ATTITUDES OF EMPLOYED HUSBANDS TOWARD HOUSEHOLD WORK IN NIGERIAN FAMILIES:
A CASE STUDY OF KADUNA STATE

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MARCH, 2006

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BY

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(M.ED/EDUC/36491/2002-2003)

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF EDUCATION DEGREE IN HOME ECONOMICS

DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA

2006

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis has been written by me. It is a true record of my own research work. It has not been presented in any previous application for any higher degree. All quotations and sources of information are specifically acknowledged by means of references.

_____	_____
Yaks, Comfort	Date

CERTIFICATION

This thesis titled, “Attitudes of Employed Husbands Toward Household Work in Nigerian Families – A case study of Kaduna State”, by Yaks Comfort (Mrs.), meets the award of the degree of Masters of Education (Home Management) of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and was approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my late father, mother who laid the foundation for my educational pursuit, my beloved husband Mr. Samson Yaks and my children, Juliana, Julius, James, John, Job, and Jonathan.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Lord is good! All the time. Glory, honour, majesty and adoration be unto Almighty God for His guidance and protection during the course of this study. Thank you 'Papa' for making me what I am today. I am particularly indebted to my major Supervisor Dr (Mrs.) T.O. Ojo and my second supervisor Dr. (Mrs.) E.E. Adamu for their valuable suggestions; constructive criticisms, untiring guidance, motivation and maternal advice have made it possible for the completion of this study. I am sincerely grateful to Dr. C. Bolaji and Mr. S. Bahago who deposited their numerous commitments and tight schedules, spared their time to read, correct and gave useful suggestions at every stage of this work. My profound gratitude goes to Mr. J. Obemeata who runs the comprehensive computer statistical analysis of this work. My special appreciation goes to Dr. (Mrs.) A. Z. Mohammed, Dr. (Mrs.) V. O. Babalola, Dr. (Mrs.) E. Ike, Dr (Mrs.) S.L. Ajayi, Dr. M.M.A. Aliyu, Dr. D.O Oni, Mrs. M. F. Ahuwan and Mrs. P.E. Onuigbo for their constructive criticisms and encouragement.

I earnestly acknowledge my gratitude to the Federal Ministry of Education for awarding me a Technical Teacher Training Programme Scholarship and leave of absence, which enable me to complete this study. I will not fail to register my appreciation to the former principal of Federal Government Girls' College New Bussa, Mrs. M.M. Mayaki and the present principal Mrs. F. A. A. Adegbola for their motherly love, encouragement and prayers.

I thank staff of Type Setter Business Centre, Tobias Banye, Rev. and Mrs. E. Malomo, Pst. and Mrs Adedayo, Dr. and Mrs. D. Jatau, Dr. J.A. Gwanni, Mr.

and Mrs. Kolo, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Dauda, Mr. and Mrs. Bodam, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lamba, Mr. and Mrs. J. Makama, friends, colleagues, and well wishers for their constant support, prayers and encouragement. Finally, I am indebted to my husband and children for their love, patience, mutual understanding, and moral support throughout the period of this course. May the Lord almighty bless and lift you into higher ground – Amen!

ABSTRACT

This study was undertaken to examine the attitudes of employed husbands toward household work in Nigerian families: A case study of Kaduna state. Four objectives and four research questions were raised. Four null hypotheses were postulated which are as follows: there is no significant relationship between employed husbands' educational attainment and their attitudes toward the performance of household work. Secondly, there is no significant relationship between the occupations of employed husbands and their attitudes toward the performance of household work in their families. Thirdly, there is no significant difference between the participation of employed husbands in traditional and modern roles in the family. Fourthly there is no significant relationship between the types of families that employed husbands have and the household tasks they like to participate in. A survey research method was adopted, and a self-designed questionnaire was used in collecting data for the study. Using random sampling method, a sample of five hundred and twelve (512) was selected from a population of five thousand, one hundred and twenty-eight (5,128). The sample was drawn from Kaduna state civil service commission, in six local government areas. Stratified random sampling technique was used to classify the population into husbands and wives. The data collected was subjected to statistical analysis, using the frequency and percentages, Pearson product moment correlation coefficient, Paired T-test and Spearman Rank Order correlation procedure. The findings revealed that there is a significant relationship between employed husbands' educational attainment, occupation and their attitudes

toward the performance of household work in their families. There is also a significant relationship between the types of families that employed husbands have and the household tasks they like or dislike participating in, and there is a significant difference between the participation of employed husbands in traditional and modern roles. In light of the findings, some recommendations that would help husbands' positive attitudes toward household work and their participation in household work have been made. For example, religious organizations and mass media should create awareness and encourage husbands to see the need to participate in household tasks, which should cut across all members of the family.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Page

Title page -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- i

Declaration -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- ii

Certification -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- iii

Dedication -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- iv

Acknowledgement -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- v

Abstract -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- vii

Table of content -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- ix

List of tables -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- xi

List of appendices -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- xiv

Abbreviations -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- xv

Operational Definition of terms -- -- -- -- -- -- xvi

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- 1

1.0 Background of the study -- -- -- -- -- -- 1

1.1 Statement of the problem -- -- -- -- -- -- 3

1.2 Objectives of the study -- -- -- -- -- -- 3

1.3 Research Questions -- -- -- -- -- -- 4

1.4 Hypotheses -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- 4

1.5 Significance of the study -- -- -- -- -- -- 5

1.6 Basic Assumptions -- -- -- -- -- -- -- 6

1.7 Delimitation of the study -- -- -- -- -- -- 6

CHAPTER TWO

Review of Related Literature -- -- -- -- -- 7

2.0 Concept of Attitudes -- -- -- -- -- -- 7

2.1 Division of labour -- -- -- -- -- -- -- 11

2.2 Gender roles of Family Members -- -- -- -- -- 16

2.3 Attitudes of husbands toward household work -- -- -- 21

2.4 Factors Influencing husbands' attitudes toward household work 24

2.5 Nigerian Family Structure - -- -- -- -- -- 31

2.6 Related Research studies -- -- -- -- -- 35

2.7 Summary -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- 41

CHAPTER THREE

Research Design and Methodology -- -- -- -- 42

3.0 Research Design -- -- -- -- -- -- -- 42

3.1 The Population of the Study -- -- -- -- -- 42

3.2 The sample and Sampling Techniques -- -- -- -- 43

3.3.0 Instrument for Collecting data -- -- -- -- -- 44

3.3.1 Validity of Instrument -- -- -- -- -- -- 45

3.3.2 Pilot study -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- 46

3.3.3 Reliability of Instruments -- -- -- -- -- -- 47

3.4 Procedure for data collection -- -- -- -- -- 47

3.5 The Statistical Techniques -- -- -- -- -- -- 48

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.0 Introduction -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- 49

4.1 Presentation of Demographic variables -- -- -- -- 49

4.2 Analysis of husbands' attitude toward the Performance of household work -- -- -- -- -- -- -- 54

4.3 Test of Hypotheses -- -- -- -- -- -- -- 72

4.4 Discussions of Findings -- -- -- -- -- -- 77

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Summary -- -- -- --- -- -- -- -- 87

5.1 Conclusion -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- 89

5.2 Recommendations -- -- -- -- -- -- -- 90

5.3 Implications for Home Economists -- -- -- -- 91

5.4 Limitations -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- 91

5.5 Suggestions for further studies -- -- -- -- -- 92

REFERENCES -- -- -- -- -- -- -- 93

APPENDICES -- -- -- -- -- -- -- 97

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
3.1	Summary of population of each L.G.A. of Kaduna State --	43
3.2	Sampling Size -- -- -- -- -- -- --	44
4.1	Age of the respondents and the length of their Marriages at the time of this survey -- -- -- --	50
4.2	Distribution of the respondents by their highest qualification --	51
4.3	Distribution of respondents by their occupation -- -- --	52
4.4	Number of children and hours spent at work by respondents --	53
4.5	Frequency of respondents by their type of family -- --	54
4.6	Frequencies and percentages response on the Attitudes of employed husbands toward household work --	55
4.7	Frequencies and percentages on household tasks that are performed by employed husbands -- --	59
4.8	Frequency response on traditional roles of employed husband in the	61
4.9	Frequency response on modern roles of employed husband in the family -- -- -- - -- - --	63
4.10	Frequency of responses on the factors influencing husband's attitudes toward household work -- -- --	65
4.11	Frequency of responses on household work Like or disliked by employed husbands -- -- -- --	70
4.12	Correlation between educational qualification and employed husbands Attitudes toward household work in the family -- --	72

4.13 Correlation between the occupation of employed husbands and their attitudes toward household work in the family -- 74

4.14 T – test between traditional and modern household work Performed by employed husbands in their families -- -- 75

4.15 Correlation between the family type and the type of household Work liked or disliked by employed husbands in their homes -- 76

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix (A) Letter of introduction -- -- -- -- -- 97

Appendix (B) Questionnaire -- -- -- -- -- -- 98

Appendix (C) Analysis of husband's attitudes towards the performance of house hold work -- -- -- -- -- -- 101

ABBREVIATION

A.B.U	**-**	Ahmadu Bello University
Dip.	-	Diploma
L G. A.	-	Local Government Areas
N. C. E.	-	National Certificate in Education
Tech.	-	Technical Colleges' Certificate

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Household work: These are the regular day – to – day activities performed in the home. Household work, household chores, household tasks and household activities are inter-changeably used.

Dual-career woman: This is a woman who combines household work and employment outside the home.

Work over load: This is the combination of hours spent in labour force and household work by women.

Attitude: Is a mental set held by an individual which affect the ways that a person responds to events.

Cross-cultural study – Is a study, which involves the comparison of people from different cultures.

Gender role ideology: This is a set of beliefs regarding duties assigned to male and female in the home.

Egalitarian attitudes: This is the feeling of equality in all aspects.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background of the Study

The family is the corner stone of every society. There are different types of families and the composition of different families make up the society and without the family units, there would be no society. Indeed, different families form the societal organization. The family consists of a group of people who are related by marriage, birth or adoption, which often consist of the father, mother and children, and the closest relations (The Adoption Centre, 1985).

In Nigeria, there exist different forms of families. They include the nuclear, polygamous and extended families (Anyakaoha and Eluwa, 1999) In the family, every individual member – the husband, wife, children and relations has a role or roles to play. These roles may depend on certain factors such as gender, culture and social norms or beliefs.

In the Nigerian family, tradition entrusts on the husband the headship of the family. God the creator of everything acknowledged that, man is the head of the wife (The Holy Bible, Ephesians 5:23a). This by implication, he is to provide for the family security, financial support and material comfort. The wife on her own part satisfies the emotional needs of the family members; maintain a healthy and comfortable domestic environment as well as the art of homemaking. Sacks (2001) stated that wives' lives are usually described in terms of motherhood, while husbands' lives are usually characterized as heads of household or wage – earners. He added that in a traditional family, mothers are the care givers and

fathers the income earners. Contemporary experience shows that it is a myth that is upheld by social and economic policies. Many women today are doing one job or the other outside the home either as full-time employees, part-time employees or self-employed apart from the household work.

God created the man first then a woman out of the man's rib. God designated the woman as a suitable helper for the man (Holy Bible, Genesis 2:20b). This is to say that the woman is just but a helper in whatsoever she does. Man ought to have positive attitudes toward household work while the woman, children and relations are to assist for effective result and to the satisfaction of every family member.

Traditionally, a woman is seen as the person who is charged with the responsibility of performing all the household work, whether employed or unemployed. Most wives as dual career persons have to wake up very early, do some household work, go to the office or work outside the home, come back, continue with the household work, care for the children and husbands and go to bed late at night. The husbands on their part, most often, after the office or outside work, will return home, eat, rest and refresh for the next day's work.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Interaction with many employed wives and information gathered from personal observation revealed that these wives have their career, husbands, children and the household work to cater for. Wives, who are gainfully employed, are partners to husbands in the work force in order to support the breadwinner (their husbands). Yet wives do almost all the household work such as childcare, shopping, meal preparation, laundry, house cleaning, and so forth. Employed wives experience role overload and stressful condition. Dual carrier wives are complaining and grudging about household work overload and stressful condition. The non-participation and nonchalant attitudes of their husbands toward household work is also disturbing according to the wives. Therefore, this study is designed to survey the attitudes of Nigerian husbands toward household work.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

Major Objective The major objective of this study is to examine the attitudes of employed husbands toward the performance of household tasks.

Specific Objectives:

1. to examine the attitudes of employed husbands toward household work such as cooking, washing, cleaning, baby care, et cetera.
2. to identify both the traditional and modern roles of employed husbands in the family.

3. to examine some factors that influence the attitudes of employed husbands toward the performance of household work.
4. to identify the different types of household work that are liked or disliked by employed husbands.

1.3 Research Questions

The researcher seeks to answer the following research questions:-

1. what are the attitudes of employed husbands toward the performance of household work?
2. what are the traditional and modern roles of employed husbands in the family?
3. what are some of the factors that influence the attitudes of employed husbands toward the performance of household work?
4. Which household tasks are liked or disliked by employed husbands?

1.4 Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses are postulated for this research:

1.: there is no significant relationship between employed husbands educational attainment and their attitudes toward the performance of household work.

2. There is no significant relationship between the occupation of employed husbands and their attitudes toward the performance of household work in their families.

3. There is no significant difference between the participation of employed husbands in their traditional and modern roles in the family.

4. There is no significant relationship between the types of family that employed husbands have and the household tasks they like to participate in.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study is of paramount significance because it is hoped that the result of the study would get employed husbands well informed, and would effect changes in their attitudes toward the performance of household tasks. Secondly, it will enlighten employed husbands on how wives are being over loaded and will also help reduce wives work overload, especially, those with dual career as their husbands are encouraged to help in the performance of household tasks.

Lastly, it is hoped that husbands will appreciate the input of wives in their performance of household work. Wives will equally appreciate and encourage the effort made by husbands to perform household tasks in order to foster continuity of their contribution. Limited research has been conducted on the attitudes of employed husbands toward household work especially in Nigeria as far as the knowledge of this researcher is concerned. Therefore, this study will provide related literature for further studies on this topic as well as related topics.

1.6 Basic Assumptions

This study is based on the following assumptions that:

a. employed husbands, generally, do not participate in household work.

b. employed husbands do little or insignificant household work.

c. employed husbands will be in a better position to give clue to the type of household work preferred by them.

d. employed husbands will give clue or advance reasons on husband's attitudes toward household work.

1.7 Delimitation of the Study

This study was confined to six (6) randomly selected Local Government Areas of Kaduna State. This number of local government areas represents one-third of the eighteen local government areas of Kaduna state (Nigeria census, 1991). It is also delimitated to only employed husbands and wives of various sectors in the state civil service. Employed wives were in good position to assess employed husbands' attitudes toward household work because they are the group of wives faced with dual career problems.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The literature was reviewed under the following sub-headings:

2.0 Concept of attitudes

2.1 Division of Labour.

2.2 Gender roles of family members.

2.3 Attitudes of husbands toward household work.

2.4 Factors influencing husband's attitudes toward household work.

2.5 Nigerian family structure.

2.6 Related research

2.7 Summary

2.0 Concept of Attitudes

Attitude is a push, readiness or motivation, which makes one to act positively or negatively toward certain things. Mukherjee (1978) defined attitudes as one's feelings, thoughts, and predispositions to behave in some particular manner toward some aspect of one's environment. He further explained that attitude is best expressed when individuals make statements about their feelings. One's feelings or opinions are usually generated from one's cognitive (knowledge), obtained either directly or indirectly about the thing or object, which the feelings are concerned.

