THE AFFECTIVE DOMAIN OF HOMEMAKING TASKS OF HOMEMAKERS AT AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY CAMPUS ZARIA AND SHIKA VILLAGE

BY

SIDIKATU LENTI AJAYI (MRS)

A project submitted to the Postgraduate School, Ahmadu Bello University, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of masters of Education in Home management

Department of Vocational and Technical Education
Faculty of Education
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria
November, 1983

APPROVAL SHEET

This Research Project has been read and approved as meeting the requirements of the Faculty of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, for the award of the M.Ed. degree in Home Management.

____
Supervisor

A Addo 20/2/84
____
Internal Examiner

____
External Examiner

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my children: Mobolaji, Olatunde, Modupe and Adebayo.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am greatly indebted to God for such a work to be completed without health problems and family crisis.

I am greatly indebted to the Division of College of Agriculture for giving me the opportunity to take the course on part-time basis.

My immense thanks are also due to my supervisor, Professor J.K. Dhesi, for reading through the scripts many times diligently and conscientiously, making useful corrections and constructive suggestions at every stage of the exercise. I am also obliged to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. [Mrs] A.A. Addo for her advice, suggestions and encouragement she gave right from the beginning of the course to the present stage.

I am immensely also indebted to my husband, Dr. C. O. Ajayi, who encouraged, corrected,continued push and supplied all finances concerning the study. My appreciation goes to Mr. Stephen Olorunju, who helped in the processing of the data and for his constructive suggestions throughout the period of the studies to the present stage.

I am also constrained to acknowledge my children for bearing with me the little time I could only devote to them without problem during the time of this study.

Finally, I wish to thank my parents: Alhaji and Hajia Ibrahim for their moral support.

S. L. Ajayi [Mrs]
October, 1983

ABSTRACT

This report is one phase of a study of homemakers in Ahmadu Bello University campus and in Shika village in relation to their performing and preference ratings of some household tasks. The objectives of the research included:

(i) To identify, compare and study the characteristics of activities which were liked and disliked by homemakers

(ii) To study the factors that contribute to the preference of certain household tasks.

In this study, information on the homemakers' social and economic characteristics details were obtained in order to determine the relationships between these characteristics and the types of tasks performa by them and their preference rating of these tasks. Other factors which the author considered possible to influence both the performance and preference of the household tasks included location, age, marital status, length of marriage, number of children and the educational level of the respondents.

The data for the study were collected from 192 respondents resident in two locations (ABU quarters and Shika) by means of a questionnaire. The respondents varied from full-time homemakers to very highly placed career women.

Results of the -study show that a significant proportion of the household tasks such as food preparation, food serving, cleaning up used kitchen utensils, washing of children and other family clothings, budgeting, physical care of children, teaching and coaching children and collecting water were performed by a

majority (77.1 - 94.5%) of the respondents from ABU quarters, on the other hand, food preparation and serving, cleaning used kitchen utensils, washing of children and other family clothings were the activities performed by majority (54 - 94%) of the respondents resident in Shika village. Shopping is the least rated task by both ABU and Shika respondents.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURE

The affective and the cognitive dimensions of a worker's input are part of the four-component approach of the worker's input. These inputs could be used as assessment instruments for the measurement of human costs of work and thus enable one to rationally choose the use of resources for work. The estimation of tasks is essential for the development of a realistic plan for coordinating events and sequencing them. On the other hand, the estimation of the passage of time as the homemaker carries on her various activities is for controlling plans. The passage of time, therefore, shows the constant change that is taking place. For example, changes in all stages of life span and the educational an occupational commitments of young wives contribute to a more complex setting for family life. For this reason, the choice of tasks and work methods should always be based on a thorough understanding of all aspects of the costs of work as people or individuals differ in their needs to conserve physical resources and their standards for achievement. This is necessary, if fatigue, the summation of individual costs of work, is to be prevented.

The homemaker should, therefore, organise her life by reducing her life long commitment by accomplishing the work of the home by balancing the use of resources. Often a paid job is combined with homemaking. Not only the time input for homemaking substantial but this use of time reduces the amount of time available for discretionary activities. An emphasis in task design on increasing those facets, according to Steidl (1975), is associated with positive task evaluation, and the opposite reducing task. Evaluation, as it could add to an individual's satisfaction with the role of homemaker and pleasure with the use of time. Increased satisfaction with work has implications for the individual's mental health as well as for all family members. In short, the accomplishment of homemaking is an ever present and changing problem that needed research to determine factors that are influencing the optimal duration of household tasks and the need for devising techniques that would remedy the performing of disliked tasks if any.

1.2 Statement of Problem

As a result of the importance attached to liked and disliked tasks this study is to investigate the activities which are liked and disliked by the homemaker and also to investigate the cognitive component of these activities.

1.2.1 The specific objectives of this study are:

1. To identify and study the characteristics of activities which are liked and disliked by the homemakers, both at Ahmadu Bello University campus, and in Shika village.
2. To compare the affective dimension attributes of homemakers at two locations: ABU and Shika.

3. To study the factors that could contribute to preference of certain household tasks for homemakers at both locations i.e. Home makers at Ahmadu Bello University quarters and at Shika village.

1.3 Significance of the Study

The home scientists have emphasized the importance of the liking and disliking of various household tasks for creating a happy environment for family living. This was because homemaking work involves many tasks and many are made up of more than one part. The action for the tasks also may be intermittent due to the nature of the activity, the need to intersperse one task with another, the worker's desire to interruption from an uncontrolled external source (Steidl and Bratton, 1968, PP. 180 - 214).

Due to the above nature of homemaker's activities the researcher thought it worthwhile for the following justification to conduct such a study.

1. No such study has been conducted in this country.
2. The results of this study could form the basis for further study in future for the researcher or other researchers.
3. The findings would help homemakers identify their liked and disliked tasks. Also suggestion would be made on ways of making the disliked tasks more pleasurable.

4. Finally, the study is considered important because the information deduced on what makes some tasks more satisfying to the homemakers more than the others may have some implications (effect) on the homemaker's mental health as well as for the well-being of the other members of the family.

1.4 Hypotheses

The hypotheses to be tested in this study are stated in the null form as follows

1. There is no significant difference between attitude and household task performed by homemakers at ABU and Shika.
2. There are no significant differences between household tasks and the following variables: location, age of the respondents, length of marriage, number of children and education.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

As earlier mentioned this study was made to cover the whole of the residential areas in A.B.U. Campus Samaru, Zaria which are: Areas A, B, C, E, F and G where the middle to high income earners were concentrated; and Shika where the low income homemakers were concentrated. This was done to enable the researcher have adequate and cross-sectional representative samples of both full time and part-time homemakers for the study. This study is the first of its kind in Home Management in this country. As such, some difficulties were encountered in obtaining full information. Such difficulties included the followings:

1. Getting information of homemakers income.
2. Open-ended questions to reasons for liking and disliking household tasks.
3. Lack of adequate sample. This was because many homemakers did not like giving answers to questions or interview because they complained that they had no time.
4. Several ethnic groups living at Shika resulted in some language barriers. This was so because while some women could only speak languages such as Igala, Fulani, and Nupe they could not speak Hausa or English and/or Yoruba. On the other hand the researcher and the trained students used to conduct the research could only speak either English and Hausa or English and Yoruba.

1.6 Definition of Terms

1.6.1 The Affective Component

This is defined as the worker's personal feelings about the activities he/she is performing. His attitudes and interests, his preferences and dislikes.

1.6.2 The Cognitive Component

This describes the contribution of thinking in getting a task done - using knowledge, setting and defining goals, making plans, paying attention during work, making many judgements as the work progresses so that the activity can be controlled.

1.6.3 Homemakers

A homemaker is one who is involved in the major household activities by herself, with or without any help received from other members of the family.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

Some studies on the affective dimensions of high and low cognitive homemaking tasks have been carried out in some advanced countries such as the United States of America. There is little or no work, on these lines in this country due to the fact that the subject matter concerned is still new in this country. The researcher made use of the relevant literature reviewed to gain insight into what the study involves regarding methodology, and findings of similar works.

2.2 General Studies on Attitudes towards Household tasks from Selected Studies in the United States

Certain studies on the affective dimension of high and low cognitive home making tasks have indicated that some home tasks were liked while some were not liked. For example, M. Deol and J.K. Dhesi (1978) conducted a study on the characteristics of the most liked and least liked household tasks of rural housewives at a village named Dakha in the Ludhuaina District of Punjab. 50 samples were selected ramdomly from the farming families for the purpose of the study. Findings from the study indicate that the liking of tasks such as milking, kneading dough, cooking vegetables.... ...... by the farming and non farming homemakers were non-significant, except the carrying of meals to the fields and the picking of cotton. The liking of picking of cotton by the farming homemakers was significantly greater than by the non-farming homemakers, because their male folk either did not work in the fields or they were provided with meals by the farmers who engaged them.

