MARRIED STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF THE EFFECTS OF MARITAL PROBLEMS ON THEIR ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS IN BAUCHI STATE

BY

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A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF EDUCATION (M.ED GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING)

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DECLARATION

I, Mohammed Mahmoud Baba, declare that this research work titled, "MARRIED STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF THE EFFECTS OF MARITAL PROBLEMS ON THEIR ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS IN BAUCHI STATE" is my original work and was not presented in part or full for any higher degree. Direct references are acknowledged by the use of quotation marks.

M. M. Baba

CERTIFICATION

This thesis titled: MARRIED STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF THE EFFECTS OF MARITAL PROBLEMS ON THEIR ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS IN BAUCHI STATE by MOHAMMED MAHMOUD BABA meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of Master of Education (M.ED Guidance and Counselling) of Ahmadu Bello University, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my dearest mother, Maryamu, and father, Mallam Baba Umar, who tirelessly supported my education morally and financially from the cradle.

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My profound gratitude goes to the Almighty Allah (S.W.T.) for His guard and guidance in our undertakings. Through His design, I am able to attain this level of education.

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the marital problems experienced by married students in Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi, Federeal Polytechnic, Bauchi, and Abubakar Tatari Ali Polytechnic, Bauchi. Questiannaire was used to collect data. The Questionnaire contained forty - eight (48) items, divided into sections A - J, which covered the major areas of marital problems. It followed the Likert - type attitude/opinion model in which responses were arranged on quantifiable levels (1 -5 points) the areas covered include: interpersonal relationship, decision - making, sex, religion, economic management, in laws interference, children, general home life and academic issues.

Descriptive design was employed for the purpose of this study. A sample of 170 married students of both males and females was used out of the total of 1,703 married students. Data collected were analysed using Analysis of Variance and percentages. There were eight null hypotheses formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. Null hypotheses 1,3, 5,6,7 and 8 were rejected and 2,4 were retained.

The findings revealed that married students experience marital problems involving interpersonal relationship and decision - making, religion, in-laws interference, children, general home life and academic matters. These problems are perceived as having effects in their performances in academic work. As regards counseling needs, the

findings showed that Academic issues (23.53%), Interpersonal Relationship and Decision Making (13.53%), and Economic Management (12.94%) among others, were ranked 1,2 and 3 respectively, indicating areas of emphasis in the

provision of counselling services.

Based on the findings, the researcher recommends that married students should improve their interpersonal relationship and decision - making. The married couples should be able to amicably resolve problems emanating from the other mentioned sources. They should understand whom they marry, why they marry and how to marry. Each of the couples should understand and play their roles as husband and wife. There is need to improve their love through effective communication and shun unnecessary interference. Parents, teachers, administrators should understand with married students and support them in both their marital lives and education career. Counsellors should live to expectations and provide effective counselling services to ameliorate students problems, including marital problems experienced by the married students.

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ABBREVIATIONS

A.T.A. P. - Abubakar Tatari Ali Polytechnic

A.T.B.U - Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University

F.C.E.(T) - Federal College of Education (Technical)

V.V.F - Vesico Vaginal Fistula

ANOVA - Analysis of Variance

L.S.D. - Least Significant Difference.

A.B.U. - Ahmadu Bello University

N.A. - Not At All

OCC. - Occasionally

OFT. - Often

V. OFT. - Very Often

A.G.D. - A Great Deal.

H_O - Null Hypothesis.

S.W.T - 'Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala' - Most Honoured, Most Perfect

M.ED. - Master of Education

PLC - Public Liability Company

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Monogamy - The form of marriage in which one man is married to only one wife. This marriage is the only form of legal marriage in Western Countries.

Polygamy - Polygamy is defined as a custom of having more than one wife at the same time.

Marital Problem- Any issue which causes physical, emotional and psychological difficulty or pain emanating from marital tie of the couple.

Academic Performance- Ability of the individual to learn effectively and to achieve maximally in school work.

CHAPTER 1

THE PROBLEM

1.1 Introduction

Marriage, though defined differently by different people is undoubtedly one of the oldest and very important social institutions in human societies. As a social institution, marriage is perceived in a variety of ways, thus calling for differences in its form, objectives and practices. It is known to involve male and female.

In both traditional and modern societies, people tend to marry for different reasons. Some people think of marriage as a way of safeguarding the individuals from promiscuity and other forms of social vices. For some, it is a way of getting what they regard legitimate children. Yet others view marriage as a way of boosting one's social status in the society and a means of social mobility. In some cultural settings here in Nigeria, for example, Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba, Fulani, marriage is used to foster unity and enhance mutual co-existence among individuals and groups within the society.

