PERCEIVED CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF DIVORCE AMONG MARRIED AND DIVORCED COUPLES IN GAYA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, KANO STATE, NIGERIA

BY

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DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis entitled "Perceived causes and effects of divorce among the married and divorced couples in Gaya local government area, Kano state" has been written by me in the department of Educational Psychology and Counselling, under the supervision of Dr. Mustapha Ibrahim Abdullahi and Dr Dominic A Oliagba. The information derived from literature has been acknowledged in the text.

_____ _____

BAFFA ABDULLAHI GAYA Date

CERTIFICATION

This thesis titled "Perceived causes and effects of divorce among the married and divorced couples in Gaya local government area" meets the requirement governing the award of Master degree in Guidance and Counselling of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, and is approved for its contributions to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this noble work to my beloved parents and all my teachers.

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the perceived causes and effects of divorce among the married and divorced couples in Gaya local government area of Kano state. The objective of the study was to determine the religious, social, economic and political causes and effects of divorce in the study area. The study used survey design and a sample of three hundred and fifty three [383] respondents, made up of 173 married and 193 divorced people served as the sample of the study. The instrument for data collection was questionnaire titled perceived causes and effects of divorce inventory [P C E D I]. Percentages and mean were used in answering the research questions. Independent t- test was used in testing hypotheses. All the hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The results of the study revealed no significant difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the religious, social, economic and political causes of divorce and it so also showed the effects of divorce. Therefore, the study recommended for pre-marital counselling for both married and divorced couples as well as for young men and women in the society to get prepared conveniently for marriage practices. Counsellors, learned people and people concern should effectively be utilizing mass Medias and forum they find themselves in and create awareness in the minds of people on marriages divorce and its effects.

Operational Definitions of Terms

The following terms have been operationally defined as follows:

1. **Marriage:** A publicly recognized, more or less permanent contract between a man and a woman. It is a legal union of a man and woman as husband and wife.
2. **Divorce: refers to** Dissolution of marriage or Termination of marriage. It is a formal or legal termination of marital relationship.
3. **Perception:** interpretation about what someone observes
4. **Married Couples:** Man and woman who are married to each other.
5. **Religious causes**: refers to the mismatch between the religious and the perception of people as a result of Religious differences, illiteracy, lack of devotion to religion and constant house quarrels.
6. **Social causes;** refers to Excessive smoking, drinking, communication gap, lack of love, care and motivation.
7. **Economic causes:** refers to poverty, mismanagement, selling of food stuff and frugality.
8. **Political causes:** refers to in- laws interference, incompatibility, lack of mutual commitment and trust

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Declaration i
Certification ii
Acknowledgments iii
Dedication iv
Abstract v
Operational definition of terms vi
Title page i
Table of contents viii

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION
1.1 Background to the study I
1.2 Statement of the problem 2
1.3 Objectives of the study 6
1.4 Research questions 6
1.5 hypotheses 7
1.6 Basic assumptions 8
1.7 Significance of the study 9
1.8 Scope and delimitation of the study 10

CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE
2.1 Introduction 12
2.2 Concept of divorce 12
2.2.1 Divorce in Islam 13
2.2.2 Causes of divorce 15
2.2.3 Prevention of divorce 27
2.3 Effects of divorce 31
2.4 Marital| Marriage Counselling 36
2.4.1 Basic principles of marriage Counselling 37

2.4.2 Basic practices in Marriage Counselling 39
2.4.3 Process of Reconciliation 39
2.4.4 Marital Adjustment 41
2.5 Theoretical framework 43
2.5.1Theories on marital adjustment 43
2.6 The process of divorce 49
2.6.1 Counselling techniques for Managing Marital Instability 54
2.7 Perception 59
2.8 Empirical studies 61
2.9 Summary 64

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY
3.1 Introduction 66
3.2 Research design 66
3.3 Population of the study 66
3.4 Sample and sampling techniques 67

3.5 Instrumentation 68
3.5.1 Validation of the instrument 68
3.5.2 Pilot testing 69
3.5.3 Reliability of the instruments 69
3.6 Procedure for data collection 70
3.7 Procedure for data analyses 70

CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS
4.1 Introduction 71
4.2 Research Questions 72
4.3 Hypotheses testing 78
4.4 Summary of the major findings 82
4.5 Discussion of the findings 83

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
5.1 Introduction 87
5.2 Summary 87
5.3 Conclusions 88
5.4 Recommendations 89
5.5 Implication for Counselling 90
5.6 Contributions of the study to knowledge 92
5.7 Suggestions for further studies 93
5.8 References 94
5.9 Appendices 101

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CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Marriage is the oldest and the most cherished institution that every society in the world has undergone or went through their unique practices religiously, economically, socially and politically. Families as a social group whose members are related by blood, marriage or adoption are students of this institution. According to Musa [2008] "organization, coordination and distribution of societal wealth, is only easy and possible through an established system, and no system is more realistic than the family."

Culture and tradition in Africa have shown that a person is honoured and becomes responsible if he marries. Marriage accelerates and enhances social relationships between people. Marriage is a lifelong activity, if it is made with the acceptance of both the two parties.

But there are certain natural and artificial instances that occur and bring about marital instabilities in marriage activities whose end results are divorce. Divorce is mainly caused by political, economic, social and religious factors. Abdullati (2002) is of the opinion that conflict between couples is inevitable especially when they come from different societal setting. Spouses can no longer live in harmony and have lost mutual regard for each other; for obvious reasons, husbands search for slight fault from their wives to seek for a divorce. Musa {2008} highlighted that divorce is a dissolution of a marriage contract which may be effected either by the act of the husband or by demand from the wife or by mutual agreement or by operation of the law. Lemu {2005} explains that dissolution of marriage brings about the

disintegration of the family unity. Yahaya {2008} is of the opinion that divorce leads to broken homes, children in these homes suffer from lack of parental care and love, poor socialization, which in the end leads to delinquency, to criminal acts and to the spread of other social ills in the society. Couples begin to dislike the values of marriage in totality. The end result of divorce is that couples begin to roam about and take time before getting married again. To a certain extent, women go into prostitution. According to Anderson (2000), the rampant divorce the society is experiencing is breeding a lot of sexual ills or practices, immoralities and disrespect. However, poverty and ignorance are another grand factors influencing divorce in many of the Hausa societies. People marry without having the full knowledge of marriage and the functions of marriage. Responsibilities of husbands to their wives and the responsibilities of wives and their husbands are not fully understood and observed by married couples. According to Lemu (200O) women, for one reason or the other, develop high taste of life in marriage. It is the consequences of these factors that the main body of this survey revolves around.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Gaya local government area of Kano state is a typical Hausa Fulani setting where majority of the people live in their homes. It is an area where married and divorced couples are easily known or identified. From the data gathered in the area, divorce rate is increasing arithmetically especially during harvesting seasons. This is why divorce is becoming increasingly problematic and noticeable as a result of the gross negativity of its effects on the society. The perceived causes of divorce are classified into religious,

social, economic and political factors. From the religious factor, is observed that many couples are not committed to their religious practices. They are ignorant to their obligatory responsibilities as husbands and wives. They respect culture at the expense of their religious practices. Those that are having the knowledge are not putting the knowledge in their marriage activities. Radda [2001] and Musa [2008] shade more light as they said in their findings that ignorance, parents inability to train their children and cultural predomination are the major religious factor causing divorce in most of the Hausa societies.

From the social factor, people have the opinion that communication gap, early marriage and with little or no experience of withstanding marital challenges, lack of love, care, lack of motivation, frequent travelling by husbands with little or no time to the wives, excessive smoking and drinking of alcohol are vibrant instruments that cause divorce. [R. I. Okorodudu and C. N. Okorodudu 2004] observation is in line above assertion as their finding reveals that communication gap is a common problem in almost all marriages in Nigeria. Modo [1996] so also in his research work explained that the common feature among the Muslim house wives is that they all married before the age of 19. These innocent wives have no option than to see their husbands as fathers and would not express themselves freely.

Economic is another factor that causes divorce Hausa communities. It is observed that, poverty, house mismanagement and selling of food stuff by wives cause divorce. Lack of sufficient supply of food stuff in the house, lack of welfare packages to the wives by the husbands, and inability for the husbands to take care for the training of their wives make divorce easily.

Musa [2008] added that the husbands, that cannot satisfy the financial needs of their wives, certainly stand to face problems from them.

In the political factor, it is observed that many couples do not know what administration not to talk of administrating others. They allow external interferences to run the activities of their houses. They cannot render justice in the administration of their children. They cannot make adjustments of life to themselves; they lack mutual commitment and trust. Yahaya [2008] supported this opinion as he observed in his finding that cruelty, battering, bullying, too much commitment to job at the expense of marital relationship instigate divorce.

Divorce when it is made, it uses to have serious religious, social, economic and political consequences on the couples, family themselves and the society at large. From the religious point of view, it is observed that when divorce is made, in most of the time, enmity is created between the couples. Children of divorced couples suffer from poor upbringing, lack proper guidance and moral training. Modo [1996] went on to say wives may result to locking things in the mind. However, parents are shying away from their obligatory responsibilities of training their children morally; they engage themselves in training the children on how and where to get money.

From the social point of view, divorce has serious effects on the couples, the children and the family. It is clearly seen that after divorce, women are subjected to traumatic conditions such as forceful ejection from matrimonial homes, loss of dignity as wives and loss of responsibilities. Modo [1996] went further and shed light that when couples are not in speak able terms, this may result in tension and severance of relationships.

Husbands use communication breakdown as a weapon for punishing their wives most especially in Nigerian situation where men are not restricted to their marriage vow. Musa [2008] too, has examined that if divorcees become immoral and children get poor socialization chain of social problems such as prostitution, drug abuse, thuggery, school dropout, pre marital sex, which may lead to H I V|A I D S and unwanted pregnancies etc will be trigged and ultimately spread across the society affecting all members.

Means of survival is vital in life. Absence of it causes havoc especially in marriages as it accelerates divorce. This is why the victims of this circumstances search for the means of survival such as prostitution, hawking, house help work, selling of food in commercial areas and finally become political sags. Children from divorce family may be engaging themselves into licentious activities instead of economic activities. Musa [2008] further intensified this view points as he explained that the end result of divorce is woman lose her source of financial satisfaction. If she is not working, and poor, she may scum to other means of alleviating her suffering.

From the political effects of divorce, it is seen that divorce women experienced separation with children, house ejection, loss matrimonial administration and children experienced parental neglect. Radda and Zango [2001] went further to say that members of the community are not treating divorced women properly. Children of divorced women are not often treated properly by their step mothers. Sometimes they are denied food, proper hygiene and emotional attention. As a result, children take the form of unusual behavours like delinquent acts, begging and other forms of

destitution. Thus, this study investigated the perceived causes and effects of divorce among the married and divorced couples in the study area.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are to determine the:

1. Perceptions of married and divorced couples on religious causes of divorce in Gaya local government area;
2. Perceptions of married and divorced couples on social causes of divorce in Gaya local government;
3. Perceptions of married and divorced couples on economic causes of divorce in Gaya local government Area;
4. Perceptions of married and divorced couples on political causes of divorce in Gaya Local Government Area;
5. Perceptions of married and divorced couples on religious effects of divorce in Gaya Local Government Area;
6. Perceptions of married and divorced couples on social effects of divorce among the married and divorce in Gaya Local Government Area;
7. Perceptions of married and divorced couples on economic effects of divorce in Gaya Local Government Area; and
8. Perceptions of married and divorced couples on political effects of divorce in Gaya Local Government Area.

1.4 Research questions

The following research questions were asked and they guided the study:

1. What are the perceptions of married and divorced couples on the religious causes of divorce in Gaya local government?
2. What are the perceptions of married and divorced couples on the social causes of divorce in Gaya local government?
3. What are the perceptions of married and divorced couples on the economic causes of divorce in Gaya local government?
4. What are the perceptions of married and divorced couples on the economic causes of divorce in Gaya local government?
5. What are the perceptions of married and divorced couples on the religious effects of divorce in Gaya local government area?
6. What are the perceptions of married and divorced couples on the social effects of divorce in Gaya local government area
7. What are the perceptions of married and divorced couples on the economic effects of divorce in Gaya local government area?
8. What are the perceptions of married and divorced couples on political effects of divorce in Gaya local government area?

1.5 Hypotheses

The following hypotheses guided the conduct of the study.

1. There is no significant difference in the perceptions of married and divorced couples on the mismatch religious causes of divorce in Gaya local government area.

2. There is no significant difference in the perceptions of married and divorced couples on the social causes of divorce in Gaya local government area.

3. There is no significant difference in the perceptions of married and divorced couples on the economic causes of divorce in Gaya local government area.

4. There is no significant difference in the perceptions of married and divorced couples on the political causes of divorce in Gaya local government area.

5. There is no significant difference in the perceptions of married and divorced couples on the religious effects of divorce in Gaya local government area,

6. There is no significant difference in the perceptions of married and divorced couples on the social effects of divorce in Gaya local government area,

7. There is no significant difference in the perceptions of married and divorced couples on the economic effects of divorce in Gaya local government area, and

8. There is no significant difference in the perceptions of married and divorced couples on political effects of divorce in Gaya local government area.

1.6 Basic assumptions

The following assumptions were raisedf

1. The married and divorced couples may have common perceptions of the religious causes of divorce in Gaya local government area.

2. The married and divorced couples may have the same perceptions of the social causes of divorce in Gaya Local Government Area.

3. Married and divorced couples may have the same perceptions of the economic causes of divorce in Gaya local government area

4. Married and divorced couples may have the same perceptions of the political causes of divorce in Gaya local government area.

5. Married and divorced couples may have the same perceptions of the religious effects of divorce in Gaya local government area.

6. Married and divorced couples may have the same common perceptions of the social effects of divorce in Gaya local government area.

7. Married and divorced couples may have the same common perception of the economic effects of divorce in Gaya local government area.

8. Married and divorced couples may have the same common perceptions of the political effects of divorce in Gaya local government area.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The research work is vital and of benefit to not only the counselling professionals but also to community leaders, judges, Islamic teachers, married and divorced couples, policy makers and the general public. The study is highly beneficial to government and Non-Governmental Organizations since they are agents aiming at curtailing the rate of divorce in the area of study.

The finding of the study is significant as it attempts to provide solutions to reduce the rate of divorce among the people concerned in the study area. For those who experienced divorce, the work will help them to guard against its future occurrence. And for those who are yet to experience it, the work will serve, to them, as a guide or a precautionary measure against its occurrence.

The finding also intends to motivate the parents, elders in the society, religious leaders, village heads, district heads and counsellors to contribute eminently toward establishing more desirable, everlasting marital engagements and relationships between couples so the rate of divorce in the society will reduce.

Also, the findings of the study intends to help all married couples in the society as it reflects out their marriage responsibilities and functions as ordained upon them by God, whose, if fully and judiciously adhered to, end result is infinite patience, tolerance, loyalty, transparency, unending of love and affection. The work intends to enlighten couples on the art of understanding one another`s levels in life, that is who they are, what they are, what they can do and what they cannot do. If this is known and practiced between them, negative actions and reactions will be reduced and thus, there will be peace and love between them.

The finding of the study will help and give counsellors a guiding input which they can use to counsel and enlighten married and divorced couples to observe early, identify and appreciate the factors influencing divorce and its end results to them, the family and the society which, if they adhere these inputs to, will curtail the menace of divorce.

1.8 Scope and Delimitation of the study

The study is delimited to the married and divorced couples's perceptions on the causes and effects of divorce in Gaya local government area. It covers all the married and the divorced couples who experienced the bitter taste of divorce in the seventeen villages in Gaya local government area. The area of

study is a simple society where married and divorced people are very much known. They can be counted within a short time.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents reviews of related literature under the following sub-themes: conceptual framework, divorce in Islam, causes of divorce, prevention of divorce, effects of divorce, theoretical framework, counselling techniques for managing marital instabilities, perception and empirical studies and summary.

2.2 Concept of Divorce

Divorce is considered as a termination of legal marriage. It is a means technically used in dealing with a marriage that is not at peace or which has failed to meet one of the partner`s expectations. Divorce is a giant .source of family disorganization. According to Mitchell (1968), it is the process by which marriage is recognized as valid, could be revoked in the life time of the partners who then revert to single status and are free to remarry. Abdullati (2007) viewed it as dissolution of a marriage contract; it may be affected by the act of a husband or wife or by mutual agreement or by operation of law. Yahaya (2008) also defined divorce as a formal or legal termination of marital relationship. Al-Varez (1982) considered divorce as a legal dissolution of marriage contract;" Holmes [1992] observed that divorce is a climax to a long period of unhappiness and a legal way out of a situation which couples considered intolerable. He also sees divorce as "the legal termination of a marriage". It is a powerful weapon that is used to end a faithful marriage and allows a woman to re marry somewhere else. According to Lemu (2005), divorce is of four types; namely: divorce at the

instance of the husband, divorce at the instance of the wife, divorce by court order and divorce by mutual agreement of the husband and the wife.