Gross, Crandall and Knoll (1984); and Carpenter (1994) opined that attitudes is the willingness to accept change or belief that in the end, good will triumph over evil. This means that if husbands have the willingness to accept change or belief that household tasks are not meant for wives only, their work overload will be reduced. On the other hand if wives stop viewing household work as purely their responsibility and give husbands free hand in household works, more husbands will be willing to participate in household work.

Gross *et al*., (1984); and Carpenter (1994) further stated that attitude is a composite of feelings, notions, and conviction that come from heredity, environment, experience and present purpose. These are thoughts or behaviour patterns formed by past and present experiences; and form a conscious set or readiness of the mind to react to objects and situations in a given way. The manner in which one acts may be influenced by social pressures, specific characteristics of the particular situation, moral standards, emotions, as one advanced in age, and as knowledge is acquired.

Sherif and Sherif in Faruna (2001) stated that attitudes are inferred from characteristics consistent and selective modes of behaviour directed toward or against relevant objects, persons or events. They are formed or learned in relation to identifiable referents, whether these factors are persons, objects, groups, values, institution, social issues, or ideologies.

2.0.1 Attitudes Formation

Allport's in Mukherjee (1978) suggested that there might be a possible hereditary basis for attitudes as well as could be acquired through the principles of learning. For example, in a family where employed husbands do or do not participate in household work, it could be seen from their attitudes either positively or negatively, generation after generation. Some of our attitudes are developed through imitation of models. If in a particular situation we see how another person behaves and we like his behaviour, we tend to follow suit or imitate him

Mukherjee (1978) stated that the major determinants of attitude formation are individual wants, information, group affiliation and personality. In coping with various problems so as to satisfy wants, the individual develops attitudes which are favourable toward objects and people that satisfy his wants. For instance, a husband who wants to win his wife's love, and the only way to do that, is to help her when she is cooking meals. He may have a positive attitude toward cooking meals due to the love he has for her. This is supported by Monaghan in Faruna (2001). He said that once attitudes are formed by ones past experiences and ones set of values, attitudes, largely govern ones behaviours.

Attitudes are also shaped by the information to which an individual is exposed. The information could be positive or negative. The information helps an individual to take a stand about his feelings toward household work. Although information could be discarded as one build's up his own attitudes.

Group affiliation also has a great influence on individuals' attitudes. Many individual attitudes have their source and their support in the groups to which the individual gives his allegiance. The individual attitudes therefore tend to reflect the beliefs, values, and norms of his group.

Positive or negative development or formation of attitudes toward household work also depends on the availability of appropriate working equipment, utensils, working surfaces and the family environment.

2.0.2 Measurement of Attitude

Many educators and scholars are of the opinion that attitude measurement is a complex matter. It is not easy to identify or measure, instead they are inferred from the way one reacts to particular stimuli or situation as earlier on stated. For example, when one watches husbands discussing certain issues regarding household work, one can infer some elements of their attitudes toward certain household work. This is applicable when they make statements about their feelings or opinions regarding household work.

Maclever in Abonu (1993) and Adidu (2000) both stated that it is difficult, if not impossible, to measure in any mathematical sense the degrees of favour and disfavour or liking and disliking which is part of attitudes. Husbands who value household work and subsequently take part in the household work are said to have positive attitudes toward household work. One can assert that ones attitudes affects his overall behaviour toward household work.

Mukherjee (1978); and Asika (2001) agreed that attitudes can be measured by using questionnaire method. They also stated that attitudes can be measured using some validated scales. For example, Thurstone equal appearing interval scales; cumulative scales or Gutman scales; and summated rating scales or Likert type of scales. These attitude scales do permit one to sort out the favourings and disfavourings, likings and dislikings of a group of people as exhibited at any given time toward some particular interest in a series of grades or rates.

The researcher in this study used Likert scale since she was interested in rating attitudes as exhibited by the respondents. Likert scale measures the

intensity or degree of agreement (strongly agreed, agreed, undecided, disagreed, strongly disagreed) by the respondents to statements that describe a situation, phenomenon, item or a treatment.

2.1 Division Of Labour

The sexual division of labour varied between areas, and indeed between households (Gittins, 1985). While Glosson (1997) stated that every family have schedule for carrying out their household work. Individuals have different responsibilities based on sex, age, preference, or knowledge. The above findings are also applicable in the Nigerian context. Glosson added that it takes time to teach others how to share the household chores but the reward in sharing tasks can far outweigh the teaching time. Families will have more time for activities and special interest if household work is shared. Couples who share household tasks find greater marital satisfaction. In agreement with the latter statement, Baxter and Western (1996) said, division of household work helps to reduce the woman's over load work and relieve her from boredom, stress and frustration.

Gender role ideology has been a powerful determinant of the division of household work. More egalitarian attitudes lead to more egalitarian division of labour (Pleck, Baxter, in Baxter and Western 1996). This by implication shows that attitudes will also be a significant predictor of levels of participation in domestic labour. Wives who see child care and household work as an essential part of being good wives and mothers are more likely to be satisfied with unequal division of labour than wives who reject traditional gender role ideology.

Perry and Perry (1980) said that one of the consequences of sharing responsibilities is a shift in the traditional role of husband and wife. When the wife works, the husband no longer has economic justification for his traditionally dominant position in the household. Sharing decision- making power goes hand in hand with the sharing of responsibility and household tasks.

Frankenhaeuser, Lundbery and Chesney (1991) prior studies of “dual career marriage”, have shown that although husbands participation in household tasks and childcare is gradually increasing, wives still perform a disproportionate share of these duties. They considered this to be the first studies to focus on couple that includes men and women of approximately equal status in terms of their educational and job attainment. Gronseth in Gross et. al (1984) seemed to be in the same line with Frankenhaeuser et.al. They observed that husbands assumed more than half of the child care activities as well as large portion of gardening, paying bills, purchasing special and large items, making daily purchases and preparing meals. Wives did most of the house cleaning, mending and washing clothes, and purchasing of items for themselves and children. These spouses expressed great satisfaction with their household work division.

Frankenhaeuser et al (1991) conducted a research on role strain and conflict on married women professionals with young children. They designed and executed a study focused on two hundred (200) female business executives and university professors. They utilized a longitudinal design and collected data from the women, their husbands and their employers.

Frankenhaeuser et. al (1991) in assessing division of labour among household tasks, men were found to have performed more significantly on repairs and maintenance as well as laundry. Women did significantly the greater part of the house cleaning and managing the finances relative to their husbands. There was equality regarding grocery shopping and cooking. The burden of child care falls much more heavily on the women while the men participated on more enjoyable aspects of child care such as playing, teaching, or taking child to hospital when the wife is not home.

One quarter (1/4) of the women in the sample said that their husbands contributed 'too little' to household work and child care. The majority (62.8%) described their husbands as doing a satisfactory amount, and 13.3% said that their husbands contributed too much. Women did not use equality as the standard of comparison, instead they compared their husbands to other men. If a woman's husband is more helpful and supportive than other men, she may feel lucky and fortunate even if his contribution is not equal to her own.

The present study focused on five hundred and twelve (512) employed husbands and wives. They are the only respondents utilized, not like Frankenhaeuser et al (1991). The researcher also tried to identify the type of household work performed by employed husbands.

Baxter and Western (1996) carried out a research on "satisfaction with housework: Explaining the Paradox". They examined men's and women's level of satisfaction with domestic division of labour. The research was conducted in relation to a number of factors, such as labour force attachment of husbands and

wives, life cycle stages, attitudes to gender roles and husband participation in non-traditional domestic tasks. Using a self completed questionnaire, a sample of 2780 men and women were drawn. This sample was taken from a national survey of Australia conducted in 1993. Respondents were selected from both paid employment as well as those outside the labour force with children under the age of ten years. A range of questions about the domestic division of labour was inclusive.

Baxter and Western (1996) results showed that women spent far longer amount of time on domestic labour than men by 42.7 to 16.8 hours. There was also a clear gender division of labour in household tasks. Women were responsible for most indoor tasks. For example, cooking, cleaning, washing, and ironing. Men took major responsibility for most out door tasks, yet 47% of women report satisfied with the way house work were divided and only 32% would like to see their partners do more. Men were more satisfied.

This explanation seems to be on the gender role attitudes and the extent to which men participated in non-traditional tasks, most men and women still believe that household work including child-care are women's responsibility. This belief has implications on the way women view the domestic division of labour. Men who participated in some conventional female chores, for example, cleaning after meals, doing the washing and ironing, et cetera, their wives were likely to have felt that their partners are contributing above and beyond expectation. It is the willingness to help in the kind of work that men do around the home rather

than the amount of time they spend doing it that contributes to women's level of satisfaction.

The data for the current study was taken from the state returns of Ministries and Departments (Statistical Year Book of Kaduna State 1996 Edition). Respondents were selected randomly among employed husbands and wives. While data was collected by means of questionnaire administered personally to the respondents. Baxter and Western (1996) had very large sample but this research did not take the same size due to difficulties in administering questionnaire. Instead a sample size of five hundred and twelve was used.

Thornton in Olson and DeFrain (2000) surveyed 555 married people. He discovered that household tasks are major sources of conflict, usually because women do most of the work. In his survey two third (2/3) (66.7%) of the women reported doing most of the house work as compared to only 13% of the men surveyed. Almost half (45%) of the men said that they did about a quarter or less housework, whereas only 9% of the women reported doing little housework. He added that women not only did most housework but men were significantly less involved in the overall aspects of household work.

Baxter and Western, Thornton who supported, Kahn in Frankenhaeuser et. al (1991) in his research of the United States, observed that the gross dollar value of women's unpaid work exceeds that of men by 28% - 57%. This further explained that the women do more of the household work compared to men.

One of the paradoxes that emerge in the studies of the domestic division of labour is the large percentage of women who seem to be untroubled by this

clearly inequitable division of household work. Many studies have discovered that women are satisfied with the division of the household labour despite the fact that they are responsible for the bulk of the work (Benin and Agostinelli; Balir and Johnson; Lennon and Rosenfield; Greenstein, Demaris and Longmore; in Baxter and Western, 1996). High percentage of men believed that the division of household work is fair. For example, in United States, Lennon and Rosefield in Baxter and Western (1996) reported that 67% of men and 60% of women in their sample over 13,000 household felt that the division of household work is fair.

2.2 Gender Roles of Family Members

Gender role is based on learning, although, innate differences explain only a few specific behaviour patterns (Perry and Perry, 1980). A girl is not born with knowledge of cooking good meals but perhaps feminine traits of nurturance and domesticity based on her reproductive function, makes her an ideal good cook.

Cross-cultural studies have shown that most cultures emphasize independence, aggressiveness and achievement in boys; and nurturance and responsibility in girls (Barry, Bacon, and Child; Whiting and Edward; in Coleman, 1984). These writers are also of the view that sex differences tend to be a reflection of task assignment rather than of innate sex difference. That is, because girls grow up with the prospect of having and rearing children, so they are trained for that role. While boys are trained to acquire characteristics that would help them in the role of protecting and providing the basic needs of the family.

Coleman (1984) stated that traditionally, women played the traditional role of homemakers in housekeeping, chores, and childbearing. A woman is primarily recognized as the prime-socializing agent, responsible for all kinds of domestic work, in addition, to her sex specification roles in pregnancy, childbirth and breast-feeding in the home. She is a housewife, a doctor or a nurse in times of emergencies, a judge or lawyer, a counselor, a cook, steward, a baby sitter, a teacher, an accountant, a gardener, and so forth.

Coleman added that man played the role of breadwinner. He had the authority in the family. The husband makes decisions concerning money and other important issues. He has the power to enforce his decisions with respect to his wife as well as his children.

According to Carpenter (1994); Anyakaoha and Eluwa (1999), women play the role of bearing and nurturing children, preparing and servicing meals for the family; caring for the house; buying, caring and mending of family clothing; contributing to the children education; serving as models to their children especially the daughter; and correct or discipline children when they go wrong. They also help their husbands wherever there is need.

Women of Kurmin Jibrin in Kagarko Local Government Area of Kaduna State do all the work related to the home. They keep their houses and surroundings clean. They farm (making of ridges), plant and weed crops, harvest crops, mill into flour either by pounding or grinding with stones, cook and serve meals. They care for their husbands and children. They are involved in the chopping of firewood, fishing, fetching of water from the stream, and so forth,

while their husbands are involved in carrying out repairs to the walls and roofs of their houses. Husbands do the work of farming, care for their wives and children. They provide shelter and money to run the affairs of the household and supply food to the family members.

The Holy Bible in Ephesians 5:22 and 24 states that the role of a woman (wife) is submission. “Wives, submit to your husbands as to the Lord. Wives should submit to their husbands in everything.” (NIV).

Man was given the place of leadership in the home right from creation and there was cordial relationship between him and his wife (Genesis 2:18, 22, 23; 3:16). Genesis chapter three verse sixteen said, “Your desire will be for your husband, and he will rule over you.” Culturally, the husband is the head of the family. Therefore, the authority rests on his shoulders and he controls over all the family members affairs, decisions, policies, sets and establishes goals for the home. He provides the money needed for the up-keep of the family like provision for food, education and shelter. The father or husband also maintains discipline and ensures that there exist healthy relationships among members of his family. He serves as a model for their children especially the boys.

The Holy Quran (Q2: 229-232; 4:19) states that, the role of the husband evolves around the principle, that, it is his solemn duty to God to treat his wife with kindness, honour and patience; to keep her honourably or free her from the marital bond honourably, and to cause her no harm or grief. It also added that men are protectors of women and managers of their affairs because God has made some excel over others and because men expend their means. In other

words, the husbands role is to give maintenance to his wife, shelter, clothing, food and general care, a source of compassion and security to her, bear the family financial responsibility in a generous and charitable way. These may help to assure the wife security and help her perform her expressive role devotedly.

The Holy Bible on the other hand, in the book of Ephesians 5:25-28 says that the biblical chief role of the husband is to love his wife as he loves himself. Where there is love, there is nothing that he cannot do for the sake of love. Kore (1995) supported this view as he explained that the divine love means powerful affection, devotion and desire, genuine concern for the interest and needs of the one being loved. He went further by saying that, a caring husband will relieve his wife from some household work. For example, he will wash heavy clothes, iron, pound yams, lift and carry loads, bath and dress children. Although by position, the husband is the head of the wife as well as of the family.

A research conducted on a cross-section of Americans by the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company discovered that the traditional sex roles of husband and wife were things of the past. This approach involves husband and wife co-operating in financial support, homemaking, and child rearing. This shift has been that both men and women are free to follow their own interests without feeling the pressure to conform to stereotyped sex-role expectations. For example, men can share and perhaps enjoy the concerns of child rearing and housekeeping without fearing a loss of masculinity. Similarly, women can pursue such careers as business, executive posts, judges, or even military offices

without fearing a loss of feminity. The latter is very common and is in practice in the Nigerian context.

