4. Summary of the Major Findings

1. The widows needs does not confirm to Roe's order of hierarchy of human needs.
2. Widows order of need shows that the need for self-actualization and physiological needs have the highest percentages.
3. The finding also shows that the meeting of needs by widows is not based on children's number.
4. The finding also shows that age at the time of bereavement does not influence the ways and manners by which the widows meet her needs.
5. The finding also shows that the elder widows have more experiences than the younger widows who stayed for a little period with their men.
6. That number of children does not affects the way at which widows express their needs.

4.5. DISCUSSIONS

The research questions for this study which were meant to reveal what are the widows main needs and the extent to which they are able to meet these needs were answered. The results revealed that educated and non-educated widows have

all the needs identified in Roe's theory. However, the hierarchy of the widows' needs is contrary to the hierarchy of needs by Roe. While, as the first important need which has to be met before other needs in the hierarchy, the present study discovered that the widows needs start from self–actialization, and the last is the physiological need. The reason for this finding may be that, widows have the physiological need partially met as indicated in the table that answer the research question number two (2). Having a total respondent of 179 with a percentage of 98.35%

The first hypothesis states that, there is no significant difference between educated and non-educated widows' expression of their needs. This hypothesis was rejected. This means that educated and non-educated widows have different needs as indicated in table 4.6a. The table shows that the mean scores for educated widows is 17.08, while the non-educated have 19.03, which is higher. Therefore the non-educated widows have more needs.

Another possible explanation could be due to the fear that the family's name could be abused if they openly express their needs (non-educated). This could be so due to cultural practices, which might weigh down the non-educated widows. But for the educated, the society is conscious that she is educated and therefore knows her right and much of the weight of cultural practices might have been lifted, hence her freedom to certain extent of her expressions of what her needs are.

The second hypothesis state that, there is no significance difference between educated and non-educated widows on their expressions on how each of these needs

are met. The result of this hypothesis revealed that both educated and non-educated widows have similar experiences in the level to which they meet their

needs. This can be possibly explained through the fact as observed by (Atado 2000) that widows in both cultures (that is Hausas and Igbos) were closer to their own relatives. The closeness might have influenced the widows used in this study to have no significant difference in their expression of meeting their needs.

The third hypothesis states that there is no significant difference between the widows' career and their expressions on how these needs are met. This hypothesis is also retained as indicated in table 4.7. This is possible because most of the widows in this study engaged in farming and trading and crafts womenship and the careers are similar in nature and earning since no difference was found in line of the career differences. This finding is contrary to Atodo's (2000) finding that said that the death of a husband caused a serious economic problem for an Igbo widow. Also the non-educated widows do not even depend on one job. Like the Civil servants, they also go into farming or trading in other to improve their standard of living.

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The forth hypothesis states that there is no significant relationship between younger and older widows in their expression of meeting their needs based on age at the time of bereavement. This hypothesis is retained because death means a lot to the lover whether old or young. That is, death is death to the widow or widower whether educated or not. Therefore, age does not influence the ways and manners by which the widow meet her needs. Thus past experiences have prepared women toward widowhood. This is to say that, the younger widow could have means of getting her needs solves just as the older widow. Hence almost every women is into one business or the other.

The fifth hypothesis states that, there is no significant difference among the widows in the expression of meeting their needs based on the years of

marriage experiences. This hypothesis was rejected, meaning that older widows have more experiences in the marriage life than the younger widows who have stayed with their husbands for about 5 – 15 years. Even though this depends on individuals and two persons can not have the same experience but their experiences could be similar in nature. This is also to say that, ones experiences gives one a better way of expressing one's needs. This is to say that, the younger widows may lack wisdom in their manner of expressing their needs, while the older ones may apply a lot of wisdom in expressing their needs and also in handling their matters.