From the above illustrated definitions of divorce, it can be perceived that divorce means separation and dissolution of marriage which a husband has the liberty of pronouncing to his wife; the wife can request divorce from the husband or it could be pronounced by a Sharia Court. It does not confine the couples` total dislike of the values of marriage as a result of divorce to the man only or to the woman alone. Both can exercise this right means that, if either of the two parties does feel secure or happy with the other who arbitrarily refuses to grant divorce, and if the demand for divorce is found to be justified, the court must intervene and help the wronged party to obtain a divorce,

2.2.1 Divorce in Islam

In Islam, divorce is permitted and it is considered as the last option if couples can no longer remain in peace. Radda and Zango [2001] have explained that divorce is guided by the religious and cultural belief of the affected person. Abdullati [2007, p. 224] further explained that Islam has given all possible assurances to marriage as a happy companionship and solid foundation 0f continuous harmony and permanent peace. But human behaviour is changeable and sometimes unpredictable. And Islam does not accept or recognize marriage which is not functional and effective. In a situation like this, divorce is applicable. Bello [2005, p. 4] has further explained and quoted the Hadith of the prophet which says, “The most abominable of permissible things in the sight of God is divorce”. So also Bello [2005, p. 4] quoted Quran which stated that “And if you fear that two

[i.e. husband and wife] may not be able to keep the limits ordered by Allah, there is no blame on either of them if she redeems herself [from the marriage tie]. Lemu [2005], too, quoted the Hadith of the prophet which says "the Prophet, peace be upon him said of all the thing which Allah has permitted, the thing He hates most is divorce".

Abdullati [2008] and Lemu [2005] have explained that before taking this formal and desperate step of divorce, some attempts must be made in the following order: the two parties involved must try to settle their disputes or problems between themselves. If they fail, two arbitrators from the couples' sides must be commissioned to try to make peace between them and settle their differences. And finally, if this attempt also fails, divorce might be applied. It should be agreed to by both parties, and it grants each of them the right of seeking divorce. This does not confine the right of divorce to the man only or to the woman alone, both can exercise this right. If either one of the two parties does not feel secure or happy with the other who arbitrarily refuses to grant divorce, and if the demand for divorce is found justifiable, the court must intervene and help the wronged party to obtain a divorce. It is the duty of the law administrators to see to it that all rights are preserved and that harm is minimized.

Lemu [2007] and Abdullati [2008] went further to explain that divorce in Islam has what is called 'iddah;' meaning waiting period. This waiting period has two main purposes. One is to allow time for reconciliation; the second is for it to be known whether the divorced wife is pregnant. Iddah period covers three clear intervals between menstrual periods. If the divorced wife is pregnant, iddah lasts until she delivers.

As stated Abdullati [2007] and Lemu [2005], divorce is classified into three dimensions namely: the simple revocable divorce. This type of divorce does not terminate marriage completely. The couples can reunite if they are able to resolve their differences. The second dimension is the double revocable divorce. It occurs when a husband pronounces divorce to his wife for the second time at different occasions. The third dimension is what is called triple irrevocable divorce. In this instance, the husband will pronounce divorce to his wife for the third time in another fresh occasion. At this stage, divorce becomes irrevocable and it cannot be amended. When the waiting period of the divorced couples expires, the woman is free to marry whenever she wished. And she is absolutely forbidden to marry her first husband unless she remarries someone else.

2.2.2 Causes of Divorce

Divorce, as the last option to a marriage that has been in crises, is influenced by so many factors such as religious, social, economic and political.

A. **Religious Factor**

According to Musa [2008], religious and ideological differences and lack of understanding between couples cause divorce. The religion of Islam permits men to marry at most four wives. At the same time, there are women that negate this practice. Insistence on practicing polygamy by the husband will make the wife to seek divorce from the husband. However, constant house quarrels, instability and excessive outing by wives without husbands` permissions instigate divorce. Illiteracy and ignorance of the

couples is seriously causing divorce. This is because the two parities do not know their conventional and religious responsibilities.

B Social Factors

From the social point of view, there are issues of importance which, if couples do not give much attention to them, may result in conflicts between them, and the end result is divorce. Some of such issues according to Radda and Zango [2001] include: lack of love, care, affection and motivation. Frequent travelling by husbands with little or no time for the wife can lead to marital crisis then divorce. Again excessive smoking and drinking of alcohol from any of the couples can lead to marital instability and divorce. Communication gap such as not demonstrating active listening skills and absence of laughter and humour between couples can lead to divorce.

Also, early marriage, in experience and inability to with-stand marital challenges can lead to divorce.

C.Economic Factor

According to Musa [2008], economic factor is another giant factor that accelerates the speed of marital conflicts between couples. Especially when the husband is not economically balanced and the wife is mismanaging the little resources the husband brought to the house, selling of food stuff by wives as they are not gainfully employed, poverty and insufficient provision of welfare package to wives by husbands can adequately lead to divorce. Excessive frugality and control of food items by husbands, and wives`

ambition to work and further their education in most of the time aggravate marital conflict between couples the consequences lead to divorce.

D.Political Factors

Radda and Zango [2001], administration, where ever it is, means controlling, coordinating and monitoring of activities. It is an instinct that people are born with or gain by experience or are formally taught. Over riding powers and policies of some parents are attributing to so many marital instabilities whose end result is divorce. Such overriding policies and powers include: in-laws` interference in the marital activities of their children; however, incompatibility, barrenness, and sexual maladjustment among couples could cause divorce. For one reason or the other, couples can no longer be respecting one another. They stop managing the ethical value of individual difference and they start showing of lack of interest in their living, they develop lack of mutual commitment and trust between themselves, they stop fulfilling promises between to each other. All these problems cause marital instability and can lead to divorce.

Research works have been conducted at both international and national levels on causes of divorce by many researchers. According to Anderson (2000), “divorce rate increases in the 1970s;” Anderson (2001) observed that “until the 1960s, divorce had been a relatively rare phenomenon” in the developed countries. But foundational changes in the society in the last two decades have changed divorce from being a rare to a routine phenomenon as a result of individual differences, poverty, ignorance and sexual differences. Anderson (2000: p. 79) at Sanford University, conducted a research on divorce and the findings showed that differences in life style, lack of effective

communication ,sexual differences, ignorance and lack of respect are among the factors influencing divorce.

Hurley`s (2005) findings on factors causing divorce indicated that the divorce rate has remarkably increased in the United States, Britain, South Korea, Canada, Brazil and South Africa. According to his survey result, forty-one percent of men who experienced marriage and divorce were between the ages of 50-90 and 39 percent from women in the same age group. Also, about sixty percent of all marriages that eventually ended up in divorce occurred within the first twenty years of marriage. The finding of the survey indicated that so many factors played roles in divorce which include peer group influences, poverty, ignorance, lack of effective communication, body odor, and individual differences and so on.

It is highly difficult to provide official, accurate statistics on the rate of divorce in Africa because Africans deal with divorce cases mostly at home without official participation. Esere (1997) noted that about 40% percent of marriages contracted officially in the year 2007, ended up in divorce. According to his findings, ignorance, infertility, barrenness, in-laws' influences, peer group influences, bad manners, illness and so on play a role in divorce.

However, Hurley (2005) reported that Nigeria, South Africa and few other African countries recorded these rates of divorce, in a 2007 research, at 41% for men who were between ages 50-90 and 39% for women in the same age group. He, however, stressed that about 60% percent of all the marriages contracted in 2001 in Africa eventually ended up in divorce. The influences of such negative actions are: individual differences, poverty, peer

group influences, in laws, lack of effective communication, lack of home up-bringing, poverty, environmental influences, and so on. Shay (2004) listed ten points as causes of divorce

> Body odour, beard stubble/dirty hair, bad breath (snowing),grabbing of women`s breasts or genitals, poor communication, rude language to partner, lack of loyalty in the marriage, lack of enough foreplay before sexual intercourse, husbands who frequently concentrate on pornography and Lack of sexual adjustment between the couples pg. 1.

Anderson (2004) strongly believed that major causes of divorce are two, namely: "attitude and opportunities, and economic opportunities. Poverty, leading to economic conflicts and negative attitudes of the spouses to financial differences is the summary of all the long list of causes of divorce". Lack of marital adjustment is the main bone of contention. Spouses must learn how to adjust to one another. This is the area that calls for counseling intervention. Marital, pre-marital and post-marital counselling are timely among spouses.

Esere (1997) has noted that "about forty percent of the marriages contracted every year in Nigeria ended up in divorce". Nwobi (1995) has conducted an investigation in Anambra State on divorce cases. Her statistical analyses between 1990 and 1995, showed that two hundred and twenty-five divorce cases were filed in high courts of Anambra State, out of which 150 were disposed of, and 75 were still pending by March 1995. One significant observation made by Nwobi (1995) was that divorce cases were recorded in all of the judicial divisions of the state –Onitsha, Awka, Aguata, Nnewi and Otuacha Onitsha topped the list, with 113 cases. All the statistics of the cases mentioned above where not included in cases filed under customary courts, but only high courts of Nigeria.

However, a recent study conducted in north-western states comprising Jigawa, Kano, Katsina, Kaduna, Sokoto and Kebbi, by Islamic Family Law project unit of the Women Rights' Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA), published in Daily Trust of Friday 9, 2009, indicated the rise of divorce among Muslim communities. According to the report, "the divorce rate in these states has been in a steady rise", In the report, it is identified that ignorance, poverty and lack of love and affection are the giant factors causing divorce in Hausa societies.

Musa (2008) conducted a research on factors causing marital instability in Hausa society. His findings revealed that a number of coherent factors are influencing divorce in Hausa societies; ignorance of Islamic religious knowledge is one of the fundamental reasons causing divorce. He also asserted that ignorance of rights, status and roles is the biggest cause of marital instability among couples in the society. According to Musa`s (2008) findings, lack of respect many times exists between couples. Dryness and lack of styles in bed, mischief of both spouses and favouring one of the wives by husbands with more than one wife, are currently issues causing divorce. It is clear that both the husband and wife are no longer respecting each other. The husbands may be irresponsible, while the wives may be disobedient". According to Musa (2008),"more than 76% of women with these attitudes are not much respected by their husbands as wives and lifetime partners.

Moreover, Musa (2008) stressed the point that poverty is another giant cause of divorce in Hausa societies. The husband who cannot satisfy the financial needs of his wife is bound to be having problems from his wife. The

wife will not be attending to his calls for sexual and other matrimonial activities. Dirtiness in couples, too, makes married couples run away from one another, sexually. According to Musa (2008) "one female respondent from Nassarawa L.G.A testifies that if a husband cannot satisfy his wife, he should either divorce her, or face crises, because having sexual intercourse is a basic need for the mind and body".

Musa (2008) also stressed that mismanagement of household resources by the wives may frustrate and irritate husbands. Consequently, annoyance and anger may push husbands to insult their wives which may lead to quarrel and disrespect and finally to divorce. Musa (2008) also highlighted that polygamy is another reason that causes divorce in Hausa societies. According to Musa (2008) 59% of marriages are polygamous in Hausa society. The data also shows a general view that 41% of the respondents (males and females) say they do not want to be polygamous. Their reason is poverty.

Finally, Musa (2008) has a strong conviction that lack of government concern over marriage issue, in laws' interference lack of adequate fair hearing of complaints by parents, bad advice given to couples by third parties, *liaisez* faire attitude of couples, and lack of peaceful co-existence among couples are factors that are influencing divorce in most of our Hausa societies. Kore`s (1997) work studied factors responsible for divorce in Hausa societies and indicated that:

> Marital conflicts occur between husband and wife because both are imperfect beings, inadequate or poor communication causes couple, to drift apart. He says 'just a minor misunderstanding or disagreement can lead to a serious break down in marriage. Pg. 88.

Kore`s (1997) findings have illustrated clearly that wrong perception of childlessness is another strong factor causing divorce in the area of his study. He says a husband would divorce his wife or marry additional wives in order to have children. A childless wife is usually looked down upon. In fact in some societies, “she may be accused of eating her children in the womb”.

Kore (1997) has shown that no matter how good and loyal a wife is to her husband and the rest of the people in the family, the husband will not be satisfied with her, if she could not bear children for him. Another factor causing divorce, the study has identified, is inadequate sexual satisfaction especially among polygamous families where a husband cannot effectively satisfy all his wives sexually. The end result of this is that the dissatisfied woman engages in extra- marital sex, which ultimately leads to divorce.

Again, Kore`s (1977) findings have shown that underestimation of the challenges that marriage bring is another giant cause of divorce. He says

> When couples marry at very early ages (13-19 for males and 12-16 for females), they have little idea of marital responsibilities. Also when partners enter into marriage too hastily, without first counting the cost, they may be all prepared to face marriage responsibilities and challenges. Pg. 88.

Another factor identified in the study is inadequate understanding or insensitivity to the cultural values, beliefs and practices of a spouse and this leads to divorce. However ,Radda and Zango{2001} have conducted a research work on factors causing divorce in Hausa societies and have identified that early marriage is the main cause of divorce. Youth get into

the institutional system of marriage prematurely, poorly prepared and not based on love and affection which lead to divorce. Radda and Zango (2001) stressed in their findings that "No matter how good a wife may be to her husband, he will not be satisfied with her if she cannot bear children for him." In fact, in some cultures, if she is not able to give birth to a male child in particular, she can be directed by the husband to leave his house.

In addition, Radda and Zango (2001) highlighted that inadequate understanding or insensitivity to the culture, values, beliefs and practice among spouses make marriages break. This mostly happens as a result of inter-faith marriage between Christian and Muslim couples because of differences in their beliefs, practices and background. According to Radda and Zango (2001) genetic factor plays a major role in increasing divorce rate. In fact, the study demonstrates that genetics play a substantial role in the behaviour associated with divorce.

Haralambos (1984) identified that the rise in marital breakdown stands by the fact that marriage is increasingly valued. It is absolute that couples used to have high assumptions and high demand of marriage; when the assumptions and high demands are not met, the relationship fails. Another view point presented on the causes of divorce is by Odunze (1985) who is of the opinion that most of the problems causing divorce broken homes are dictatorial tendencies of the husbands. He says:

> In politics, government, community and ministries, dictators do not last in office. Some men think they can manage a home by being dictators. The first wrong step some men take in matrimonial relationship is to write and recount in the ears of their new spouses what they call their "Laws" in the home. They ended up by threatening fire and brimstone if their wives contravene any of them. He warns that when men apply a reign of terror in their homes, the result is emergence of a terrible home prone to divorce. Pg 77.

Again Baba (2009:1-86) illustrated the rate of divorce and its causes in percentages. Out of the many causes of divorce, he identified in his research work that wives constituted 40%, husbands 15%, parents 20%, parents of husbands 15% and others 10%. According to Baba (2002) all the causes leading to divorce are as a result of failure by couples to adjust themselves socially in their life-style, ignorance, poverty and lack of effective communication. He also stressed that parents, in-laws and peer groups too, make a lot of influences in the breakdown of marriages among couples. He further stressed that lack of confidentiality, using witchcraft to marry; sexual differences, infertility and ill-health that exist between couples are the genesis of the causes of divorce among couples.Government established bodies in Gaya local government area which include Sharia court; Upper Sharia court and Hisbah board have so far recorded causes of divorce for this year (2010).

According to Sharia court register (2010), 520 divorce cases were recorded for hearing, out of which 400 cases were successfully resolved. 55 cases ended up in divorce while 52 cases were still pending. However, the identified causes of divorce among couples in Gaya local government area include:

> Couples lack of preparation for home management and financial capabilities, Ignorance and absence of love between couples, Use of force by parents, influences of peer groups or religious indoctrination, differences that exist, between couples` culture, religion, faith and beliefs and family interference.pg 1.

Similarly, the Upper Sharia court register (2010) collected and recorded 209 divorce cases; out of this number, 59 cases led to divorce, while 162 couples resolved their differences before the court. And 48 cases were still pending further hearing. Like the Sharia register (2010), the Upper Sharia court too, recorded reasons brought before them seeking for divorce. 95 Ninety five cases were as a result of cruelty bullying and violent conduct among couples. According to the register (2010), 31 cases were caused by ill-health including impotence, infertility and HIV/AIDS; 31 cases were due to poor hygiene and ineffective management of family resources; and 25 cases were as a result of ineffective inter-personal relationships and suspicion between couples.