Many observers of American society have since criticized traditional gender role pattern differences between men and women in the 1960s, including feminists. The gender role constraints, under which men and women traditionally have lived, have been revised considerably. Many women are doing things that their mothers would not have deemed impossible. Many men are also gaining the freedom to function outside the traditional boundaries of masculinity. This change in life is a struggle, and it would be difficult if not impossible for many people to go back to the traditional patterns.

It has been argued that gender role ideology encourages women to accept unequal workloads in the home. Traditional gender role ideology defines childcare and housework as women's responsibility while that of men are defined in terms of the role as the family breadwinners. Consequently women might not be able or are unlikely to question arrangements, which coincide with perceptions of men's and women's natural role (Baxter and Western, 1996). It was observed that women raised children, cooked and washed before and are still found doing so without been paid. Women were also found doing the kind of work that men do although men almost never took on the jobs of childcare or cooking. For example if a wife died, a daughter or sister would take these roles over, or the man would try to remarry as soon as possible. Furthermore arrangements are made for children to stay with a relation or relations while the man would live alone until such a time that he is ready to remarry. The children might or might

not even come back to live with him (the father) until they are grown up. But if the man died or was absent, it was common for the women to take over his roles.

2.3 Attitudes of Husbands Toward Household Work

Perry and Perry (1980) stated that men married to working women are participating in shopping and household work. Although the majority of men and women continue to reject the idea that responsibilities should be inter-chargeable. Many men and women recognize the advantages of abandoning the rigid division of economic as well as household responsibilities on the basis of the traditional stereotypes.

Wheeler and Arvey (1981) observed that from normative interaction, resource theory and family development theory are factors, which are related to male and female-shared responsibilities. A positive correlation was found between liberal attitudes of husbands and responsibility for female tasks. Husbands of wives with liberal attitudes said that they assumed responsibility for particular tasks through spouses on the basis of their attitudes. Liberal individuals may perceive that they are doing more non-traditional activities because those activities are acceptable to their behaviour patterns.

Based on resource theory findings, it was discovered that employed wives were assuming reduced female tasks. This was due to husbands' assumption of more responsibility for female tasks. This is in agreement with Perry and Perry (1980). Although Wheeler and Arvey, (1981) concluded that while employed wives tend to reduce their responsibility for household tasks, there is little or no

change in the attitudes of husbands toward household work. Whether the wife is employed as fulltime or part-time, it has been found that there is no likelihood of husbands sharing household work.

Contrary to the two latter findings, Coleman (1984) found that demand on the husband to participate in household work and child-care activities do appear to increase when a wife joins the work force. But many men still view these tasks as feminine, as such, they tend to avoid doing anything that could be labeled feminine. Employed husbands have the feeling that they might suffer reduced self-esteem if they find themselves performing such tasks.

Attitudes toward household work include a general feeling about it, likes and dislikes of specific tasks, and feelings about standards of work performance (Gross et. al 1984). General feelings influence the time spent on household work. Maloch in Gross et. al (1984) noted that the most liked and the least liked household tasks indicated a possible linkage with time used. The mean (average) time spent on the most liked tasks was more, compared with the least liked tasks (2.4 hours > 1.6 hours). She added that an entire task might not be liked or disliked but rather a specific part of it. Goetz et. al in Gross et. al (1984) were of the opinion that attitude toward household work include attention, judgement, planning, likes and dislikes and standards. In carrying out any household task, the worker's input is required such as the affective component or domain (attitude, feeling and interest); the cognitive component (knowledge, thinking, planning, paying attention, judgement and skill); the temporal

component (the time of the worker and timing of the tasks); and the physical component (the use of the body in the work).

Hochschid (1989) divided families into three broad categories on the basis of their attitudes toward home and work. These are stated below:

i. **Traditional home:** Here the husband works and the wife stays at home. Both agree on where each should be and how their work should be valued.

ii. **The traditional family:** The husband does less than he thinks he should. Spouses are often divided within themselves, that is, the images of men and women, clashes with the reality of their lives.

iii. **Egalitarian Family:** This is based on equal commitment mode. Husband and wife spend equal amount of time for their families and careers. Both partners share in the areas of breadwinning, decision-making and domestic work.

Russel (1996) stated that recent research disclosed that over the past twenty (20) years, the most important change to have occurred in Australian society is not that of men increasing their participation in household work but of women reducing the time spent on some household tasks. Although men were found to have increased their activity over the period surveyed to be that of child-care.

Farrel in Sack (2001) also discovered that men have non-challant attitude toward household work. He stated further that women are doing more than one household work at a time. While the husband could be right there seated,

relaxed, watching television or reading newspaper with a bottle of beer or other form of refreshment in front of him. As observed in Kaduna state, the wife could be cooking, breast feeding a baby and petting another child at the same time while the husband is busy jesting with a friend. That is why the researcher seeks to find out why.

2.4 Factors Influencing Husbands Attitudes Toward Household Work

2.4.1. Age

Tor, Saror, Babatunde and Faseyi, (1982), carried out a research on "decision-making patterns of the family" in nineteen (19) states of Nigeria although only ten (10) states responded and returned their questionnaires. It was discovered that the tasks performed by husbands' decreases with increase in age. Therefore the younger the husband, the more the performance or participation in household work. This is to conclude that age is one of the determinant factors that affects or influences husbands' participation in household work.

Fremion (1996) in agreement, stated that spouses, who are close to the same age, find that, men will contribute more to household tasks.

2.4.2 Educational Qualification

The educational qualification of the husbands could be another contributing factor influencing the attitudes of husbands toward household work.

It has been found that husband's educational qualification is related to the assumption of non-traditional household tasks (Tor et. al 1982). Fremion (1996) also stated that husband's with a higher educational qualification are more willing to share in the performance of household work than those with low educational qualification. Those husbands without this high educational qualification may be socialized to view household work differently from others. A compliment and gentle training will be helpful. Additional findings showed that when a woman has a liberal view of the male role, the man will share more in household work. Liberal views allow men to participate in meal preparation, parenting, and house cleaning roles.

2.4.3 Higher Standards for Neatness and Cleanliness:

Coleman (1984) opined that it might be that women have higher standard for neatness and cleanliness in the home and project their own dissatisfaction onto their husbands. In fact some wives show or have mixed feelings about their husbands ability in sharing any part of their household work. This discourages husbands active participation in household work. Russel (1996) held a similar opinion with Coleman and stated that some women identified their own higher standards for household work as a reason for not seeking a male greater involvement.

Olson and Defrain (2000) observed that there are at least two common gender differences related to housework. First men always feel that women have a higher standard for household work than men. For example, Joe who is the

husband might try to clean the toilet or bathroom but after, the wife feels that a poor job was done and will have to start all over again. Consequently, she will see the work done by the husband as waste of time and might not want to ask for help again. While the husband will regret doing the work and might not like to try it again. Secondly, wives always feel that household work is their responsibility therefore husbands will not like to interfere.

2.4.4 Upbringing

Sharma (1986) stated that feminists in India and the West have discussed the issue of men helping in household work. Most of which regarded the idea as unrealistic to be worth of serious reflection. This was so because they saw men's disinclination to do domestic work as having such deep roots in their upbringing and early experiences. In other words, Indian men have not been trained by their mothers to do household work as such they are not ready to do house work. Although some of the feminists suggested that Indian men's attitude toward household work could be changed right from childhood. Home science as a subject could be taught in boys' schools not only in girls schools. This is typical of Nigerian Policy on Education. Home Economics is taught to both sexes right from primary schools to junior Secondary Schools (J. S.S. 3). This will help in building positive attitude in young boys toward household work as well as the way they are brought up or nurtured by parents.

Oakley in Sharma (1986) in her study of British housewives and their work shared similar view with Sharma (1986). He observed that men have not been

socialized to help in household work. Men had never realized that there is a need to share responsibilities such as cooking, caring for children collecting firewood, et cetera. Oakley mentioned that men cook when they are young boys and teenagers or unmarried, and that when they are married; they are not expected to cook.

Kore (1995) in his study on “comparison of cultural and spiritual roles of husband and wife”, stated that domestic duties are exclusively the women responsibility. Men taking part in household work or domestic duties may be viewed as trespassing beyond their boundaries of given up cultural roles. Therefore, any man taking part in domestic duty is believed to be bringing shame to men and at times such men are regarded as being controlled by their wives. Parents, relatives and friends could frown at or be against any husband wishing to help his wife as well as male children in helping their mothers in performing household tasks.

Oladeinde (2000) reported in the National Concord of Friday March 10, 2000 on men and domestic work. She observed that men participation in household work depends on their up-bringing right from childhood as well as the circumstances that surround the man as she gave the views of the following:
Agabi, a social scientist stated that many men do not like doing any house chores. But he was the only child of his parents so he assisted his mother in the kitchen. As an employed husband he enjoyed cooking and is angry when he sees other husbands who abandon the house chores for their wives who are also working class women. While Tade on the other hand stated that, he saw no

reason why employed husband should participate in household work. He was brought up in a family where girls were responsible for household chores while the men provide for the family financially. Oki participated in all household work such as cooking, care of the young children and many others when he lost his job. Oladeinde concluded that husbands should help their wives in household work when they have the time to do so. Although this is a matter of understanding and true love.

2.4.5 Distribution of Economic Resources Between Husbands and Wives

Moore and Sawhill in Adamu (1995) stated that marital power is greater among wives who have prestigious occupations, wives who are most committed to their job and those whose salaries exceed that of their husbands.

Weingraten in Adamu (1995) noted that husbands do a greater proportion of household work in families where the wife has a similar occupation as the husband than in the family where wife's occupation differs from that of the husband.

Baxter and Western (1996) discovered that the distribution of economic resources between husbands and wives was found to be significant determinant of household work division. Wives with increased economic resources in comparison to their husbands tend to spend more time on employed work and less time on household work. Their husbands might have to spend more time on household work. This finding suggests that these resources give wives greater power to influence their husbands' participation in household work. Olagunju,

(2000) supported Baxter and Western as the results of her study suggested that husbands tend to participate in household tasks due to economic position or contribution of the wife. The role shift could be an explanation for husband's involvement in household tasks. It might also be a compensation for the wife's economic contribution.

Gender and Decentralization programme held in Lira District in support of the Lira District Development Plan (1996-2000) noted that women would need support and assistance with domestic activities in order to have time to participate in local politics and leadership. During the programme, men gave some factors for their negative or non-chalant attitudes toward household work. For example, women gossip about men participation in household work; payment of much bride price, women want to impress their husbands or believe that household work is their responsibility.

Generally, it was observed that men who help in household work such as strapping a baby on the back, sweeping the house, washing plates, cooking food, et cetera are being ridiculed by their colleagues and relations. However, men are becoming more aware of the need to do household work and are more willing to be trained to complete certain tasks according to acceptable standards. For example, at the end of the first day programme of Lira District, men try to put into practice what they learnt. Some men collected water from the well, took it to bathroom to bathe and brought the bucket back to the house. Some prepared tea for themselves and wives in the morning. Others swept the house while some collected firewood for their wives.

2.4.6 Number of Wives in the house

In the olden days, a wife's role is being shared by a co-wife or wives in form of division of labour. Based on observation, today with modernization, a wife's mate has become her rival and her presence does not in anyway lessen the burden of the household work. For example, the type of assistance that a husband can give to a single wife might not be easy to give same where there are two or more wives. In other words, the number of wives that a man has determines his participation in the household work. Where there are two or more wives, the traditional ideology on household work is highly adhered.

2.4.7 Religious Belief

Religious values also play a vital role in men participation in household work. For example, Christianity with the doctrine of one man, one wife. Emphasis is always laid on husbands to assist their wives in household work. In many Christian homes today husbands are found participating in cooking, sweeping, washing and ironing clothes and washing plates.

2.4.8 Modernization and Technology

Modernization as well as development of technology in our society has a lot of influence on husbands' participation in household work. In other words, the availability of labour saving devices in the home encourages husbands to take part in household work. For example, the availability of pressure cooker, bread

toaster, electric water kettle, washing machine, dishwasher, yam pounder, et cetera.

Today husbands' attitudes toward household work is being influenced by a number of factors such as the society, tradition, culture, norms, upbringing, family size, educational qualification, modernization and technology, religion, and so forth. Equality between husband and wife is a matter of the society at large, but it begins in the family. Understanding gender discrimination means understanding opportunities and constraints as they affect husbands as well as wives. Men's attitudes and behaviours are strongly influenced by societal expectation about what it means to be a man (UNEPA, 2000)

2.5 Nigerian Family Structure

A family could be seen from many angles. One would be right to say that a family is a group of people living together and who are related in one way or the other. The idea that there is one definition of family is changing because families are becoming more diverse. There are single career as well as dual career families; two parents as well as single parent families; married as well as unmarried cohabiting families; heterosexual as well as lesbian or homosexual (gays) families, single race as well as interracial families; two as well as three generation families (Murdock, in Coleman, 1984; Peter, 2000). Murdock in Coleman (1984) and Murdock in Gittin (1985) defined family as a social group characterized by common residence, economic cooperation and reproduction. It includes adults at least two who maintain a social approved sexual relationship, and one or more children owned or adopted of the sexually cohabiting adults.

The Comparative Education Study and Adoption Centre (1985); Anyakaoha and Eluwa (1999) stated that family is made up of a group of persons united by ties of marriage, blood or adoption and characterized by common residence and economic cooperation. The family is often composed of a husband, his wife (wives) and their children) and the closest or distant relation. Anfani-Joe, Eyisi, Olusanya and Ogunyide (1993) opined, that family is a group of people related to one another by blood ties, the nucleus from which a society develops.

Proinsias de Rossa (1995), stated that the United Nations technically defined family as any combination of two or more persons who are bond together by ties of mutual consent, birth and/or adoption or placement and who, together assume responsibility for, inter-alia, the care and maintenance of new members through procreation or adoption, the socialization of children and the social control of members. Olson and DeFrain (2000) described family as two or more people who are committed to each other and who share intimacy, resources, decision-making responsibilities and values.

Aken'ova (2004), stated that Nigeria has the widest range of families represented in the population. These include:

i. Polygamous families: This means a limitless number of wives as far as the traditionalist is concern.

ii. Female headed households through divorce, abandonment, death and choice.

iii. Extended families, which includes closest and distant relations.

iv. Female husbands and male wives as capture in a publication (boy wives, girl husbands).

v. Households headed by children as result of armed conflict or death due to HIV/AIDS.

vi. Monogamous heterosexual families

vii. Lesbian, gay, bisexual and other families with and without children.

There are different family structures. Every society has its set standards and norms guiding family establishment. Anyakaoha and Eluwa (1999) identified three types of families: the nuclear, polygamous and extended families, which are very common in the Nigeria, set up. The nuclear family is sometimes called the monogamous or biological family, which is made up of a husband, wife and their child or children. The nuclear family is the basic unit from which other forms of family develop. This type of family is smaller in size which gives room for more and better control of family members; more intimate relationship; cooperates more effectively; less friction and unhealthy rivalry. Better care is given in terms of food, housing, clothing, education, health care and so on, to the family members as well as effective management of resources. In this type of family, however, the husband may lose the prestige that goes with the headship of large size families made up of many wives and children or where family labour for farm work depends on the size of the family. The family may have no children if the woman is barren.