It is interesting to note that marriage makes spouses to play some fundamental roles. It vests in both husband and wife/wives some obligations, rights and privileges. In some societies, the sex-roles are rigid and usually dictated by the cultural norms and values of the societies. In line with this, Egwunonwu (1975), Mahmud (1981) and Oyedepo (1988) stated that marriage is a covenant in which the spouses shoulder some responsibilities.

However, in today's societies, things are under-going some changes in almost all dimensions. Most parts of our lives are not static but dynamic. This is also true of the social institutions, including marriage. Hence, it is assuming different meanings, types, forms and purposes.

The general social change within the society is influencing the institution of marriage. As many contemporary researchers have noted, marriage is currently undergoing a shift from the traditional "institutional" type of relationship to one that emphasizes companionship. The fundamental problem with the institutional role-oriented marriage lies in the fact that the participants are concerned chiefly with performing their roles as dictated by the society in which they live.

The institutional marriage which is embedded in the general culture of the society involves a rigid, hierarchical structure that centres around the marital roles of the partners. In general, the male partner tends to play the roles of husband, father, provider, whereas the female acts as wife, mother, house-keeper and child caretaker. Gradually, though, this is changing in some social settings. Couples today, are more free to choose partners than formerly. They are able to separate more easily, the differences in age and experience between husband and wife are less marked than formerly, the husband recognizes more willingly the independence of his wife's demands, they may share house-keeping and diversion, and the wife may even work for pay outside the home. It is in realization of this fact that sociologists such as Dreitzel (1972:22) claim that the modern husband and wife are so nearly equal in power that marriage today can be termed equalitarian, egalitarian or democratic.

As mentioned above, the fundamental problem with the institutional role-oriented marriage lies in the fact that the participants are concerned chiefly with performing their roles as determined by the cultural values of the society they find themselves. In effect, a husband and wife who have such a relationship never get to know each other as persons because they are essentially concerned only with each other external objective actions.

In modern societies, including Nigeria, the concept of marriage is taking a rather new dimension. This means that couples are regarded as equals or life-partner and companions who actually understand each other's inner and outer dimensions of feelings, values and attitudes.

In Nigeria today, marriage could be understood in different ways depending on the intents of the couple while they get married. Some marriages could be for love, companionship, and the satisfaction of emotional needs. Changes both from within and out are responsible for this current state of marriage in our society. In fact, it is now regarded as a personal venture. This, of course is the more reason why young persons are gradually becoming increasingly aware and responsible for the selection of their life partners. They may consult with elders in some cases, but this could be for soliciting advice but not necessarily consent

The changes in marriage could be attributed to factors such as religion, economy, education and even politics. Oppong(1981) observed that, "the economic, demographic, political, legal and religious impacts on marriage have been immense."

In African Traditional society, the husband's economic and social role almost

always automatically gave him pre-eminence. Under modern conditions, the roles of men and women have changed so much that husbands and wives are potential equals. It is no longer possible to assume that just because a man is a man, he is the boss. Certain cultures e.g.Hausa culture, tended to rationalize the predominance of the male sex, but such is changing with time. These changes in the form of marriage are generally attributed to the entrance of women into the economic and social structures.

It is observed that both men and women are making attempts for personal improvement. They pursue education up to the tertiary level. As marriage is seen as important, though not constituting on impediment to some in their desire to pursuance of education, some find it difficult if not impossible to combine the marital roles and the academic demands in their institutions of learning. This kind of situation creates serious difficulty to the concerned individuals, hence conflict ensues and the academic performances become negatively influenced. Intense conflicts are obtainable among persons bounded by some lasting tie such as marriage. In such a situation social and psychological conflicts could affect the state of the individual, thus academic performance is bound to suffer. Scanzoni (1965) as shown in Nwoye (1991) opined that conflict arises from any or all conceivable areas of marked interaction such as economic activities, (both production and consumption of income) leisure pursuits,child-rearing, decision making, (use of power)performance of household tasks, religious and/or community activities, sex relation, in-laws and so on.

In view of the above, guidance and counselling would play very important role in ameliorating the marital problems encountered by married students in tertiary

institutions in Bauchi state and enable them to perform maximally in their academic works.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

In Nigerian society today, marriage as a sacred social institution is faced with a lot of problems. The married students are not immuned from such problems. The social and psychological conflicts they experience in trying to combine the two exclusive roles - that of schooling and being a married individual are perceived to affect their academic performance. There is conflict in coping with the stress accompanying these two important roles. Nwoye (1991) observed this when he discussed the role theory model regarding marital crisis and the conflict that emanates from the individual's attempt to combine two roles. This according to him affects the functioning and performance of the individuals.

As learning requires a lot of effort, other factors such as marital problems may affect married students' learning, hence their academic performance may be low.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purposes of this study are:

1. To find out how issues relating to interpersonal relationship, decision-making, sex, religion, and economic management create marital problems to married students thereby affecting their performance in academic work.
2. To find out why in-laws and children pose problems towards marital life of

married students and how these problems contribute to low academic performance.