The third body, which is Hisbah board, is a body that only reconciles couples as they have no power to execute divorce on couples.According to the board`s (2010) records, 230 cases were recorded, out of which 180 were resolved. However, the Hisbah Board (2010) recorded causes leading to divorce in the said local government; these include:

> Extra-marital affairs, e.g. adultery or infidelity by partners, excessive drinking, smoking and gambling by husbands, giving much concentration to work at the expense of love and inter-personal relationships, Incompatibility in terms of gene-type personality disposition, and economic crises as a result of lack of employment. Pg 2.

However, the local government has a strong committee under Hisbah Board whose main works include reconciliation of couples. The committee receives cases concurrently and many a time it succeeds in reconciling couples. But they are not documenting records. According to the head of the committee`s (2010) verbal explanations, The causes of divorce in the area

are synonymous with that highlighted by the two Sharia courts and Hisbah Board.

Therefore, from the research and analysis made so far on causes of divorce in Gaya local government area, one can say that causes of divorce are globally the same but with minor differences. This is because causes listed by Sharia Court (2010), Upper Sharia Court (2010) and Hisbah board (2010) in Gaya local government area of Kano state, are virtually the same as those listed by Shay (2004) in America, Esere (1997) in Africa and Yahaya (2008) in Nigeria. In addition to separations with children, divorced women lose matrimonial responsibilities. Children from divorced women experience parental neglect, and they experience lack of love and affection from their mothers.

Yahaya (2008 p 224] has quoted Adeyemi (1991), Amato and Alan (1997), Esere (1997) and Troxel $ Mathew (2004) and enumerated the causes of divorce. These include;

- Addiction such as alcoholism, smoking and gambling.
- Cruelty, battering, bullying and violent reactions.
- Economic depression and unemployment cause divorce. Some men now prefer partnership to marriage because marriage demands more commitment and responsibilities.
- Extra-marital affairs e.g. adultery or infidelity.
- Family strains. These are manifested in terms of in-laws' interference in the affairs of spouses.
- Forced marriage due to parental pressure, peer influence or religious obligations.

- Health concerns such as impotence, infertility, cancer, HIV/AIDs etc.
- Inadequate love. Absence of sincere love leads to divorce.
- Inadequate preparation. Spouses are expected to be physically, emotionally and financially prepared for marriage.
- Incompatibility in terms of genotype, personality disposition etc.
- Ineffective communication between husband and wife.
- Interference of friends or colleagues in the affairs of the married couples.
- Irreconcilable differences in faiths, religious beliefs, etc; inability of any of the spouses to fulfill his/her obligations due to financial constraints.
- Poor hygiene and ineffective management of family resources.
- Sexual incompatibility or deprivation.
- Too much commitment to job at the expense of marital relationship (workaholic).

2.2.3 Prevention of Divorce

It is the belief of so many counsellors that man or woman cannot survive well without seeking one another if at all they are healthy. For healthy people, marriage is essential, and it has to be planned and prepared in such a way as to avoid marital discord since it is a lifelong affair. The following suggestions are considered important for curtailing divorce by Abdullati [2007].

1. Marriage is a lifelong affair; therefore it needs careful and dynamic planning and preparation. Couples should seek professional advice.

2. Couples should acquire a fair knowledge of each other in a way that does not involve any immoral or deceptive and exploitative behavior.
3. Couples are exhorted to choose partners on the basis of permanent values, i.e. religious devotion, moral integrity, etc. and not on the basis of wealth or family prestige or mere physical attraction
4. Marriage should be contracted, by both the husband and wife, on mutual understanding that will help in the growth and development of the family; and partners should be reliable, God fearing, hardworking, dependable and trustworthy.
5. Couples should develop the habit of appreciating what one does, no matter how slight it is.
6. Any fault found between them should be addressed by them in a peaceful and clear mood not through harassment.
7. Marriage is an institution that is demanding time of its own. Therefore, husbands and wives should not be devoting much time to work at the expense of the marriage
8. Third-party interferences should be avoided by the couples.
9. Couples should be educated on their marital responsibilities including saving, investment, reproductive health and child rearing, and so on.
10. From the very beginning of the marriage couples should ensure security in terms of religion, genotype, character, sexual desire, interest and blood group of one another.
11. Couples should sit, eat pray together for God's guidance in your marital activities.

12. When couples are in crises and it has gone to the extreme, families of couples concerned should be called in to try effecting reconciliation or they should consult a counsellor.
13. Religious leaders should come in to propagate the ills divorces will hatch at any forum they find themselves.
14. Government should come in by providing welfare package to couples when contracting the marriage
15. Government should come in by providing welfare package to workers such as tax relief and basic needs on farms or condition to fulfill when contracting the marriage.

Marriage is an essential part of human life which requires proper planning and careful preparation in order to prevent marital discord, marital instability and divorce. The following suggestions are considered relevant for the prevention of divorce by Igbokwe [2007] and Abdullati [2007].

- ✓ Pray together and seek God's guidance in your marital endeavours.
- ✓ Welfare scheme should be put in place to make life more comfortable to Nigerians. For instance, tax relief could be given to married couples in order to assist them to cope with the effect of economic depression in the country.
- ✓ Show appreciation: Be grateful and thankful to your spouse for his or her gesture and do not find faults in his or her actions.
- ✓ Do not devote too much time to work, leisure, hobbies etc. at the expense of your marriage.

- ✓ Ensure that you and your partner are compatible in terms of religion, character, interest, genotype, blood group, sexual desire etc.
- ✓ Acquire knowledge and skills in marital relationship. For instance, couples need to acquire knowledge about reproductive health, child rearing, savings, investment, etc.
- ✓ Avoid the interference of a third party in your marital affairs.
- ✓ Married couples should ensure effective communication.
- ✓ Marriage should be of mutual benefit to both the husband and the wife. Therefore, marry a person that can contribute to the growth and development of your family. Marry a partner who is hardworking, trustworthy, reliable, dependable and God-fearing.
- ✓ Ensure that your marriage is acceptable to your parents and those of your spouse.
- ✓ Ensure that you really love your partner and you are ready to accommodate his/her weaknesses for life.
- ✓ Study your partner's family background. Ensure that you marry from a good family because "like begets like".
- ✓ Do not be blind-folded by beauty or deceit. Assess objectively the reasons why you intend to marry a person.
- ✓ Be sincere and objective in your choice.
- ✓ Avoid marrying a person mainly because of his/her physical attraction, job status or family background. Consider other important factors as well.
- ✓ Study and understand your spouse. Areas of focus should include interest, intellectual ability, family background, temperament,

morality, religious beliefs and practices, attitude towards marriage, interpersonal relationship, assets and liability, strengths and weaknesses, medical and health status, attitude to life etc.

- ✓ Do not rush into marriage. Ensure proper planning and preparation. Seek professional advice of marital counselor.

2.3 Effects of Divorce

When couples' marital conflicts have reached a climax stage, the next action is divorce. However, divorce is causing religious, social, economic and political effects to the couples themselves, the family, the children and the society in general.

a. Religious factors

When divorce is horribly implemented by the husband to the wives, this can create permanent enmity between couples. It can lead to psychological mistrust of one another; According Musa [2001] children from divorced family suffer from poor religious upbringing and lack proper guidance. And there is every tendency for the children to develop uncontrollable anger.

a. Social factor

Mutual marriage social relationships between couples are one of the cardinal objectives of marriage. It helps couples understand and socialize with one another. If this exists among them, they will learn what each other want and avoid doing the wrong things to one another. Adeyemi [1991] went on to say absence of healthy social relationships between couples brings about divorce with many consequences such as: increase in the rate of sexual promiscuity in the society, increase in the rate of divorce in the

society, increase in the rate of sexual scandals and increase in then rate of jobless women in the society.

b. Economic Factor

It is true and agreed by many people such as Musa [2008] and Radda [2001] that a hungry man is an angry man. Lack of economic stability causes serious havoc to couples. It stamps permanent marital crises between couples the end result is a divorce that hatches so many effects such as: prostitution and hawking in order to earn a living. Divorce can lead a woman to go for house-help work and food selling for survival. And in some instances, children from the divorced family do not engage themselves in economic activities.

c. Political factor

Effective coordination and control enhance political leadership and activities between couples. But if things are not managed the way they should be, marital crises may emerge between couples which may have some effects on the parties concerned in the end. This is because women in such mood experience house ejection**.**

When husbands divorce wives, negative consequences develop; Scholars such as Radda [2001], Musa [2008], Shay (2004) and have shared views in their research findings about these consequences as listed below:

> It creates enmity between couples, it leads to psychological discouragement in partners particularly in their socio-economic activities, Financial mistrust on both spouses since there will be lack of openness, It leads to prostitution by the wives and sexual promiscuity by the husbands, and Either of the spouses can contract the sexually transmitted diseases of HIV/AIDS within the period of divorce, if they are not careful enough to abstain from sexual intercourse with other sex-partners.

When husbands pronounce divorce on wives, the end results on children are total destabilization in life. Attitudes of the children towards their parents can hardly come back to the normal. According to Heatherton and John (2002) children born out of this problem use to develop feelings that divorce is not the solution to marital problems.

According to Fagan and Robert (2000), children of divorced couples develop behavioural problems more than those of non-divorced parents. However, Fagan and Robert (2000) went on to say that many children with these problems lack initiatives and are likely to live in poverty than those children in intact families. Anderson (2000) similarly asserted that children growing up in broken homes do not do well in the school as children from stable families. Equally, children of divorced parents negate all functions that will bring the growth and development of the house and the society. In some instances, children from broken homes become delinquent right from their homes or even the society, completely due to lack of parental care.

In another similar assertion by Holmes (1992), divorce makes children change their religion, cultural attitudes and mode of life living as a result of the depression, anxiety and helplessness they have experienced in their homes. Equally Holmes (1977) asserted that seven and eight years old children were characterized by evasive sadness, while nine and ten year old children felt shame and anger but were able to use a variety of mechanisms to deal with their feelings. Kulka and Weingarten (1976), cited in Yahaya at el (2000), postulated that there is high level of distress found in children and adults from broken homes. But Hicks and Platt (1970), have identified in children of divorced homes a high rate of delinquency and depression but a

lower incidence of anxiety, neurotic symptoms and habit formation problems; for instance, sleeping disturbances and increase in psychiatric populations.

In the same vein, Cox and Cox (1975) in advocated that children from divorced homes create double loyalty. Some children support their mothers while others support their fathers. They further asserted that children from the broken homes lack adequate parental support after marriage. Observations by the researcher in Gaya local government area showed that most negative effects of divorce reported are common in the village. Mathew and Gump (2002) asserted that job stress, heart disease and divorce constitute about 69% of the increase in the death rate among couples. This is why counseling is required for married men and women in the society. Producing the adverse effects of divorce is necessary among people in Gaya local government area in particular and Kano state in general.

Wabaitu and Bashuegama (1994) opined that HIV/AIDS is more prevalent among divorced spouses in the society than in the married ones. This is because sexual urge in man is in-born. Al-Varez (1982) strongly believes that children of broken homes in the society hatch licentious acts such as prostitution, drug abuse, HIV/AIDS and robbery. Al-Varez (1982) further postulated that children of broken homes are predominant in developing immoral acts, lack of respect for leadership, elders and prominent people in the society. This is obvious because of the psychological instability within the divorced couples.

Divorce is recognized by the main religions of the world. Christianity abhors divorce (1 Carinthians 7:10-11) while Islam and African traditional

religion discourage the act. Both Islam and African traditional religion permit divorce when it is extremely necessary. In Islam, divorce is regarded as a hated but permissible act. Human behaviour has its negative and positive sides. Therefore, the following negative and positive influences of divorce have been identified: [Adeyemi1991, Amato and Alan, 1997; Esere, 1997 and Troxel and Mathew, 2004] have identified and enumerated some positive and negative effects of divorce in general. These include;

- ✓ Provides opportunity for couples who have serious reproductive problems to re-marry and bear children.
- ✓ Independence and self-fulfillment for the divorcees,
- ✓ Being a way out of a frustrated marriage which can lead to unhappiness, battering, violence reactions and suicide (death)
- ✓ It allows incompatible husband and wife to separate and re-marry instead of living in perpetual conflict.
- ✓ HIV/AIDS is more prevalent among divorced or separated persons than the married ones.
- ✓ Parental divorce leads to increased risk of arthritis for children later in life.
- ✓ Combined with job stress, divorce leads to a 6 percent increase of death rate among men with above average risk of heart disease.
- ✓ Children of divorced parents are likely to suffer abuse and have a greater chance of living in poverty than children of intact families.
- ✓ Children of divorced parents are reported to have higher behavioural problems than those of no divorced parents.

- ✓ Seventy percent of children from divorced families consider divorce an adequate answer to marital problems.
- ✓ It leads to providing miscreants such as prostitutes, drug addict armed robbers, etc.
- ✓ It leads to the existence of two households rather than one with the consequent financial implication.
- ✓ It creates a sense of failure.
- ✓ It leads to hatred between former husband and wife.
- ✓ It has negative impact on the children of the separated couple. This is because the children may not receive adequate and collective attention from their parents.
- ✓ It can lead a divorced woman into prostitution and divorced man into sexual promiscuity.
- ✓ It leads to termination of friendship.
- ✓ It promotes single parenthood.

2.4 Marriage/Marital Counselling

It is natural that foul play in marriage practices is inevitable between couples. Couples used to address some simple problems arising between them by themselves. But there are some complex problems that may go beyond repair by the couples for which at last, counsellors had to be invited to solve. The services rendered to settle the problem are what is called marital counseling.

The concept 'marital counselling' is blessed with so many definitions. According to Sambo (2008), marital counseling is a professionally organized

attempt to produce beneficial changes in a disturbed marital or family unit by essentially interactional, non physical methods. Its aim is the establishment of more satisfying ways of living for the entire family and not only a single family member; thus, the definition presupposes that marital counselling is a service meant for already married individuals. It posits marital counselling as a family lubricant intended to be utilized in smoothening marital relationships and co-existence amongst couples.

However, Sambo (2008), stressed that marital counselling is a service that offers professional help for marriages that are unhappy. Marriage counselling in this respect is not considered as giving advice to people with regard to their activities, but as obtaining the right treatment for a disorder causing pain and unhappiness and loss of efficiency. In short, marital counseling is the summation of all the services, guidance and assistance given to an individual or couple to help them improve their mate selection process, life skills, to cope with marriage problems and difficulties.

2.4.1 Basic principles of marital counselling

This implies the ethics, procedures, culture and rules governing marital counseling. At this point, counsellors and couples are expected to establish a good social relationship. It is natural that counsellors and couples may have their distinctive unique ways of thinking, set of values, conceptions and personality built up before they develop relationships. According to Okobiah and Okorodudu [2006], after developing the relationships, counsellors are expected to help couples acquire:

1. Different and unexamined value systems

2. Counsellors should assist couples improve the levels of their awareness socially, economically, religiously and politically.
3. Counsellors' use of different methods is considered important in the process of counseling.
4. Principles associated with relationship counselling, should be intrinsically beneficial to all the participants.
5. Couples should have the knowledge that poor communication, self centeredness, jealously, insecurity, ill health, greed, arrogance and third party interference are the possible causes of negative interaction cycles among individuals which strain peaceful relationships.
6. Couples should acquire the knowledge of change. This will enable them change physically and financially.
7. Couples should have the knowledge of managing problems.
8. Couples should have the knowledge of orientation, perception and emotion on how individuals can see and respond to events,
9. Each person takes equal responsibility and makes change where possible.
10. Couples should have a certain degree of inter dependence.
11. It is accepted by the marital counselling code of ethics that needs, intimacy and autonomy lead to satisfaction in the relationship and stability of couples.

12 Couples activities are evaluated by themselves at regular intervals of time.

2.4.2 Basic practices in marital counselling

Practice makes perfect. This implies that it is highly vital for people to practice what they have learnt theoretically. Also a reputable counsellor should acquire and practice certain skills he learnt such as communication and listening skills in counselling practices. According to perguson and O'Donlive (2006) has observed the most commonly used method in marital counseling is active listening. This is because many counsellors, such as Carl Rogers, Warren Farrell and so on, have hypothesized and experimented with active listening in their works. And the results of the findings showed that active listening did a better job by creating a safe environment for the criticizer to criticize than for the listener to hear the criticism. So also the listener, his feeling is often overwhelmed by the criticism, and tended to avoid future encounters. Therefore, counsellors should have in-depth training in marital exercises and methods for effective interpretation of problems brought before them by clients for possible resolutions.

2.4.3 Process of Reconciliation

Reconciliation of marital crises among couples is a process demanding time, patience, eloquent observation and active listening. Blood (1990) has identified discussion, mediation, accommodation and separation as instruments that help in the reconciliation process of marital counseling.