The polygamous family is the union of a man with two or more women and their children. The African society, which Nigeria is inclusive, is mostly a polygamous society with the absence of the western Christian doctrine of one man-one wife. Islamic faith allows for as many as four wives at a time. In the

African context, the possession of many wives and children could be a source of prestige and emotional security for the man; and could mean more labour force for his farm work resulting in more wealth. Childlessness in the family will not be a problem because all the wives cannot be barren unless the man is sterile. The man receives different satisfaction from the wives. “Although the family is always large, making control of members difficult”. Resources in term of feeding, clothing, housing, education, health care and so on are always not adequate which may lead to delinquency among children. There is often rivalry, jealousy, suspicion and unhealthy competition among wives in attempt to win the husbands love and attention, which might as well be transferred to the children. Where the children are too many, the father may not be able to recognize all nor relate with them intimately. The wives may engage themselves in extramarital relationship for satisfaction when they are many.

Extended family on the other hand is sometimes called kinship group. This is the extension of the parent-child relationships through three or more generation. According to Coleman (1984) extended family consist of one or more nuclear families living with additional relatives in a household joined together by multiple marriages. In other words, the extended family may be nuclear or polygamous that includes aunts, uncles, cousins, grand parents, great-grand parents, and so forth. This type of family is most applicable in the Nigerian set up than the other two. It has a great influence on the social and economic life of the people. Members of the extended family may live separately in towns or cities but when they return to the village or hometown, they come

together as one family. The upbringing of children in this type of family is often the responsibility of all the adult members of the family not just that of the father and mother. Few members of the family that are highly placed, may have to shoulder more responsibilities of caring for the majority of the members of the extended family at the expense of their own children which might lead to family crisis and conflict. Members could undertake cooperative venture such as communal farming, industrial production, et cetera. Loyalty and high respect is given to elders in the family.

2.6 Related Research

Ajayi (1983) conducted a research on Affective Domain of Home making Task of Homemakers at Ahmadu Bello University campus Zaria and Shika village. The objectives of the study were identify, compare and study the characteristics of activities, which are liked and disliked by homemakers as well as top study the factors that contribute to the preference of certain household tasks. Information on the homemakers' social and economic characteristics, details were obtained in order to determine the relationship between these characteristics and types of tasks performed by the respondents and their preferences rating of these tasks. Other factors considered to have possible influence both to 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 study was collected by means of questionnaire. One hundred and ninety-two respondents were randomly selected from the two

locations. The respondents varied from full time homemakers to very highly placed career women. The results of the study showed that significant proportion for the household tasks such as food preparation and serving, cleaning of used kitchen utensils, washing of children's and other family clothing, budgeting, physical care of children , teaching and coaching children as well as collecting water were performed by majority (77.1 – 94.5%) of the respondents in A.B.U. quarters, while food preparation and serving, cleaning used kitchen utensils , washing of children's and other family clothing, were the activities performed by majority (54 – 94%) respondents resident in Shika village.

Ajayi (1983) research was conducted among homemakers of fulltime to very highly placed career women, while this present study was conducted among employed husbands and wives. Attitude is an example of affective domain, which the present research was interested and examined toward household work in Kaduna state. A total population of 512 respondents was used and data was collected by means of questionnaire. This study also considered certain factors that influence the attitudes of employed husbands toward household work.

Adamu (1995) reported on her research concerning "Time Management strategies Employed by working women in Household work in Kaduna State" on four hundred and five (405) subjects. A survey research method was used to determine how the employment time influences the time used for the performance of household activities. A set of questionnaire based on Likert rating scale was employed. Percentages and frequency, complete correlation matrix was used for data analysis. Adamu (1995) concluded that husbands do a

great proportion of household work when wives are engaged in gainful employment than in a family where wives are not employed outside the home. This implies that wives contribute less time to household activities and thus the husbands are more involved in the performance of household work. Similar to Adamu (1995), the present research used survey research method which is an example of descriptive research. The questionnaire was also based on Likert rating scale. Although her research was on time management strategies employed by working women in household work, while the present study was on attitudes of employed husbands toward the performance of household work. However, employed husbands in the performance of household work need time and there is the need to manage this scarce resource very well.

Russel (1996), in his study of "Changing meanings - family household work involvement", with fifty-five mature-age tertiary students as his sample size. Forty-four female (44) and eleven (11) male (ratio 4:1). The methodology of humanistic sociology was used. Humanistic studies ascertain not only what people do in the situations being investigated but also what these activities mean to them. For example, their thoughts, feelings, opinions, assessments, aspirations and so on are regarded. Opportunities were given to participants to reveal information concerning aspects of their actual life experiences. For such as personal documents–life–histories, letters, memoirs and autobiographies. Major focus of the study was on the gender division of household work of two adult persons of opposite gender residing in a common dwelling, and sharing living arrangement.

This researcher adopted a survey research method design. Furthermore a stratified random sampling technique was used to select the sample size for the current study. The major focus was on the attitudes of husbands toward household work, which include gender division of household work. It also took the precaution of gender imbalance of the later (ratio 4:1, female-male) study by taking ratio 2:1 (husband- wife).

Russel (1996) results indicated that the greatest equity was found in the area of home management. There was marked gender difference in the area of childcare, with traditional patterns being reported by 68% of respondents. While in the area of domestic tasks, women had greater involvement than men in 58% of participants. He concluded that attitudes that influence men participation of housework were traditional ideology and new egalitarian values.

Ajayi (2000) conducted a research on “Factors Affecting gender Contributions to Farm and Non-farm Labour in the Southern part of Kaduna State- Nigeria”. The study also identified other factors responsible for time each gender contributes to performing these tasks. A samples size of 300 respondents was selected using structured interview and observations. The data collected were coded and analyzed using the computer to determine the percentage correlation coefficient, t-test values and step-wise multiple regression. The results showed that both the male and female genders actively participated in the farm and non-farm labour. The non-farm labour activities are performed by 39 – 59% of the women and they spend between three to four hours, performing these activities, such as collecting firewood, fetching water, looking after children,

cooking and laundering. On the other hand, 05 – 30% of their male counterparts spend about three to four hours. This research work showed that men perform insignificantly in non-farm work as compared women. Furthermore, the women spend more hours on some farm work such as ginger, acca (digitaria exils or hungry rice) farms. This is an indication of work over-load on the side of the women.

Olagunju, (2000), carried out a study on "The Effect of Wives Employment on Husbands Perceived Traditional Roles in Kwara State". She used simple random sampling technique, a sample of 200 men and 200 women were drawn. A survey method was also used to conduct the study and using questionnaire to obtain her data. In addition, chi-square and Spearman Ranked Order Correlation Procedure were used for data analysis. The results showed that the inadequacy of husbands' performance of his traditional role significantly motivated the wife to seek for paid employment and the wife's employment status, was found to have significant influence on the husband's participation in household tasks. However, the present research is on attitudes of employed husbands toward the performance of household work. The present research is similar to Olagunju (2000) because the type of work that wives do have significant influence on the attitudes of their husbands toward household work as indicated in her results

Ogletree, Turner, De Sai, Hernanadez and Stafford (2003) carried a research on "attitudes toward house cleaning: Gender-Related Differences". A sample of fifty-three (53) men and one hundred and fifteen (115) women at a Central Texas University. Questionnaire was used to obtain their data, which

was administered by a male and female. A fifty (50) item scale was designed to assess attitudes toward paid labour for performing housework, personal standards of cleanliness, liking for house cleaning tasks, gender relevant factors affecting attitudes toward house cleaning and the value of house cleaning. All items were rated on a-five-point scale varying from very strongly disagree to very strongly agree. A factor analysis and co-variance analysis was used to analyzed their data. Their results suggested that men (male) scored lower in the level of cleanliness, orderliness as well as to the extent to which the individual enjoyed housecleaning. Male score higher than women on gender role attitudes related to household work.

The sample size of the above research was low compared to the ideal sample size of 381 subjects as suggested by Krejcie and Morgan (1970). Although the present study used the ratio of 2:1 (husbands to wives) of five hundred and twelve, as stated earlier. It used frequencies and percentages, Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, Paired t-test, and Spearman Rank order correlation procedure wereused for data analyses.

2.7 Summary

The review of literature indicated the fact that traditional ideology plays a very vital role in husbands' non-participation in household work as well as upbringing. It is strongly believed that the wife's rightful place is in the home, therefore she should take full charge of household work whether employed outside the home or not. It is also noted that employed wives were assuming

reduced female tasks yet with husbands' non-improvement in household work. A number of factors were identified for influencing the attitude of employed husbands toward household work either positively or negatively. For example, society tradition, age, upbringing, family size, educational qualification modernization and technology, religion, time, general feelings, likes or dislikes, conviction, willingness, and standards. It was also observed that some household work is carried out by husbands or with assistance of husbands.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

This study is designed to identify the attitudes of employed husbands toward the performance of household work as well as their level of participation in the tasks. This chapter focused attention on the research design, the population for the study, the sample and sampling techniques, instrument for collecting data, validity and reliability, pilot study, procedures for data collection and the statistical techniques.

3.0 Research Design

Survey research method, which is an example of descriptive research, was used for this study. This is done by collecting and analyzing data from only a few people to be representative of the entire group (Akuezuilo and Agu, 2003).

3.1 The Population of the Study

The population for this study was made up of all employed husbands and wives in the various Departments of Kaduna State Civil Service Commission, which is ten thousand, seven hundred and seven (10,707). Table 3.1 showed the summary of the population of each Local Government Area according to the state public service manpower of 1993.

Table 3:1 – Summary of population of each L.G.A. of Kaduna state

S/NO	L.G.A. Name	Husbands	Wives	***Both***
1	BIRININGWARI	140	56	196
2	CHUKUN	271	109	380
3	GIWA	113	45	158
4	IGABI	179	72	251
5	IKARA	267	107	378
6	JABA	514	206	720
7	JEMA'A	799	320	1119
8	KACHIA	680	273	953
9	KADUNA NORTH	256	103	359
10	KADUNA SOUTH	297	120	417
11	KAURA	734	294	1028
12	KAURU	204	82	286
13	LERE	295	118	413
14	MAKARFI	119	48	167
15	SABON GARI	155	58	203
16	SOBA	173	70	243
17	ZANGO KATAF	1074	760	1834
18	ZARIA	1147	459	1606
	TOTALS	7407	3300	10707

Source: Statistical year book of Kaduna State [1996]

3.2 The Sample and Sampling Techniques

In the first random sampling, six (6) local government areas were drawn using balloting method (Uzoagulu, 1998). This number of local government areas represented one-third of the eighteen local government areas of Kaduna State

(Nigeria census 1991). It is made up of five thousand, one hundred and twenty-eight (5,128) population.

Furthermore, a stratified random sampling technique was used to select a sample of five hundred and twelve (512) respondents. This was based on the recommendation of Krejcie and Morgan (1970) for sample size. Five hundred and twelve (512) respondents represent ten percent (10%) suggested Ferguson (1981); Boll and Gall in Uzoagulu (1998). Table 3.2 showed the total number of respondents selected.

Table 3.2 Sampling of the Six L.G.A selected:

S/NO	**L.G.A. Name**	**POPULATION**		**SAMPLE**		**TOTAL SAMPLE**
		M	F	M	F	(M+F)
1	CHUKUN	271	109	27	11	38
2	JABA	514	206	51	21	72
3	KACHIA	680	273	68	27	95
4	KAURA	734	294	73	29	102
5	SABON GARI	155	58	16	6	22
6	ZANGO KATAF	1074	760	107	76	183
	TOTALS	3428	1700	342	170	512
		5128				

3.3.0 Instrument for Collecting Data

In collecting data for this study, a self-designed questionnaire was used. The structured questionnaire is related to the objectives of the study, the

research questions and the hypotheses. The questionnaire for this study consists of two parts.

Part A: Descriptive Part. It contains questions that sought biodata information.

Part B: The analytic part, which is divided into five (5) sections.

Section I: Attitudes of employed husbands toward household work.

Section II: Household tasks performed by employed husbands.

Section III: Traditional and modern roles of employed husbands in the family.

Section IV: Factors influencing employed husbands attitudes toward household work

Section V: Household work liked or disliked by employed husbands.

The questionnaire is concerned with relevant information that the research wants about the problem under investigation, the attitudes of employed husbands toward household work in Nigerian families of Kaduna state. The Likert scale formats of strongly agreed-4 points, agreed- 3 points, disagreed – 2 points and strongly disagreed – 1 point were used. (See, Appendix 'A').

3.3.1 Validity Of Instrument

In order to ensure the appropriateness of the instrument, the researcher subjected her instrument to content validity. Content validity is the extent to which the items of an instrument are representative of the content and behaviours specified by the theoretical concept being measured (Nkpa in Uzoagulu, 1998). To carry out the content validity, the questionnaire was given to the supervisors

of this study and experts in Home Economics section of Vocational and Technical Department, from Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria for their comments, suggestions and possible amendments.

3.3.2 Pilot Study

The purpose of the pilot study is to find out the functioning effectiveness of the instrument and establishing other forms of validity and reliability of the instrument. In other words, it helps to limit errors, ascertain whether or not the questionnaire was well formed and whether the contents were easy or difficult to answer. The pilot study was conducted among employed husbands and wives in Zaria Local Government Area of Kaduna State. The sample size was thirty: twenty husbands and ten wives. The questionnaire was administered at the Zonal Education office, Nuhu Bamalli Polytechnic, the Magistrate Law Court and State General Hospital.

The respondents accepted that the questionnaire was detailed and of standard. Although they complained that the questionnaire was bulky and need to be reduced to seventy, sixty and fifty respectively. Some of the respondents could not identify the stage of their family life cycle. For example, after stating that they have a range of 1-3 children, 4-6 children, et cetera. They as well stated that they are in the beginning stage

of family life cycle, which is husband and wife before arrival of the first child.

The researcher also discovered that questions number eight (8) in Part A –Biodata did not give a good range of children age. A couple could have age 1-5 years children as well as 21 years and above children, and so forth. Appropriate amendments have been carried out in preparation for the final administration of the instrument. The instrument has been reduced to fifty-eight (58) items. Some items were merged together while those that appeared in attitudes of employed husbands toward some household work as well as liked and disliked household work by employed husbands were deleted.

3.3.3 Reliability Of Instruments

Data collected from the pilot study was subjected to statistical analysis using the Statistical Package For Social Science (SPSS). The reliability procedure was used in order to determine the reliability of the instrument and it's suitability for the study. The procedure also enables the establishment of internal consistency of the instrument. The reliability coefficient obtained from the test was 0.8500 using Croubach alpha. According to Anastasi (1980), the closer the reliability of an instrument coefficient to one (1) the more reliable the instrument. Thus the obtained reliability coefficient for these instruments (0.8500) is

approximately one (1). This implies that the instrument is internally consistent and can be considered valid for this study and other studies of this nature.

3.4 Procedures For Data Collection

The questionnaire was administered by the researcher and trained assistants in the six (6) local government areas. A period of two weeks was given to the respondents to complete the questionnaire. After which both the researcher and trained assistants went round and collected the questionnaire distributed.