In the study of Steidl (1975) on the affective dimension of high and low cognitive homemaking tasks in New York, the study was limited to 208 young wives 30 years old to identify what they liked and disliked among 1,208 homemaking tasks. They rated as high and low the cognitive requirements of attention, judgement, and planning. According to her, the pleasure derived from the results was the reason cited most often for liking both high and low cognitive tasks.

Findings indicated that 208 wives rated and ranked their tasks. A significant proportion of high cognitive tasks were rated liked and ranked most liked. Only half of the low cognitive tasks were rated disliked, although a significant proportion were ranked least liked.

Steidl (1975) also conducted a study on the complexity of home making task in New York among young wives 30 years of age and younger ones and also recently married or with young children were used. Interviews were used as instrument for collecting the data. Findings indicated that high cognitive tasks were complicated and low cognitive tasks uncomplicated. Their responses to direct questions asking what made homemaking tasks complicated or uncomplicated supported the working definition that the cognitive factors were dimensions of complexity.

In another study carried out in New York on the most liked and least liked tasks (Malooh, 1963) using the five evaluative scales suggested by Ryan (1958) which were as follows: No pride in results: pride in result; satisfying - not satisfying, creative - not creative; interest - monotony, and liked time spent - disliked time spent; Findings from the work indicated a significant short time was spent in doing least liked tasks than in doing most disliked tasks. Findings from the work also indicated the difficulty of delineating qualities of tasks asked for. The findings also indicated that a significantly shorter time was spent in doing least liked tasks than in doing most disliked tasks. A relationship was seen between disliking task and finding it tiring were reported by some homemakers.

Kelsey's (1965), another researcher on disliked and liked household task, conducted a study that took place in New York State (Ithaca) with 50 homemakers. They were asked to rate how much they liked or disliked each of 10 task areas in general. Findings from the research indicated that most of the 10 tasks were liked.

(Dickins, (1961) Walker 1955; Warren, (1940) Wyskiel, (1960) conducted studies on job satisfaction in New York. 1,450 homemakers were asked to identify liked and disliked tasks. The study indicated that one to ten percent stated that they disliked all homemaking tasks. About one-half of the women used in the study were gainfully employed. However, the evidence obtained was not sufficient to conclude that a relationship did or did not exist between disliked of all homemaking tasks and employment. Traditionally, some homemaking tasks were identified by homemakers as liked (e.g. meal preparation, child care) while others were identified as disliked (e.g. dishwashing, ironing, cleaning).

The general attitudes toward household tasks from selected studies in the United States of America and findings can be seen in table 1.

2.3 Reasons for Task Preferences

Several studies have been conducted to find out the reasons for liking and disliking household task. In Washington, Hunter (1960) conducted a survey using 511 homemakers, on reasons for task preferences. Findings indicated that many homemakers enjoyed certain situations and kinds of work because of: "family appreciation for their efforts; a sense of creativity in doing certain jobs; skill acquired at an early age - to do job well; physical conveniences; comfort and beauty; pride in accomplishment; meeting the standards of themselves, their husbands, and their children; and seeing certain jobs as a challenge. Women that failed to express these satisfactions were unhappy with various homemaking problems".

Table 1

Attitudes Toward Houshold Tasks from selected studies in the United States

Source	Like Tasks	%	Disliked Tests	%	Sample No.
Dickins (1961:18)	Cooking, canning meal preparation (white, urban)	38			135
Hunter 19 .2; 1961	Food preparation	52	Cleaning Ironing	41 3[illegible]	511
Wiegand & Gross 1958	Looking after children Food preparation	56 16	Ironing Dishwashing	43 30	98
Hillman (1956:21)	Planning and meal preparation	53	Cleaning Ironing	43 30	259
1954:35	Planning and meal prepation Care of Children	53 28	Cleaning Washing	55 18	135
Van Boster &Gross (1954)	Cooking	52	Ironing Care of the house	27 25	52
Walker (1955)	Cooking and and Baking	48	Cleaning	33	250
Muse (1946: 45-58)	Meal preparing Washing	14 14	Cleaning Dishwashing	47 17	183
Warren 1938	Cooking and meal preparation	27	Cleaning & keeping house in order Nothing or not reported	21 48	502
Total					2125

Wyskiel (1969) in New York also classified reasons for liking homemaking tasks into a single category thus - fun, creative, challenging. Other categories were satisfying results; pleases husband; and relaxing. Reasons for disliking were also given as boring, monotonous, repetitive, results not satisfying, physically strenuous, time-consuming, and others.

In the study of Muse (1946) on the use of time of 183 farm homemakers, tiredness and dislike, especially for washing, showed some association.

More recently, in Maloch's study (1962), "tiring" was given as most important in disliking the least liked task by almost one-third of the homemakers interviewed. Although tiring was not accepted as characteristic of least liked tasks, technological advances were also indicated as a factor in fewer reports of tiredness.

Van Bortel and Gross (1954) Maloch (1962), and Wyskiel (1969) also tentatively concluded that there might be a relationship between disliking a task and finding it tiring, as about half of the tasks reported as tiring were reported by the same homemakers as disliked.

In another study on the use of time, Wilson (1923), in Oregon, studied over 500 homemakers and found that a relationship existed between fatigue and dislike for specific tasks like "dishes are irksome but not tiring, while laundry work is more tiring than tiresome. Cleaning is both, and sewing, neither. Cooking is more irksome than fatiguing".

Knowledge

Knowledge, which is a body of information that the homemaker knows, is related to the broad scope of her job and, of course, to her intellectual ability and interest in household work. Weiss (1960) has emphasized the importance of absorbing and assimilating scientific knowledge if the body of knowledge is to grow. He makes an analogy to the growth process of higher animals (intake, digestion, assimilation, and utilization). Information, serves as food; it is analyzed and sorted; some is discarded; some is ordered and integrated into concepts and rules.

Upton (1961) says "...... when we persistently and consistently ask and answer the question of sort, the results are what we call classifications ....". He points out: "The logical operations of analysis are extremely simple considering the undescribably complex organ that performs them and the astounding achievements that sometimes result from their application.

Bruner, Goodnow, and Austin (1956) indicated that they believe that categorizing is an operation, æsthetics, perception and concept formation.

Planning

Miller, Galanter, and Pribram (1960) has given the definition of planning thus "A plan is any hierarchical process in the organism that can control the order in which a sequence of operations is to be performed."

Deacon and Bratton, (1962) have stated strongly that research is still needed to itensify optimal amounts of planning.

Paying Attention

Paying attention has been said to be part of the process of acquiring and using knowledge. With technological advances, labour-saving equipment, preprocessed foods and improved supplies to do better cleaning jobs more easily have come up recently but research is still needed in this area.

Vermon (1964: 86) stated: "It is generally found that most fatiquing tasks are those which require some degree of attention and thought. They cannot be performed entirely by routine habit. - yet the thought which they necessitate has no intrinsic interest". Malock (1962) also found no relationships on the amount of attention required and task preference in her study of most liked and least liked tasks.

Making Judgement

Steidl (1975) indicated that homemakers are continually involved in a judgemental or decisive process.

Johnson (1955, 1961) as one of three groups of problem-solving activity; they are: preparation of survey of the problem and analysis of goal (stopping routine activity, identifying the problem, getting ready to produce solution): production of promising solution (trying one approach after another, rearranging); and judgement on evaluation of attempts (evaluate or criticize solution – conclusive process).

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The study was conducted in Samaru and Shika a rural communities in Zaria Local Government Area of Kaduna State. Kaduna State covers an area of 68,9889 square kms and has a population of 6.79 million (1973 Provisional Census figures). The location of Zaria and Shika is indicated in figure 1. This was located between Zaria and Funtua.

The population of homemakers at Ahmadu Bello University was obtained by a house-to-house survey by the researcher, with the assistance of the extension students of the College of Agriculture, Samaru Zaria. The survey showed that the number of houses A,B,C,E,F, and G of the university was 740 while those in Shika village was 450.

The people of Zaria and Shika originated from the same place because they were mainly Hausas, Fulanis and the Maguzawas.

The climatic condition of the two locations are two seasons dry season from October to May and wet season from June to October. The vegetation of these locations is the savanah grassland forest in characteristics.