The sixth hypothesis states that there is no significant difference in the number of children widows have and how it affect the expression of their needs. The null hypothesis was retained, because the findings shows that, number of children does not affect the widows ways of expressing their needs. That is, widows with either one child or more have the same needs, and the same way at which she expresses her needs, but could only differ in demands. This is to say that, a widow with only one child have less expenses than a widow with two or more children.

4.6. Section D : of the questionnaire

Additional information from respondents.

This section ask for personal view from widows to list other needs not mention in section B and C. About seventeen widows gave additional information. And the most important that was not in the research questions is that of spiritual growth and development. Therefore, widows need to move nearer to their creator for spiritual understanding and total development in their lives.

4.7. Limitations of the Study

Any study done has to face some problems. The problems faced includes:-

i. Some respondents failed to fill the questionnaire after going through them. They complained that the items were too personal and that the items will make them remember what they called the "Past". Among those that responded, some failed to answer all the items, for example; Like to remarry? This has affected the work in the sense that, we were not able to get all the intended respondents for the work. However, those who responded to the questionnaire were properly analysed.

ii. The researcher was unable to adequately gets Muslim widows in Kaduna Municipality.

iii. Because of the peculiarity of the population, the researcher was only able to get 182 respondents.

4.8. Summary

This chapter focuses on the presentation of results and the discussions of the results. The results of the findings answer the research questions. The six hypotheses were tested and presented in table 4.6a and 4.10. Two hypothesis that is, hypothesis one and five were rejected at 0.05 level of significant. The results of the research questions are presented in a table's form, from table 4.1 to 4.10. This chapter also deals with additional views of widows on their needs study.

Chapter 5

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1 Introduction

This chapter contains a summary of the research on the widows needs, problems and recommended strategies or techniques that will enable widows over-come their hard situations. It also presents the conclusions drawn from the study as well as recommendations based on the results.

5.2 Summary of the Work

Chapter one of the study attempted to explain how Nigerian widows either educated or non-educated suffer economically, socially, psychologically and even spiritually. This is due to the cultural widowhood practices to which they are subjected. This research was therefore set to find out to what extent have widows been able to meet their needs and whether widows needs conformed to Anne Roe's order of hierarchy of human needs. The research was also to find out the level of satisfaction of widows' needs. In this regard, the chapter has defined the problem of the study, outlined the guiding objectives, stated the research questions and the six hypotheses that have enable the researcher arrived at useful results and drew constructive conclusions.

The Chapter two (2) of this study is the literature review which was done under the following headings.

(a) Needs generally

(b) Human basic needs

(c) Theories of human needs

(d) Widows

(e) Categories of widows

(f) Widows problems

(g) Widowhood and Islam.

This chapter also explained how needs serve as drives, or motives into motivating the widows on identifying her needs and how satisfying such needs could leads to emergence of other higher needs.

Chapter three (3) of this study is the methodology and procedure. This dealt with the research design, which is the descriptive survey the method was adopted as it has the advantage of a detailed examination of the issue and it also ensures efficiency in the result findings. Also the population was the educated and non-educated widows in Kaduna municipality, and it is expected to cut across every ethnic groups, social status, religious groups and working class in Kaduna municipality. The exact population for this study can not be determine due to high rate of death in Kaduna. You will agree with the researcher that from February to May 2000 there has been high increase of women into the widowhood life. The sample and sampling technique was also discuss in this chapter. The sample size is 200 widows, taking 100 widows from Kaduna North and 100 widows from Kaduna South L.G.A. Taking major settlements from each local government area. This section also considered the age range of the respondents starting from below 20 years old to above 50 years old. Also the occupation of the respondents was stated. The instrument used for the study was also discussed in this chapter. Therefore the instrument for this study is the questionnaire which was the checklist, and it was validated by experts who ascertain its content validity. The instrument used consisted of four sections; sections 'A' to 'D'. the section 'A' contains items on demographic information on the respondents. Section 'B' comprises of questions on

the human needs generally. Section 'C' finding the extent to which Roe Anne's hierarchies of needs are being met by the subjects (widows). While the section 'D' was asking for additional information on needs that were not mention. A trial test was conducted to determine the reliability of the instrument. In administering the questionnaire, the researcher visited some respondents in their houses, places of work, churches and small organisations. The researcher also used people who help administering the questionnaires in their areas. And the researcher was able to recover 182 questionnaires out of 200.