3.5 The Statistical Techniques

Different statistical methods were used to analyze the data collected. Part A that sought biodata information was tabulated in form of frequencies and percentages. They were used to describe the roles played by husbands in the home. The Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient was used in the test of hypothesis one and two. The paired t-test was used in the test of hypothesis three while the Spearman rank order correlation procedure was used in the test of Hypotheses four because of the non-parametric nature of the variables involved in the test. All hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. Decisions were therefore based on this (0.05) probability level of significance.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.0. Introduction

The analysis of the data in this chapter is structured into four subsections and patterned along the research questions, which this study aims to proffer some solutions. The related hypotheses are tested along the research questions and general discussions of the findings are presented at the end of the chapter. In the process of the analysis, frequencies and percentages of the items are presented in tables as they relate to the questions. Items of general application to the study are presented separately. The first section presents the demographic information of the respondents; analysis of employed husbands' attitudes; toward the performance of household work; test of hypotheses and discussions

4.1 Presentation of Demographic Variables

A total number of five hundred and twelve respondents made up of 342 (66.8%) male and 170(33.2%) females respectively were involved in the study. This number (512) was selected from six Local Government Areas of Kaduna State. Their age distribution and length of marriage are shown in Table 4.1.

Table4.1: Age of the respondents and the length of their marriages

Age of respondents			Length of Marriage of the respondents in years		
Age range	Frequency	Percentage	Length	Frequency	Percentage
16 – 20yrs	20	3.9	< 5yrs	112	21.8
21 – 26yrs	26	5.1	6 – 10yrs	94	18.4

27 – 32yrs	83	16.2	11 – 15yrs	85	16.6
33 – 37yrs	90	17.6	16 – 20yrs	71	13.9
38 – 42yrs	103	20.1	21 – 25yrs	111	21.7
> 43yrs	190	37.1	> 26yrs	39	7.6
Total	512	100.0	Total	512	100

The age distribution in the Table 4.1 showed that more respondents (37.1%) were above 43years. Three point nine percent (3.9%) of the total respondents were between 16 and 20years while five point one percent (5.1%) of the respondents were between 21 and 26years of age.

Those within the 27 and 32years age bracket were sixteen point two percent (16.2%), while twenty point one percent (20.1%) were between 38 and 42years.

In terms of their marriage duration, twenty-one point nine percent (21.9%) of the respondents have been married for five years or less. Eighteen point four percent (18.4%) of the respondents have been married for between 06 and 10years while sixteen point six percent (16.6%) of the respondents have been married for duration of 11 to 15years. For those whose length of marriage was between 16 and 20years, their percentage was thirteen point nine 1(3.9%) while, twenty-one point seven (21.7%) of the respondents have been married for a period of 21 to 25years. Only seven point six percent (7.6%) of the respondents have been married for more than 25years.

Table 4.2: Distribution of the respondents according to their highest qualification

Qualification of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
University Degree	200	39.1
NCE/Dip/Tech/Nursing	242	47.3
Secondary	44	8.6
Primary	14	2.7
Informal Education	12	2.3
Total	512	100

More of the respondents attained up to tertiary education in terms of their highest educational qualification. Table4.2 showed the respondents with their educational qualification.

Thirty-nine point one percent (39.1%) of the total respondents have university degrees, while forty-seven point three percent (47.3%) of the respondents have tertiary certificates like National Certificate in Education (NCE), Diplomas, Technical Colleges' Certificates, Certificates in Nursing and other such qualifications. Those who have secondary school certificates were eight point six percent (8.6%), while two point seven percent (2.7%) of the respondents had primary school certificates. Only two point three percent (2.3%) of the respondents did not under go any formal education. The selection of the respondents in terms of educational qualification was not directly intended since only working couples were targets of this study.

Table 4.3: Distribution of respondents by their occupations

Occupation of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Medical Personnel	121	23.6
Law Enforcement	88	17.2
Teaching	267	52.1
Other professions	36	7.0
Total	512	100.0

Table 4.3 showed the occupational distribution of the respondents

From the classification of the respondents in Table 4.3, the teaching profession had the highest respondents with fifty-two point one percent (52.1%). The next in magnitude was the medical line, which accounted for twenty three point six percent (23.6%). Law enforcement accounted for seventeen point two percent (17.2%) of the respondents. Only seven point zero percent (7.0%) of the respondents belonged to other specified professions such as architect, forester, director, surveyor, et cetera.

Table 4.4: Number of children and hours spent at work by respondents

Number of Children of respondents			Number of hours spent at work		
No of children	Frequency	Percentage	Hours at Work	Frequency	Percentage
None	68	13.3	3 – 5hrs	81	15.8
1 – 3children	208	40.6	6 – 8hrs	330	64.5
4 – 6children	176	34.4	9 – 11hrs	62	12.1
>6children	60	11.7	> 12hrs	39	7.6

Total	512	100.0	Total	512	100.0

The number of children and the number of hours spent at work by the respondents are part of the factors, which were felt to have influence on the attitude of men toward household work. Table 4.4 showed the frequency of the number of children and the numbers of hours spent at work by the respondents.

Only thirteen point three percent (13.3%) out of the 512 respondents did not have children. Forty point six percent (40.6%) of the respondents have between one and three children in their families while thirty-four point four percent (34.4%) of the respondents have between four and six children and eleven point seven percent (11.7%) of the total respondents have more than six children in their homes.

As shown in the Table 4.4, fifteen point eight percent (15.8%) of the respondents spent between three and five hours in their work daily. Most of the respondents (64.5%) spend between six to eight hours in their work, while twelve point one percent (12.1%) of the respondents spent between nine and eleven hours at their working places during the working days. Only seven point six percent (7.6%) of the total respondents spent more than eleven hours at their work places on working days.

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Table 4.5: Frequency of respondents by type of families

Family type of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Nuclear Family	313	61.1
Polygamous Family	85	16.6
Extended Family	114	22.3
Total	512	100.0

Table 4.5 showed the respondents by the type of families. As shown in the table, most respondents (61.1%) have nuclear type of families. This implied that they have monogamous families. Only sixteen point six percent (16.6%) of the respondents operated the polygamous family types and twenty-two point three percent (22.3%) respondents have the extended family set up. The dominance of the nuclear families in the studied population could be partly explained as the high level of the educational standard attained by the respondents as shown in Table 4.2.

4.2.0 Analysis of Husbands' Attitude Toward the Performance of Household Work

In this section, the attitudes of husbands toward household work were evaluated. A total of ten items were used in this section. Table 4.6 showed the responses in frequencies and their corresponding percentages. Each of the items in the table is based on the total number of the respondents. In the table, SA = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, DA = Disagree, SDA=Strongly Disagree. In the course of analyzing the data, the responses for strongly agree and agree were added together to constitute agreement while disagree and strongly disagree were added together to indicate disagreement.

Table 4.6: Attitudes of Employed Husbands Toward the performance of household work

Items on the Attitude of husbands	Agree	%	Disagree	%
1. Performance of household tasks are sources of conflict in the household	359	70.1	153	29.9
2. Employed husbands participate in shopping	368	71.9	144	28.1
3. Employed husbands of employed wives participate in household work	327	63.9	185	36.1
4. Employed husbands view household tasks as women's work	329	64.3	183	35.7
5. Employed husbands feel their self-esteem will be reduced when they participate in household work	340	66.4	172	33.6
6. Employed husbands have the 'I don't care' feelings toward household tasks.	254	49.6	258	50.4
7. Employed husbands have low standard for cleanliness and orderliness	189	36.9	323	63.1

8. Employed husbands are willing to accept changes toward household tasks	368	71.9	144	28.1
9. Employed husbands participate in household tasks because of the love they have for their wives.	434	84.8	78	15.2
10. Employed husbands feel like participating in household tasks.	292	57.0	220	43.0

The responses to the first item in the Table showed that performance of household tasks is really a source of conflict in most of the homes involved in this study. Seventy point one percent (70.1%) respondent expressed this view as could be seen in item one in Table 4.6. This is in line with Kahn in Frankenhaeser et. al (1991); further more Baxter and Western (1996) observed that wives do more of the household when work compare to husbands. While Thornton in Olson and DeFrain (2000), observed that household tasks are major sources of conflict because women do most of the work.

The responses to the succeeding item in the Table showed that employed husbands, generally have positive attitude toward household tasks. As indicated in the Table 4.6, seventy-one point nine percent (71.9%) of the respondents agreed that employed husbands participate in shopping for the family and sixty-three point nine percent (63.9%), respondents agreed that husbands of employed wives do participate in the household work. Perry and Perry (1980); Coleman (1984); Frankenhaeuser

et. al (1991), reported that men married to employed wives participated in shopping and household work. Adamu (1995) suggested that husbands do a greater proportion of household work when wives are engaged in gainful employment. The findings in the present study are in agreement with the finding of the past studies. The responses to item four on Table 4.6 showed that in spite of employed husbands' participation in such task, most of the respondents (64.3%) still agreed that employed husbands view such domestics tasks as wive's responsibility. Sixty-six point four percent (66.4%) of the respondents were of the opinion that such husbands always feel that their self-respect or self esteem will be reduced as they participate in such domestic task. Coleman (1984,) attached the same opinion as he stated that household work is for feminine. Which he concluded that husbands who participate in such tasks might suffer reduce self-esteem. There was no agreement between the respondents (50.4%) that husbands generally have the " I don't care' attitude toward household tasks as could be seen in the response to item six in the table. Wheeler and Arvey (1981); Baxter and Western (1996); Farrel in Sack (2001) had a

contrary opinion as regarding the attitude of husbands toward household work. They opined that men have non-chalant attitude toward household work although wives are found doing the kinds of work that husbands are doing. Most of the respondents (63.1%) disagree that husbands have low standard of cleanliness and orderliness. Olson and DeFrain (2000) observed that men always feel that women have a higher standard for household work. Ogletree, Turner, Desai, Hernanadez and Stafford (2003) found out that men scored lower in the level of cleanliness, orderliness and the extent to which the individual enjoyed house cleaning. The findings of this study differed from their findings. Seventy-one point nine percent (71.9%), of the respondents agreed that employed husbands are willing to accept changes toward household tasks. This finding is also agreed with the findings of Wheeler and Arvey (1981) who observed that men with liberal attitudes participate in female traditional roles. The findings of the gender and decentralization programme held in Lira district revealed that men are willing to be trained to complete certain tasks according to an acceptable standard. Lennon and Rosefield in Baxter and Western (1996)

reported that men felt that there should be division of household work. Further more, eighty-four point eight percent (84.8%) of the respondents in the present study agreed that employed husbands participate in household tasks because of the love they have for their wives. This observation is similar to that of Kore (1995), who stated that where there is love the husband would relieve his wife from some household work. Most of the respondents (57.0%) were of the opinion that most employed husbands who participate in household task do so because they felt like doing so.

The related research question to Table 4.6 is as follows: What are the attitudes of husbands toward the performance of household work? In an attempt answer to this question, the analysis of Table 4.6 could be a source of reference. As indicated in the table, though performance of household tasks is a major source of conflict in the families, the responses to the items in the table clearly point to the fact that employed husbands actually perform some household tasks in their families. However, the responses to items four and five in the table revealed that in spite of the men's positive attitude toward

the performance of household work, they still have some reservation about some domestic tasks. The responses to items on Table 4.6 showed that in some cases, men feel that their self-respect or self-esteem will be reduced and some view such domestic tasks as exclusively wives' responsibility. This observation here tends to be in line with what Glosson (1997), distributed the individual responsibility based on sex in the family. This observation is also related the findings of Sharma (1986) in which he attributed this type of husbands' attitude to the gender bias in child's upbringing in which sexual division of labour is included in the child's socialization.

4.2.1 Analysis of Domestic Work Performed by Employed Husbands in the family

In this section, the respondents' perceptions of the domestic tasks performed by husbands in the homes are assessed. Table 4.7 showed the frequencies and percentages on the rate to which the husbands' performance of the tasks is perceived in the homes covered in this study.

Table 4.7: Household Tasks Performed by Employed Husbands

Items on household task	Agree	%	Disagree	%
1. Prepare and serve meals	119	23.3	393	76.8
2. Clean up after meals	143	28.0	369	72.0
3. Wash and iron clothes	312	61.0	200	39.0

4. Gardening	396	77.3	116	22.7
5. Bath and dress up children	242	47.3	270	52.7
6. Shop for family needs	385	75.2	127	24.8
7. Sweep the house	168	32.8	344	67.2
8. Fetch water	217	42.4	295	57.6

From Table 4.7, most of the respondents (76.8%) disagreed with the opinion that employed husbands prepare and serve meals, while seventy-two point zero percent (72.0%) of the respondents also disagreed with the statement which stated that employed husbands clean up after meals in the family. However, sixty-one points zero percent (61.0%) of the respondents agreed that employed husbands do wash and iron clothes for family members in the homes. Most of the respondents (77.3%) agreed (item 4) that employed husbands are responsible for gardening in the homes. In terms of bathing and dressing up children, fifty-two point seven percent (52.7%) of the respondents disagreed that employed husbands participate in the task. Only forty-seven point three percent (47.3%) of the respondents agreed that husbands do participate in such task. This group (47.3%) is however in the minority. Most of the respondents (75.2%) agreed that employed husbands do participate in shopping for the family but as for sweeping the floor and fetching water for the

family, most respondents (67.2%);(57.6%) did not agree that employed husbands do actively participate in them. This could be observed from the percentage of disagreement to the last two items in the table. The variations in the roles of employed husbands in the Table is 4.7, is closely related to similar observations by Gittins (1985) who stated that sexual division of labour varies from household to household. While Glosson (1997) suggested that responsibilities are based on sex, age, preference or knowledge. Baxter and Western (1996) also suggested that husbands took major responsibilities for most out-door tasks.

4.2.2 Assessment of the traditional roles of Employed Husbands in the Family.

Table 4.8 showed the frequencies and percentages on the performance of the perceived traditional roles of men in the family by the respondents.

Table 4.8: Traditional Roles of Employed Husbands in the Family

Traditional tasks of employed husband in the family	Agree	%	Disagree	%
1. Employed husbands make financial decision in the home	464	90.6	48	9.4
2. They preside over general decision making and control all the affairs of the family	440	88.5	72	11.5
3. The employed husbands provide security to the family members	484	94.5	28	5.5
4. They maintain discipline, set and established goals in the family	474	92.6	38	7.4
5. The employed husbands provide shelter for the family, repair walls and roofs of the house.	489	95.5	23	4.5
6. They provide food for the family	492	96.1	20	3.9

The frequency and percentage responses in the Table 4.8 showed that the listed roles in the table are undeniably among the major traditional roles of the employed husbands in the home. In all the items, the percentage score for agreement was more than eighty-five point zero percent (85.0%) of the total respondents. For example, ninety point six percent (90.6%) of the total respondents agreed that husbands are responsible for financial decisions in the home. Further more, eighty-five point nine percent (85.9%) agreed that the employed husbands preside over general decision-making and control all the affairs of the family. In terms of security in the home, ninety-four point five percent (94.5%) of the respondents agreed that it is the employed husbands who provide such security in the home and

for the members of their families. The employed husbands are also responsible for the maintenance of discipline, set and establish goals in the family. This was agreed upon by most of the respondents (92.6%). Coleman (1994) reported similar findings as he stated that men play the role of breadwinner; have authority in the family over decisions concerning money and other important issues. It was also the opinion of most respondents (95.5%) that it is the employed husbands who are responsible for the provision of shelter and maintains the residential building for the family. Further more, as the head of the family, they are seen by ninety-six point one (96.1%) of the respondents as responsible for the provision of food and other necessities for members of their families. These observations in the table are in line with Frankenhoeuser et. al (1991), where they asserted that men perform more in the areas of traditional roles especially in the areas of repair and maintenance as well as laundry in the home. However, the present observations are contrary to the findings of Russel (1996), from his study in Australia where he maintained that men have not increased their household tasks in the last 20years.