3.2 Selection of Sample

There was a considerable variation in the number of homemakers living in each location and in order to achieve a good representation of the population, 192 respondents were

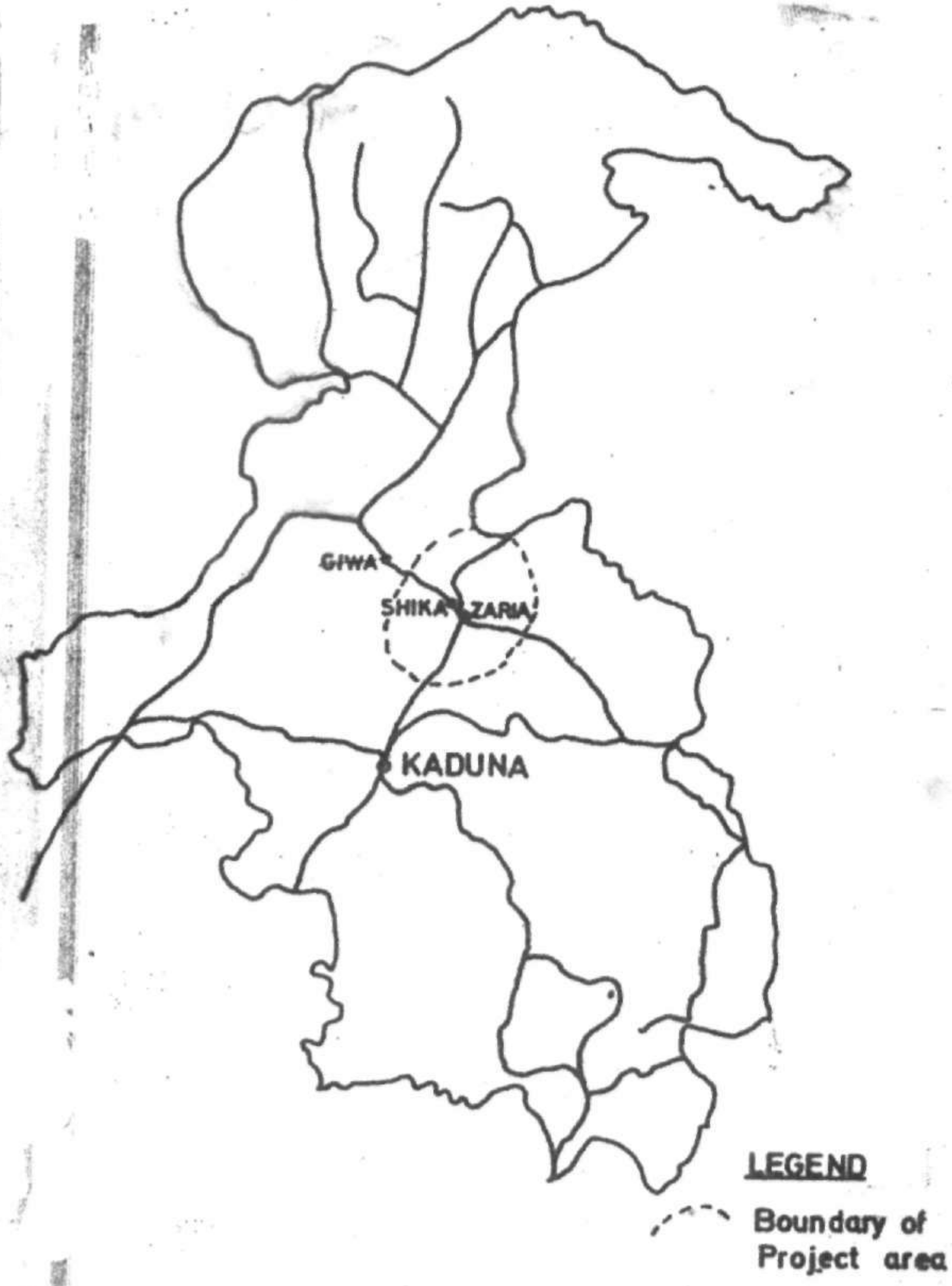

FIGURE. 1. LOCATION MAP OF PROJECT AREA WITHIN KADUNA STATE.

randomly selected. Table 2 below shows the distribution of population in the Residential Areas and the number of homemakers selected as respondents.

Table 2

Distribution of Population in Residential Areas
and the number of Homemakers selected as respondents

Location	Resident-ial Area	Popula-tion	Sample	Loca-tion	Resident-ial Area	Popula-tion	Sample
Ahmadu Bello University (ABU)	A	203	48	Shika village	Shika N.	120	30
	B	125	30		Shika C.	200	40
	C	136	33		Shika S.	130	13
	E	82	20				
	F	160	38				
	G	44	11				
Total		740	109			450	83

3.3 Methods of Data Collection

There were three methods used in the collection of data in this study. These were questionnaire, structured interview and observations.

3.3.1 Questionnaire

The questionnaire was formulated based on the objectives of the study. The questionnaire consisted of six sections (A to F).

Section A of the questionnaire was designed to collect information about the demographic characteristics - i.e. the age, location, religion, number of children and type of family of the respondents.

Section B of the questionnaire asked for information on the income of the respondents while Section C asked for the assets of the family in 1983. (i.e. current family assets).

Section D pertained household tasks.

Section E pertained the rating of liked and disliked tasks.

Section F asked for clusters of questions on the activities liked or disliked. A copy of the questionnaire is shown in the appendix.

A rapport relationship was first established with the subjects before the questionnaires were given out. The questionnaires were administered to the various respondents in each of the survey locations.

3.3.2 Structured Interview

The questionnaire was used as guide to the formulation of questions asked in the structured interview. A copy of the questions is attached in the appendix. The interview as used to collect information from illiterate respondents.

3.3.3 Observations of Activities

Observation was made on the type of houses they lived in, the type of equipment and the type of activities performed by each respondent.

3.4 Pretesting the Questionnaire

After the development of the questionnaire ten questionnaires were pretested in Bomo, a village with similar situation to that of Shika while the Agricultural Extension Research Laison and Services (AERLS) quarters was used for ABU. It was found necessary to reframe some of the questions and also to drop some questions as regards the cognitive aspect of homemakers tasks.

3.5 Analysis of Data

The responses of the respondents were collated and analysed statistically using the computer program SPSS to determine the percentages and Chi-square (X^2). Pearson's correlation coefficient was used in interpreting the relationship between the dependent and independent variables. Statistical tests were made at both 5 and 1% levels of significance (from X^2).

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS ANALYSIS AND COMMENTS

4.1. Introduction

The study was conducted to find out "Affective dimension of the homemaking tasks at Ahmadu Bello University Quarter and Shika". The purpose of study was to identify the liked and disliked household tasks.

The result of the study are presented under the following sections:

1. The socio-economic characteristics of th homemakers.
2. Tasks performed by respondents and the relationships between number of children, length of marriage and education of the homemaker and household tasks.
3. Preference ratings for selected household tasks and their reasons.

4.2 Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents

All respondents in this study were homemakers. The basic information on personal data of the respondents included the location, age, religion, educational level, occupation, length of marriage, number of children, type of household equipment owned.

4.2.1 Location of Respondents

The location of the respondents was considered as one of the factors that could determine the use of resources and the effective performance of household activities by the respondents. The distribution of the respondents in the location is shown in Table 3. The table shows that out of the 192 respondents interviewed for the project, 109 (56.8%) of them were residents of Ahmadu Bello University quarters, while the remaining 83 (43.2%) lived in Shika village.

Table 3

Distribution of Respondents According to Location

Location	Number	Percentage
Ahmadu Bello University Quarters	109	56.8
Shika	83	43.2
Total	192	100

4.2.2 Age of Respondents

Age was considered as a possible factor that could affect the attitudes and capabilities of the homemaker in performing various household tasks. Hence, age of the respondents was one of the personal data considered in this study.

The frequency distribution of respondents by age groups is shown in Table 4.

Table 4

Frequency Distribution of Respondents

According to Age Groups

Age Range of Respondents	Number	Percentage
Below 15	7	3.6
16 - 25	118	61.5
26 - 40	52	27.1
41 - 50	10	5.2
50 and above	5	2.6
Total	192	100.1

Table 4 above shows that most respondents 118 (61.5%) interviewed were within the age range of 15 to 25 years while 52 (27.1%) were within 26 to 40 years, and only 10 (5.2%) were between the 41 to 50 years. Thus there was a preponderence of young respondents (61.5%) in this sample population, while only 5.2% of the respondents were from the middle age. This confirms the notion that women get married at an early age in this part of the country. It would be more so if the homemakers were not having formal education.

4.2.3 Religion

Religion is considered in this study because it could also determine the performance of certain household activities which are generally linked with sex role. For example, a married muslim lady in purdah would not be expected to go shopping for food or other household items in the market. This is especially so in Northern Nigeria where the research was conducted.

Religion also disciplines the mind of women to accept responsibilities without queries. The religious characteristics of the homemakers are shown in Table 5.

Table 5

The Religious Characteristics of the Homemakers

Religion	ABU		Shika	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Islam	20	18.3	73	88.0
Christianity	78	71.6	10	12.0
Neutral	11	10.1	0	0
Total	109	100	83	100

Most of the respondents from ABU 78 out of 109 (71.6%) were christians while 20 (18.3%) were muslim and 11 (10.1%) of those homemakers from ABU indicated no religion. Their counterpart at Shika indicated 73 out of 83 (12%) were Muslim. The 10 (12%) christians at Shika were the only home makers that were not in purdah (House to house survey).