3. To determine the extent to which general home life and academic issues create difficulty and problems to married students in post secondary institutions in Bauchi State and how they perceive their effects on their academic performance.

4. To identify the areas and marital issues that the married students feel they need counselling as well as the counselling services that could be employed to ameliorate such marital problems.

1.4 Delimitation of the Study

This study involved 1703 married students from Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University Bauchi, Federal Polytechnic Bauchi and Abubakar Tatari Ali Polytechnic Bauchi. Samples of 170 were used, representing 10% as opined by Roscoe (1979). Questionnaire containing 48 items was designed and developed by the researcher and for data collection.

1.5 Basic Assumptions

This study was carried out on the assumption that:-

1. Marital problems exist and they have sources.

2. Married students in post-secondary institutions in Bauchi State encounter marital problems resulting from conflict of roles.

3. The married students tend to perceive these marital problems and how they affect their performance especially in academic work.
4. The marital problems experienced by the married students cause physical, emotional and psychological discomfort and unhappiness.

1.6 Null Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference among marital problems involving interpersonal relationship and decision-making and perceived effects on the performance of married students in academic work in post-secondary institutions in Bauchi State.
2. There is no significant difference between marital problems involving sex in marriage and perceived effects on the academic performance of married students in post-secondary institutions in Bauchi State.
3. There is no significant difference between marital problems involving religion and the perception of their effects on the academic performance of married students in post-secondary institutions in Bauchi State.
4. There is no significant difference between marital problems involving economic management and their perceived effects on married students in academic work in post-secondary institutions in Bauchi State.
5. There is no significant difference between marital problems involving inlaws interference and perceived effects on the performance of married students in academic work in post-secondary institutions in Bauchi State.

6. There is no significant difference between marital problems involving children and the perceived effects on the academic performance of married students in post-secondary institutions in Bauchi State.
7. There is no significant difference between marital problems involving general home life and their effects as perceived by married students in post-secondary institutions in Bauchi State.
8. There is no significant difference between marital problems involving academic issues and the perception of their effects on the performance of married students in academic work in post-secondary institutions in Bauchi State.

1.7 Significance of the Study

This study would be very useful to the married students in post-secondary institutions in that it would assist them in identifying and understanding the genesis and nature of the marital problems they might be experiencing. As individuals trying to cope with their conflicts arising from the performance of two different roles - that of married persons as students.

Each of these roles has its nature and expectations on the individuals and they might generate difficult situations to the married students and these also might affect concentrations, use of time and interest, though these are essential ingredients to learning. These marital problems may be drastically minimized, hence marital harmony may be reached. Moreover, the, married students would improve in their

performance in academic work.

This study would also be very valuable to parents, teachers,institutional heads, other students, members of the society as well as researchers.

They will understand the predicament of the married students and help them to overcome their problems so that they can learn maximally. Guidance counsellors will also find this work very helpful as they will gain greater insight into marital problems experienced by married students. They will be able to play their vital roles in organizing and providing more effective counselling services which will help ameliorate the marital problems married students experience and also facilitate and enhance the performances of these students in academic work.

1.8 Summary

In this chapter, it is shown that marriage is an old social institution in human societies. The purposes, structure and general practices differ from one society to another. The purposes of marriage include procreation, to guard against fornication and adultery and boosting one's social status.

However, while individual get married, some problems tend to be experienced by one or both spouses which may lead to physical, emotional and psychological malfunctioning. These might affect the performance of the married persons, especially in academic work, as learning demands a lot of effort on the part of an individual. Marital counselling services are viewed to be very important in ameliorating such problems for improved performance in academic work.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the theoretical and conceptual framework are examined; and these encompass the origin, meaning and purposes of marriage. The structural variety in marriage, sources and forms of marital problems and their general effects are also carefully examined. Some related studies in the area of marriage carried out in different parts of the world are reviewed, thus pointing out their relations or similarities to marital issues in Nigeria. In doing this, focus is made to their relevance; their consistencies or otherwise are also examined.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Origin, Meaning and Purposes of Marriage

Oyedepo (1988) contends that, "Marriage is the oldest institution in the world and has its root in divinity". She went further to say that marriage is not the culture of any country of the world, and that it is heaven's culture and therefore not traditional in any way but scriptural. This goes to point out her limited idea of marriage which may not be universally accepted as the truth about the origin of marriage.