4.2.3 Assessment of the Modern Roles of Husbands in the Family.

Modernization encompasses changes in all aspects of human endeavours. The roles of the husbands in the family therefore would be expected to be changing either by incorporating new roles into the existing ones or shedding some old ones and replacing them with new ones. The addition of roles or shift in the traditional role of husbands could be as a result of women taking jobs outside the home (Perry and Perry, 1980). Table 4.9 showed some of the modern roles that employed husbands are expected to perform in the home. The table showed the frequency and percentages on the degree at which the respondents agreed that employed husband performed the roles in the areas covered by this study.

Table 4.9: Modern roles of Employed Husbands in the Family

Modern roles of employed husbands in the family	Agree	%	disagree	%
1. Employed husbands provide for the children's education and help them with their home work	456	89.1	56	10.9
2. They wash and iron the clothes	326	63.7	186	36.3
3. The employed husbands cook and serve meals	105	20.5	407	39.5
4. They pay the bills	446	87.1	66	12.9
5. They purchase special and large items for the family	436	85.2	76	14.8
6. The employed husbands make daily purchases for the family	272	53.1	240	46.9

As shown in Table 4.9, eighty-nine point one percent (89.1%) of the respondents agreed that employed husbands provide for the children's education

and help them in their homework. Only ten point nine percent (10.9%) of the respondents disagreed that employed husbands perform this role in their families. Most of the respondents (63.7%), also agreed that employed husbands wash and iron clothes for members of their families. However, seventy-nine point five percent (79.5%) of the respondents disagreed that employed husbands cook and serve meals in the home. Thus, agreeing with the earlier observation in Table 4.7 that most respondents did not agree that general tasks of husbands include preparing and serving meals. Nevertheless, eighty-seven point one percent (87.1%) of the respondents agreed that employed husbands pay for the family bills and eighty-five point two percent (85.2%) of the respondents stated that employed husbands purchase special and large items for the family, while fifty-three point one percent (53.1%) of the respondents agreed that the husband makes daily purchases for the family. These could be seen in the frequency and percentage scores in Table 4.9.

The related research question to this section is as stated, what are the traditional and modern roles of employed husbands in the family? From Table 4.8 and 4.9 above, it was observed that among the traditional roles of the employed husbands, they make financial decisions in the home, preside over major decisions and control the affairs of the family. This is in agreement with Coleman (1984) findings. It was also observed that they maintain discipline, set and establish goals, and provide security for members of their families. Apart from these listed roles, employed husbands also provide shelter, maintain the

shelter and provide food for members of their families as part of their traditional roles in the families. Anyakaoha and Eluwa (1999) held a similar view.

Along the traditional roles, additional roles have been added as indicated in Table 4.9 above. Among the modern roles, are the responsibilities of the children's education and paying of bills resulting from health and other expenses. They also make special and large purchases and other daily purchases in their families. Further more, another recorded modern role is the washing and ironing of clothes for members of their families. These observations in the above table are in line with the findings of Frankenhaeuser, Lundbery and Chesney (1991) in which they observed that husbands' participation in the household tasks is increasing.

4.2.4. Factors Influencing the Attitude of Employed Husbands Toward Performance of Household Work

Some factors are thought to be influencing the attitude of employed husbands toward the performance of household tasks; Table 4.10 shows the responses to the items used in the assessment. A total of ten items were used in this assessment.

Table 4.10: Factors Influencing Employed Husbands' Attitude Toward Household Work

Factors influencing husbands' attitude	Agree	%	Disagree	%
1. The tasks performed by employed husbands decreases with increase in age	359	70.1	153	29.9
2.Employed husbands closer in age to their wives participate more in household work	336	65.6	176	34.4

3.Emlpoyed husbands with similar occupations with their wives do a greater proportion of household work	239	46.7	273	53.3
4. Educational qualification of employed husbands influences their attitudes toward household work	357	69.7	155	30.3
5. Employed husbands' attitudes toward household work have deep root in their up bringing	430	84.0	82	16.0
6. Family members and friends frown at employed husbands who participate in household tasks	369	72.1	143	27.9
7. Employed husbands of wives with higher economic resources participate more in household tasks	223	43.6	289	56.4
8. Employed husbands with many wives do not participate in household tasks	336	65.6	176	34.4
9. Payment of bride price is seen as payment for wife labour in the home	181	35.4	331	64.6
10. Wives see household work as an essential part of being good wives and mothers	432	84.4	80	15.6

Among the factors assessed in this section are age, occupation, qualification, the process of socialization, socio-economic and the cultural practices in the society. Table 4.10 showed the respondents' opinions on the selected factors influencing the attitude of employed husbands toward household tasks. From the percentages score for items one and two in Table 4.10, age seem to be the determining factor in the attitudes of employed husbands toward household tasks. Most of the respondents (70.1%) held the opinion that the household tasks performed by employed husbands decrease as their ages increases. Also, sixty-five point percent (65.6%) of the respondents believed that where couples' ages are close, the employed husband are more likely to participate in the household tasks than in marriages where the couples' ages are far apart. Age could therefore be considered as a major factor in the participation

of employed husbands in household tasks. Though Fremion (1996) Tor, Saror, Babatunde and Faseyi (1982), also pointed the same observations, in their various studies.

The percentage score for occupation of couples as a factor influencing employed husbands' attitudes toward household tasks did not seem to imply that similar occupation of couples could be a major factor. Only forty-six point seven percent (46.7%) of the respondents thought that similar occupation of couples could be a factor of employed husbands' participation in household tasks. Most of the respondents (53.3%), disagreed that same occupation of couples could be a major factor of employed husbands participation in household tasks. This finding is contrary to that of Weingarten in Adamu (1995) who observed that husbands do a greater proportion of household work in families where the wife has similar occupation as the husband. A conclusion on this factor would therefore be reserved for the test of its related hypothesis.

Educational attainment is another factor that was seen to have major influence on employed husbands' participation in household tasks. A total of sixty-nine point seven percent (69.7%) of the total respondents were of the opinion that educational status of employed husbands has important influence in

their participation in household tasks. Only thirty point three percent (30.3%) of the total respondents said that educational qualification of the respondents could not be a factor. And this is the minor opinion on this factor. Tor, Saror, Babatunde and Faseyi (1982); Fremion (1996), also reported similar findings from their study on husbands' participation in household tasks. A conclusive judgment will be given on this observation when the related hypothesis would have been tested.

The child's socialization is another factor which eighty-four point zero percent (84.0%) of the respondents agreed is a major factor of employed husbands' participation in household tasks. Most of the respondents (84.0%) were of the opinion that the attitudes of employed husbands toward household tasks has deep root in their up bringing. Here the gender bias in male and female children's socialization could be a major factor. This finding is in line with similar findings by Oakley in Sharma (1986); Sharma (1986); Oladeinde (2000), found a significant relationship between child's upbringing and husbands' participation in household tasks.

Another factor that tends to have high percentage scores was the attitude of the society toward employed husbands who are involved in household tasks. Most respondents (72.1%) have the opinion that family members and friends would frown at employed husbands participating in house hold tasks. Here the socio-cultural practices that is based on gender differentiation in the society would rather make any one who did not conform to

the norms seems out of place. Similar to this finding, Kore (1995) opined that parents; relatives and friends could frown at or against any husband wishing to help his wife in performing household work.

The economic status of the wives did not seems to be a factor in employed husbands participation in household tasks since most of the respondents (56.4%), disagree that the economic status of the wives could make employed husbands to participate more in household tasks. Only a minor group of the respondents (43.6%) agreed that employed husbands of wives with higher economic resources are more likely to participate in household tasks. This is contrary to Moore and Sawhill in Adamu (1995); Baxter and Western (1996); Olagunju (2000) findings in which they asserted that economic resources is determinant factor of participation in household tasks by men in their families.

The number of wives in a home could also be a major factor of husband's participation in household work. As shown in the Table 4.10, sixty-five point six percent 65.6% of the respondents have the opinion that employed husbands with many wives do not participate in domestic tasks in the home. Only thirty –four point four percent (34.4%) of the respondents said that employed husbands with many wives do not participate in domestic activities. This could also be a factor

influencing the attitudes of employed husbands toward performance of household work.

Most of the respondents (64.6%) did not believe that performance of household task by the wife is seen as part of the bride price paid on her. This was not therefore a significant factor in the attitudes of employed husbands toward performance of household tasks. However, most of the respondents (84.4%), agreed that women see household task as an essential part of being good wives and mothers. With this notion, employed husbands could not easily be attracted to household tasks. This is therefore another factor-influencing employed husbands' attitude toward performance of household work. Pleck; Baxter in Baxter and Western (1996) had similar opinion.

The related research question to this section is as follows: What are some of the factors that influence the attitude of employed husbands toward household work? From the discussion of the responses in Table 4.10, there is a clear indication that certain factors actually influence employed husbands' attitude toward the performance of household tasks.

Among such factors are the age of the husbands and the wife. The older the couple, the less likely of the employed husbands participating in household work. Another factor was the educational status of employed husbands. Employed husbands with higher educational status tend to be more inclined to participate in household tasks.

Other factors observed to have major influence on employed husbands attitude toward performance of household tasks are the gender stereotyping of activities for children which tended to dictate what husbands should do and what they should not do as they grow up. Combined with this factor are the socio-cultural attitudes of the society, which make family members and friends frown at employed husbands that indulge in household duties. Related to these factors is the belief that wives who do not do their domestic duties are not good wives. Thus, wives rather prefer to exhibit their status as good wives and mothers by doing all the household tasks rather than calling on their spouses for help.

4.2.5: Analysis of Household Tasks Liked or Disliked by Employed Husbands

Certain household tasks are liked or disliked by employed husbands in their families. Some of the household tasks are listed in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11 Household work liked or disliked by employed husbands

Household work liked or disliked by husbands	Liked	%	Disliked	%
1. Cooking of food	182	35.5	330	64.5
2. Pounding of yams	127	24.8	385	75.2
3. Fetching and splitting of firewood	161	31.4	351	68.6
4. Playing with children	466	91.0	46	9.0
5. Assisting children with their homework	443	86.5	69	13.5
6. Washing and ironing clothes	306	59.8	206	40.2
7. Carrying babies	93	18.2	419	81.8
8. Fetching water	174	34.0	338	66.0
9. Sweeping of the house	163	31.8	349	68.2
10. Washing of plates	94	18.4	418	81.6

The results in the Table 4.11 showed that most employed husbands did not like cooking and pounding of yams; fetching and splitting of fire wood in their homes. A total of sixty-four point five percent (64.5%) of the respondents said employed husbands dislike cooking while, seventy-five point two percent (75.2%) of the respondents said that employed husbands dislike pounding of yams in the home. Furthermore, sixty-eight point six percent (68.6%) of the respondents stated that employed husbands dislike fetching and splitting of fire wood in their homes.

Almost all of the respondents (91.0%) indicated that employed husbands like playing with children. Only nine point zero percent (9.0%) of the respondents said that employed husbands did not like playing with children. Along this consideration is assisting children with their homework, most of the respondents (86.5%), agreed that employed husbands also like. Further more, fifty-nine point eight percent (59.8%) of the respondents agreed that employed husbands like washing and ironing of clothes for members of the families, the percentage score was relatively low.

Most employed husbands did not like carrying babies. As could be seen in response to item seven in the Table 4.11, eighty-one point eight percent (81.8%) of the total respondents held this opinion. Only eighteen point two percent (18.2%) of the respondents said that employed husbands like carrying of babies. The table also revealed that most employed husbands did not like fetching water in their homes. The percentage score for this opinion is sixty-six point zero percent (66.0) while those who contradicted the opinion scored only thirty-four point zero percent (34.0%). Sweeping of the house (68.0%) and washing of plates (81.6%) were scored in the same pattern with relatively higher percentages of the respondents saying that employed husbands did not like these tasks. These findings are in agreement with the reports of Frankenhaeuser, Lundberg and Chessney (1991), who stated that men

participated on more enjoyable aspects of childcare such as playing, teaching and taking children to the hospital.

4.3 Test of Hypotheses

Four hypotheses were postulated in the study in order to statistically establish some of the findings from the data collected for the study. The null hypotheses were as follows:

Hypothesis I: There is no significant relationship between employed husbands educational attainment and their attitudes toward performance of household work.

Table 4.12: Correlation between educational qualification and employed husbands attitudes toward the performance of household work in the family

Variables	Mean	Standard Deviation	r	DF	P	r-critical
Education	4.18	0.89	-0.086	510	0.052	0.0855
Attitude	2.73	0.39				

The responses in Table 4.6 and the status of education of the respondents were used in the test of this hypothesis. The educational status of the respondents were graded or rated according to the level attained by the respondents such that the highest qualification had the highest point. Having thus

quantified the variables, the Pearson Product Moment Correlation procedure was then applied to test their relationship. Table 4.12 showed the relationship between the respondents' educational status and their attitudes toward the performance of household work in their families.

The result in the above Table showed that educational attainment of respondents has significant influence in their attitudes toward the performance of household tasks. The observed correlation coefficient (r) in the Table is however negative. This implies that the higher the educational qualification of the respondents, the less influence it would have in their attitudes toward household work in their families. The null hypothesis could therefore be rejected ($P \leq 0.05$) since educational attainment of employed husbands has significant influence in their attitudes toward the performance of household work.

In the discussion of the factors influencing employed husbands attitudes toward the performance of household tasks in Table 4.10, it was observed that educational qualification was scored very high (69.8%) as a factor that influence employed

husbands' attitudes toward performance of household work. The findings from the test of this hypothesis further confirm the observation of the respondents.

Hypothesis II: There is no significant relationship between the occupation of employed husbands and their attitudes toward the performance of household work in their families.

Table 4.13: Correlation between the occupation of husbands and their attitudes toward household work in the family

Variables	Mean	Standard Deviation	r	DF	P	r-critical
Occupation	2.4258	0.9271	0.1399	510	0.002	0.0855
Attitude	2.7279	0.3891				

The occupational status of the respondents was used along with the scores on attitude in Table 4.6 for the test of this hypothesis. The correlation procedure was used in order to determine the possible relationship between the employed husbands occupation and their attitudes toward performance of household work. Table 4.13 showed the result of the test.