The table shows that 76 out of 83 (91.6%) respondents from Shika were full time homemakers while only 7 out of 109 (6.4%) respondents resident in the ABU quarters were in the same category.

Only 11 (10.1%) of the respondents in ABU Quarters were teachers while there were only 3 (3.6%) teachers amongst the respondents in Shika. Also 22 (20.2%) of the respondents living in ABU quarters were nurses while none from Shika. Other occupations such as civil service and lecturing were only found amongst homemakers resident in ABU quarters. For example, 32 (29.4%) were lecturers, 2 (1.8%) were business women and the remaining 7 (6.5%) gave no indication of their occupation. From the above, it could be seen that most of the homemakers at ABU residential areas had jobs outside the home while those at Shika were mostly full time homemakers.

This trend might reflect the changing role of women in society. The high cost of living might also account for more homemakers taking up jobs outside their homes.

4.2.6 Marital Status of Respondents

Investigation of marital status of the respondents were considered because it is one of the factors that could influenced management. Irma H. Gross, Eli. W.C., Majorie, M.K. 1980.

Table 8 below shows the distribution of the marital status of the respondents.

Table 8

Marital Status of Respondents

Marital Status	ABU		Shika		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Married	106	97.3	76	91.6	182	94.8
Divorced	0	0	4	4.8	1	3.1
Widow	3	2.7	3	3.6	6	3.1
Total	109	100	83	100	192	100

It could be seen from the above table that 106 out of 109 (79.3%) of the respondents were married and were with their family at ABU residential areas while 76 out of 83 (91.6%) respondents from Shika were married and staying with their family. (4.8%) respondents resident at Shika were divorced while there were no divorcees among the respondents in ABU quarters. The table also revealed 3 (2.7%) widows at ABU 3 (3.6%) at Shika respectively.

The marital status of the respondents could determine the type of activities that each category of respondents might prefer to be engaged in and also could revealed tasks that would be liked, least liked and disliked by the homemakers. For example, the three widows resident at Shika said that they disliked cooking because they were old and also there were nobody to cook for.

4.2.7 Length of Marriage of Respondents

The length of marriage is considered as one of the determinants of the performance of certain activities.

Table 9 below gives the length of marriage of the homemakers studied.

Table 9

Length of Marriage of Respondents

Years of Marriage	ABU		Shika		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1 yr	1	0.9	20	24.1	21	10.9
2 yrs	5	4.6	17	20.5	22	11.5
4 yrs	21	19.3	8	9.6	29	15.1
6 yrs	34	31.2	9	10.8	43	22.4
8 yrs	19	17.4	20	24.1	39	20.3
10 yrs and more	49	43.1	9	10.8	58	30.2
Total	109	100	83	100	192	100

As could be seen from Table 9, this data revealed that 49 out of 109 (43.1%) respondents from ABU had been married for 10 years while 9 out of 83 (10.8%) from Shika had the same length of marriage. The table also revealed 19 (17.4%) respondents from ABU had marrried for 8 years while that of Shika were 20 (24.1%). From the above, it could be seen that most of the homemakers from ABU were married about 10 and 6 years ago while at Shika, it were 8, 2 and 1 years ago.

Only 1 respondent had been married for just one year at ABU while 20 (24.1%) at Shika. Summing up the findings for the two locations together, most of the homemakers 58 (30.2%) had been married for at least 10 years while 39 (20.3%) had been married for 8 years, and only 21 (10.9%) had been married for 1 year.

4.2.8 Number of Children of the Homemakers

The number of children that each respondent had were considered as an important factor that could determine the workload of homemakers (Walker and Woods, 1976). Several researchers on the use of time had indicated that the higher the number of children the more the work in the house (Gronau, 1973).

Table 10 below shows the distribution of homemakers according to the number of children.

Table 10 indicates 2 (2.0%) homemakers had no children at ABU while 6 (9.6%) of those at Shika. 11 (10.8%) had one child each at ABU while Shika indicated one child each by those homemakers at Shika, 20 (19.6%) of those at ABU had 2 number of children while 26 (31.0%) were indicated by those at Chika. Summing up the findings from the two locations. 53 (27.6%) of the respondents had three children each followed by 46 (24.0%) who had two children each. The table also revealed most of the respondents from ABU had two, three and four number of children while three, two, four were indicated by those resident at Shika. From the above findings there would be need for them to search for nannies and/or househelps to care for the children.

Table 10

Respondents with Number of Children

Number of children	ABU Number of Homemakers	ABU Percentage	Shika Number	Shika Percentage	Total Number	Total Percentage
None	2	2.0	6	9.6	8	4.2
One	11	10.8	5	6.0	16	8.3
Two	20	19.6	26	31.0	46	24.0
Three	40	39.2	13	15.7	53	27.6
Four	23	22.5	15	18.1	38	19.8
Five	0	0	7	8.6	7	3.6
Six	2	2.0	15	18.1	17	8.9
Seven & above	4	3.9	14	16.9	18	3.6
Total	102	100	83	100	192	100

4.2.9 Type of Family

The family type of the respondents was also considered in this study because it could affect the workload (Walker and Wood 1976) of homemakers as well as their attitudes to certain things if not all, household tasks. Table 11 below shows the frequence of respondents according to their family type.

Table 11

Distribution of Respondents from the two Locations according to family type

Type of Family	Frequency	Percentage
Nuclear	34	18
Extended	158	82
Total	192	100

The table shows that 18% of the respondents belonged to the nuclear family while 82% belonged to the extended family. The high percentage of respondents who belong to the extended family type shows the extent to which the extended family system is practised in this country. Some reasons which the author suggests for the degree of practice of the extended family system include; the need to share responsibility, helping the needy and the younger ones within the family, and finally caring for parents and relations who might be of lower economic standing, if one is well off.

4.2.10 Kitchen Equipment Owned by Respondents

Kitchen equipment were considered in this study because these were tools meant for performing some of the household tasks. Some of the equipment were labour saving devices while others were traditional types of equipment which the homemaker were probably accustomed to.

Table 12 in the next page indicated the list of equipment owned by homemakers in the two locations.

Table 12 shows that equipment owned by most (80%) homemakers at ABU campus were as follows: Electric grinders, toaster, irons, can openers, electric stove, gas stove, kerosene stove, washing machines, refridgerator broom, handle brush for sweeping and mops. In Shika, only a few (30%) homemakers owned some of these equipment.

The average homemaker in ABU residential areas has a minimum numbers of labour saving devices while counterpart in Shika had an average of what were owned by ABU homemakers. The differences in the economic capabilities and perhaps educational background of the two groups. The study showed that 75% of all thehomemakers had the following equipment - Grinding stone, mortar and pestle, broom, long brushes for sweeping, mops, irons. On the other hand, equipment like rice cookers, toasters, dishwashers, deep freezers, sewing machines (both electric and manual) were owned mainly by respondents in ABU quarters. Thus it could be deduced that while traditional equipment for performing household tasks were owned by most homemakers irrespective of location, labour saving devices were least owned by homemakers in Shika quarters when compared to those in ABU. This again might be attributed to the different economic and educational background of the homemakers in Shika and ABU quarters. In addition, a significant, positive but weak correlation was observed between length of marriage and ownership of kitchen equipment in both locations ($r = 0.28$, $p \leq .05$), indicating

Table 12

Distribution of Owned Equipment

According to Location

Equipment	ABU		Shika		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Grinding stone	64	59.3	31	37.3	95	49.7
Electric grinder	81	74.3	20	24.1	101	52.6
Toaster	78	71.6	24	28.9	102	53.1
Iron	100	91.7	23	27.7	123	64.1
Mortar pestle	87	79.8	31	37.3	118	61.5
Yam Pounder	66	60.6	32	38.6	98	51.0
Can opener	96	88.1	19	22.9	115	59.9
Blender	66	60.6	10	12.0	76	39.6
Rice cooker	62	56.9	8	9.6	70	36.5
Electric stove	85	78.0	14	16.9	99	51.6
Gas stove	84	77.1	19	22.9	103	53.6
Kerosene stove	76	69.7	14	16.9	90	46.9
Three Stones fire place	54	49.5	29	34.9	83	43.2
Washing machine	73	67.0	19	22.9	92	47.9
Refrigerator	79	72.5	23	27.7	102	53.1
Deepfreezer	60	55.0	4	4.8	64	33.3
Dishwasher	39	35.8	1	1.2	40	20.8
Sewing machine(electric)	47	43.1	7	8.4	54	28.1
Sewing machine (non)	58	53.2	17	20.7	75	39.1
Vacuum cleaner	65	59.6	21	25.3	66	44.8
Brooms	83	76.1	39	47.0	122	64.5
Long sweeping brush	99	90.8	22	26.5	121	63.0
Mops	80	73.4	26	31.3	106	55.2
Ironing board or table	67	61.5	17	23.0	84	45.9

that with experience of the homemakers, an awareness for purchasing equipment might be created. Similarly a positive correlation ($r= 0.40$, $p\leq .001$) was observed between respondents' occupation (see appendix) and choice of household equipment in ABU quarters while that of Shika where ($r = 0.19$, $p\leq .05$), indicating that the greater the social economic level of the homemakers, the more the ownership and purchase of household equipment.