Discussion Approach

Discussion is one of the best ways or methods that counsellors eloquently use to make couples explore or voice out their chronic problems for possible solutions. Couples that have been in series of crises are helped to make all efforts to iron out their differences as they will weigh the pros

and consign about each other. The goal of discussion method is contracting mutual agreement, consensus, and acceptance and compromising. Nwoye (1991) highlighted that marital conflict resolution through discussion method ends up with one partner conceding to the other's position, accepting to drop his own in the interest of peaceful living.

Mediation Approach

Conflict between couple's especially serious ones that have over stayed, a time cannot be resolved by themselves. Third parties such as friends, parents, relatives and counsellors should have to come in and settle the differences. Through this, mediation approach tends to have its deficiency as the mediator may take side. According to Nwoye (1991) the effort of relatives and friends are often known to be biased, since they are likely to run into the tendency of leaning in favour of one partner rather than the other in settling the dispute. But Blood (1990) is of the opinion that experts are the only right people that deserve to mediate marital conflicts.

Accommodation Approach

Accommodation here means to give room of acceptance especially the offended person to resist the disagreement of what has created the conflict. According to Blood (1990), accommodation method involves an agreement by the party most offended to endure the disagreement or the conflict. This implies that a couple may be influenced to bend to accept and to endure the crises with the hope and assumption that further attempts to influence the other are just not worth the trouble they tend to provoke.

Separation Method

In a situation where discussion, mediation and accommodation approaches fail to resolve marital crises, the last resort is separation method. Nwoye (1991) contended that separation as a way out of marital conflict is applied only as a last resort at that time when the centre, so to say can no longer hold.

2.4.4 Marital Adjustment

The term marital adjustment is not easy to define because of its flexibility and complexity. Most of the researchers use the 'terms marital adjustment', "marital satisfaction" and "marital happiness" interchangeably in marriage and family.

Osiki (1989) sees marital adjustment as a process whereby two individuals, through consent, become husband and wife and see each other themselves first as individuals with traits-differentials, different background and orientation, which help them to maintain a "give and take" relationship. Couples often settle their natural or inevitable crises by themselves and maintain their loyalty. Marriage is considered as an institution where couples are the learners and contribute to the success, growth and development of the institution. In Osiki (1989) experimental findings showed that in any healthy marriage relationship, fear of a partner's activity and suspicion do not exist. And couples have acquired the knowledge of inculcating and nurturing healthy thoughts. Couples are securities of one another and there is no missing gap between them. Couples' style, use of appealing and emotional words such as 'Honey', the one and the only one and so on helps love to grow in the relationship. However, in healthy

marriage relationships, external interferences of third parties are completely eliminated. Couples do not entertain any side talks that will erode their peaceful co-existence.

Filani (1985) has conducted an experimental research on the effect of communication skill training and cognitive restructuring in the marital adjustment of some couples in Ibadan, Nigeria. The findings showed that marital counseling simply means a working arrangement which exists in marriage and it can be mutually satisfactory or satisfactory to one spouse and unsatisfactory to the other. He went further to say that marital adjustment is a product of interactions and compatibility of individual traits among couples that contains different forms of behaviors used to cope with new demands of marriage relationship as they occur culture and tradition are playing roles toward marital adjustment as they influence wives to be submissive and docile to the husbands to achieve good adjustment.

Ogunsammi [2008) in his own study has found that marital adjustment is a process that couples “attempt to re-enact certain relationship systems”. He went further to assert that a well-adjusted marriage relationship is the one that the behavours and actions of the couples produce a healthy environment which is effectively favourable to the proper functioning of their personality structures. He also) observed that it is the integration of the couple in a union in which the two or more personalities are not only merged or submerged, that interact to complement each other for mutual satisfaction and the achievement of common goals.

Ogunsammi (2008) viewed marital adjustment as an adaptation between husband and wife to a point where there is companionship and

agreement on the basic values, affectionate intimacy, accommodation and certain other unidentified factors. Again Ogunsammi [2008] quoted Locke and Wallace (1959) who viewed marital adjustment as the accommodation of a husband and wife to each other at a given time. They considered marriage adjustment as a subjective condition in which an individual experiences a certain degree of his desire or goals attainment. Ogunsammi [2008] has observed that a well-adjusted marriage is a union which has the husband and wife in agreement on the chief issues of marriage, such as handling of finances and dealing with in-laws.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

Literally, a theory is a set of ideas and beliefs a person holds and expresses or describes in writing on a certain phenomenon or concepts. In other words, it is an explanation of the general principles of an art or science, it is ideas and facts put forward to explain or translate concepts or events. According to Sheztzer and Stone (1976), in Okobiah and Okorodudu (2006), a theory is a framework for making systematic observations and explaining a phenomenon.

2.5.1 Theories on Marital Adjustment.

According Ogunsammi [20008], there are many contemporary views in the literature which attempt to explain the concept of marital adjustment in different ways. For example, the Role Theory of Marital Adjustment tries to explain the origin or cause, development and maintenance of marital adjustment while the Economic Theory of marital adjustment for economic problems in the family. Hence, the following theories on marital adjustment will be summarized

- Role Theory of Marital Adjustment
- Economic Theory of Marital Adjustment
- Cognitive Theory of Marital Adjustment
- Behavioural Theory of Marital Adjustment
- Psychodynamic Theory of Marital Adjustment.

Role Theory of Marital Adjustment

According to Ogunsammi [2008] the role theory of marital adjustment states that in any social organization, there are statuses which have roles attached to them. According to the theory, a relationship is expected to be more stable when the role performances of self and others are consistent with role expectations are also consistent with self concepts. However, the social role performances are not consistent with role expectations and self-concepts, stress occur and a change in behavior is initiated.

From this point of view, marital adjustment occurs when each spouse enacts his or her role effectively to the satisfaction of the other spouse and other significant persons in the relationship. This school of thought believes that marital maladjustment occurs as a result of lack of satisfactory role-reciprocation. Ogunsimmi [2008] quoted [Thorp 1973] saying this occurs when there are discrepancies between role-expectations and role enactments. The role theory of marital adjustment highlights the fact that apart from the "husband-status" and "wife-status" roles, which are established at the beginning of the marriage relationship, other roles e.g. occupational role, crop up for the spouse. Specific behavours are expected to be enacted as dictated by culture in relation to each role. The roles in the

marriage relationship are attached to the expectations dictated by culture in relations to each role. When a holder of any of the statuses (husband and wife statuses) does not enact appropriate behavior in the marriage relationship, poor marital adjustment may occur. A contributing factor to marital adjustment is the possibility of the demands of roles conflicting with demands of spousal and marital roles in specific socio-cultural environments.

Economic Theory of Marital Adjustment

According Ogunsammi [2008] economic theory has an important contribution to the analysis of many family problems which, undoubtedly, affect the society at large. Economic thinkers, like Aristotle (the father of analytical economics), Sir James Stewart, Adam Smith, Lord Keynes, Thomas Malthus and Richard Thomas, to mention a few, are very prominent in this school of thought.

This school of thought has propounded a lot of theories to guide individuals through proper household management. The theories explain that spouses' lack of prudent household management through ordering of wants on a preferential scale led to their unhappiness. Marital discord or divorce rates have increased because individuals have neglected appreciation of their desires, aspirations and activities in terms of their economic worth. In therapy, spouses are encouraged to re-evaluate their economic activities. The therapist's duty is to help the spouses to appreciate the fact that, though most human needs are insatiable, they could still be satisfied and partially well-adjusted if their innumerable needs or wants are put on a scale of preference.

In an attempt to solve problems, the explanation of this school of thought is unit-dimensional. However, human marital problems are multi-dimensional. The flaw is that it has only succeeded in explaining the equilibrium nature of demand and supply by expressing that human problems simply arise through economic limitation. Whereas the issue of economic limitation causes divorce or marital disharmony, still, it cannot be completely divulged as one of the prime causes. So, in counseling, the therapist needs some caution if the economic perspective has to be considered at all. This is necessary because problems of marital relationship vary according to spouses' backgrounds.

Cognitive Theory of Marital Adjustment

This school of thought views human problems as the product of their motives, ideas, feelings, thinking and conception which are wrong and illogical. Foremost in this school of thought is Albert Ellis. According to the proponents of the theory, spouses' marital instability and maladjustment is resulting from their rational, non-subjective and feelings. Theorists in this school of thought, for example Ogunsammi [2008] quoted Ellis (1973) who explained that marital relationship could be ended because of spouses' faulty and irrational perceptions that do not encourage marital joy or happiness, satisfaction and emotional stability. On the other hand, on the restoration of marital stability, adjustment, peace, and joy to a marital relationship, this school of thought also believes that the elimination of the emotional disturbance could be most effective through logical and rational thinking, to clear away the incongruence in their belief-system.

With this school of thought, the holistic approach to human problem-solving is seen as important, especially when it is appreciated that it is not always possible to logically and rationally think out every human situation. This school of thought emphasizes mental processes or appropriate cognitions as necessary prerequisites for marital happiness, harmony, stability and good adjustment.

Behavioural Theory of Marital Adjustment

Ogunsammi [2008] explained that this theory states that the family, neighbours, peers, friends and other significant persons play a major role in teaching marital-role behaviour in individuals. It emphasizes that all conjugal or marital role behavours are observed, imitated and then learnt. Prominent among the proponents are Bandura, Ross & Ross, (1961), Gilles, (1972), & Akinboye, (1984). Bandura, Ross & Ross (1961) opined that children observing their parents' act towards each other might imitate and learn the behaviour as children and exhibit such behavours in later life. The children will in later life, either consciously or unconsciously, act the learnt behaviour. According to this school of thought, the laws of frequency and effect are very useful in shaping marital behaviour that promotes and achieves good marital adjustment.

However, they emphasized that cross-cultural research on marriage and family patterns has shown that cultural, social and psychological learning variables play important roles in determining marital adjustment. The exchange theory and reciprocity theory are significant in the explanation of marital adjustment in the behaviorists' school of thought. Bandura, Ross and Ross (1961) on social psychology of groups, placed much

emphasis on the interdependence of social behaviour among couples in marital relations. They were of the view that in any relationship involving two people, individuals are mutually striving to maximize rewards (pleasures, satisfactions, and gratifications) and at the same time striving to minimize costs. (Factors which operate to inhibit or deter the performances of a sequence of behaviour). According to Bandura (1986) in a given dyadic relationship, social behaviour is maintained by a high level of rewards relative to costs and which is also affected by the spouses' perceptions of alternative relationship and their comparative rewards and costs. Consequently, the interaction of the dyad becomes governed by a set of norms which reflects a balance between rewards and costs. Violation of the norms, for instance, by a member of the dyad leads the other member to attempt to re-establish equilibrium with behaviour.

Homan (1961) postulated that frequency of social interaction is a function of the number of mutual rewards exchanged in a relationship. He expressed that the extent to which rewards are exchanged in a relationship determines the degree of favourable "sentiment" felt by each of the spouses and the frequency of interaction. The concepts of reciprocity and coercion were emphasized and applied to relationship among spouses. For interdependence of social behaviour among spouses, Homan (1961) proposed that rates of rewards would be reciprocated on an equitable basis by pairs of family members in non-distressed families over a period of time. They also proposed that coercive behaviour would exist to a greater degree among distressed couples. Filani (1985) observed that the outcomes of behaviour increases or decreases the probability that the behaviour will

occur. She submitted that marriage counsellors believed that spouses were unhappy and poorly adjusted in their marital lives because each had been engaging in behavours that upset the other. This school of thought views adjustment in marriage as reinforcement of specific behavours and they which should continue with until such behavours become fixed and emitted naturally.

Psychodynamic Theory of Marital Adjustment

According Ogunsammi [2008], Sigmund Freud, was the originator and chief proponent of this theory. He stated that man's marital problem is a reminiscence of his repressed impressions in his early life (childhood). The proponents of this school of thought considered marital adjustment in terms of the personality development of the individual from early childhood, especially, the parent-child interaction. Sigmund Freud sees marital instability as being developmental and having appendages in the past of the individual.

This school of thought submitted that spouses are unhappy because they have allowed their past, unresolved and repressed conflicts to linger on in them and have not allowed a way of escape for such conflicts. This theory emphasizes understanding of the early parent-child relational patterns of spouses' early affectionate interaction to parents or significant others for effective functioning of marital relationship.

2.6 The process of divorce

Abdullati [2008[lamented that divorce can be made at home when the parents of the two parties meet over the hazardous situations their children have been in; when the husband still refuses to divorce the wife, the case

will be taken to court by the wife for legal action. After due scrutiny of the cause by the judge, legal divorce will occur when the judge signs a marital dissolution decree. But, hitherto, the process of divorce is not an activity that occurs once; it takes some time before the actual date of separation. Couples may begin to experience psychological and physical feelings of anxiety, alienation and dissatisfaction.

Musa [2008] highlighted that from the literature of divorce, it is clearly seen that 75 to 90% percent of divorce which are initiated or caused by women. Divorce register in sharia and high court identified this view point. The register went further to say; immaturity and lack of education by the couples have serious implication for the process of divorce. The identified causes of divorce have indicated that about 40-50 percent of filed cases of divorce in court were withdrawn after reconciliation. And they still have the opinion that they see the process of divorce as a series of developmental stages through which the divorcing families proceed. The stages are linear where couples can skip a stage and going through it at later period. Reasons that warrant couples go through these stages vary. But the characteristics of the cause are virtually similar in structure

Pre-divorce or deliberation stage

According Khalid [2016], this pre-divorce stage is a sort of prelude or preliminary stage where couples begin to be nursing or experiencing emotional feelings of dissatisfactions from all angles of life. The more unsatisfied episode occurring to the wife, the more she concedes and thinks of ways out. It may take years before taking decision to separate or divorce. The first step couples use to start thinking in their mind is making attempt

to seek for divorce by changing their behaviour entirely. The woman may develop the habit of getting angry easily, quarreling on simple issues, utterine provoking words to the husband, stop sharing bed with the husband, anything that will bring about communication between one another will be avoided, constant outing and committing licentious attitudes. If the husband has been able to observe and consider all these tactics, then the wife will reach the point of climax or incommutability where emotionally she will remove herself from the marriage and demand for separation.

Khalid [2016] went further to say that at this point, the husband has two alternatives: either to accept his failures or reject with convincing reasons. If this fails, he may decide to go for traditional or modern counseling. In traditional counseling, elders in the two families will come in, with aim of resolving the issue if it fails, he may decide to go for modern counseling. If this also fails, the husband may begin to start to threaten the wife by taking her children away, stopping to give her financial aid and keeping the house away for some time. The husband may decide to block her all sources of getting money. If this plan fails, he may decide to plan and organize a threat of suicide with the hope that she may have pity and cool down.

Legal divorce or litigation stage:

However Khalid [2016] illustrated that when attempts to reconcile between couples fail, the wife may decide to take legal action by filing a case to court. At this instance, the husband may consult an attorney either in response to his wife having filed for divorce or with the intention to file

before his wife does. This means litigation for a legal divorce starts from here. The wife at, this stage, may start experiencing different forms of feelings such as relief, confusion, sadness and loneliness, because she does not know the end result of the case. Again, the couples at this stage may become confused or be in dilemma or be thinking of the consequences after divorce of the couples, family and their children. This stage is a stage where couples will do anything possible to defend their view point. They may be giving scornful words to describe what they do in the institution of marriage such as aggressive, violent and dangerous words in order to depend themselves. For example, the spouse could cast the husband in a vilified image as “a weak, violent, drunk” and so on. In defense, he may say “she is a two-faced, selfish, pathological, liar who can’t ever be trusted”. However, at the end of the case there will be a winner or a loser, if the loser; is not satisfied with the ruling, he| she may decide to relate by either sabotaging the court order or reopening the court case again. The woman may likely win the support of friends, relatives and professionals against the case.

This implies that pre-marital counseling is usually carried out or conducted on the issue relating to or preceding the marriage. Pre-marital counseling has become very important because of the wrong reasons made by inexperienced intending couples preparing for marriage. Some of these wrong reasons could be because of wealth, convenience, sympathy and so on. This negates the main reasons for marriage.

Aims of pre-marital counseling

1. To help intending couple provide information about each other;
2. To prepare the intending couples for married life and how to adjust;

3. To help intending couples establish a relationship that might provide the basis for later marital counseling if necessary; and
4. To help intending couple make their decision for the marriage or not
5. To help the intending couple to arrange for the wedding ceremony.

Transition stage

This is the period that spouses will be experiencing so many things in life both negative and, to some extent, positive. Khalid [2016] quoted Hynes (1981) saying It is a period that describes as a time of 'nuttiness' and "crazy time" because spouses feel out of control, they behave irrationally and they may begin to be doing what they have done in life. They think and feel unusual pressure, insecurity and mild to severe panic. They begin to search for new identity as single persons. It is hoped professionals will be receiving more clients for more counselling.