Chapter 3 dealt with the data analysis, and the result answered the research questions. The six null-hypothesis formulated were tested at 0.05 level of significance analysis of variance (ANOVA) and T-test statistical techniques were used to analyse the data.

Chapter four (4) of the study presented the results and discussions of the data collected. From the result of the findings, it was revealed that widows have the following needs:

1. 9582*1Self-actualization Needs
2. Needs for information
3. Needs for beauty
4. Needs for importance and self-esteem
5. Needs for understanding
6. Needs for belonginess and love
7. Safety needs
8. Physiological needs

These needs are similar to Roe's Anne hierarchy of human needs, but does not follow Roe's Anne hierarchy of human needs.

The finding also shows that widows both educated and non-educated have spiritual needs. That is, to be prayerful, to be prayed for, to be taught the word of God and also the society should pray for them, that the good Lord will give them the grace to carry the cross He has called them to carry faithfully. That widows whether educated or not, differ in the manner in which they express their needs and also in means by which they meet their needs. The findings also shows that career and number of children is not a major determining factor that determines how well the widow gets her needs satisfied. As shown in table 4.7 and table 4.10. Also the widow experience help her to be able to solve her matters without any fear. Also the age of widows during bereavement does not determine how well the widow expresses her needs, this also depends on wisdom and sense of maturity.

5.3. Implications of the Findings to the field of Counseling

It has been found in this study that the needs of the widows in Kaduna municipality are in reversed order of the postulated Roe's hierarchy of needs. The needs currently are in order of:

1. Needs for self actualization
2. Needs for information
3. Needs for beauty
4. Needs for importance or self esteem
5. Needs for belongingness and love.

The implication of this to counselling is that counselling of the widows will have to address the psychological needs of self actualization etc. the Counsellor needs to investigate further what each of those needs mean to an individual under and design counselling strategies to address the needs. The approach of the Counsellor in this situation may have to be that the Counsellor can use the "self" as an

instrument of counselling. By this it implies that the Counsellor must be self-actualized or what Holland (1967) termed "congruence" before such a Counsellor can lead the widows to achieve the self-actualization needs which is expressed to their priority need now. This is why Peterson and Wesenholz (1991:3) said that "self-actualizing persons are not ashamed of their human nature... nor are they critical of these aspect of other people. A self-actualizing Counsellor is honest, open, genuine, without pose or façade and it is these qualities in the Counsellor that makes him or her a very effective instrument to the counselling of these widows. Satir (1987:23) lend support to this by saying that "the use of self by the therapist is an integral part of the therapeutic (counselling) process and it should be used consciously for treatment purposes".

Another implication of the findings to the counselling process of these widows is that having something to do either in terms of trading, professional career influences how the widows are meeting their needs. The fact that there is not significant difference among the widows based on career support this assertion it is therefore implied that the counselling will have to emphasize doing something to add to the family's income if widows do not want to get into difficulties. The counsellors therefore need to source for career options for the unemployed widows and possibly lobby on their behalf to have something to do. This is an additional workload, which the counsellors' process for these widows will have to bear.

5.4. Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study and experience of the researcher during the process of data collection, the following recommendation are made

1. The religious leaders and elders of the society can play a very important role in reducing the plights of widows. They can do this by using their forum, media to educate the communities and the society at large on the needs of widows.

2. Since widowhood is more practice by the Christians, preachers should educate their members on the importance of caring for the needs of their widows and the consequences of maltreating widows. This will help to reduce or eradicate the accusation faced by a widow once it is announced that her husband is dead.