From the result in Table 4.13, the occupation of the employed husbands has significant impact in their attitudes toward participation in household tasks. The observed correlation coefficient (r) in the table is greater than the critical or table value (0.085) at 510 degree of freedom and at the probability level of

significance of 0.05. Moreover, the observed probability level of significance is lower than the fixed level of 0.05 ($P < 0.05$). The null hypothesis is thus rejected. The implication here is that the type of occupation engaged in by respondents has significant impact on their participation in household tasks. In this study, the respondents were civil servants.

Hypothesis III: There is no significant difference between the participation of employed husbands in traditional and modern roles in the family.

Table 4.14: T-test between traditional and modern household work performed by husbands in their families

Variables	Mean	Standard Deviation	DF	t	P	t-critical
Traditional	3.4467	0.4955	510	24.931	0.000	1.960
Modern	2.8100	0.4900				

The purpose of this hypothesis is to test for possible differences in the degree of performance of the traditional and modern roles of employed husbands in their families and to establish whether employed husbands who perform their traditional roles effectively are likely to have the same attitudes toward the modern roles in the family. In the test, the paired t-test was used because of its ability to allow a test of difference between the variables and a test of relationship between them. Table 4.14 showed the result of the paired t-test.

The result in Table 4.14 showed that there is a significant difference between employed husbands' performance of traditional roles and modern roles

in the family. Employed husbands tended to perform their traditional roles more than their modern roles in the family. The null hypothesis is thus rejected ($P < 0.05$).

Hypothesis IV: There is no significant relationship between the types of families that employed husbands have and the household tasks they like to participate in.

Table 4.15: Correlation between the family type and the type of household work liked or disliked by employed husbands.

Variables	Mean	Standard Deviation	r	DF	P	r-critical
Family Type	1.610	0.840	-0.105	510	0.002	0.0855
Household work	14.310	2.420				

The non-quantitative nature (non-parametric) of the two variables (family type and household work liked or disliked) necessitates the use of the Spearman's (rho) ranked order correlation procedure in the test of this hypothesis. The scores in Table 4.11, used for household tasks that are liked or disliked by employed husbands in their families were employed for this test. Table 4.15 showed the result of the correlation test between the two variables.

The test revealed a significant relationship between the type of family that a husband has and the type of household work he likes or dislikes and thus participate in at home. The observed correlation coefficient (-0.105) at 510 degree of freedom is significantly higher than the critical value at the same degree of freedom and the observed level of significance is 0.002 ($P < 0.05$). The null hypothesis is therefore rejected.

The observed correlation coefficient in the table is negative. The implication is that the larger the family, the less the employed husbands would like or participate in household work. Thus, husbands in the nuclear families are more likely to participate in household work than husbands from polygamous or extended families.

4.4Discussion on Findings

The major objective of this study is to examine the attitudes of employed husbands toward the performance of household work. In order to achieve this major objective, four specific objectives were set.

The first specific objective is to examine the attitudes of employed husbands toward the performance of household work such as cooking, washing, cleaning, baby care and so forth. This objective was tested with descriptive statistic of frequencies and percentages. The result of the findings indicated that employed husbands participated in household work because of the love they have for their wives (84.8%). This observation is right because where there is love; all things are possible. Further more, the man who loves his wife will participate in all types of household work to reduce her workload and stressful condition. He will equally ensure that he pleases her by taking part in household activities. This is in line with earlier findings of Kore, (1995) where he stated that divine love means powerful affection, devotion and desire, genuine concern for the interest and needs of the one being loved. He further stated that a caring husband will relieve his wife from some household works such as washing clothes, ironing, pounding yams, lifting and carrying loads, bath and dress

children and still maintain his position. However, the results in Table 4.6 and 4.7 showed that seventy – one point nine percent (71.9%) and seventy-five point two percent (75.2%) of the respondents agreed that employed husbands participated in shopping. The finding in this study is similar to the findings of Perry and Perry (1980); Coleman (1984); and Frankenhaeuser et al (1991). This could be so for many reasons, one of which is to be in-charge of carrying money to the market and monitoring the spending pattern of the wife. It could also be because they want to relax and survey what is available in the market. Some employed husbands participate in shopping to control the time spent by the wife in shopping. Seventy-one point nine percent (71.9%) of the respondents equally agreed that employed husbands are willing to accept changes toward household work. This could be due to the shift from traditional role of wives. Employed wives were found doing what husbands are doing. The result of the findings also revealed that the performance of household work is a source of conflict in the family (70.1%). Thornton in Olson and Defrain (2000) stated that household tasks are major sources of conflict in families because women do most of the work. This could be because employed husbands see themselves first and foremost as the head of the family and 'lord' of the wife, some one to be worshipped, to serve, to supervise, to delegate and to criticize the work done by others. Therefore expecting them to participate in household tasks is eroding their position in the family and touching their ego as the head of the family. This result in conflict, more so if they are highly placed in their employment and earn fat salaries. Few respondents (36.9%) agreed that employed husbands have

poor standard of cleanliness and orderliness. This finding is in agreement with the findings of Ogletree (2003), where he stated that men scored significantly lower than women in the level of cleanliness in a related development. This could be attributed to the fact that employed husbands have positive attitudes toward the performance of household work based on the findings on Table 4.6. The rating on all items was above 56.9% with the exception of item seven.

Despite the positive attitudes of employed husbands, toward the performance of household tasks, Table 4.7 showed that most of them do not participate in preparing and serving of meals (76.8%); cleaning up after meals (72.0%); bathing and dressing up children (52.7%); sweeping the house (67.2%); and fetching of water (57.6%). This could be due to the fact that employed husbands viewed these tasks as purely women responsibilities. Further more they will not like to be associated with women responsibilities.

The next specific objective was to identify both the traditional and modern roles of employed husbands in the family. It was generally agreed that the items listed on Table 4.8 are the traditional roles of employed husbands with the general percentage score above eighty-five (85.0%). For example, making of financial decisions (90.6%); presiding over general decisions making and controlling all affairs (85.9%); providing security (94.5%); maintaining discipline, setting and establishing of goals (92.6%); providing of shelter, repairing of walls and roofs (95.5%); and providing of food (96.1%). This is so because employed husbands are the heads of their families therefore traditional roles are greatly

adhered to. It could also be that they play these roles effectively so that the society will not look down or disrespect them.

Table 4.9 showed the modern roles of employed husbands in the family. It was observed that eighty-nine point one (89.1%) of the respondents agreed that the employed husbands provide for children's education. These could be so for many reasons; one of these reasons could be as a head of the family; they see the education of the child as their essential role. Another reason could be that they want their children to take after them or acquire better knowledge than them. Nevertheless eighty-seven point one percent (87.1%) respondents also agreed that employed husbands pay the family bills. While eighty-five point two of the respondents agreed that, employed husbands purchased special and large items for the family. For example, buying of television set, telephone set, and radio; buying of special gifts for the family members from supermarkets as well as buying of beds and mattresses, sitting room chairs and so forth. This finding is in agreement with Frankenhaeuser et. al (1991) who stated that men participated equally with women regarding grocery shopping. This could be because the employed husbands felt that they are the owners of the house as such they would not like their wives to parade around as if they are the head of the family. Employed husbands don't want their wives to see as if they are the owners of special and large items in the house. Other reasons could be due to pride from the side of the married husbands. Sixty-three point seven percent (63.7%) of the respondents agreed that employed husbands washed and ironed clothes for members of the family. This could be because of the love they have for their

family. It could be a way of keeping them busy. These findings are in agreement with Perry and Perry (1980) who stated that the shift in the traditional role of husbands could be as a result of wives taking jobs outside the home. Frankenhaeuser et al (1991) held a similar opinion as they stated that the domestic roles of husbands are increasing.

Another specific objective was to examine some factors that influence the attitudes of employed husbands toward the performance of household work. Table 4.10 showed responses of respondents based on the factors influencing the attitudes of employed husbands toward household work. It was observed from the table that most respondents (84.4%) agreed that women saw household work as an essential part of being good wives and mothers. Therefore some wives prevented their husbands from participating in household work in order to show their attributes. Perry and Perry (1980) stated that gender roles is based on learning although, innate differences explain only a few specific behaviour patterns. Barry, Bacon and Child; Whiting and Edward in Coleman (1984) also stated that sex differences tend to be a reflection of task assignment. Another reason for this observation could be due to the fact that employed husbands though they may embark on a task, they rarely complete the task. Another factor that had great influence on employed husbands' attitudes toward household work is deeply rooted in their up bringing (84.0%). This could be so because they were brought up by families where there were no girls. It could also be that the families did not discriminate on who does one task or the other in the family. Another reason could be that there was division of household tasks in the family.

This finding is supported by Sharma (1986); and Oladeinde (2000). Sixty-nine point seven percent (69.7%) respondents agreed that educational qualification of husbands influenced their attitudes toward household work. The reason for this high percentage could be because they knew the implication of work over loaded. They also have the awareness that participating in household work will not change their position as head of the family. However, only forty-six point seven (46.7%) agreed that employed husbands who had similar occupations with their wives, do greater proportion of household work. This could be due to many reasons such as, close the same time from work, both come back home hungry, children are waiting on the two of them to do something to take care of their stomach; therefore an extra hand would be needed to speed up the completion of activities (meal).

The fourth specific objective was to identify the different types of household work that are liked or disliked by employed husbands. On Table 4.11, almost all respondents (91.0%) agreed that employed husbands like playing with their children. This finding agreed with Lundberg and Chessney (1991) findings where he stated that men participated on more enjoyable aspects of childcare. This could be so because playing with a child is less demanding as compared to carrying babies, which was agreed to by eighteen point two percent (18.2%) of the respondents. Some employed husbands felt that babies are fragile and need to be handled with care, while others don't want to hear the cry of babies. Furthermore, they hated regurgitation of milk by babies and don't want babies to urinate or pass stool on them. It was also discovered that most of the employed

husbands like helping children with homework (86.5%). Such men knew what they are putting in to the children's education as such they will like to help children with home work in order not to waste their money. It could also be that they don't want their names to be associated with shame or failure but success, so they had to assist them in doing their homework. However, it could be that they have a targeted fulfillment in life. For example, they want their children to be Lawyers, Doctors, Pilots, Engineers, and so forth. On the other hand, employed husbands did not generally like washing of plates (81.6%), fetching of water (66.0%), sweeping of the house (68.2%), and pounding of yams (75.2%). These findings could be due to many reasons such as; viewed household tasks as women's responsibilities. It could be that they don't want to have anything to do with feminism. Furthermore, it could be that they have employed house helps who should perform such activities. Moreover, it will be a disgrace or shameful thing to be seen by friends washing plates, fetching of water, sweeping of the house and pounding of yams. It could be that they are highly placed in the society and participating in these activities could mean disgracing men. Such men could be seen as women wrapper or the wives have charmed them and they cannot reason any longer. These findings are in agreement with Coleman (1984); Baxter and Western (1996), who stated that men still believed that household work, including child-care are women's responsibility. Gross et. al (1984), as well stated that general feelings, likes and dislikes of specific tasks, influence one's participation in household tasks.

Four hypotheses were also postulated in the study in order to ascertain the attitudes of employed husbands toward the performance of household work. The first null hypothesis stated was that, there is no significant relationship between employed husbands educational attainment and their attitudes toward the performance of household work. However, after the hypothesis was analyzed, it was discovered that, there is a significant relationship between employed husbands educational attainment and their attitudes toward the performance of household work. The result could be attributed to the fact that, most of the respondents (86.4%) attained up to tertiary education in terms of their highest educational qualification. Furthermore, with the high educational qualification, they were more aware of what it meant to be overloaded with household tasks. This knowledge will encourage the employed husbands to participate in household tasks to reduce the stressful condition and work overload of their wives. The higher their level of education, the more they will see no need to attach any seriousness to traditional sex role. This finding is in consistent with Tor et.al (1983); Fremion (1996) findings as earlier on stated. However, it could be a way of compensating women economic contribution in the family.

The next hypothesis was that, there is no significant relationship between the occupation of employed husbands and their attitudes toward the performance of household work in their families. Pearson Product Moment correlation procedure was used to test the relationship. The result was that, there is significant relationship between the occupations of employed husbands and their

attitudes toward the performance of household work in their families. Fifty-two point one percent (52.1%) of the total respondents were teachers and most of the respondent (64.5%) spent between six and eight hours at work. This could be a reason for this finding because they spent fewer hours in their places of work; therefore, had more time to participate in household tasks. Another reason could be that since they closed earlier, they were less tired from work as a result there was the likelihood that they would participate in household tasks.

The third hypothesis stated that, there is no significant difference between the participation of employed husbands in traditional and modern roles in the family. However, the result revealed that, there is a significant difference between the participation of employed husbands in traditional and modern roles in the family. Employed husbands were found to participate more effectively in their traditional roles more than the modern roles. This could be influenced by their up bringing and belief that was attached to traditional roles. Husbands as the head of families should be able to cater for their family needs in terms of shelter, food, security and so forth, otherwise the society will look down on them. This is evident on Table 4.8 and Table 4.9 as well as the objective that was stated to identify both the traditional and modern roles of employed husbands in the family.

The fourth hypothesis raised was that; there is no significant relationship between the types of families that employed husbands have and the household tasks they like to participate in. The analysis revealed that there is significant relationship between the types of families that employed husbands have and the

household tasks they like to participate in. The observed correlation coefficient in Table 4.15 is negative. This by implication is that the larger the family (extended families and polygamous), the less likelihood that employed husbands will like to participate in household tasks. The explanation for this finding could probably be due to the fact that there were many helping hands in the family so the employed husbands have no interest in the performance of household tasks. Another reason could be that they wanted to maintain their position as the head of the family. Furthermore, they don't want to lose their self-respect. Although, employed husbands in nuclear families were more likely to participate in household work. This could be due to the size of the family, which is smaller, compared to the extended and polygamous family. Another reason could be due to the cordial relationship and mutual understanding that exist within the family.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Summary

The study was conducted to examine the attitudes of husbands toward household work in Nigerian families with emphasis on Kaduna State. This was done based on the following objectives:

1. to examine the attitudes of employed husbands toward household work such as cooking, washing, cleaning, baby care et cetera.
2. to identify both the traditional and modern roles of employed husbands in the family.
3. to examine some factors that influences the attitudes of employed husbands toward the performance household work.
4. to identify the different types of household work liked and disliked by employed husbands.

A total of four research questions and null-hypothesis were raised toward examining the attitudes of employed husbands toward household work.

A total of 512 respondents were randomly selected from a population of 5118 in six local government areas of Kaduna state. Questionnaire was administered to the respondents to obtain data for this study. The data collected were subjected to statistical analysis. Frequencies and percentages were used to analyze the bio-data information. The Pearson Product Movement correlation Coefficient was used in the test of hypotheses one and two. Paired t- -test was

used in the test of hypothesis three, while Spearman rank order correlation procedure was used in the test of hypothesis four. All hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance.

The findings revealed that though employed husbands have positive attitudes toward household work, they were found to view household work as women's responsibility. In spite of employed husbands' positive attitudes toward household tasks, they still have some reservations about some domestic work.

It was also observed that apart from the husbands' traditional roles, which they performed effectively, there were additional modern roles, which they participate in effectively too. Such activities were washing and ironing clothes, making special and large purchases, and daily purchases for the family.