Individuals in different parts of the world are becoming more concerned and continuously making researches into marital issues. Human societies, whether

traditional or modern are equally getting increasingly aware and concerned with retaining the institution as it was or trying to improve it. In realization of this fact, individuals in different parts of the world are embarking on researches and writing a lot on the institution of marriage. Oyebanji (1991) made a research on marital problems of married students in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, a case of Faculty of Education. In spite of all their efforts, there is no single and universally accepted definition of the concept 'marriage'. In furtherance of these efforts at definition, sociologists, philosophers, anthropologists, historians, grammarians and religious jurists have attempted some definitions of the concept "marriage"; but like Otite and Ogionwo (1979) stated, "Marriage is not easy to define because of the diversities in the systems of marriage throughout the world" p.77.

For the purpose of this study, some definitions of marriage is given below. Stephen (1963) defined marriage as:-

> a socially legitimate sexual union, began with a public announcement and undertaken with some idea of permanence; it is assumed with a more or less explicit marriage contract, which spells out reciprocal obligations between spouses, and between spouses and their future children. (pp.5)

The above definition has some difficulties in comprehension and acceptability. This is because it includes such matters as the ambiguity of some of the key terms ("Socially legitimate", "Permanence"). Even if applied to some societies in the world, evidences show that there are other societies whose marital practices do not conform to one or more stipulations of the above definition. However, in his

writings, Stephen (1963) recognizes these limitations, but the statement tended to suggest a description of marital practices in some parts of the world.

Oyedepo (1988) defines marriage as, "The union, coming together, of two people of opposite sexes with a view to building a God-centered home". This definition, though had some sense in it, in some societies of the world marriage does not necessarily involve people of opposite sexes or only "two people". And the contention of building a "God-Centered" home may not be applicable to certain societies in some parts of the world.

These definitions point out to one idea and that is, it is based on agreement and coming together or joining two or more individuals. Moreover, the union is expected to be sanctioned by the society. It is also to be noted that although marriage is known to have some common qualities, it varies from one culture - group to another. Yet we know that marriage is part of our daily lives.

Otite and Ogionwo (1979) were able to identify some prerequisites of marriage when they stated that, "There are three important requirements before marriage can occur in most societies. These are: the approval and involvement of the families of the spouses; bride-wealth payment; and a religious factor".

Marriage is usually contracted to serve certain intents and purposes. It is not simply done for doing sake. The individuals that go into it - male or female, do that for some reasons. For example, James (1979) succinctly identified and stated the following purposes of marriage: spiritual, loving, companionship, romance and convenience. Individuals are therefore expected not to enter into it unadvisedly. The

spouses may have one or combination of these purposes as they get married.

Doi (1978) and Abdalati (1982) both agreed that the purposes of marriage in Islam include the following: avenue for legitimate procreation, sexual satisfaction, tension reduction, social placement, inter-family alliance and group solidarity. Oyedepo (1988) opined that the purposes of marriage in Christianity are: to provide a help-mate, spiritual reinforcement, companionship, procreation, purity (checking against sexual impurities).

The above purposes of marriage may not be far from the purposes in traditional marriages. However, some societies especially in Africa marry because of the economic advantages in it. This is true in that husbands marry and exploit the services of their wives and vice-versa.

From yet another perspective, Broom et al (1973) stated that people who marry for psychological convenience do so because they need someone to care for them. Similarly, marriage for social convenience is done in order to get one into the group of married persons since higher regard is accorded to married persons than unmarried persons in some societies.

The spiritual purpose of marriage means that the couples have deep conviction and believe that it is the work of God for them to be together as life-partners. The marriage which is done for the purpose of romance shows that husband and wife derive great pleasure in gazing deep into each other's eyes, talking for a long duration, using romantic gestures and names to and for each other. This kind of marriage is usually maintained due to strong physical intimacy and sexual pleasure.

Marriage done for the purpose of companionship is also maintained through the existence of compatible ideas, interests, tasks or activities. It is, however, to be borne in mind that the above marital purposes differ from one individual to another and also vary from culture to culture.

2.2.2 Structural Variety in Marriage

Marriage, as a social institution, is contracted in various ways. The commonest ways of contracting and celebrating marriage are: Muslim marriage, church marriage, court or statutory marriage, and indigenous forms of marriage.

In line with the above four kinds of marital systems, which distinguish one from the other and usually based on the number of individuals involved and their sexes. Marriage is known to consist of only two social positions: that of the husband and that of the wife. But this does not mean that marriage consist of only two individuals, although there must be at least two. Theoretically, therefore, the kinds of marriage that exist in the world are: Monogamy, Polygamy and group marriage. Group marriage is also called cenogamy.

Monogamy is the type of marriage which members of Western societies are most familiar. It involves one husband to one wife. In the United States of America and most industrialized societies, it is considered as the only form of legal marriage. Oyedepo (1988) states that, "A home is formed at the coming together of only two, not more". This grew out of her religious orientation. She further contends that. "God's original design is for a man and a woman to come together in holy matrimony".