3. That ministers and the church elders should visit the widows and talk to them and encourage them. This will help them meet their needs for belongingness and love.

4. The Church ministers and counsellors should help encourage widows to join the widows' organisation, which is aimed at bringing widows together. This will also solve the need for belongingness and love. The association can also make recommendation to the government on how the widows can meet their need.

5. The Counsellor should use these women groups that is UNIFEM, widows association and so on as a powerful pressure groups in effecting change in the attitude of other women and the men in the treatment of widows and the subsequent neglect they suffer with their children.

6. The counsellor should organise seminars, conferences to give psychological talks on topics and activities that will help the widows become self – actualized and self supporting. The counsellor should treats topics such as:-

1. How can the widow get out of the 'self' syndrome?
2. Widow's needs includes love, information and discipline of children.
3. Who help's in the discip' e of the widow's child?
4. How can the widow become self –actualized?

The following activities can help the widow to become self –actualize.

		Wks
Course 1	Trading such as, buying and selling	
Course 2	Farming such as, farming crops most especially cash crops, rearing of animals like sheep, poultry and so on.	1
Course 3	Learning craft, that is handwork like tailoring, knitting, salon work.	3
Course 4	Widows should be taught simple skills that they can easily learn and know during the seminar or workshop. Skills like soap making, pomade making and dying of materials for example Kampala.	1
Course 5	Also widows should be taught how to convert the raw materials from their environment to finish goods that can be sold in order to generate income for the family. For example, from groundnut to (kulu kuli and oil) dakuwa from groundnuts and maize.	1
Course 6	Intellectual development, such as going to school in other to acquire the Western kind of education or one can also employ a Teacher to teach her how to read and write and also how to speak.	1

When these skills are well impacted to the widows, this will help the widows to become self –actualized and self – supporting. In this case, the widow becomes independent of life and can conveniently take proper care of her family.

5.5. Suggestion for Further Studies

1. Who is the right person to discipline the widow's child/children. The Church/Mosque, Government or the Society.
2. Who is a widow.
3. How can the widow manage her problems properly (if any).
4. Why can't widows remarry.
5. Who is to train the widow's child/children? Government, Community, Relations or the Society at large.

CONCLUSION

The Counsellor should organise seminars, conferences to give psychological talks on topics that will help the widow's become self-actualize.

In conclusion, when a woman looses her husband, she naturally becomes desperate and desolate. No event in the life of a woman is as traumatic as the death of her husband. The truth in most cases is that no matter how much you take care of any widow, she always feels cheated, because of the absence of her husband. Although experiences have shown that some widows mourned and worry for the dead of their husbands in other to conform to the societies expectations of them, not that it is from the bottom of their heart. A widow therefore needs counselling and comfort in life. According to (Odunze 1983), sometimes some widows use their sympathetic situations to cause trouble here and there just because their human desires have become manifested. Such widows make life very difficult to people around them thereby sending people (sympathizers) away from them. The counselors and religious leaders should bear in mind that widowhood is not a design but a circumstance, and help such widows to understand that no one will wish them to be in the situation in which they are.

QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE EVALUATION OF ROE'S HIERARCHY OF HUMAN NEEDS ON EDUCATED AND NON-EDUCATED WIDOWS

Dear Respondents,

The researcher is an M.Ed.'Candidate in the University of A.B.U Zaria, from department of Guidance and Counselling. She is trying to evaluate Roe's hierarchy of human needs on educated and non-educated widows in Kaduna Manicipality. Kindly give your responses as honestly as possible. Be assured that your responses will be treated as confidential.

Thanks

L. A. DUKAS (MRS)

INSTRUCTION:

Please do not write your name on the questionnaire, you are required to tick ( ) in the column that expresses your opinion.