4.3 Tasks Performed by Respondents

The tasks performed by the respondents were investigated in order to know the various household tasks performed by homemakers in the two locations of study (ABU and Shika). It was anticipated that the performance of household tasks may reflect cultural patterns as well as the capabilities and interests of respondents. The first hypothesis cited in the introductory chapter would also be tested statistically. This was to test the association between location and household tasks.

Table 13 in the next page shows the distribution of tasks performed by homemakers in the two locations.

Table 13 shows that respondents from the two locations performed most of the household activities. The homemakers from ABU mostly prefer performing the following tasks: food preparation, food serving, cleaning used kitchen equipments, washing of clothing, washing children's clothing, ironing, budgetting, physical care of children, coaching children's studies and collecting

Table 13

Household Task Performed by the Homemakers

According to Location

List of Tasks	ABU		Shika	
	Number	%	Number	%
Food Shopping	64	59.3	25	30.1
Food Preparation	93	85.3	32	39.0
Food Serving	102	93.6	56	68.3
Cleaning up	103	94.5	73	88.0
Washing of clothing	84	77.1	78	94.0
Washing children clothing	70	64.2	80	96.4
Ironing	68	62.4	70	84.3
Mending of family clothing	50	45.9	66	79.5
House cleaning	46	42.2	50	60.2
Scrubbing the floor	64	59.6	44	53.0
Dusting	39	36.1	63	75.9
Bedmaking	22	20.2	62	74.7
Interior decoration	41	37.6	64	77.1
Budgeting	78	71.6	38	45.8
Physical care of children	78	71.6	49	59.0
Coaching Children studies	86	78.9	52	74.7
Collecting water	91	83.5	37	45.1
Physical Exercise	46	42.2	38	45.9
Sewing	32	29.4	40	48.2
Knitting	27	24.8	14	15.9
Keeping poultry	52	47.7	10	12.0
Gardening	47	43.1	13	15.7
Making things to sell	12	11.0	27	32.5

water. On the other hand, the following tasks were highly performed by the homemakers from Shika: cleaning dirty kitchen equipment, washing of adult and children's clothing, ironing, mending family clothing and interior decoration. From the above identified tasks performed in the two locations, it could be seen that the following tasks were performed almost equally by the respondents in both locations: food serving, cleaning dirty kitchen equipment, washing children and adult's clothing and ironing. The household tasks performed by both respondents from ABU and Shika were discussed in detail as follows:

4.3.1 Food Shopping

This study showed that 30.1% of the respondents in Shika and 59.3% of those resident in ABU actually shopped for food. The main reason for this trend could be due to the purdah system which is practised by most of the moslem families in this part of the country. Under the purdah system, women cannot do their own shopping. The above trend and explanation is buttressed by the fact that while up to 88% of the respondents in Shika were moslems, only about 2% of those in ABU were moslem (Table 5).

4.3.2 Food Preparation

Food preparation and food serving shows 85.3% for food preparation and 93.6% for food serving indicating a highly performance by most of the homemakers at ABU while food preparation 38% and food serving 68.3% homemakers at Shika. A possible reason for the high performance of these tasks by the homemakers at ABU and for less performance at Shika might be due to the acceptance of their civic role as homemakers. While less performance of these tasks might be due to pattern of organization of these tasks due to the polygamous nature of these familities. Another possible explanation for this trend could be the length of marriage of not allowed to start cooking for the family immediately. Instead, they get cooked food from mother-in-laws, from food sellers and other senior wives, if it is a polygamous house. Under this type of culture the newly married lady may be considered ready for cooking for the family after one or more years of marriage when she is given bags of foodstuffs and cooking equipment. The above observation was supported (Table 9).

The X^2 value (68.1 df4) for testing of hypothesis one which stated that there were no significant differences between locations and preferences on food preparation were significant beyond 0.01 level. Thus, it could be deduced that the location of the respondents could contribute to, if not determine, here preference for food preparation. Similarly, the X^2value for food serving (X^2=42 df4) and cleaning dirty kitchen utensil (X^2= 14.8 df4) were significant beyond 0.01 level (see Appendix).

4.3.3 Laundry Work

Activities grouped under this tasks include washing of family clothings, children's clothing, ironing and mending. These activities were again performed by 80% of homemakers at both locations which might be due to the traditional roles of homemakers. There were virtually no washermen or other alternatives for getting this job done, except for few respondents who have washing machines (Table 12).

4.3.4 General House Cleaning

This task was performed frequently by 42.2% of respondents from ABU. Since most of these homemakers have jobs outside their homes, general house cleaning was assigned to their children or their househelps, 60% of homemakers from Shika did their own house cleaning possibly because they did not hold jobs outside their home.

4.3.5 Floor Scrubbing, Furniture Dusting

Respondents from both locations did less of floor scrubbing and furniture dusting. It was interesting to note that dusting was carried out more often the homemakers in Shika than their counterparts in ABU residential areas. This might be due to dusty roads surrounding most homes in Shika. Moreover, the materials used for constructing the houses and floors were not similar to those materials used in the ABU residential areas from observation made by the researcher.

4.3.6 Bedmaking

Bed making was performed by about 20.2% of respondents at ABU while 74.7 in Shika. The performance of this task by fewer respondents in ABU than those in Shika might be due to the fact that homemakers at ABU delegated such tasks to their children and other househelps. On the other hand the existence of certain Hause cultural habits which forbids women to delegate household tasks to their first children might explained why most homemakers in Shika performed these tasks themselves.

4.3.7 Interior Decoration and Budgetting

Budgetting was practiced by 71.6% homemakers at ABU and by only 45.8% of those living at Shika. The disparity between the practice of budgetting in the two locations could be due to the marked differences between the two locations and other factors that were not statistically tested.

4.3.8 Physical care of Children

The results of this work showed that 71.6% of the homemakers at ABU and 59% from Shika were involved in these tasks. The mean indicated performance above average and this might be due to the love of children cuts across the socio-economic group of the homemakers. Perhaps it is an innate characteristic of all homemakers.

4.3.9 Collecting Water and Keeping Poultry

These two tasks were mainly performed by homemakers living on ABU campus. F or example, among the respondents

4.4 Preference ratings for Selected Household Tasks and their Reasons

Hypothesis 2. There is no significant effect between household tasks preferences and location, age of respondents, number of children, length of marriage and education.

Table 15 shows tasks liked and disliked by the homemakers along with their reasons.

Table 15 shows the ratings of household tasks according to much liked, liked and disliked by homemakers at ABU campus and at Shika Village.

The activities or household tasks by homemakers interviewed at ABU campus and at Shika village were discussed below:

4.4.1 Food Preparation

Food preparation and other related tasks (food serving and washing dirty utensils) were identified as liked when the mean were calculated (Table 15). This finding was similar to that of Dickins (1961) Hunter, (1962), Wiegant and Gross (1958). Food preparation was rated less liked by most (69.4%) homemakers at Shika.

Reasons given for high rating for food preparation were interest in cooking for the family and civil sex role. Others indicated pleasure derived in cooking while homemakers in Shika indicated food preparation as unliked because of monotony.

Table 15

Attitudes toward Household Tasks of
Homemakers at ABU and Shika

TASKS	ABU					Shika				
	liked v. much	liked	Neither	Dis-liked	Disliked v.much	liked v. much	liked	Neither	Disliked	Disliked v.much
Food shopping	5.7	17.9	3.8	63.2	9.4	2.8	1.4	0	69.4	26.4
Food preparation	16.8	42.6	14.9	17.8	7.9	5.2	7.8	1.3	76.6	9.1
Food serving	19.4	61.1	7.4	9.3	2.8	27.6	21.0	9.7	46.8	9.7
Dish washing	11.3	69.8	12.3	4.7	1.9	32.8	45.3	10.9	9.4	1.6
Washing of clothings	10.2	60.8	21.4	4.1	1.1	18.9	71.6	6.8	2.7	0
Washing of children"	6.3	53.1	28.1	6.3	6.3	13.7	69.9	15.1	1.4	0
Ironing	8.2	42.6	32.8	9.8	6.6	10.5	67.1	14.5	5.3	1.5
Mending of family cloth.	3.0	12.4	28.8	22.7	3.0	8.3	62.5	23.6	4.2	1.4
House cleaning	4.1	32.7	28.6	28.6	6.1	6.9	53.4	22.4	15.5	1.7
Scrubbing the floor	18.2	50.9	14.5	12.7	3.6	10.9	50.0	23.9	8.7	6.5
Dusting	4.8	52.4	19.0	21.4	2.4	8.2	55.1	30.6	6.1	0
Bed making	5.3	52.6	24.6	10.5	7.0	10.5	29.1	40.4	0	0
Interior decoration	3.3	58.3	16.7	13.3	8.3	7.4	53.7	35.2	0	3.7
Budgetting	17.1	40.8	28.9	9.2	3.9	0	48.2	44.4	2.2	4.4
Physical care of children	13.2	56.6	22.4	6.6	1.3	5.8	59.6	32.7	1.9	0
Coaching children	13.5	54.1	24.3	5.4	2.7	17.3	61.5	21.2	0	0
Collecting water	31.1	40.5	17.6	6.8	4.1	17.6	60.8	19.6	0	2.0
Physical exercise	22.0	53.7	14.6	9.8	0	26.8	58.5	12.2	2.4	0
Sewing	14.0	48.8	20.9	11.6	4.7	27.3	52.3	20.5	0	0
Knitting	8.0	68.0	16.0	4.0	4.0	25.0	50.0	12.4	4.2	8.3
Keeping poultry	19.0	51.7	24.1	3.4	1.7	7.1	71.4	21.4	0	0
Gardening	11.9	2.4	21.4	11.9	2.4	0	84.6	15.4	0	0
Making things to sell: food & provision	13.0	47.8	21.7	13.0	4.3	0	60.0	35.0	0	5.0