Adams (1971) also states that there exist polygyny and wrote that:

> A thesis proposed to account for the prevalence of polygyny is that men are generally governed by internal sex drive and disposed toward sexual variety to a much greater extent than are women. If this is so, then men are subjected to a greater strain in monogamous marriages than women are". (pp.17)

In this type of marriage, men typically occupy the principle position of authority, they are able to impose their wishes upon women, and thus to structure the marital institution in such a way as to allow themselves to gratify their drives for sexual variety. Women, who have no or less such drive and no power to actualize it if they did, are often forced to share their husbands with other women, but never allowed the privilege of multiple husbands, especially in this part of the world - Africa.

Similarly, in Islamic culture, polygyny is permitted, though not encouraged. The practice of it goes with certain conditions which must be fulfilled. The permission to practice this kind of marriage is derived from the Qur'anic injunctions and prophetic traditions. For example, in the Holy Qur'an, God says, "... marry women of your choice, two, three or four; but if you fear that you will not be able to deal with them justly, then marry only one..." Q(4:3).

Polyandry on the other hand refers to the marriage in which one woman is married to more than one husband at a time. There are some societies in the world that practice this kind of marriage. These include: the Nayar; the Marquesans, the Toda and Tibet. Otite and Ogionwo (1979) stated that, "It is found mostly in India

and parts of Tibet, for example, among the Tiyan, Toda, Kota and Khasa peoples and others in Kashmir and Assan." Where several brothers share a wife, this is called paternal polyandry.

Murdock (1957) in World Ethnographic sample, also identified these societies that practice polyandry. However, it is to be noted that this does not mean that polyandry is (or was) the dominant form of marriage in the said societies in statistical sense.

As for group marriage, it means that a group of men are married to a group of women. Murdock (1957:686) states that there is no society which normatively espouses group marriage as the preferred marital form. This should not be taken as evidence of the total absence of group marriage. This kind of marriage implies that the members of a group (males) are married to members of another group (females).

Peter (1965) describes the arrangement which he calls "conjoint marriage". He states that:

> In them, a number of husbands, usually brothers, if they found their common wife to be barren ... would get themselves another wife without divorcing the first, who would retain her status of elder wife. The men then lived with the two women, sharing them among themselves as well as the children the second wife would bear them. (p. 198)

This does not mean that Tibet should be classified as a "group marriage society". Such marriages and were (apparently) not regarded as preferable to polyandrous marriages except in the specific circumstance of barrenness of the first wife.

It is also to be noted that some authors categorized marriage differently. For example, Otite and Ogionwo (1979) categorized marriage as: levirate, widow inheritance, ghost marriage and sororate. Levirate is used to mean the form of marriage which occurs when a man marries the widow of his dead elder brother.

Widow inheritance occurs when a male kinsman such as the deceased's son or close relative marries his dead brother's or father widow and becomes her legal husband and their children belong to him. Ghost Marriage is a system of marriage in which the younger brother of a dead bachelor is expected to marry and have children in the deceased's name. Sororate on the other hand is the form of marriage in which a man marries the sister of his dead wife.

Cuber and Harroff (1968) in the study they made were able to categorize marriage into: conflict-habituated marriage, devitalized marriage, passive-congenial marriage, vital-marriage and total marriage.

According to them, conflict-habituated marriage thrives on tension and conflict, much of which is controlled. In the devitalized marriage, all the mystery and spark of the relationship are gone. A marriage becomes devitalized usually sometime during the couples middle years. The partners spend little time together, have relatively few social encounters, and do not share interests and activities. The passive-congenial marriage is quite similar to the devitalized marriage, the chief difference being that the partners have been apathetic toward each other from the beginning of their marriage. There is little conflict or tension in this type of marriage, unlike devitalized marriage. On the surface, the husband and the wife believe that they have

little interest in their relationship. Usually professional people who maintain this type of relationship are more interested in their careers than in their marriage. The vital marriage on the other hand is the exact opposite of the three types shown above. The partners are closely linked psychologically, sharing and togetherness are the be-all and end-all of their existence. They must participate in all activities together for them to have any meaning. Total marriage is a type of partnership which resembles the vital marriage, except that the shared aspects are more numerous. There is no pretense or show of unity to outside world,and few areas of tension. Differences do arise, but these are managed in such a way that the relationship maintains its essential unity and vitality.

2.2.3 Marital Satisfaction and Dissatisfaction

From a general theory of satisfaction in a social situation, Burr, Leig, Day and Constantine in Green (1978) derived a specific theory of marital satisfaction. They identified as antecedents to marital satisfaction four variables that function in an additive manner to influence the level of marital satisfaction of a marriage partner. These variables are stated as:

a) perceived quality of role enactment of salient marital roles by self.

b) perceived quality of role enactment of salient marital roles by spouse.

c) perceived consensus with spouse about role expectations for salient marital roles.

d) perceived relative deprivation in the enactment of marital roles by self.