Post-Divorce stage

It is the period of independence, exploration, redirection and re-equilibration. It is the period divorcees are secure with the feeling of optimism, acceptance and self confidence. Women may decide to enter labour market. Spouses will start making new friends, engaging in new activities, interest and begin to seek out a new love relationship. Children of such family will be encouraged to stabilize their relationship with both parents. The spouse will begin to master task that she does not know before or left to the mate to do. She may begin to regain her financial independence and rearrange priorities. And she is bound to normalize her sexual behaviour.

2.6.1 Counselling techniques for managing marital instability

According to Okobiah and Okorodudu [2006], operant conditioning techniques of extinction, ignoring and positive attention can effectively be used to manage marital instabilities by counsellors. These techniques involve strengthening of positive behaviour through reinforcement while undesirable bahaviour is weakened through non reinforcement. They also quoted Essaman, Nwaegu and Nwachukwu (1990) who are of the opion that a counsellor can assist spouses (clients) that are used to locking up things in their minds to learn how to discuss freely with the spouse.

The counsellor should educate the distressed spouses on the problem of barrenness and the purposes of marriage. It is not for child bearing alone but it is also for other important reasons such as love, care, help and companionship. The counsellors can also use Bandura's modeling techniques in resolving clients' problems especially barrenness. The distressed spouse with the assistance of the counsellor can learn from examples of people who had that type of problem in the past and their reactions and the steps taken in solving the problem. Another way this problem of barrenness can be solved is by the counsellor referring the spouse with such problems to the clinic for artificial insemination. The counsellor should make them to understand that all hope is not lost. Most of the affected people are ignorant and may need experts to give them advice and directions. If artificial insemination did not work then divorce/separation should be taken as the last resort. The counsellor may not counsel for separation directly, but may rather counsel for test tube baby or adoption of children.

According to Okabiah and Okorodud [2006], role performance is an act of confirmation of obligations on the spouse. Skinner's reinforcement conditioning can adequately be applied to strengthen ideas and relationships between couples. It helps counsellors to clear away clients' breeding of mutual contempt and the problem of violent conflicts. In a situation where husbands neglect their obligations or wives disregard their duties obligations or wives disregard their duties this normally results in divorce, the counsellor can assist clients using either Skinner's reinforcement conditioning or the principle of modeling to resolve the problems.

The counsellor can also use expertise knowledge and experience to aid distressed couples to be submissive and have respect to the husband, while the husband should love the wife, not oppress her. And this will help couples to always remember or bear in mind the promise they have taken during the marriage promulgation.

Third Party

Influence of third parties can be addressed through the use of resolution therapeutic techniques or by applying the principles of assertiveness through assertive training. Assertive training, according to Omooegan (1997), involves one who is not bold, to learn how to express his feelings in a direct, honest and appropriate manner. The counsellor, in using this method, may restore marital stability of couples and educate them about both the positive and negative consequences of their actions.

Cultural Conflict

In case of the cultural conflict arising between couples, the aspect of Nigerian culture should be included in the school curriculum and be made compulsory. This will bridge the conflicting cultural practices between people. This is what is called revitalization of some rich aspects of Nigerian cultural heritage. Under normal circumstances, culture, is dynamic, not static. The counsellor should assist couples with such problems to imbibe the rich and good aspects of their culture, such as the husband loving and caring for the wife and the wife should also be loving and submitting to her own husband. Townsend (1981) stressed that true love within marriage usually involves erotic and agape types of love. This love grows to make part of a total caring relationship.

However, rational emotive behaviour therapy (RET) can be applied by the counsellors in assisting perception of the client activities. According to Townsend (1981) it is never the things that happen to you that upset you. It is your view of them. As such, RET counsellors can teach clients to have greater insight into what they want in their lives, in such a manner; help the clients re-perceive these event. The therapy modifies couples irrational thoughts and behaviour.

Re-orientation therapy can also be used in tackling cultural conflicts. This is a situation where the clients are helped to develop new life style and discarding of the old and selfish ones. According to Achebe (1988), the counsellor must not only help the clients to develop alternative life styles but must be encouraged to risk making changes. In the case of infidelity couples are experiencing, its answer is prayers.

African counseling therapy propounded by Makinde (1985).

His therapeutic procedure is fashioned along the African culture and tradition of communalism. Makinde's (1985) approach is not initiated, fashioned and concretized by other theorists such as Freud, Roger, Adler. It metamorphosed from concerns of Africans for people in need or in problem, be it small or acute, and from daily experiences of counselling practitioners and their clients who later formed the body of psychotherapy. Makinde (1985), however, emphasized that African counseling therapy is an "off-shot of collective wisdom". Among the African therapists are Omufunmu of the Bugisu in Uganda, 'Nganga' in Tanzania, and 'Skidy' in Malagasy. Here in Nigeria, there are 'Bokaye and Malaiman Tsubbu' in Hausa society, 'Babalawo' in Yoruba culture, 'Obozilu' in Igala and Tvs. 'Oglala' or 'Dibia' among the Igbo's and 'Ga-pa' among the Kofyar of Plateau State. Their counseling therapy is eloquently and adequately practiced. Natural relationships between them and the man who needed guidance, support, reinforcement and appeasement are enhanced. It is based on this indigenous theory that this work takes its root. Makinde (1985) identifies four major techniques that African therapists employ in counseling clients in marital conflicts which include: interaction with clients directly, verbal realism, developing skills that appreciate change of behavior irrespective of time duration and the employment of tactics and methods in discussions with clients, for instance, gestures, glances, nods or shakes of the head and frowns.

According to Makinde (1989), the idea behind the use of sounds, words, verses, odes, charts, totems and lyrics, by indigenous African therapists to

counsel clients is to remove fear, anxiety, nervous disorders and other psychological problems. Psyche-word African therapists use in the counselling process have been performing well in the area of treating isolation, poor adjustment, sleeplessness, tension, mental agony, and above all, mental conflicts and divorce. Makinde (1989), at this stage cited an example of a Nigerian student studying in Chicago, who was taken to a modern doctor for his mental illness and the result was negative. But when he was taken for the traditional African therapy, he overcomes the sickness. However, Makinde (1989) advocated the use of television as a strategy and technique of counselling. Makinde (1989) cites several words relating to the authenticity and dominance of African therapy. For example, the Igala and Tiv in Niger/Benue state find African therapy useful in reducing the rate of divorce. His findings tally with the operations of traditional therapists. Abdullahi (2001) indicated that counselling functions as information giving consultation with ones 'ori' as well as careful diagnosis of problems leading the practitioner to be more indicative and sophisticated in deviational practices.

Abdullah's (2001) research findings have recognized the effectiveness and functions of rational African therapy. He even equates them with that of their European counterparts. Below are the functions of African therapy:

1. Therefore, from the reviews of the cited experts on the genuineness of African therapy, it is believed that counseling practices are culture based, which cannot easily be transformed from one culture to another.
2. The African traditional counseling practices have been tested and proven effective and functional,[Makinde, 1985).

3. The western counseling process is completely alien to the African's techniques because it does not recognize and address the socio-cultural background of African clients,
4. That socio-cultural background of a client is a pre-requisite for desired result in therapy, particularly in the marital conflict and rate of divorce. It is in consonance with the preceding assertions that issues of divorce in Gaya L.G.A of Kano State are hoped to be reduced by counseling strategies using this African therapy.

2.7 Perception

The word 'perception' is derived from a German word "gestalt" meaning form, pattern or configuration. In other words, it means modes of perceptions. This implies that perception is an art or the way an individual see things, understands things and gives interpretation of that thing in a meaningful way. According to Mulcherjee (2000), perception is the conversion of sensory input into meaningful experience. This means that perception is the way one understand a phenomenon by observation through senses and give interpretation to that effect. Mulcherjee (2000:p 11) describes perception as the psychological processing occurring in the brain of an organism leading to the organization, and interpretation of sensory analysis, synthesis and integration of sensory information. Therefore, perception is the process of locating sensory appeal that is to see, to hear, to feel and to taste by a particular or certain organism.

Process of perception

Perception is an abstract and difficult psychological process. It is directly related to individual activities that are full of individual differences. The process of perception include modeling mechanism and selection.

Model to perceptional mechanism

According to Mulcherjee (2002) perception begins with stimulus that is sensation of (to seeing, hearing, feeling and tasting) an action, then the brain will be informed (input). The brain will alert the thinking organ to organize, analyze, synthesis and interpret the action and at the same time respond (output). As individuals differ, so also their rates of perceptions differ. Two or more people may see the same common action and yet they may have different perceptions. Because of the differences they have in their thinking faculty or rate of reaction.

Perception is selection

Chains of events or actions can take place in an environment which an individual cannot witness all at the same time. This is because the actions are many; as such, it is difficult for an individual to comprehend them all at the same time. In this case, an individual has to be selective in choosing a particular action and responding to it based upon its relevance and interest. As such, perception has more to do with sorting out the information that is coming up into the sense organs of an individual for final organization, analysis, interpretation and response.

Factors Influencing Perception

Mukherjee [2002], has enumerated reasons influencing perception and they include;

1. Experiment, visitation and use of effective marital counseling theories are what counselors should use in counseling clients.
2. An effective counselor should use as many senses as possible especially seeing, hearing and doing in the counselling process.
3. During counseling session, counsellors should classify problems, facts and issues based on their similarities.
4. All related information should be presented to clients in wholly or as a chain, not in pieces.
5. Counsellors should encourage clients in doing what they have been directed to do.
6. Counsellors should develop in clients, the skills to use to check up the results of what they have been told to practice in order for a cleint to correct mistakes by themselves.
7. Counsellors should do anything possible to widen and strengthen clients' interest.

2.8 Empirical Studies

A study by Radda and Zango on predisposing factors for divorce in Hausa societies found that on the age distribution of the respondents, 26-30 years. Respondents' age at first marriage is 10-15 years. On educational attainment of respondents, Islamic education has the highest frequency. On duration of courtship before marriage 1-6 months took the highest frequency. On duration of marriage before divorce 1-5 years took the highest frequency. Respondents' occupation, petty trading took the highest

frequency of 189. Extended family was the highest with of a frequency of 265.

Respondents' view of stability of marriage not stable has the highest frequency of 439. Respondents' responses on their relationship with co-wives, 'fairly cordial' have the highest frequency of 137. In the respondents type of marriage, 'polygamous' was the highest in frequency with 352. For the items respondents living in the same compound with other wives; 'yes' answer has the highest frequency of 330. Choice of husband by self; 'yes' answer has the highest frequency of 404. Responses on whether respondents were divorced as stipulated by Islam; 'No' answer has the highest frequency of 394.

Staying at former husband's house to complete Iddah: 'No' answer has the highest frequency of 568. From the 'divorce in court' responses, 'No' answer has 489 as the highest frequency. And table 17 that indicated feeding by former husband during Iddah period; 'No' answer has the highest frequency of 483. Table 18: respondents views on whether divorced couples are properly treated in the community; 'No' answer has the highest frequency of 344. Table 19: effects of divorce on children; the responses have shown that 'yes' answer has the highest frequency of 484.

The effects of divorce on children are absence of parental care, Lack of proper care by step mother, Lack of guidance and counseling, School dropouts, Begging, poor religious upbringing, drug abuse, truancy, smoking, destitution and delinquency. In addition to the distribution of respondents on the basis of causes and effects of divorce, the reaction of the married and divorced couples were converted into scores, yes attracted 3 points, No

attracted 2 points and no response attracted 1 point. The range of score was therefore 1-3 the cause and effects of divorce as reacted to by the respondents were tabulated out for comparison by sex.

Also, Musa (2008) conducted a research similar to this study. His conducted research was on the "Baseline survey on the cause of marital instability in Hausa society." The study was designed to examine reasons advanced by most people on the causes of divorce and their effects in the society. The population of the study included all married and divorced people in four local government areas in Kano state. He used questionnaire and interview for the collection of data. The researcher observed that home mismanagement, laziness, peer group influence, sexual differences, indiscipline and family crises are major factors causing marital instability in Hausa society. He recommended that government should come up to squarely look into the married couples' activities.

Another work on marital issue was conducted by Bello (2005), it is titled "A review of divorce cases in Kaduna state Sharia court of Appeal from 1993-2004". The place of the study was Kaduna state and the population for the study included all cases of divorce that have been before the Sharia courts of appeal. The researcher was able to identify fundamental causes of divorce in Kaduna state. These include;

- Differences in economic positions of people,
- Constant quarrels,
- Home management, and
- Indiscipline.

Therefore, looking at the span of time the researches were carried out, a lot of changes took place. As such, the present study would hopefully narrow the gap that exists in between.

2.9 Summary

The chapter reviewed literature of other works related to the topic of the present study. On the other works, some places were left untouched while others are touched in brief. The gaps that were found in the works are what this present study filled as it discovered new facts. This study focuses on the causes and effects of divorce as perceived by married and divorced couples in Gaya local government of Kano state. The study is based on three theories of marital adjustment; they are: cognitive theory, behavioural theory and functional theory. According to the orthodox cognitive theory, couples marital crises or head-tail marital living without adjustment is as a result of irrational and non subjective feeling erected by emotions. According to Ellis (1973), who is an exponent to this theory, that marital relationship could be ended when couples' faulty and irrational perceptions do not encourage marital joy or happiness, satisfaction and emotional stability. According to this school of thought, restoration of stability, peace, tranquility and joy could only be possible between couples if emotional disturbances are eliminated through logical and rationalistic thinking. The second theory is Behavioural theory. According to this school of thought, family, friends, peer groups and good neighbours have a vital role to play in the teaching of marital roles behaviour in people. They further illustrated that, people learnt by observation and imitation. The last theory is functionalism. Functionalists believe environment plays a vital role in shaping and

reshaping an individual. Teachers in the environment are leaders, elderly people and educated people. They control the environmental tradition. They are the dos and don’ts of the environment.

CHAPTER THREE
METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the method used in collecting data for the research, the research design, population and sample, sample and sampling techniques, instrumentation, validity, reliability of the instrument, procedure for data collection and procedure for data analysis.

3.2 Research Design

The design of the study is a survey. This involves selecting representative sample from the entire population. Survey is adopted in this study due to the broadness of the study area, with a high density of population that is dispersed. It is cumbersome to study the whole population of over eighty two thousand married and divorced people. The application of survey method is also appropriate for the study because it focuses on vital facts of people, their beliefs, opinions, attitudes and motivation.

3.3 Population

Population of this study consisted of all married and divorced couples in Gaya local government area of Kano State. All groups of these people were target population for the study. Gaya local government area has a population of eighty two thousand [82000] married and divorced people. It has seventeen villages with seventeen village heads.

Table 3.1. Distribution of married and divorced couples across Villages in Gaya Local Government.

S/N	*Name of villages*	*No. of married and divorced people*
	Gaya	6500
	Gaya kudu	7500
	Kademi	5000
	Shagogo	4500
	Gamarya	3500
	Zambur	3500
	Yankau	4500
	Maimakawa	5000
	Fanidau	3500
	Bangashe	5000
	Wudilawa	5500
	Gamoji	4500
	Jobe	4500
	Jibawa	4500
	Balam	4500
	Kazurawa	5500
	Kera	4500
	Total	82,000

Source: 2006 National population census

3.4 Sample and Sampling Technique

The sample for this study is made of 383 married and divorced couples in Gaya local government area. This number was selected based on the table of selections of samples put forward by Krejcie and Morgan (1971) which recommends that the population of 82,000 (eighty two thousand), 383 people be used as the sample size. To select the sample size from the population, drawn method was employed by writing “Yes” OR “NO” on pieces of paper and putting them in a cap [hat and draw] picked by prospective respondents. Those that picked ‘yes’ are the ones used for the study. A breakdown of the sample size for the study is tabulated below:

S/N	Name of villages	No. of Respondent
	Gaya	31
	Gaya kudu	36
	Kademi	23
	Shagogo	21
	Gamarya	16
	Zambur	16
	Yankau	21
	Maimakawa	23
	Fanidau	16
	Bangashe	23
	Wudilawa	26
	Gamoji	21
	Jobe	21
	Jibawa	21
	Balam	21
	Kazurawa	26
	Kera	21
	Total	383

3.5 Instrumentation

The instrument for this study is a questionnaire titled 'Perceptions on Causes and Effects of Divorce Inventory' (PCEDI). It was developed by the researcher. The instrument is divided into 3 sections (A, B C). Section A contains demographic information. Section B consists of 20 items based on the respondents' perceptions on the causes of divorce. It is designed under a four rating scale: Strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed and strongly disagreed. Section C contains 20 items that examined the perceptions on the effects of divorce among married and divorced couples on the family, children and the society. The items where scored as;

S A = 4 points
A = 3 points
D = 2 points
S D = 1 point

3.5.1 Validation of the Instruments

The content and face validity was determined by the expert opinions of three senior lecturers in the Department of Educational Psychology and

Counselling in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Copies of the instruments were given to the supervisors and three lecturers in the Department of Educational Psychology and Counseling, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. These experts effectively evaluated the instrument with regard to its purpose and fitness for the study. Corrections on the instrument improved the items and the format of the questionnaire used for the study. This is because content validity indicates that the items that make up the instrument are found most useful with questionnaires.