4.4.2 Other Household tasks

Laundry: The washing of the family's and children clothing were liked by most (60%) homemakers. Scrubbing and dusting, bedmaking, interior decoration were liked by (60%) of the respondents from ABU.

The respondents or homemakers from ABU quarters tend to have indicated almost all the identified tasks as liked (Table 15). While only shopping was rated as disliked by at least 50% of the respondents. Although some of the household tasks were identified as liked they were not actually practiced. Such activities included sewing, knitting, gardening and making things (food, dresses ...) for sale.

Reasons given by the homemakers at ABU on the ratings of the identified tasks were very general. Reasons for liking some tasks, such as food preparation food serving etc. included: interest, available equipment their civic responsibilities as women, and pleasure derived from cooking for one's family. The above reasons were similar to the findings of Adebayo (1980) and Isyaku (1981) on the use of time by homemakers and the studies of Malcoh (1962) and Sheidl, (1975) on the characteristics of most and least liked tasks.

Table 15 also revealed that shopping was disliked by about 76% of the respondents resident at ABU. The reasons cited by them included: physically strenous, time consuming, lack of knowledge about the market and for distance between ABU quarters and shopping centres. This was similar to the findings of Steidl (1975) on shopping as low cognitive task while it was contrary to Steidl's 1975 finding on shopping as high cognitive task.

The result of this work concerning the preference rating of tasks identified as very much liked to least disliked by homemakers in Shika were presented in Table 15. The household tasks identified as "very much liked" and "liked" were as follows: washing of clothing, washing of children's clothings, ironing. These tasks were only identified as 'liked' while in the actual sense they were hardly performed (e.g. ironing). The table indicated that most of the household tasks were also indentified as liked while food shopping, food preparation and food serving were disliked. Resons cited for the likeness indicated for some of the household tasks were: interest, their sole responsibilities, sense of beauty for interior decoration, love of family and some even failed to give reasons for their ratings.

The above findings are contrary to those of Hillman (1954) on attitudes of homemakers on household tasks (e.g. dish washing and cleaning). The results of the present study in the area of ironing are also contrary to the findings of Wiegand and Grose (1954). Perhaps this was because the homemakers who are resident in Shika did not actually perform some of these tasks identified as liked.

Table 13 had revealed this fact. For example, while poultry keeping was identified as performed by 47.7% Table 15 indicated about 80% of likeness for the task.

From the above result and discussion on attitude towards household tasks, it could be deduced that laundry work, cleaning, physical care of children, collecting water and interior decoration were tasks identified as liked; some such as physical exercise, poultry keeping etc. were very much liked by the homemakers from both ABU and Shika. On the other hand, shopping was disliked by the residents of the two areas. This then seems to suggest that the dislikeness for shopping cuts across location, level of education and consequently economic status of the homemakers concerned.

Finally, as hypothesized, and confirmed by statistics there were no significant effects as to location, age, number of children, length and marriage and education of the respondents. The X^2 value to test all the identified household tasks preferences are as shown in the Appendix with their respective levels of significance.

For example, the X^2 value of food preparation with respect to location was 68%, df4. The calculated X^2 value to test food preparation on location showed statistically significant result beyond 0.01 level (see Appendix). The calculated X^2 value of food preparation and age was 30%, df.12 which was significant at beyond 0.01 level. The other variables such as length of marriage and number of children showed no significance. However the educational level of the homemaker was also statistically significant 40 at beyond 0.01 level. Thus, the above result indicated that location, age of the respondents and education were the likely dependent variables on attitude to food preparation while it can be said that length of marriage and number of children unrelated to attitude to food preparation.

The X^2 value of cleaning dirty kitchen utensils 15, df = 4, $p < .01$ on location and length of marriage was at 36.6, df = 20, $p < .01$. Educational level was at 91.4, df = 7, $p < .01$. The above findings indicated location, length of marriage and educational level of the homemakers were likely to affect the attitude of homemakers on the cleaning of dirty kitchen utensils.

The X^2 value of children's clothing 15, df = 4, $p < .01$ on location, length of marriage 35.2, df = 20, $p < .001$ and educational level beyond .01 level. The other variables, age and number of children showed no significant.

Ironing showed X^2 value as 14, df = 1, $p < .01$ on location and educational level was significant at beyond .01 level. Thus indicated that education and location would likely affect the attitude of the homemaker's on ironing.

House cleaning: The value of X^2 as 6, df = 4, $p < .01$ on length of marriage was showed and education also showed association. Therefore, indicating that length of marriage and education had effect on house cleaning as long as the increment progresses on the above variables education and length of marriage would create an awareness.

Vaccuming and interior decoration indicated X^2 value at .01 level of significant location and education.

Physical exercise - X^2 9, df = 4, $p < .05$ on location was calculated and educational level also indicated significant at 0.01 level.

Other household tasks, such as care for children, floors scrubbing, knitting, selling food, collecting of water and the others showed no significant as to location, age, length of marriage, number of children, while only education that showed some association with all the identified household tasks (see Appendix).

Consequently, one could deduced support for the hypothesized 2 for restricted effect of some variables that would never affect the attitude of homemakers from performing their civic responsibilities. Such as age of respondents mostly and others depending on the nature of the household tasks.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATION AND IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

5.1 Introduction

One of the aims of this study is to find out the affective dimensions of homemaking tasks for homemakers resident at ABU quarters and in Shika village. Hence, the objectives of the study are to identify liked and disliked household tasks, as far as the respondents in the two areas were concerned, and to find out the degree of liking on disliking these tasks.

The data were collected from 191 homemakers by the use of questionnaire structured interview and observations. The independent variables in the study were the number of children in the family, type of family (that is Nuclear or Extended), the length of marriage, level of education, occupation and the age of respondents. Another parameter of interest were the equipment owned by the homemakers, for performing household tasks. The dependent variables were the tasks performed and the ratings of the degree of likeness (liked and disliked tasks) of the tasks.

The data was coded and analysed using the computer to determine percentages, chi-squared and correlation coefficients.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The results from the socio-economic characteristics section of the questionnaire show that

(i) Most (61.8%) of the respondents are between the age range of 16 - 25 years followed by those between age 26 - 40 (27.1%).

(ii) 48% of the homemakers are muslims while 45% of them are christians. Some of the respondents (7%) did not indicate their religions.

(iii) While 96.8% of the respondents in ABU quarters have one form of formal education or the other, that is from primary school level to university level of education, most (72.3%) of the respondents in Shika are illiterates.

(iv) Also 93.6% of the respondents from ABU, possibly because of their educational background, are engaged in dual careers, that is, they are working class mothers, while virtually all (91.6%) of the respondents in Shika are full time homemakers.

5.2.1 Other Variables

As for variables such as the length of marriage, number of children, kitchen equipments owned by the homemakers, the following were the findings:

(i) The results show that 71.4% of the homemakers resident in ABU have been married for at least 2 years while most (78%) of those from Shika have been married for at least 5 years. The fact that the average length of marriage for ABU's staff is in much shorter than those of Shika respondents may be due to their not marrying young probably because of schooling.

(ii) 46% of the homemakers studied had four children each while 38% of the respondents had three children each.

(iii) Traditional equipment such as mortar and pestle, grinding stones, brooms, long brooms, etc were owned by homemakers from the two locations. However, homemakers from A.B.U. owned most (65%) of the labour serving devices reported. This is, most likely, due to their level of education in addition to their ability to buy such labour saving devices.

5.2.2 Household Tasks

The study also involved the ratings by the respondents of 24 possible and commonly performed household tasks. An analysis of the responses from the two locations under study indicated that:

(i) homemakers in the two locations seem to like performing general cleaning of utensils and kitchen equipment, laundry work, house cleaning and interior decoration.