Marriage and family bring about certain roles to be perceived and played by

the parties involved. As these roles are perceived and played differently, the evaluation may equally differ. For example,the husband evaluates the quality of his own behaviour in marital roles in terms of his own norms for role behaviours he thinks are important. In a like manner, he evaluates the quality of his wife's behaviour in her marital roles.

Symbolic-interaction theory of marital satisfaction states that the perceived quality of role enactments of salient marital roles by spouse and perceived quality of role enactments of salient marital roles by self - when the linear relationships are positive (+), and perceived relative deprivation of self in the performance of salient marital roles - when the relationship is negative, (-), together they produce marital satisfaction for self.

As roles strain increased for one spouse, his or her enactment of roles would be hampered, and the other spouse would experience a more negative evaluation of the partner's role enactments, thus becoming more dissatisfied with the marriage. Inasmuch as one's perception of the quality of both one's own and his or her spouse's salient marital roles are hypothesized to influence one's marital satisfaction, the roles strain of both spouses must be considered in studying the marital satisfaction of either one.

On the whole, marriage is usually meant for good. It is built on the belief that the partners derive satisfaction out of it. Though a moralistic view, Oyedepo (1988) contended that, "God's concept about marriage is that it is good and it is to be enjoyed". However, because of bitter experience by some people, they say "Marriage

is a necessary evil". Others also contend that, "the married are looking for a way to escape, while the unmarried are eager to get into it". This could have been borne out of man's philosophy and the experience of those who have not found fulfillment and satisfaction in marriage. The fact that some people experience problems, defeat and failure in marriage does not mean that everybody else is having similar experiences. To buttress the fact that marriage is good, Paul says, "Marriage is honourable in all ..." (Hebrews 13:14). If marriage is evil, it cannot at the same time be honourable. Since it is honourable, it cannot be correct to term it evil. It is the use to which people put it that makes it have a different meaning.

In the course of their togetherness, the spouses' attitudes and actions create a climate which is conducive to the proper functioning. The dysfunction within marriage as well as the family life creates untold problems and difficulties. In this, if instability ensues, dissatisfaction results.

Goode (1968) defines marital instability as "the failure of one or more individuals to perform their role obligations". He equates instability and disorganization, perceives unstable marriages and families as a problem - ridden, and sees divorce as a "publicly recognized form of marital instability". Such state of dissatisfaction creates serious problems to wives, husbands, children, parents (in-laws) and of course other members of the society.

2.2.4 Sources and Forms of Marital Problems

Marriage is not without its attendant problems. These problems involve quite a number of issues. This is to say that these problems emanate from certain

identifiable sources. These sources therefore give rise to different forms of marital problems. These sources are:

2.2.4.1 Interpersonal Relationships

It goes without saying that majority of married couples face the serious problem of interpersonal relationship and decision making. A visit to some homes in some Nigerian subcultures will make one to wonder greatly whether some marriages cannot be equated with slavery or in some as "union of incompatible souls". The husbands, wife/wives and children hardly spare time to sit together to share thoughts and feelings. The duration of the "honeymoon" may be relatively good but the longer the individuals stay together, the more the marital relations turn sour, if not bitter. In our contemporary society, husbands and wives spend the greater part of their time outside or engage in some business and hardly find time to stay together and discuss matters of common interest.

In this part of the world, some wives were traditionally regarded as personal properties of their husbands, and some husbands by virtue of their traditionally vested roles and positions tend to become authoritarian and aggressive, hence they avoid interacting with their wives and children. Moreso, they fail to be democratic when it comes to decision making. Such a pathetic situation breeds a lot of problems and does not augur well for good marital relations and mutual co-existence.

2.2.4.2 In-laws and Others

In the process of mate selection and consumation of marriages, parents/guardians, relatives, neighbours play various roles. These individuals also

come to interfere so much in the marital affairs of their sons and daughters. They tend to dictate what the husbands and their wives should do or not. This fact is buttressed further by Otite and Ogionwo (1979) when they say that. "It is customary in most indigenous societies for the parents of a man or a woman to have an over riding say in deciding whom their son or daughter marries. Relatives also have a social duty to ensure that eligible persons enter into approved marriage".

It has been found that such interference or pokenosing does not augur well for the mutual co-existence of the married couples. If the values of the said individuals differ significantly with the values of the couples, there is every likelihood that the marriage too may be adversely affected, thereby creating problems especially between a husband and his wife or any of them and the in-laws. Such problems may even degenerate into what may be described as "grave instability" which may culminate in separation or divorce.

Oyedepo (1988) stated that, "After marriage, you are not expected to be tied to the strings of your parents' aprons any longer. You must be able to gain and operate some degree of independence". She went further to say that, "You must be able to take some decisions by yourself and accept responsibility over your life and that of your spouse". Some parents usually find it difficult to let go of their children. Some couples find it easy to report everything that happens in their homes to their parents and relations. This is the raison d'etre for the troubles in many homes today.