3.5.2 Pilot Testing

After necessary validations of the instrument were effected successfully, a pilot testing was conducted at the Agency for Mass Education Adult classes in Gaya town. Twenty five respondents were used for this study. The areas studied have the same characteristics with the study area. The researcher went with the introductory letter from the department of educational psychology and counselling, gave twenty five copies of questionnaire to the respondents to respond. The respondents were requested to fill the questionnaires on the same day they were given so as to avoid loss of questionnaire. Data was collected and analyzed appropriately.

3.5.3 Reliability of the Instruments

Split half method was used in testing the reliability of the instrument. The reliability of the instrument was established by the statistical analysis of the data collected from the pilot testing. Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficient of 0.82 was obtained. Consequently, the reliability coefficient confirmed the internal consistencies of the instrument. Therefore, this

warranted the researcher to proceed with the same instrument for the main study. This was in accordance with Steven's assertion (1986) that an instrument is reliable if its reliability coefficient lies between zero and one. The closer it is to one, the more reliable is the instrument. This therefore confirms the instrument used as fit for final study.

3.6 Procedure for Data Collection

Letter of Introduction was obtained from the Department of Educational Psychology and Counseling, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria by the researcher and submitted to the Court Office, Population Office, District Head's Office, and village head's office for data collection. The researcher employed two research assistants who were trained in how the instrument was administered. They distributed the questionnaires to all the villages where the study was conducted. The respondents were requested to fill the questionnaire on the same day they were given, to avoid loss or external influence. Though, the majority of the respondents were illiterates. Therefore in such situation, the research experts in Hausa language translated the questionnaire for them in Hausa and they were able to fill them successfully. The Hausa version is attached in the appendices.

3.7 Procedure for the Data Analysis

The data collected were analyzed using frequency and percentages table for the demographic characteristics data of the respondents Mean and standard deviation were used in analyzing the research questions. t- Test was used for hypotheses 1-8. All the null hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance.

CHAPTER FOUR
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the study which include presentation of demographic data, answers to the research questions and testing of hypotheses. Other sections presented include the summary of the major findings.

4.2 Presentation of Bio data variables in frequencies and percentages

Table 4.1.1: Distribution of Respondents by: Gender

	N	Percent
Male	175	47.3
Female	195	52.7
Total	370	100.0

It is revealed in the content of the above table that a total of 175 or 47.3% are males and the rest 195 representing 52.7%, are female. This shows that both male and female were adequately represented.

Table 4.1.2: Distribution of Respondents by marital status

	N	Percentage
Married	173	46.8
Divorced	197	53.2
Total	370	100.0

The marital status of the respondents reveals that 173 representing 46.8% are married and 197 representing 53.2%, are divorced.

Table 4.1.3: Distribution of Respondents by: Age

	N	Percent
20-35 yrs	75	20.3
36-45 yrs	176	47.6
46 yrs and above	119	32.2
Total	370	100.0

The ages of the respondents as shown above revealed that 75 or 20.3% are between 20-35 years, while 176, or 47.6%, between 36-45 years, and the rest 119, representing 32.2%, are 46 years and above. This clearly showed that majority are 36 years and above.

4.2 Research Questions

Question One: What are the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the religious causes of divorce in Gaya Local Government Area?

Table 4.2.1. Mean and standard deviations of the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the religious causes of divorce.

S/N	ITEMS	mean	Std
1.	Religious differences and misunderstanding between couples cause divorces	**3.32**	**0.688**
2.	Lack of devotion to religion between couples cause divorce	3.08	0.646
3.	Lack of acceptance of polygamy system of marriage practices can cause divorce	2.98	0.789
4.	Constant house quarrels, instability and excessive outgoing by wife can instigate divorce	3.16	0.783
5.	Illiteracy and ignorance can cause divorce	3.23	0.909
		15.77	3.816

Table 4.2.2Mean and standard deviations of the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the religious causes of divorce.

S/N	ITEMS	Mean	Std
1.	Religious differences and misunderstanding between coupes cause divorces	**3.18**	**0.855**
2.	Lack of devotion to religion between couples cause divorce	2.93.	0.783
3.	Lack of acceptance of polygamy system of marriage practices can cause divorce	2.92	0.863
4.	Constant house quarrels, instability and excessive outgoing by wife can instigate divorce	2.99	0.934
5.	Illiteracy and ignorance can cause divorce	2.94	0.927
		14.96	4.362

The mean score **3.32** with SD of **0.688** of item one shows that religious differences is the most accepted causes of divorce as indicated by the married couples' responses. In the other table of the divorced couples' responses, item one with **3.18** mean and **0.855** reveals religious differences as the most accepted cause of divorce going by the divorced couples' respondents.

Question Two: What are the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on cultural/social causes of in Gaya Local Government Area?.

Table 4.2.3. Mean and standard deviations of perceptions of married and divorced couples on social causes of divorce.

S/N	ITEMS	MEAN	STD
1.	Lack of love, care affection and motivation among couples lead to divorce	**3.30**	**0.843**
2.	Frequent travelling of husband with little or no time for the wife can lead to marital divorce	3.07	0.839
3.	Excessive smoking and drinking of alcohol by any of the couples can lead to marital instability and divorce	3.06	0.093
4.	Communication gap, such as not demonstrating active listening skills and absence of laughter and humor between couples can lead to divorce	3.13	0.876
5.	Early marriage, and with little or no experience of withstanding marital challenge, can lead to divorce	3.03	0.914
		15.59	4.375

Table 4.2.4 Mean and standard deviations of the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on social causes of divorce.

S/N	ITEMS	mean	Std
1.	Lack of love, care affection and motivation among couples lead to divorce	**3.18**	**0.817**
2.	Frequent travelling of husband with little or no time for the wife can lead to marital divorce	3.16	0.796
3.	Excessive smoking and drinking of alcohol by any of the couples can lead to marital instability and divorce	2.95	0.873
4.	Communication gap, such as not demonstrating active listening skills and absence of laughter and humor between couples can lead to divorce	2.75	0.890
5.	Early marriage, and with little or no experience of withstanding marital challenge, can lead to divorce	2.90	0.857
		14.94	3.233

Item one with 3.30 mean score and 0.843 SD is the most accepted social factor causing divorce between the married couples' respondents. In the same vein, in the divorced couples respondents table, item one is the most accepted factor causing divorce by the divorced couples.

Question Three: What are the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the economic causes of divorce in Gaya Local Government Area?

Table 4.2.5 Mean and standard deviations of the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the economic causes of divorce.

S/N	ITEMS	mean	Std
1.	Household mismanagement and frugality of resources can instigate divorce among couples	**3.13**	**0.862**
2.	Selling of food stuff by wives as they are not gainfully employed can lead to divorce.	3.02	0.882
3.	Poverty and insufficient provision of welfare package to wives by husbands can lead to divorce	2.92	0.902
4.	Excessive frugality and control of items by husbands can lead to divorce	2.77	0.985
5.	Wives' ambition to work and further their education can lead to divorce	2.90	0.956
		14.74	4.587

Table 4.2.6 Mean and standard deviations of the perceptions of married and divorced couples on the economic causes of divorce.

S/N	ITEMS	mean	Std
1.	Household mismanagement and frugality of resources can instigate divorce among couples	3.01	0.906
2.	Selling of food stuff by wives as they are not gainfully employed can lead to divorces.	3.04	0.952
3.	Poverty and insufficient provision of welfare package to wives by husbands can lead to divorces	**3.08**	**0.847**
4.	Excessive frugality and control of items by husbands can lead to divorces	3.04	0.911
5.	Wives' ambition to work and further their education can lead to divorce	2.72	1.212
		14.89	4.828

Item one with 3.13 mean score and 0.862 SD is considered as the most accepted economic factor causing divorce by the married couples. And the divorced couples' respondents table shows that item 3 with 3.08 mean score is considered as the most accepted economic factor causing divorce by the divorced couples.

Question Four: What are the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the Political causes of divorce in Gaya Local Government Area.

4.3.7 Mean and standard deviations of the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the political causes of divorce.

S/N	ITEMS	mean	Std
1.	In-laws' interference in the marital activities of their children can lead to divorce	3.10	0.826
2.	Incompatibility, barrenness, and sexual maladjustment among couples can cause divorce	3.08	0.803
3.	Couples' not respecting, considering and managing the ethical value of individual differences and not showing interest in their living can lead to divorce	**3.12**	**0.873**
4.	Lack of mutual commitment and trust can lead to divorce	3.04	0.865
5.	When couples are not willing to make marriage work or fulfill promises, this can instigate divorce	3.04	0.748
		15.41	4.115

4.3.8 Mean and standard deviations of the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the political causes of divorce.

S/N	ITEMS	mean	Std
1.	In-laws' interference in the marital activities of their children can lead to divorce	**3.18**	**0.813**
2.	Incompatibility, barrenness, and sexual maladjustment among couples can cause divorce	3.05	0.900
3.	Couples' not respecting, considering and managing the ethical value of individual differences and not showing interest in their living can lead to divorce	2.90	0.833
4.	Lack of mutual commitment and trust can lead to divorce	2.89	0.841
5.	When couples are not willing to make marriage work or fulfill promises, this can instigate divorce	2.89	1.002
		14.91	4.389

Item three with 3.12 mean score is considered as the most accepted political factor causing divorce going by the married couples' responses. Item one in the divorced couples table of responses shows that, item one, with 3.18 mean scores is considered as the most accepted factor causing divorce by the divorced couples' responses.

Question Five: What are the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the religious effects of divorce in Gaya Local Government Area.

Table 4.2.9 Mean and standard deviations of the perceptions of the married and divorced couples respondents on the religious effects of divorce.

S/N	ITEMS	mean	Std
1.	Divorce can create enmity between couples	**3.18**	**0.819**
2.	Marital conflicts and divorce can lead to psychological mistrust between the two parties	3.07	0.853
3.	Children suffer from lack of proper guidance in the house	3.02	0.866
4.	Children from divorced families can develop some form of uncontrollable anger	3.06	0.857
		12.33	3.395

Table 4.2.10 Mean and standard deviations on the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the religious effects of divorce.

S/N	ITEMS	mean	Std
1.	Divorce can create enmity between couples	3.03	0.906
2.	Marital conflicts and divorce can lead to psychological mistrust between the two parties	**3.15**	**0.950**
3.	Children suffer from lack of proper guidance in the house	2.85	0.935
4.	Children from divorced families can develop some form of uncontrollable anger	3.03	0.961
		12.06	3.752

Item one with 3.18 mean scores and 0.819 SD in the married couples respondents' table, is considered the most accepted religious effect of divorce by the married couples respondents. And in the divorced couples's responses table, the data shows that item two, with 3.15 mean score is considered as the highest score religious effects of divorce by the divorced couples' responses.

What are the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the Cultural\Social effects of divorce in Gaya Local Government Area?

Table 4.2.11 Mean and standard deviations of the perceptions of married and divorced couples on the social effects of divorce.

S/N	ITEMS	mean	Std
1.	Divorced women can increase the rate of sexual promiscuity in the society	**3.07**	**0.931**
2.	Divorce leads to rate of divorce in the society	2.97	0.879
3.	Divorce increases the rate of sexual scandals such as raping in the society	2.87	0.930
4.	Divorce increases rate of divorce in the society	2.95	0.999
5.	Divorce increases the rate of jobless women in the society	2.89	0.879
		14.75	4.609

Table 4.2.12 Mean and standard deviations of the perceptions married and divorced couples on social effects of divorce.

S/N	ITEMS	mean	Std
1.	Divorced women can increase the rate of sexual promiscuity in the society	**3.24**	**0.862**
2.	Divorce leads to rate of divorce in the society	3.02	0.842
3.	Divorce increases the rate of sexual scandals, such as rape in the society	3.06	0.890
4.	Divorce increases rate of divorce in the society	2.80	0.747
5.	Divorce increases the rate of jobless women in the society	2.76	0.916
		14.88	4.257

Item one with 3.24 mean scores in the married couples table is considered the most accepted social effect of divorce by the married couples. And the divorced couples table shows item one is considered the most accepted effect of divorce by the divorced couples.

Question Seven: What are the perceived economic effects of divorce among the married and divorced couples in Gaya Local Government Area?

Table 4.2.13 Mean and standard deviations on the perceived economic effects of divorce by the divorced couples.

S/N	ITEMS	Mean	Std
1.	Prostitution is the end result of some divorced women	**3.05**	**0.861**
2.	Poverty and not working lead divorced women to hawking	3.08	0.847
3.	Divorce can lead women to house help work	2.99	0.821
4.	Divorced women may be subjected to food selling	2.80	0.976
5.	Children from divorced family do not engage themselves in economic activities	2.95	0.948
		14.87	4.453

Table 4.2.14 Mean and standard deviations of the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the economic effects of divorce.

S/N	ITEMS	Mean	Std
1.	Prostitution is the end result of some divorced women	2.90	0.929
2.	Poverty and not working lead divorced women to hawking	2.99	0.860
3.	Divorce can lead women to house help	2.88	0.895
4.	Divorced women may be subjected to food selling	2.95	0.891
5.	Children from divorced family do not engage themselves in economic activities	**3.00**	**0.821**
		14.72	4.396

Item one with 3.05 mean scores in the married couples' respondents table shows that it is the most accepted effect of divorce by the married couples'. And the other table of the divorced couples' responses shows item five with 3.0 mean scores is considered as the most accepted effect of divorce by the divorced couples.

Question Eight. What are the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the political effects of divorce in Gaya Local Government Area?.

4.2.15 Mean and standard deviations of the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the political effects of divorce.

S/N	ITEMS	mean	Std
1.	Divorced woman experience house ejection	2.98	0.886
2.	Divorced woman experiences separation from her children	2.96	0.924
3.	Divorced women lose their matrimonial responsibilities	**3.05**	**0.897**
4.	Children from divorced women experience	2.76	1.065
5.	Children experience lack of love and affection from their mother		
		11.75	3.772

4.2.16 Mean and standard deviations of the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the political effects of divorce.

S/N	ITEMS	mean	Std
1.	Divorced woman experience house ejection	2.82	0.861
2.	Divorced woman experiences separation with children	2.85	0.843
3.	Divorced women lose their matrimonial responsibilities	2.79	0.841
4.	Children from divorced women experience	**2.86**	**0.884**
5.	Children experience lack of love and affection from their mother		
		11.32	3.429

Item three with 3.05 mean scores in the married couples' respondents table is considered the most accepted political effect of divorce by the married couples. In the divorced couples table, item 4 with 2.86 mean scores, is considered as the most accepted political effect of divorce by the divorced respondents.

4.3 Hypotheses Testing

Hypothesis One: There is no significant difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the religious causes of divorce in Gaya local government area.

Table 4.3.1: Independent t test statistics on difference in the perceptions of married and divorced couples on the religious causes of divorce in Gaya local government area.

Variable	Status	N	Mean	Std dev	Std Err	Df	t cal	t critical	P
religious causes of divorce	Married	173	15.7630	2.24033	.17033	368	3.287	1.96	0.001
	Divorced	197	14.9797	2.32765	.16584				

Calculated p < 0.05, calculated t > 1.96 at df 368

The calculated p value of 0.001 was found to be lower than the 0.05 alpha level of significance and the calculated t value of 3.287 was found to be higher than the 1.96 t critical value at df 368. The computed mean opinions on religious causes of divorces are 15.7630 and 14.9797 by married and divorced respondents respectively. Therefore the null hypothesis

which states that there is no significant difference in the perceived religious causes of divorce among the married and divorced couples in Gaya local government area is rejected.

Hypothesis Two: there is no significant difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the cultural/social causes of divorce in Gaya local government area.

Table 4.3.2: Independent t test statistics on difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the cultural/social causes of divorce in Gaya local government area.

Variable	Status	N	Mean	Std dev	Std Err	Df	t cal	t critical	P
Cultural/social causes of divorce	Married	173	15.6012	2.63417	.20027	368	2.719	1.96	0.007
	Divorced	197	14.9289	2.11772	.15088				

Calculated p < 0.05, calculated t > 1.96 at df 368

The calculated p value of 0.007 was found to be lower than the 0.05 alpha level of significance and the calculated t value of 2.719 was found to be higher than the 1.96 t critical value, at df 368. The computed mean opinions on cultural/social causes of divorces are 115.6012 and 14.9289 by married and divorced respondents respectively, Therefore the null hypothesis which states that: There is no significant difference in the perceived cultural/social causes and effects of divorce among the married and divorced couples in Gaya local government area is rejected.