The findings also revealed that educational qualification of the husband, his occupation, his age, his up bringing and the attitude of the society were major determinants that significantly influence employed husbands' attitudes toward household work. Other factors discovered to significantly influence the men's attitude were the economic status of their wives (where the wife is earning more or more highly placed than the husband) and the type of family set-up in which the husband is living. Husbands in nuclear families were discovered to be more inclined to participate in household tasks than husbands in polygamous or extended families.

Employed husbands were found to like certain tasks such as playing with children, assisting children with their homework, and washing and ironing of clothes. They dislike carrying babies, fetching water, washing plates, cooking and serving meals, and sweeping of the house.

5.1 Conclusion

In the of the findings, the above conclusions are made:

1. wives should not see household work as solely their responsibility. Household work should be shared among family members both male and female indiscriminately. This will help to build up healthy attitudes toward household work. Furthermore, it will go far to reduce work overload and relieve the wife from boredom, stress and frustration.
2. home economics areas should be taught in boys schools, not just girls schools so as to prepare them for positive attitudes toward household work right from childhood.
3. It may take wives time to teach husbands how to do or carry out household work but at the end it will pay by their contributions for participating in household work.
4. A loving and caring husband should participate in household work in order to reduce his wife's work overload and stressful conditions. Moreover, couples who share in household work experience greater satisfaction and have time for other recreational activities together since wives are not overloaded.

5. husbands should also be persuaded to participate in the activities of the home.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are made:

i. Marriage counsellors should encourage employed husbands to willingly participate in household work.

ii. Through Guidance and counseling, parents should be encouraged to make their adolescent children (boys and girls), participate in household work.

iii. Parents should ensure that there is proper division of household tasks, which should cut across all members of the family.

iv. Religious organizations and mass media should create awareness and encourage husbands to see the need to participate in household tasks.

v. Through workshops and seminars, husbands should be advised to provide labour saving devices for their families in order to ease some of the household tasks. The government should make them available at subsidized prices for families.

vi. Employers at all levels should add allowance to employed husbands' salaries in order to encourage participation in household work.

vii. Hospitals and clinics should drop hints in their environment suggesting participation of husbands to household work.

5.3 Implications For Home Economists

i. Home Economics Associations should recommend to the Ministry of Education to make Home Economic subjects compulsory at all levels of post primary education in Nigeria. The practical aspects should be taken as serious as the theoretical aspects of the subject.

ii. Home Economics Association should embark on organizing of workshops and seminars for both employed and unemployed husbands, where they will be enlightened on the importance of participating in household tasks.

iii. Home Economists should liaise with the mass media and religious organizations and create awareness on the importance of allowing free participation in household work without any discrimination.

iv. The roles of husbands and wives should be reviewed, designed and effected in the school curriculum for Home Economics and other related subjects. New textbooks should be written, published and be in circulation with regards to this study for effective awareness of Home Economics Education as well as husbands and wives roles.

5.4 Limitations

There were limited literatures available on the attitudes of husbands toward household work in Nigeria

5.5 Suggestions for further studies

Further research is recommended by the researcher to be conducted in the following areas:

a. **Attitudes of employed husbands toward household work in other parts of the country.**

b. The effects of household work on employed wives.

c. Comparing the effects of household on employed wives and unemployed wives.

d. Attitudes of unemployed husbands toward household work.

e. Attitudes of employed wives toward household work.

f. Attitudes of men toward household work.

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APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE ON ATTITUDES OF EMPLOYED HUSBANDS TOWARD HOUSEHOLD WORK IN KADUNA STATE

Department of Voc. & Tech. Education,
Faculty of Education,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Zaria.

Dear Respondents,

REQUEST TO COMPLETE QUESTIONNAIRE

I am a Postgraduate Student of the Department of Vocational and Technical Education, Faculty of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. I am currently studying for Master's Degree in Home Economics (Home Management). The study is based on the attitudes of employed husbands toward household work in Kaduna state, which is in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of a Masters Degree.

Please your co-operation is highly needed in completing the questionnaire. There is no right or wrong answer. All the information given will be kept strictly confidential.

Thank you for your contribution.

Yours sincerely.

APPENDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRE

PART A: BIO DATA

(Please indicate by ticking (/) in the blank space, the response that is applicable to you.)

1. Gender
   a. Male ( ) b. Female ( )

2. Age range of respondents
   a. 16 - 20 years( ) b. 21 – 26years ( )
   c. 27 - 32years ( ) d. 33 – 37 years ( )
   e. 38 - 42 years( ) f. 43 and above years ( )

3. State the highest level of educational qualification.
   a. University degree ( ) b. NCE/Dip/Technical/Nursing ( )
   c. Secondary School Education ( ) d. Primary Education ( )
   e. Informal Education ( )

4. Occupation: what is your Occupation?
   a. Medical personnel ( ) b. Law enforcement agent ( )
   c. Lecturer/Teacher ( ) d. Any other, please specify …….

5. How long have you been married?
   a. Less than 5 years ( ) b. 6 – 10 year ( )
   c 11 – 15 years ( ) d. 16 – 20 years ( )
   e. 21 – 25 years ( ) f. Any other, please specify ……

6. How many children do you have?
   a. None ( ) b. 1 – 3 ( )
   c. 4 – 6 ( ) d. 7 and above ( )

7. Which of the following type of family do you belong?
   a. Nuclear family (husband, wife and their children) ( )
   b. Polygamous family (husband, wives or wives and their children ( )
   c. Extended family (husband, wife or wives, their children, closest and extended relations, dependents) ( )

8. How many hours do you spend at work per day?
   a. 3 – 5 hours ( ) b. 6 -8 hours ( )
   c. 9 – 11hours) d. 12 and above hours ( )

PART B

SA = STRONGLY AGREED
A = AGREED
DA = DISAGREED
SDA = STRONGLY DISAGREED

Please Tick (✓) statement which corresponds with the degree of your agreement on:

SECTION I

	ATTITUDES OF EMPLOYED HUSBANDS TOWARD THE PERFORMANCE HOUSEHOLD WORK	**SA**	**A**	**DA**	**SDA**
1.	Performance of household tasks is a source of conflict in house.				
2.	Employed husbands participate in shopping.				
3.	Employed husbands of employed wives participate in household work.				
4.	Employed husbands view household tasks as wives' work.				
5.	Employed husbands feel that their self-respect (esteem) will be reduced when they participate in household work.				
6.	Employed husbands have the "I don't care" (non-chalant) feelings toward household tasks.				
7.	Employed husbands have low standard for cleanliness and orderliness.				
8.	Employed husbands are willing to accept changes toward household tasks.				
9.	Employed husbands participate in household tasks because of the love they have for their wives.				
10.	Employed husbands feel like participating in household tasks.				

SECTION II

HOUSEHOLD TASKS PERFORMED BY EMPLOYED HUSBANDS

1. Prepare and serve meals
2. Clean up after meals
3. Wash and iron clothes
4. Gardening
5. Bath and dress up children
6. Shop for family needs.
7. Sweep the house.
8 Fetch water.

SECTION III

TRADITIONAL AND MODERN ROLES OF HUSBANDS IN THE FAMILY

Traditional Of Employed Husbands In The Family:

1. The husbands make financial decision in the home.

2. They preside over general decision-making and control all the affairs of the family.
3. The employed husbands provide security to the family members.
4. They maintain discipline, set and establish goals in the family.
5. The employed husbands provide shelter for the family, repair walls and roofs of the house.
6. They provide food for the family.

MODERN ROLES OF EMPLOYED HUSBANDS IN THE FAMILY

1. Employed husbands provide for the children's education and help them with their homework.
2. They wash and iron the clothes.
3. The employed husbands cook and serve meals.
4. They pay the bills.
5. They purchase special and large items for the family.
6. They employed husband make daily purchases for the family.

SECTION IV

FACTORS INFLUENCING EMPLOYED HUSBAND'S ATTITUDES TOWARD HOUSEHOLD WORK

1. The tasks performed by employed husbands' decreases with increase in age.
2. Employed husbands closer in age to their wives participate more in household work.
3. Employed husbands with similar occupations with their wives do a greater proportion of household work.
4. Educational qualification of employed husbands influences their attitudes toward household work.
5. Employed husbands' attitudes toward household work have deep root in their up bringing.
6. Family members and friends frowned at employed husbands' participation in household tasks.
7. Employed husbands of wives with higher economic resources participate more in household tasks.
8. Employed husbands with many wives do not participate in household tasks.
9. Payment of bride price is seen as payment for wife's labour in the home.
10. Women see household work as an essential part of being good wives and mothers.

SECTION V

HOUSEHOLD WORK LIKED OR DISLIKED BY EMPLOYED HUSBANDS

	LIKED	DISLIKED
1. Cooking of food.		
2. Pounding of yam.		
3. Fetching/splitting of firewood.		
4. Playing with children.		
5. Assisting children with homework.		
6. Washing and ironing clothes		
7. Carrying of babies.		
8. Fetching of water.		

9. Sweeping of the house.
10. Washing of plates.

APPENDIX C

Table 4.6: Attitudes of Employed Husbands Toward the performance of household work

Items on the Attitudes of husbands	SA	%	A	%	DA	%	SDA	%
1. Performance of household tasks are sources of conflict in the household	153	30.0	206	40.2	119	23.2	34	6.6
2. Employed husbands participate in shopping	64	12.5	304	59.4	115	22.5	29	5.6
3. Employed husbands of employed wives participate in household work	67	13.1	260	50.8	152	29.7	33	6.4
4. Employed husbands view household tasks as women's work	128	25.0	201	39.3	138	26.9	45	8.8
5. Employed husbands feel their self-esteem will be reduced when they participate in household work	145	28.3	195	38.1	124	24.2	48	9.4
6. Employed husbands have the 'I don't care' feelings toward household tasks.	98	19.1	156	30.5	184	35.9	74	14.5
7. Employed husbands have low standard for cleanliness and orderliness	49	9.6	140	27.3	211	41.2	112	21.9
8. Employed husbands are willing to accept changes toward household tasks	73	14.3	295	57.6	109	21.3	35	6.8
9. Employed husbands participate in household tasks because of the love they have for their wives.	189	36.9	245	47.9	58	11.3	20	3.9
10. Employed husbands feel like participating in household tasks.	63	12.3	229	44.7	163	31.8	57	11.1

Table 4.7: Household tasks performed by employed husbands

Items on household task	SA	%	A	%	DA	%	SDA	%
1. Prepare and serve meals	44	8.6	75	14.6	182	33.5	211	41.2
2. Clean up after meals	28	5.5	115	22.5	201	39.2	168	32.8
3. Wash and iron clothes	51	10.0	261	51.0	123	24.0	77	15.0
4. Gardening	100	19.5	296	57.8	81	15.8	35	6.8
5. Bath and dress up children	46	9.0	196	38.3	177	34.6	93	18.1
6. Shop for family needs	101	19.7	284	55.5	83	16.2	44	8.6
7. Sweep the house	36	7.0	132	25.8	204	39.9	140	27.3
8. Fetch water	36	7.0	181	35.4	172	33.6	123	24.0

Table 4.8: Traditional roles of employed husbands in the family

Traditional task of employed husbands in the family	SA	%	A	%	DA	%	SDA	%
1. Employed husbands make financial decision in the home	307	60.0	157	30.7	39	7.6	9	1.8
2. They preside over general decision making and control all the affairs of the family	253	49.4	187	36.5	63	12.3	9	1.8
3. The employed husbands provide security to the family members	283	55.3	201	39.2	22	4.3	6	1.2

4. They maintain discipline, set and established goals in the family	262	51.2	212	41.4	33	6.4	5	1.0
5. The employed husbands provide shelter for the family, repair walls and roofs of the house.	305	59.6	184	35.9	21	4.1	2	0.4
6. They provides food for the family	257	50.2	235	45.9	19	3.7	1	0.2

Table 4.9: Modern roles of employed husbands in the family

Modern roles of employed husbands in the family	SA	%	A	%	DA	%	SDA	%
1. Employed husbands provide for the children's education and help them with their home work	217	42.4	239	46.7	54	10.5	2	0.4
2. They wash and iron the clothes	84	16.4	242	47.3	147	28.7	39	7.6
3. The employed husbands cook and serve meals	31	6.0	74	14.5	263	51.4	144	28.1
4. They pay the bills	175	34.2	271	52.9	58	11.3	8	1.6
5. They purchase special and large items for the family	150	29.3	286	55.9	63	12.3	13	2.5
6. The employed husbands make daily purchases for the family	78	15.2	194	37.9	191	37.3	49	9.6

Table 4.9: Modern roles of employed husbands in the family

Modern roles of employed husbands in the family	SA	%	A	%	DA	%	SDA	%
1. Employed husbands provide for the children's education and help them with their home work	217	42.4	239	46.7	54	11.0	2	0.4
2. They wash and iron the clothes	84	16.4	242	47.3	147	28.7	39	7.6
3. The employed husbands cook and serve meals	31	6.1	74	14.5	263	51.4	144	28.1
4. They pay the bills	175	34.2	271	52.9	58	11.4	8	1.6
5. They purchase special and large items for the family	150	29.3	286	55.9	63	12.3	13	2.5
6. The employed husbands make daily purchases for the family	78	15.2	194	37.9	191	37.3	49	9.6

Table 4.10: Factors influencing employed husbands' attitudes toward household work

Factors influencing husband's attitudes	SA	%	A	%	DA	%	SDA	%
1. The tasks performed by employed husbands decreases with increase in age	133	26.0	226	44.1	131	25.6	22	4.3
2.Employed husbands closer in age to their wives participate more in household work	63	12.3	273	53.3	141	27.5	35	6.8
3.Emlpoyed husbands with similar occupations with their wives do a greater proportion of household work	56	10.9	183	35.7	226	44.1	47	9.2

4. Educational qualification of employed husbands influences their attitudes toward household work	113	22.1	244	47.7	122	23.8	33	6.4
5. Employed husbands' attitudes toward household work have deep root in their up bringing	164	32.0	266	52.0	64	12.5	18	3.5
6. Family members and friends frown at employed husbands who participate in household tasks	149	29.1	220	43.0	118	23.0	25	4.9
7. Employed husbands of wives with higher economic resources participate more in household tasks	53	10.4	170	33.2	222	43.4	67	13.1
8. Employed husbands with many wives do not participate in household tasks	140	27.3	196	38.3	131	25.6	45	8.8
9. Payment of bride price is seen as payment for wife labour in the home	58	11.3	123	24.0	183	35.7	148	28.9
10. Wives see household work as an essential part of being good wives and mothers	217	42.4	215	42.0	57	11.1	23	4.5

Table 4.11 Household work liked or disliked by employed husbands

Household work liked or disliked by husbands	Liked	%	Disliked	%
1. Cooking of food	182	35.5	330	64.5
2. Pounding of yams	127	24.8	385	75.2
3. Fetching and splitting of firewood	161	31.4	351	68.6
4. Playing with children	466	91.0	46	9.0
5. Assisting children with their homework	443	86.5	69	13.5
6. Washing and ironing clothes	306	59.8	206	40.2
7. Carrying babies	93	18.2	419	81.8
8. Fetching water	174	34.0	338	66.0
9. Sweeping of the house	163	31.8	349	68.2
10. Washing of plates	94	18.4	418	81.6