2.2.4.3 Economic Management

Couples are expected to consolidate their hard earned resources in order to

manage life. The married individuals need to satisfy their basic and other needs and the satisfaction of these needs greatly depends upon the economic stand of the couples and how these are managed and decision making regarding them. In some cases the husband is the provider while in others it is a joint responsibility.

Oppong (1981) in a study of middle class African marriage, a case of the Akan tribe of Ghana, made this remark that, "The earning, management and allocation of material resources are tasks with which all husbands and wives have to deal, and ones which may vary considerably in the way they are carried out" p.85. They fall in an area of activities and decision making which is of crucial importance, both to the couples concerned and their dependents.

This is true for most modern societies where there is greater awareness and freedom to own, manage and decide upon ones earnings. It is therefore not uncommon to hear misunderstanding erupting between husband and wife because of the way and manner their relatively scarce resources are managed.

2.2.4.4 Polygamy

Individuals tend to differ as regards their desire for the satisfaction of certain physical and biological needs. As pointed out above, some individuals practice polygamy by marrying more than one wife at a time. In Nigeria for example, men marry the number of wives that appease them. such may not go without stiff or vehement resistance from the other wife or wives. This kind of situation creates serious problem which may affect the marital relations between husband and wife.

2.2.4.5 Religion

Religion in our Nigeria society plays a vital role in marital relations. The multi-religious nature of our society and the sectoral or denominational differences are all responsible for the different feelings we have for one another. Religious differences between couples may contribute to negative attitude they may have towards each other. If the husband and the wife belong to different religions or sects, they may not find it easy to stay together at peace and remain as husband and wife for long. This may breed a lot of problems which may cause frustration and other forms of difficulty.

2.2.4.6. Sex

The sexual impulse is virtually a universal biological phenomenon. Yet, throughout history of diverse human societies, few other aspects of the natural world have created as much hope and despair, generated as much fear, guilt, and repression. Sex has been invested with magical and mystical properties, it has been made part of the rituals and ceremonies of a number of religions; and it has been celebrated and venerated as the ultimate source of human pleasure and satisfaction. It has been invested with the power to corrupt and defile; it has been used to exploit and subjugate both men and women; and it has been regarded as the ultimate effector of human misery and damnation.

Otite and Ogionwo (1979) maintain that. "Marriage is a means by which men's and women's lust and sexual competition and interests are regulated in a society". They went further to state that. "In nearly all societies, marriage gives a man the

exclusive right to his wife's sexual favours" p.87.

Individuals tend to differ in terms of attitudes and feelings towards it. The frequency with which it is done and the manner it is done may be a source of misunderstanding and conflict between husband and wife.

2.2.4.7 Children

Some marriages are contracted for the purpose of childbearing. Couples derive great pleasure and happiness if they are blessed with children as they get married. However, individuals tend to differ in terms of decision making as to the number of children they are to have. Some couples sit together and arrive at consensus about the number of children they could have. Others find it difficult to decide. There are also others who encounter problems with the type of sex of the children.

Yet another area of problem regarding children is their management and how they are trained. The responsibility to cater for their needs and ensure their healthy growth and education rest sometimes on the mother who always finds herself bogged down by other domestic tasks. All these create one problem or the other which may affect the marital relations of the couples.

2.2.4.8 Infertility or Barrenness

This is another source of problem for some husbands and wives. Otite and Ogionwo (1989) observed that. "A marriage may break down owing to one or more of the following reasons: male impotence, sexual deprivation or cruelty by one of the spouses, childlessness..." p.86. In a situation where infertility or barrenness exist for

either or both spouses, misunderstanding may erupt, especially when they have great desire for children.

2.2.4.9 Tradition

The marital roles and role expectations tend to vary with cultures. Individuals differ in their cultural background. Their orientation and ways of socialization may equally differ. The husband and wife may have different traditions and so their world view may tend to differ. Their interests, values, and attitudes may be incompatible. As they stay together, problems may come up which may also effect their marital life.

2.2.5 General Effects of Marital Problems

Oyebanji (1991) defines marital problems as. "the moral and social issues which affect the peaceful existence of life-partners". Samuel (1992) also defines marital problems as. "any form of unhappiness or stress experienced by one or more partners as a result of being a member(s) of a marriage partnership".

The marital problems encountered by married persons are many and varied. The intensity also differ. Some may be mild and easily resolved while others persist and difficult to handle by the concerned individuals. In view of such problems, married persons experience physical, emotional and psychological discomfort and unhappiness. They experience anxiety, physical and psychological stress, strain, depression, frustration, misery and despair. Marriage, especially the crisis-ridden or conflict - habituated type is characterized by constant quarrels, nagging, fighting, deprivation, subjugation and other forms of unhappiness.