Hypothesis Three: There is no significant difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the economic causes of divorce in Gaya local government area.

Table 4.3.3: Independent t test statistics on difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the Economic causes of divorce in Gaya local government area.

Variable	Status	N	Mean	Std dev	Std Err	Df	t cal	t critical	P
Economic causes of divorce	Married	173	14.7514	2.71549	.20646	368	0. 457	1.96	0.648
	divorced	197	14.8782	2.61576	.18637				

Calculated p > 0.05, calculated t < 1.96 at df 368

The calculated p value of 0.648 was found to be greater than the 0.05 alpha level of significance and the calculated t value of 0.457 was found to be lower than the 1.96 t critical

value at df 368. The computed mean opinions on economic causes of divorce are 14.7514 and 14.8782 by married and divorced respondents respectively, Therefore, the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference in the perceived Economic causes and effects of divorce among the married and divorced couples in Gaya local government area, is retained.

Hypothesis Four: **There is no significant difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the Political causes of divorce in Gaya local government area.**

Table 4.3.4: Independent t test statistics on difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the political causes of divorce in Gaya local government area.

Variable	Status	N	Mean	Std dev	Std Err	Df	t cal	t critical	P
Political causes of divorce	Married	173	15.4104	2.38437	.18128	368	1.98	1.96	0.047
	Divorced	197	14.9137	2.40698	.17149				

Calculated p < 0.05, calculated t > 1.96 at df 368

The calculated p value of 0.047 was found to be lower than the 0.05 alpha level of significance and the calculated t value of 1.98 was found to be higher than the 1.96 t critical value at df 368. The computed mean opinions on political causes of divorce are 15.4104 and 14.9137 by married and divorce respondents respectively, Therefore, the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference in the perceived cultural/social causes of divorce among the married and divorced couples in Gaya local government area is rejected.

Hypothesis Five: There is no significant difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the religious effects of divorce among the married and divorced couples in Gaya local government area.

Table 4.3.5: Independent t test statistics on difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the religious effects of divorce in Gaya local government area.

Variable	Status	N	Mean	Std dev	Std Err	Df	t cal	t critical	P
Religious Effects of divorce	Married	173	12.3299	2.25199	.1712	368	1.151	1.96	0.250
	divorced	197	12.0455	2.46255	.1754				

Calculated p > 0.05, calculated t < 1.96 at df 368

The calculated p value of 0.648 was found to be greater than the 0.05 alpha level of significance and the calculated t value of 0.457 was found to be lower than the 1.96 t critical value at df 368. The computed mean opinions on religious effects of divorce are 12.3295 and 12.0457 by the married and divorced respondents respectively, Therefore, the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference in the perceived religious effects of divorce among the married and divorced couples in Gaya local government area, is retained.

Hypothesis Six: **There is no significant difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the cultural\social effects of divorce in Gaya Local Government Area.**

Table 4.3.6: Independent t test statistics on difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the cultural\social effects of divorce in Gaya local government area.

Variable	Status	N	Mean	Std dev	Std Err	Df	t cal	t critical	P
Cultural\Social Effects of divorce	Married	173	14.9017	2.51430	.19116	368	1.073	1.96	0.284
	Divorced	197	15.1726	2.33882	.16663				

Calculated p > 0.05, calculated t < 1.96 at df 368

The data shows that the calculated p value of 0.284 was found to be greater than the 0.05 alpha level of significance and the calculated t value of 1.073 was found to be lower than the 1.96 t critical value at df 368. The computed mean opinions on cultural\social effects of divorce are 14.9017 and 15.1726. Therefore, the null hypothesis which state that there is no significant difference in the perceived cultural\social effects of divorce among the married and divorced couples in Gaya local government area, is retained

Hypothesis Seven: **There is no significant difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the economic effects of divorce in Gaya local government area.**

Table 4.3.7: Independent t test statistics on difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the economic effects of divorce, in Gaya Local Government Area.

Variable	Status	N	Mean	Std dev	Std Err	Df	t cal	t critical	P
Economic Effects of divorce	Married	173	14.7803	2.56503	.19502	368	1.100	1.96	0.272
	Divorced	197	14.4822	2.63143	.18748				

Calculated p > 0.05, calculated t < 1.96 at df 368

The calculated p value of 0.272 was found to be greater than the 0.05 alpha level of significance and the calculated t value of 1.100 was found to be lower than the 1.96 t critical value at df 368. The computed mean opinions on economic effects of divorce are 14.7803 and 14.4822. Therefore the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference in the perceived economics effects on divorce among the married and divorced couples in Gaya local government Area, is retained

Hypothesis Eight: There is no significant difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the political effects of divorce in Gaya local government area.

Table 4.3.8: Independent t test statistics on difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the political effects of divorce in Gaya Local Government Area.

Variable	Status	N	Mean	Std dev	Std Err	Df	t cal	t critical	P
Political Effects of divorce	Married	173	14.7052	3.32185	.25256	368	1.190	1.96	0.235
	Divorced	197	14.3198	2.90922	.20727				

Calculated p > 0.05, calculated t < 1.96 at df 368

The calculated p value of 0.235 was found to be greater than the 0.05 alpha level of significance and the calculated t value of 1.190 was found to be lower than the 1.96 t critical value at df 368. The computed mean opinions on political effects of divorce are 14.7803 and 14.4822. Therefore the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference in the perceived Political effects on divorce among the married and divorced couples in Gaya local government area is retained.

4.4 Summary of major findings

The summary of the major findings are as follows;

1. There was significant difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the religious causes of divorce in Gaya local government area.
2. There was significant difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the Cultural/social causes of divorce in Gaya local government area.

3. There was no significant difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the Economic causes of divorce in Gaya Local Government Area.
4. There was significant difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the political causes of divorce in Gaya Local Government Area.
5. There was no significant difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the religious effects of divorce in Gaya local government area.
6. There was no significant difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the cultural\social effects of divorce in Gaya Local Government Area.
7. There was no significant difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the economic effects of divorce in Gaya local government area.
8. There was no significant difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the political effects of divorce in Gaya local government area.

4.5 Discussion of the findings

From the above statistical analysis of the data collected and analyzed in the study, the results of the findings showed that differences in perceptions between the married and divorced couples exist on causes of divorce in the study area. Religious factors lead with has the highest mean. This shows that illiteracy, lack of acceptance of polygamy, lack of devotion and religious differences are the major causes of divorce which majority of the married and divorced couples' respondents accepted most. The above view point is in line with the cognitive theory of marital counselling which identified that, marital instability used to occur as a result of people going into marriage with double intentions, and ignorance (Ellis, 1973).

Social factor is the second highest perception of both the married and divorced couples on the causes of divorce. This implies that lack of love,

care, affection, frequent travelling by husbands with little or no time for the wife, excessive smoking and communication gap cause divorce. This is in line with Sambo (2008) theory of marital counseling. In his view point, most lovers are still preaching today the role romance and love play in the lives of people so to talk of no romantic love, or inadequate romance means trouble for couples.

The political data analysis indicated that the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on causes of divorce took third position. Majority of the respondents are of the opinion that third party interference, incompatibility, barrenness and sexual maladjustment cause divorce. Promiscuity and infidelity have contributed in no small measure in most families. Naturally, Africans are promiscuous and very many of them boast of their sexual exploits. The more sexual contacts you made the more powerful and strong you are. But the emergence of HIV/AIDs has forced the greater majority of people to be more cautious but not repentant. This causes a lot of family crises. According to Okwoche (2001), infidelity is also found among some women as well. She also explains that women who are not sexually satisfied are fond of running around with other men.

Economic factor is the least factor, but still the majority of the married and divorced couples have decoded it a factor of divorce. They have the same opinion that household mismanagement, selling of food stuff, wives' ambition to work cause divorce. This is not surprising as most of the couples, like other Nigerians, have a naturally materialistic tendency. According to Nwobi (1997) money and wealth or lack of any one of them have a great influence on a marriage's peaceful co-existence or otherwise.

Nwobi also asserted that husbands with money or material wealth control the family.

The null hypotheses was tested, it was found that the married and divorced couples' perceptions differ on the religious, social, economic and political factors affecting divorce. The vast majority of the respondents are of the opinion that divorce between couples create enmity, mistrust; children suffer from lack of proper guidance and children from divorced family develop uncontrollable anger. This view point is in line with Yahaya (2008) who enumerated the negative effects of divorce to include that;

1. It leads to hatred between former husband and wife;
2. It leads miscreants such as prostitutes, drug abuse and arm robbers; and
3. Children of divorced parents have behavioural problems.

Again, majority of the respondents, both the married and divorced couples share the opinion that divorce leads to sexual promiscuity and increased rate of divorcees in the society. Divorce "creates a sense of failure, rather than one with consequent financial implications and it leads divorced women into prostitution and for men into sexual promiscuity". Yahaya et al (2008). However, the results of the findings showed that majority of the respondents on economic effects of divorce are of the opinion that prostitution, hawking, house help work and food selling are usually the end result of divorce. These activities are clearly seen at homes and by the street side where divorced women are selling food. And if you go to wealthy people's houses, you will see divorced women doing house help job. Majority

of the social clubs and political offices you see divorcees are there doing all they could do to get money.

More so, the respondents are of the opinion that divorced women experience house ejections, separation with children, lose matrimonial responsibility and children from divorced couples experience parental neglect. Yahaya (2008) supported this view point as he justified it with a strong point that "children of divorced parents are likely to suffer abuse and have a greater chance of living in poverty than children of intact families".

In a nutshell, it is agreed by the respondents' responses that couples differ in their perceptions on the causes and effects of divorce. But majority of the respondents are of the opinion that religious leaders, government and nongovernmental organization and other similar bodies are the best instruments that can be used in resolving marital instabilities. Similarly, many counsellors have the opinion that role performance, modeling techniques, resolution-therapeutic techniques, rational emotive behaviour therapy, re-orientation therapy, reinforcement approach and so on, are among the best instruments to use to resolve marital instabilities.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with summary and conclusion of the study, and finally forwards some recommendations to all parties involved for further action.

5.2 Summary

The perceived causes and effects of divorce among the married and divorced couples in Gaya local government area is the current topic of study. What influenced and motivated the investigation was stated and explained in the study. Eight research questions and hypotheses were designed that guided the research work. Definitions of the concept 'divorce' have been given by the researcher in conjunction with other various definitions given by the various authors. Position of divorce in Islam was stated in the study work; causes and effects of divorce were identified and stated in the study. Marital counselling theories which professional counsellors should use in order to reduce the rate of the menace were identified and explained in the study. An empirical study of two different research works was conducted and the missing gap found between the present study and other works were identified and filled.

Since the study is a survey design, the instrument used to collect data for this study was questionnaire. The population of married and divorced couples in the study was eighty-two thousand out of which the researcher used Krejeie and Morgan's sampling procedure and drew 383 people as the sample size for the study. Simple random procedure was used in selecting the respondents from the seventeen villages in the study area. A four rating scale was used in the questionnaire that is strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed and strongly disagreed. And each was converted into points that is, 4, 3, 2, and 1 for statistical analysis. The questionnaire designed for data collection was evaluated by professional experts in the Department of Educational Psychology and Counseling in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

Pilot study was conducted and the instruments for the study proved sound and reliable. The questionnaire was administered by the researcher and two assistant officers. All data collected were analyzed using frequency and percentages. Percentage was used in analyzing the eight research questions. T-Test was used in hypotheses testing. All the null hypotheses were tested at 0.5 level of significance. The independent t-test tested quantitative variables of the causes of divorce (dependent variable) were answered by respondents for their effects on the family, children and the society (independent variable). The analysis revealed that the perceptions of the married and divorced couples on the causes and effects of divorce differ.

5.3 Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussions in the study, it is clearly understood that divorce is dissolution of marriage. It is a complete separation or disunion between couples after entering into marriage. Divorce is a legal or formal separation sought by either the husband or the wife or both or by court order. Divorce is the last resort and the most detestable of all lawful things in the sight of God. And it must be granted with dignity and due respect. However, religions and culture dislike divorce. The causes of divorce are communication gap, poverty, ignorance, barrenness, incompatibility, mismanagement, peer group influence and third party influence. And the end results of divorce are prostitution, house ejection, delinquency, and all other forms of licentious attitudes in the society. Therefore, it is concluded that majority of people enter into the institution of marriage with wrong and conflicting assumptions, unplanned and unprepared. However, these cause a lot of serious consequences to couples, family and the society. These problems need marital counselling by the counsellors to the married and divorced couples to enable them have education that will teach them socialization and respect of one another's values and needs.

5.4 Recommendations

Divorce, as a formal dissolution of marriage, is a means of sharing worries, thought, bad feelings, annoyance and ideas among the divorced couples. Divorce erodes the peaceful living style of children. The only alternative solutions to marital crises of couples are effective and adequate counselling. And these are the recommendations put forward by the researcher for possible solution to curtail the increasing rate of divorce:

1. Since teenage marriage is an important factor for divorce in the area, there is the need for a public enlightenment, to educate community members about the socio-economic and health implications of divorce. These must be collective responsibilities of both governmental and non-governmental organizations, religious leaders and health workers.
2. Many times, divorcees are being subjected to so many sociological and psychological upsets, put in a bad mood by alienating them from their children, instant ejection from their matrimonial homes; if the woman is pregnant, the case of the pregnancy is at the mercy of the woman's relatives. Given these problems, there is the need for government to empower law enforcement agents and religious leaders to come up with strategies that will ensure strict conformity with the Islamic procedures for divorce as prescribed in the Qur'an and Hadith.
3. There is the need for an extensive sensitization programme for parents, Alkalis, traditional rulers and other stake holders to ensure that all cases of divorce are determined through a formal institution that will ensure compliance with due process.

4. An office that will look over the affairs of marriage should be established and be headed by a professional counsellor. This office will enforce laws related to marriages, and pursue violators. It will also ensure that rights of marriages, especially rights of children from broken families are not violated.
5. There is an urgent need for pre-marital counseling for our great youth in the localities to prepare their minds for marriage; and counsellors should make all forms of communication facilities and equipments, and create awareness of dangers of divorce to couples.
6. Rate of divorce in our community can be reduced if, and only if, the factors associated with marital instabilities and divorce can effectively be controlled. The success, achievements and control of this menace can only be through pre-marital counseling without charging fees.
7. To stabilize our society, people`s income must be improved. This is possible by opening employment opportunities for both men and women. It is believed that the propensity to fight and misunderstand each other reduces when the man and the woman are economically empowed.
8. There is the need for W R A P A to seize the and educate all men that violet the rights of their women using the provision of the sharia legal system. This is easy and workable because the study area is operating the sharia legal system.

5.5 Implications of findings for counselling

The study's findings have shown that guidance is a powerful instrument that counsellors should use judiciously to render guidance and assistance to individuals especially couples in their marital style of life, social

relationships and career occupations. Guidance is a service that helps individuals develops self direction, initiation and innovation for the growth and development of their entire life. This is why it is important to counsellors to be practicing fundamental guidance programme in order to help governmental, non-governmental organizations, couples, parents and the community in general to become aware of the roles they should be playing in addressing marital conflicts that are developing in the society.

However, the implication of the study's findings revealed that there is the urgent need for guiding counsellors to put heads together with parents, community leaders and elders, social centres and organizations to be using discussion and mediation methods so as to improve the parental and societal living in their day to day activities. This is will help people become more determined, committed and ready to bring about a new change in life, generally. This will enable people to change and modify their behavours so that marital relationships could be improved. It would enable married couples to become knowledgeable of the counseling programme and be visiting counsellors when marital problems arise. The study has given many contributions to knowledge and good marital relationships among couples.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the study is vital as it enhances marriage activities that reduce rampant divorce among married couples. Couples are trained in how to sustain marital life and live in peace and harmony. Counselors can use different methods, including mediation and discussion, to teach couples how to avoid marital crises in their marital life.

5.6 Contributions of the study to knowledge

The study has made tremendous contribution to knowledge as it observed and explains the differences and indifferences that exist on the perceived causes and effects of divorce among the married divorced couples.

1. Significant differences exist among the married and divorced couples respondents perceptions on the religious causes of divorce.
2. Significant differences exist among the married and divorced couples respondents on their perceptions on the social causes of divorce.
3. It is learnt that there is no significant difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples respondents on the economic causes of divorce.
4. Significant differences exist in perceptions among the married and divorced couples respondents on the political causes of divorce.
5. It is learnt that there was no significant difference in the perceptions the married and divorced couples on the religious effects of divorce.
6. It is also learnt there was no significant difference in the perceptions of the married and divorced couples respondents on the social effects of divorce.
7. The differences that exist in perceptions among the married and divorced couples respondents on the economic effects of divorce were not significant.
8. The differences that exist in perceptions among the married and divorced couples respondents on the political effects of divorce were not significant.