(ii) Because 59.3% and 30.1% of the respondents in ABU and Shika respectively disliked shopping, it is, therefore, deduced that shopping is unpopular with most homemakers irrespective of their educational status and economic standing on location.

(iii) Variables like age of respondents, location, education and other parameters used in the data show some correlation with equipment owned. While the X^2 of the relationship between some houschld tasks indicated some significance. For example, the educational level of the respondents almost influenced all the activities performed at home beyond 0.01% level of significance. (see Appendix) Thus the level of education from the respondents from either urban or rural setting has some influence on her performance and attitude (liked and disliked) to household tasks.

5.3 Conclusion

The results of all the works done in this study indicate that homemakers from ABU quarters identified the following activities as performed and liked. These were food preparation, food serving, poultry keeping and the fetching of water. On the other hand, the results from the Shika respondents indicated that cleaning of dirty kitchen utensils, house cleaning, laundry and interior decoration were liked. The two groups of homemakers studied disliked shopping.

The X^2 value of household tasks and location as hypothezised indicated a significant proportion (55) and about one quarter of the household tasks showed some association with location, length of marriage and

and education. While other variables such as age of respondents and number of children were less significant as stated in hypothesis 2.

5.4 Recommendations

An analysis of the above findings leads to some recommendations for further study on the affective dimension and cognitive homemaking tasks. The data as presented need further development and testing with larger samples to identify and measure variables affecting the attitude of homemakers regarding household tasks.

In order to avoid homemakers developing negative attitude to household tasks an attempt should be made to reduce their workloads so that relaxation periods and engagements in public services could be extended.

The findings of the study showed that homemakers at the two areas of studies (ABU and Shika) have accepted most of their household tasks as part of their civic duties or responsibilities. As such, such tasks were performed without hesitation. On the other hand, tasks such as shopping, gardening, selling food etc. were not popular with respondents from the two locations.

Homemakers from Shika should be encouraged to inculcate the idea of involving their children in household tasks. This would enable them develop skills in performing household tasks which could be of great relieve to the homemakers as well as an asset to the children in future.

Homemakers should be educated on the importance of labour saving devices and to save towards purchasing them. This is more so as women are now more and more engaged in dual careers.

As seen in the study, the rural homemakers (respondents in Shika) were mostly illiterates. They should be encouraged to receive some sort of formal education or to be involvedc in money generating activities. Their doing so would not only improve their social economic levels it would also improve their capabilities of purchasing labour saving devices.

In concluding a study of this kind, a list of suggestions are normally put forward, which if implemented, may make the performance of such jobs pleasurable.

5.5 Implications of the Study

In this study, data were collected to study the affective domain of homemaking tasks at ABU and Shika. Overall, homemakes at ABU and Shika considered some household tasks as performed and liked by them while some were considered less performed and disliked. To diminish the disliked homemaking tasks, adjustment of some of the causes of dislikeness in the content of household tasks, as these were common factors frequently mentioned concerning the dislike of carrying out tasks, and the personal discomfort, as well as lack of equipment, and other factors should be catered for and means should be provided for their minimal reduction.

Management of human resources and the outcome of effort could or could influenced the definition of tasks that were appropriate to the social and physical context in which the tasks were performed. Household tasks should be flexible enough so as to meet constant changing situations that would help the homemakers to find more satisfying ways to accomplish tasks and to remain physically fit.

5.6 References

1. Bruner, Goodnew, and Austin (1936), A study of thinking, Wiley, New York.

2. Deol, M and Dhesi, J.K., (1978), Characteristics of the most and least liked household tasks of rural housewives, Publication of Department of Homemanagement Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.

3. Deacon and Bratton (1962), "Home Management Function", Journal of Home Economics, 54, 763-766.

4. Gronou, R (1973), "The intrafamily Allocation of Time", American Economic Review, Vol. 63 (Sept. 1973), pp. 634 - 651.

5. Gross, H.I., Crandral, W.E. and Knoll, M.N. (1980). Management for Modern Families, United State, pp. 245 - 322.

6. Hall, F.T. and Schroeder, M.P. (1970), "Effect of Family and Housing Characteristics on time spent on Household tasks", Journal of Home Economics, Vol. 62, pp. 23 - 29.

7. Hunter, S.M., (1962, "Homemakers name their home Problems", Journal of Home Economics Vol. 53, 425 - 427.

8. Irm, H. Gross, Eli W.C, Majorie M.K. (1980), Management for Modern Families, United State, pp. 245-322.

9. Isyaku, D. (1981), The Utilization of time by Homemakers at Bomo Village, B.Ed. Thesis, ABU, pp. 20 - 40.

10. Johnson (1955), The Psychology of Thought and Judgment, Harper, New York.

11. Johnson, (1961), Psychology: A Problem Solving Approach, Harper, New York.

12. Kelsey, L.M. (1965), Homemakers' changes and reasons, M.S. thesis, Connell University, Ithaca, New York.

13. Maloch, F. (1962). "Characteristics of most and least liked household tasks" Journal of Home Economics, vol. 55, pp. 412 - 416(a).

14. Maloch, F. (1963), "Properties, qualities and Characteristics of most and least liked household tasks", Comel University Agric. Experiment Station Memoir, No. 384.

15. Miller, Galanter, and Pribram (1960), Plans and the structure of behaviour, Henry Holt, New York.

16. Muse, M. (1946), Time expenditure on Homemaking activities in 183 verment farm homes, Verment Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 530, Burlington, Verment.

17. Steidl, R.E. (1972), Difficulty factors in homemaking tasks, Human factors, vol. 14, pp.471 - 482.

18. Steidl, R.E. (1975). "Complexity of homemaking tasks", Home Economics Research Journal, vol. 3, pp 223-240.

19. Steild, R.E. and Bratton E.C. (1963), Work in the home New York: Wiley.

20. Van-Bortel, D.G. and Gross, I.H., (1954), A study of Home management in two socio-economic class.

21. Walker, K.E. (1969), "Homemaking still takes time", Journal of Home Economic, vol. 61 Table 1, p. 622.

22. Warren, J. 1940, Use of time in its relation to Home management, Comel University, Agr. Exp. Sta. Bulletin 734.

23. Weiss, P. (1960), Knowledge a growth process, Science, vol. 131, pp. 1716 - 1719.

24. Wiegand, E. and Gross, I.H., (1958). Fatigue of Homemakers with young children Michigan Agricultural Experiment station technical Bulletin 265, East Lansing, Michigan.

25. Williams, M.Y., (1969), Influence of positive or negative attitude on allocation of time on University, 1969), Table 5, pp. 34.

26. Wyskiel, E.W. 1969, Time and money management of married students, M.S. Thesis, comell University, Ithaca, New York.

APPENDIX I

QUESTIONNAIRE

ON

The Affective Domain of Homemaking Tasks in ABU Senior Staff Querters, and in Shika Village

Researcher: Mrs. S.L. Ajayi

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HOMEMAKERS

SECTION A: BIOGRAPHY AND DEMOGRAPHICAL DETAILS

1. Name of respondent ....(optional)

2. Address ....

3. Age ....

4. Religion ....

5. Educational level (highest level of Education)

   (i) No Formal Education

   (ii) Primary Education

   (iii) Grade two Teacher

   (iv) Secondary Education

   (v) National certificate of Education

   (vi) National certificate of Nursing

   (vii) University degree

   (viii) Others (please specify)

6. Your occupation*

   (i) Full time homemaker

   (ii) Teacher

   (iii) Nurse

   (iv) Midwife

   (v) Civil servant

   (vi) Lecturer

   (vii) Business woman

   (viii) Student

   (ix) Others (please specify)

7. Husband's occupation:

   (i) Student

   (ii) Farmer

   (iii) Teacher

(iv) Civil servant

(v) Lecturer

(vi) Business man

(vii) Doctor (medical Vet. etc.)

(viii) Trader

(ix) Road mechanic

(x) Other (please specify)

8. Marital status

(i) Single

(ii) Married

(iii) Divorced

(iv) Widow

9. Length of marriage

(i) 0 - 1 yr

(ii) 2 - 3 years

(iii) 3 - 4 years

(iv) 4 - 5 years

(v) 5 - 6 years

(vi) 7 years and above

10. Ownership of house

(i) Owned

(ii) Rented

(iii) Others (please specify)

11. Number of children

(i) None

(ii) 1

(iii) 2

(iv) 3

(v) 4

(vi) 5

(vii) 6

(viii) 7

(ix) More than 8 (please specify)

12. Type of family

(i) Nuclear

(ii) Extended

If extended, what is the number of additional family members with you?