SECTION A: PERSONAL DATA

1. Age at the time of bereavement:

   (a) Below 20 ( )
   (b) 20 – 29 ( )
   (c) 30 – 39 ( )
   (d) 40 – 49 ( )
   e) 50 and above ( )

2. Type of ~~Homes~~

   (a) Monogamy ( )
   (b) Polygamy ( )

3. Duration of marriage:

(a) Below 5 years ( )
(b) 5-10 years ( )
(c) 10-15 years ( )
(d) 15-20 years ( )
(e) 20 and above ( )

4. Number of Children:

(a) None ( )
(b) 1-5 ( )
(c) 5-10 ( )
(d) 10 and above ( )

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5. Educational qualification:

(a) None ( )

(b) Primary ( )

(c) Post Primary ( )

(d) N.C.E. ( )

(e) Graduate and above ( )

6. Occupation:

(a) Farming ( )

(b) Trading ( )

(c) Civil servants and teacher ( )

(d) Professionals (Medical doctor, lawyer,etc). ( )

(e) Craftsman ( )

7. Ethnicity

(a) Ibo ( )

(b) Hausa ( )

(c) Yoruba ( )

8. Religion:

(a) Christianity ( )

(b) Islam ( )

(c) Traditional ( )

(d) Other, specify ( )

9. Like to remarry:

(a) Yes ( )

(b) Non. ( )

(c) Undecisive . ( )

SECTION B: THE HUMAN NEEDS

INSTRUCTION:

Below are list of human needs, Tick which ones are your main needs now as a widow from each category.

(A) Physiological Needs:

(1) Need for good health
(2) Need for good accommodation
(3) Need for sex
(4) Need for nice and good clothing

B. Safety Needs:

(1) Security from the community
(2) Protection from my husband's relation
(3) Free from danger

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C. Needs for belonginess and Love:

(1) Need friends
(2) Need for companions
(3) Need to be loving
(4) Need for Intimacy with a member of the opposite sex

D. Need for importance and self-esteem:

(1) Need to be respected by people
(2) Need for self-confidence and self-worth
(3) Need for admiration
(4) Need for acceptance

E. Need for Information:

(1) Need accurate and adequate information on jobs.
(2) Need for business activities information
(3) Need for educational institution where to educate children.
(4) Need accurate information on social, political, and economic activities within my environment.

F. Needs for Understanding:

(1) Need to be understood by others
(2) Need to understand other people's position
(3) Need to understand issues around the environment

G. Needs for beauty:

(1) Need to maintain my body beauty
(2) Need to decorate my house with pictures and flowers
(3) Need to keep my house descent
(4) Need to look neat and attractive always

H. Needs for Self-actualization:

(1) Fulfil my personal capacities
(2) Develop my potentials
(3) Do what I am best suited for
(4) Need to be comfortable both economically and domestically.

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SECTION C:

Tick the extent to which these needs are adequately met in your life as a widow now.

Key:

VAM = Very Adequately me
AM - Adequately met
PM = Partially met
NAM = Not Adequately met.

		VAM	AM	PM	
1	Need for good health				
2	Need for good accommodation				
3	Need for Sex				
4	Need for nice and good clothing				
5	Security From the community				
6	Protection from my husband's relation				
8	Need for close friends				
9	Need for companions i.e people to relate of associate with.				
10	Need to be loving				
11	Need intimacy with a member of the opposite sex				
12	Need to be respected by people				
13	Need for self-confidence and self-worth				
14	Need for admiration				
15	Need for acceptance				
16	Need adequate and accurate information on job				
17	Need information for business activities				
18	Need for educational institution where to educate children				
19	Need accurate information on social, political, and economic activities within my environment				
20	Need to be understood by others				
21	Need to understand other people's position				
22	Need to understand issues around the environment				
23	Need to look neat and attractive always				
28	Need to develop my potentials				
29	Need to do what am best suited for				
30	Need to be comfortable both economically and domestically.				