5.7 Suggestions for further studies

The present research work is only limited to Gaya local government area. The research hopes that there will be other researchers wishing to further research in the following areas:

1. Devastating effects of divorce in Hausa societies;
2. Custody of children after divorce in Gaya L.G.A;
3. Positive and negative impacts of polygamy in Hausa societies;
4. The relationships existing between social, religious and cultural factors of divorce in Gaya local government area.

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APPENDIX 1A
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY ZARIA
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY AND COUNSELING

Dear Respondents

This questionnaire is designed to solicit information from you about the perceived causes and effects of divorce among married and divorced couples; your response to these questions will help in no small way towards the success of the study. Please be assured that responses will strictly be used for academic purpose and will be confidential. Thanks for your anticipated co-operation.

Section (A) Personal Data

Instruction: Please Tick ( ) the appropriate response column as it applies to you

1. Gender a) Male ( ) b) Female ( )
2. Marital Status a) Married ( ) b) Divorced ( )
3. Age Range 20-35( ) 36-45 ( ) 46 years and above ( )
4.

Section (B) Perceived causes of Divorce

Instruction: Indicate by Ticking ( ) the column as it applies to you

	Perceived Causes of Divorce	SA	A	D	SD
1.	**Religion**				
a.	Religious differences and understanding between couples cause divorce				
b.	Lack of devotion to religion between couples can cause divorce				
c.	Lack of acceptance of polygamy system of marriage practices can cause divorce				
d.	Constant house quarrels, instability and excessive outings by wives can instigate divorce				
e.	Illiteracy and ignorance can cause divorce				
2.	**Cultural /Social**				
a.	Lack of love, care, affection and motivation from the couples lead to divorce.				
b.	Frequent travelling by husbands with little or no time for the wife can lead to marital divorce.				
c.	Excessive smoking and drinking of alcohol from any of the couples ean lead to marital instability and divorce.				
d.	Communication gap, such as not demonstrating active listening skills and absence of laughter and humour between couples, can lead to divorce.				
e.	Early marriage and with little or no experience of with-standing marital challenges can lead to divorce.				
3.	**Economic**				
a.	Household mismanagement and frugality of resources can instigate divorce among couples.				
b.	Selling of food stuff by wives as they are not gainfully employed can lead to divorce.				
c.	Poverty and insufficient provision of welfare package to wives by husbands can lead to divorce.				
d.	Excessive frugality and control of food items by husbands can lead to divorce.				
e.	Wives' ambition to work and further their education can lead to divorce.				

4.	**Political**				
a.	In-laws' interference in the marital activities of their children can lead to divorce.				
b.	Incompatibility, barrenness, and sexual maladjustment among couples can cause divorce.				
c.	Couples are not respecting, considering, and managing the ethical value of individual difference and not showing interest in their living can lead to divorce.				
d.	Lack of mutual commitment and trust between couples can lead to divorce.				
e.	When divorce partners are not willing to make the marriage work and fulfill promises, this can instigate				

Section (C)

Please Tick ( ) the appropriate response column as it applies to you:

1.	Perceived Effects of Divorce	SA	A	D	SD
1.	**Religion**				
a.	Divorce can create enimity between couples				
b.	Mantal conflicts and divorce can lead to psychological mistrust between the two parties				
c.	Children suffer from lack of proper guidance in the house				
d.	Children from divorced family develop uncontrollable anger				
2.	**Social**				
a.	Divorced women can increase the rate of sexual promiscuity in the society				
b.	Divorce increases rate of divorces in the society				
c.	Divorced increases rate of sexual scandals such as raping in the society				
d.	Divorce increases rate of divorces in the society				
e.	Divorce increases rate of jobless women in the society				
3.	**Economic**				
a.	Prostitution is the end result for some divorced women				
b.	Poverty and not working lead divorced woman to hawking				
c.	Divorce can lead woman to house help work				
d.	Woman may be subjected to food selling				
e.	Children from divorce family do not engage themselves in economics activities				
4.	**Political**				
a.	Divorced woman experienced house ejection				
b.	Divorced woman experience separation with children				
c.	divorced woman lose their matrimonial responsibilities				
d.	Children from divorced woman experience parental neglect				
e.	Children experience lack of love and affection from their mother				

Thanks for your Co-operation

APPENDIX 1B
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY ZARIA
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY AND COUNSELING

Zuwa ga Masu Cikewa

Wannan tambayoyi an tsarasu ne domin neman sahihan bayanai daga gareku, akan mutuwar aure da illolinsu bias fahimtarku, amsoshin da kuka bayar zai taimaka wajen samun nasarar gudanar da wannan aiki.

BABI NA (A)
BAYANI A KANKA

Qa'idoji: Yi Tik ( ) a inda ya shafeka

1. Jinsi a. Namiji ( ) b. Mace ( )
2. Matsayi a. Mai aure ( ) b. Marar aure ( )
3. Shekaru 20-35 ( ) 36-45 ( ) 46 zuwa sa ( )

BABI NA (B)
A fahintata abinda ke woyo mutuwar aure

		SA	A	D	SD
1.	**Addini**				
a.	Bambancin addini da fahimta yana kawo mutuwar aure.				
b.	Rashin kula da addini yana sa mutuwar aure.				
c.	Qin zama da kishiya yana sa mutuwar aure.				
d.	Yawan faxace-faxace a gida yana sa mutuwar aure.				
e.	Jahilci da rashin ilmi yana kawo mutuwar aure.				
2.	**Al'ada**				
a.	Rashin so da kulawa yana sa mutuwar aure.				
b.	Yawan tafiye-tafiye na ma'aurata yana sa a rabu.				
c.	Yawan shaye-shaye nasa mutuwar aure.				
d.	Auren wuri yana sa mutuwar aure.				
e.	Rashin tabbatacciyar hanyar gudanarwa na sa mutuwar aure.				
3.	**Tattalin arziqi**				
a.	Almabarazanci da rashin tattali yana haifar da mutuwar aure.				
b.	Sayar da kayan abincin gida ga matan da basa aiki yana sa mutuwar aure.				
c.	Talauci da rashin bada wadataccen kayan abinci a gida yana sa mutuwar aure.				
d.	Qanqamo na maigida ga iyali nasa mutuwar aure.				
e.	Ni sai nayi aiki na qara karatu nasa mutuwar aure.				
4.	**Mulki na gida**				
a.	Shigar iyaye cikin harkokin gida na 'ya'ya yana sa mutuwar aure.				
b.	Rashin kuzari, haihuwa da rashin saita ayyuka na sa mutuwar aure.				
c.	Rashin mutunta qa'idojin mulkin gida nasa aure ya mutu.				
d.	Rashin cika alqawari na ma'aurata wajen gudanar da mulkin gida na sa mutuwar aure.				
e.	Rashin yarda da juna na sa mutuwar aure.				

BABI NA (C)

		SA	A	D	SD
1.	**Addini**				
a.	Mutuwar aure na kawo zaman qiyayya da ma'aurata				
b.	Mutuwar aure cusa rashin yarda a zuqatan ma'aurata				
c.	'ya'yan wanda aka saki basa samun kulawa				
d.	'ya'yan wanda aka saka suna vigewa da rashin ji				
2.	**Al'ada**				
a.	Sakin aure na qara yawan zinace-zinace				
b.	Saki yana qara yawan Zaurawa				
c.	Sake-saken aure na qara havaka fyaxe a qasa				
d.	Saki na kawo rashin aikin yi.				
3.	**Tattalin arziqi**				
a.	Saki na kawo yawan shiga karuwanci.				
b.	Talauci da rashin aikin yi na sa yawan tallace-tallace				
c.	Mutuwar aure na sa mata zama 'yar aikin gida				
d.	Mutuwar aure na sa mata sayar da abinci				
e.	Mutuwar aure na sa yara yawon banza.				
4.	**Milkin gida**				
a.	Saki na sa mace a koreta daga gida				
b.	Saki na sa uwa rabuwa da 'ya'yanta				
c.	Saki na sa mace rabuwa da gudanarwar aikin gida				
d.	'ya'yan sakarkiyar mace basa samun kulawa ta musamman				
e.	'ya'yan sakarkiyar mace ba sa samun soyayyar uwa kamar yadda ya kamata.				

Na Gode

APPENDIX II

Perceived causes and effects of divorce by the married couples in Gaya local government.

TABLE ; 4.2.1 The perceived religious causes of Divorce by the married couples.

Statistics

		q1	q2	q3	q4	q5
N	Valid	173	173	173	173	173
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.32	3.08	2.98	3.16	3.23
Std. Deviation		.688	.647	.789	.783	.909

TABLE 4.2.2: the perceived Cultural/Social cause of Divorce by the married couples

TABLE 2

Frequencies

Statistics

		q6	q7	q8	q9	q10
N	Valid	173	173	173	173	173
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.30	3.07	3.06	3.13	3.03
Std. Deviation		.843	.839	.903	.876	.914

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=q11 q12 q13 q14 q15
  /STATISTICS=STDDEV MEAN
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

TABLE 4.2.3 the perceived economic causes of divorce by the married couples.

Frequencies

Statistics

		q11	q12	q13	q14	q15
N	Valid	173	173	173	173	173
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.13	3.02	2.92	2.77	2.90
Std. Deviation		.862	.882	.902	.985	.956

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=q16 q17 q18 q19 q20
   /STATISTICS=STDDEV MEAN
```

TABLE 4.2.4 the perceived political causes of divorce by the married couples.

Frequencies

Statistics

		q16	q17	q18	q19	q20
N	Valid	173	173	173	173	173
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.10	3.08	3.13	3.04	3.06
Std. Deviation		.826	.803	.873	.865	.748

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=q21 q22 q23 q24 q25
  /STATISTICS=STDDEV MEAN
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

TABLE; The perceived religious effects of divorce by the married couples

Frequencies

Statistics

		q21	q22	q23	q24	q25
N	Valid	173	173	173	173	173
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.18	3.07	3.02	3.06	3.06
Std. Deviation		.819	.853	.866	.857	.884

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=q26 q27 q28 q29 q30
   /STATISTICS=STDDEV MEAN
   /ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

TABLE; The perceived social effects of divorce by the married couples

Frequencies

Statistics

		q26	q27	q28	q29	q30
N	Valid	173	173	173	173	173
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.07	2.97	2.84	2.95	2.89
Std. Deviation		.931	.879	.930	.999	.879

TABLE; 4.2.7 The perceived economic effects of divorce by the married couples.

Frequencies

Statistics

		q31	q32	q33	q34	q35
N	Valid	173	173	173	173	173
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.05	3.06	2.99	2.80	2.95
Std. Deviation		.861	.847	.821	.976	.948

TABLE; 4.2.8 the perceived political effects of divorce by the married couples

Frequencies

Statistics

		q36	q37	q38	q39
N	Valid	173	173	173	173
	Missing	0	0	0	0
Mean		2.98	2.96	3.05	2.76
Std. Deviation		.886	.924	.897	1.055

PERCEIVED CAUSES OF DIVORCE AMONG THE DIVORCED COUPLES

TABLE; 4.2.9 the perceived religious causes of divorce by the divorced couples.

Frequencies

Statistics

		q1	q2	q3	q4	q5
N	Valid	197	197	197	197	197
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.18	2.93	2.92	2.99	2.94
Std. Deviation		.855	.783	.863	.934	.927

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=q6 q7 q8 q9 q10
   /STATISTICS=STDDEV MEAN
   /ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

TABLE; 4.2.10 the perceived social causes of divorce by the divorced couples

Frequencies

Statistics

		q6	q7	q8	q9	q10
N	Valid	197	197	197	197	197
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.18	3.16	2.95	2.75	2.90
Std. Deviation		.817	.796	.873	.890	.857

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=q11 q12 q13 q14 q15
    /STATISTICS=STDDEV MEAN
    /ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

TABLE; 4.2.11 the perceived economic causes of divorce by the divorced couples

Frequencies

Statistics

		q11	q12	q13	q14	q15
N	Valid	197	197	197	197	197
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.01	3.04	3.08	3.04	2.72
Std. Deviation		.906	.952	.847	.911	1.212

TABLE;4.2.12 the perceived political causes of divorce by the divorced couples

Frequencies

Statistics

		q16	q17	q18	q19	q20
N	Valid	197	197	197	197	197
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.18	3.05	2.90	2.89	2.89
Std. Deviation		.813	.900	.833	.841	1.002

TABLE; 4.2.13 the perceived religious effects of divorce by the divorced couples

Frequencies

Statistics

		q21	q22	q23	q24	q25
N	Valid	197	197	197	197	197
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.03	3.15	2.85	3.03	3.06
Std. Deviation		.906	.950	.935	.961	.822

TABLE; 4.2.14 the perceived social effects of divorce by the divorced couples

Frequencies

Statistics

		q26	q27	q28	q29	q30
N	Valid	197	197	197	197	197
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.24	3.02	3.06	2.80	2.76
Std. Deviation		.862	.842	.890	.747	.916

TABLE; 4.2.15 the perceived economic effects of divorce by the divorced couples

Frequencies

Statistics

		q31	q32	q33	q34	q35
N	Valid	197	197	197	197	197
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		2.90	2.99	2.88	2.95	3.00
Std. Deviation		.929	.860	.895	.891	.821

TABLE; 4.2.16 the perceived political effects of divorce by the divorced couples

Frequencies

Statistics

		q36	q37	q38	q39
N	Valid	197	197	197	197
	Missing	0	0	0	0
Mean		2.82	2.85	2.79	2.86
Std. Deviation		.861	.843	.841	.884

APPENDIX III

Frequency Table

Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	175	47.3	47.3	47.3
	Female	195	52.7	52.7	100.0
	Total	370	100.0	100.0	

marital status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Married	173	46.8	46.8	46.8
	divorced	197	53.2	53.2	100.0
	Total	370	100.0	100.0	

Age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	20-35 yrs	75	20.3	20.3	20.3
	36-45 yrs	176	47.6	47.6	67.8
	46b yrs and above	119	32.2	32.2	100.0
	Total	370	100.0	100.0	

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=q1 q2 q3 q4 q5
  /STATISTICS=STDDEV MEAN
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

T-TEST GROUPS=marital(1 2)
  /MISSING=ANALYSIS
  /VARIABLES=Religious_Causes_of_divorce
  /CRITERIA=CI(.95).
```

Hypothesis One
T-Test

Group Statistics

	marital status	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Religious_Causes_of_divorce	Married	173	15.7630	2.24033	.17033
	Divorced	197	14.9797	2.32765	.16584

```
T-TEST GROUPS=marital(1 2)
  /MISSING=ANALYSIS
  /VARIABLES=Cultural_Causes_of_divorce
  /CRITERIA=CI(.95).
```

Hypothesis 2
T-Test

Group Statistics

	marital status	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Cultural_Causes_of_divorce	Married	173	15.6012	2.63417	.20027
	Divorced	197	14.9289	2.11772	.15088

```
T-TEST GROUPS=marital(1 2)
  /MISSING=ANALYSIS
  /VARIABLES=Economic_causes_of_divorce
  /CRITERIA=CI(.95).
```

Group Statistics

	marital status	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Economic_causes_of_divorce	Married	173	14.7514	2.71549	.20646
	Divorced	197	14.8782	2.61576	.18637

```
T-TEST GROUPS=marital(1 2)
  /MISSING=ANALYSIS
  /VARIABLES=Political_Causes_of_Divorce
  /CRITERIA=CI(.95).
```

Hypo 4
T-Test

Group Statistics

	marital status	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Political_Causes_of_Divorce	Married	173	15.4104	2.38437	.18128
	Divorced	197	14.9137	2.40698	.17149

```
T-TEST GROUPS=marital(1 2)
  /MISSING=ANALYSIS
  /VARIABLES=Religious_Effects_of_divorce
  /CRITERIA=CI(.95).
```

5 T-Test

Group Statistics

	marital status	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Religious_Effects_of_divorce	Married	173	12.3295	2.25190	.17121
	Divorced	197	12.0457	2.46257	.17545

Hypo 6
T-Test

Group Statistics

	marital status	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Cultural_Social_Effects_of_Divorce	Married	173	14.9017	2.51430	.19116
	Divorced	197	15.1726	2.33882	.16663

Hypo 7
T-Test

Group Statistics

	marital status	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Economic_Effects_of_Divorce	Married	173	14.7803	2.56503	.19502
	Divorced	197	14.4822	2.63143	.18748

Hypo 8
T-Test

Group Statistics

	marital status	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Politucal_Effects_of_Divorce	Married	173	14.7052	3.32185	.25256
	Divorced	197	14.3198	2.90922	.20727