13. Mother Tongue

(i) Hausa

(ii) Fulani

(iii) Ibo

(iv) Yoruba

(v) Other (please specify)

SECTION B: INCOME

14. Your monthly income (Approx)

(i) ₦100 - ₦150

(ii) ₦150 - ₦200

(iii) ₦200 - ₦250

(iv) ₦250 - ₦300

(v) ₦300 - ₦350

(vi) ₦350 - ₦400

(vii) ₦400 - ₦450

(viii) ₦450 - ₦500

(ix) ₦500 - ₦550

(x) Others (please specify)

15. Husband's monthly salary/income (approx.)

(i) ₦100 - ₦150

(ii) ₦150 - ₦200

(iii) ₦200 - ₦250

(iv) ₦250 - ₦300

(v) ₦300 - ₦350

(vi) ₦350 - ₦400

(vii) ₦450 - ₦500

(viii) ₦500 - ₦550

(ix) ₦550 - ₦600

(x) Others (please specify)

SECTION C: ASSETS OF THE FAMILY IN 1983

16. Housing materials for construction (this can be noted during interview).

(i) Brick

(ii) Mud

(iii) Mixed mud and brick

(iv) Plants

(v) Cast buildings

(vi) Others (please specify)

17. Design of the house

(i) Separate kitchen

(ii) Multipurpose room

(iii) Bedrooms

(iv) Verandah

(v) Toilet

(vi) Bathroom

(vii) Others (please specify)

18. What facilities

(a) What type of water facilities have you in yours house

(i) Tap water

(ii) Well water

(iii) Tap water and tank

(iv) Others (please specify)

(b) If you have water supply in the house

(i) Do you get water regularly?

Yes/No

If yes, for how long in a day and which hours of the day

(ii) Do you have adequate pressure?

Yes/No

(c) If you have no water supply in your house

(i) what is your source of water

(ii) How far is the source from your house

(iii) How many times do you fetch water daily

(iv) Do you fetch water at any specific time

Yes/No

(v) If 'yes' what are the times?

(vi) Have you any storage facility? Yes/No

19. Lighting facilities

(a) Please tick any of these lighting facilities available in your house

(i) electric light

(ii) kerosene light

(iii) Gas light

(iv) Others (please specify)

19. (b) Do you have a generator? Yes/No

If'yes' what are your reasons for having one.

(i) ....

(ii) ....

(iii) ....

(iv) ....

(v) ....

20. Household equipment commonly used:

(a) Please tick any of the cooking utensils that you have

(i) Earthenw are pots

(ii) Aluminium pots

(iii) Enamel were pots

(iv) Stainless steep pots

(v) Teflon coated pans

(vi) Iron pots

(vii) Others (please specify)

21. Please tick any of these tools available in your house.

(i) Grinding stone

(ii) Electric grinder

(iii) Bread toaster

(iv) Pressing iron

(v) Mortar and pestle

(vi) Yam pounder

(vii) Can opener

(viii) Blender

(ix) Rice cooker

(x) Electric cooker

(xi) Gas cooker

(xii) Kerosene cooker

(xiii) Three stones "fire place"

(xiv) Washing machine

(xv) Refrigerator

(xvi) Deep freezer

(xvii) Dish washing machine

(xviii) Sewing machine electric

(xix) Sewing machine non electric

(xx) Vacuum cleaner

(xxi) Brooms

(xxii) Long Sweeping Brush

(xxiii) Mops

(xxiv) Pressing board

(xxv) Others (please specify)

SECTION D: POSSIBLE HOUSEHOLD TASK

22. Please check all possible activities which you perform (Homemaker).

(i) Cooking

(ii) serving meal

(iii) washing clothes

(iv) washing children's clothes

(v) Sweeping

(vi) physical care of the children

(vii) Bed making

(vii) cleaning the surrounding

(ix) cleaning inside the house

(x) shopping

(xi) coaching studies

(xii) collecting water

(xiii) physical exercise

(xiv) sewing

(xv) knitting

(xvi) keeping poultry

(xvii) garden keeping

(xviii) making things to sell

(xix) others (please specify)

SECTION E: HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES

(liked or Disliked)

23. Please go through the activities listed below and rank each one, according to your degree of likeness, by checking under the appropriate column. The ranking is such that 5 represents "very much liked" while1represents "disliked very much".

24. Please give 2 reasons each for liking or disliking these activities.

LIKED AND DISLIKED HOUSEHOLD TASKS

ACTIVITIES	VERY MUCH LIKED	LIKED	NEITHER LIKED NOR DISLIKED	DISLIKED	DISLIKED VERU MUCH
(i) Shopping	____	____	____	____	____
(ii) Food preparation	____	____	____	____	____
(iii) Food serving	____	____	____	____	____
(iv) Cleaning up	____	____	____	____	____
(v) Cleaning up	____	____	____	____	____
(vi) Washing of clothese	____	____	____	____	____
(vii) Washing the children's clothings	____	____	____	____	____
(viii) Ironing	____	____	____	____	____
(ix) Mending family clothese	____	____	____	____	____
(x) House cleaning	____	____	____	____	____
(xi) Scrubbing the floors	____	____	____	____	____
(xii) Dusting	____	____	____	____	____
(xiii) Vacuuming	____	____	____	____	____
(xiv) Making beds	____	____	____	____	____
(xv) Arranging furniture and other accessories	____	____	____	____	____
(xvi) Budgeting and keeping accounts	____	____	____	____	____
(xvii) Physical care of the children	____	____	____	____	____
(xviii) Coaching children studies	____	____	____	____	____
(xix) Collecting water	____	____	____	____	____
(xx) Physical Exercise	____	____	____	____	____
(xxi) Sewing	____	____	____	____	____
(xxii) Knitting	____	____	____	____	____
(xxiii) Keeping poultry	____	____	____	____	____
(xxiv) Making things to sell	____	____	____	____	____
(xxv) Others (please specify)					

5.7 Appendix II

Chi-Squate value and test of level of Significant of Altitudes of Homemakers at Shika and ABU on location, age, length of marriage, number of children and education

Tasks	Location	Age	Length of marriage	Number of Children	Education
Shopping	.0002** ($X^2$22)	.0624 ($X^2$20)	.0001	.0624	.0036**
Food preparation	.0000** ($X^2$68)	.0026**	.3656	.0026**	.0000**
Food serving	.0000**	.1197	.0372	.1197	.0000**
Cleaning dirtykitchen utensil	/0000**	.1443	.0130	.1443	.0000**
Laundry	.0147**	.1394	.0009***	.1894	.0001**
Chidren's clothing	.0716	.0739	.1973	.0739	.0010**
Ironing	.0268	.4731	.3913	.4731	.0000**
Mending family clothing	.0068**	.5046	.1145	.4731	.0000**
House cleaning	.1429	.9259	.5799	.6046	.0000**
Floor scrubbing	.5799	.2401	.4270	.9259	.0000**
Furniture dusting	.1463	.9780	.0052**	.2401	.0000**
Vaccuming	.0111**	.6332	.4242	.9780	.0000**
Making bed	.0111**	.7801	.1411	.6332	.0731
Interior decoration	.0161**	.2392	.3911	.7801	.0000**
Budgetting	.2812	.8287	.5359	.2392	.0000**
Physical care of child.	.2935	.9699	.3656	.8287	.0000**
Collecting water	.0722	.0562	.5934	.0267	.0000**
Physical exercise	.5363	.1119	.8102	.0562	.0004**
Sewing	.0561	.0690	.6828	.1119	.0032**
Knitting	.6459	.1316	.0497*	.0690	.0078**
Keeping poultry	.2574	.4511	.3756	.316	.0032**
Gardening	.1849	.9416	.6948	.4511	.0078*
Selling food	.7216	.61[illegible]8	.6033	.9416	.0000**

*** $p < 0.001$

** $p < 0.01$

* $p < 0.05$

5.9 Appendix iii

5.9.1 Correlation (ρ)

Correlation between pooled frequency and factors scores

Variable paired	Age	Educ.	WOCC	LM	HMAT	LOC	WINCO	Child
Age	-	01	o1	01	01	07	16	4
Education	-	-	01	29	01	01	20	10
W. Occupation	-	-	-	11	01	01	03	12
Length of Marriage	-	-	-	-	28	03	04	01
Equipment owned	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	03

5.9.2 Correlation between ABU and Factors scores

Variable	Age	Educ.	WOCC	LM	HMAT	LOC	WINCO	Child
Age	-	02	06	05	07	-	38	1
Education	-	-	01	1	07	-	2	9
W. Occupation	-	-	-	01	18	-	01	01
Length of marriage	-	-	-	-	02	-	13	01
Equipment owned	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	3

5.9.3 Correlation between Shika and Factors scores

Variable	Age	Educ.	WOCC	LM	HMAT	LOC	WINCO	Child
Age	-	1[illegible]	32	01	35	-	8	01
Education	-	-	01	46	09	-	01	24
W. occupation	-	-	-	03	19	-	01	6
Length of marriage	-	-	-	-	23	-	01	02
Owned equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	22