Like other members of the society, married students, especially those at the

post-secondary institutions, tend to experience variety of marital problems. This may invariably make their academic performances to suffer. For one to learn better and perform maximally, certain conditions are not just desirable but essential. Physical, emotional and psychological stability are important conditions for maximum achievement. Marital problems that persist may affect interest, motivation, concentration and use of time.

2.3 Review of Related Studies

Researches have been conducted on the various aspects of marriage and the findings are proving to be useful in our contemporary society. The variations in marriage from culture to culture notwithstanding, these studies have gone a long way in not only examining the nature of the marital issues but proving to be very helpful to guidance counsellors.

Leberman et al (1980) states that, "marital separation, divorce and their after effects in the life events of the involved parties comprise a great stress on the psychological and physical functioning of individuals" p.70. Research on the stress produced by changes in life style associated with separation and divorce - such as work and financial changes, change in residence and social activities, the loss of mutual friends, sexual problems, and the revision of persona! habits indicates that psychiatric and physical illness occur six to ten times more frequently for people with disrupted marriages. This is true of the marital problems people encounter, though this did not clearly show whether this study reflects at least most of human societies

in the world. However, it goes a long way to indicate the nature of associated marital problems and the adverse effects they have on human functioning.

Related to the above, Gurin, Veroff and Feld (1960) reported survey of people who have sought professional help for psychological problems in the United States, indicated that 42% of those individuals viewed the nature of their problems as marital and another 17% viewed their problems as pertaining to family relationships. Kuhn (1973) states that, "even when not followed by separation and/or divorce, marital distress and conflict are widely prevalent in their culture". There were 715,000 divorces in the United States in 1972, and it has been estimated that 40 million married couples need counselling. If one was to project, the rate or percentage would have reached an alarming rate. However, though this was based on the American society, the situation in Africa or in Nigeria in particular is not very much different. In the light of this therefore, there is dire need for counselling, at least to ameliorate these problems. The above study was supported by a similar study carried by Oyebanji (1991) using married students in the Faculty of Education, A.B.U. Zaria.

Ackerman (1966); Lederer and Jackson (1968); Satir (1967)' Gottman, Natarious, Gonso and Markman (1976) as reported by Liberman et al (1980), practitioners from divergent theoretical backgrounds, tend to agree on the importance of clear communication between partners as requisite for successful marriage. Lederer and Jackson (1968) suggested that, "establishing "a quid pro quo" is essential in re-organizing a marriage". The behaviour and attitudes of one partner always elicit some sort of reaction from the other. According to them, the therapist must analyze

the repetitive, destructive patterns of interaction that regulate or rule the couple's relationship and help them establish new rules that are of mutual benefit. In a similar manner, in the social learning approach to marital therapy, spouses are trained to increase the recognition, initiation and acknowledgement of pleasing interaction. From the social learning perspective, the couple's rules of interaction may be viewed as "a quid pro quo" system in which partners experiencing marital distress exchange a limited range and amount of reinforcement. The essence of the social learning approach to marital conflict is to increase the level of reciprocity or mutual reinforcing exchanges between husband and wife. The study by Oppong (1982) on the Akan tribe in Ghana further proved this.

Paterson and Reid (1970) have directly studied the reinforcement exchange systems in families and marriages. Their research was able to come up with two major patterns - reciprocity and coercion, as characteristics of distressed relationships. They defined reciprocity to mean the equitable rates of positive reinforcement exchanged between partners as characterized between partners. Reciprocal interaction between partners is characterized by their responsiveness to one another's requests and by their mutual reinforcement of each other's behaviour. Thus, a wife's question, compliment, or request is acknowledged immediately; or a spouse's sexual advances are returned or postponed affectionately. Coercion on the other hand means interactions in which both partners engage in aversive actions that control behaviour of the other. It can be observed when a request from one spouse takes the form of a strong demand. Noncompliance by the other spouse is punished by the escalation

of aversive behaviours such as criticism, withdrawal, or putdowns. Compliance by the intimated spouse positively reinforces the demanding spouse's coercive style, and the spouse who "gives in" is negatively reinforced by a termination of the aversive behaviour.

Delora (1972) reported that in 1927, John B. Watson, the psychologist, prophesied that by 1977, marriage would no longer exist, for by then family standards would have completely broken down and the automobile and other things would have taken the child out of control. This prophecy though not wholly proved, with time it might be true. Some ten (10) years after Watson's prophecy, Pitirim Sorokin (1937), the sociologist, also prophesied that divorce and separation would increase until any profound difference between socially sanctioned marriages and illicit sex relations disappeared. According to him, the home would become a mere overnight parking place devoted mainly to sex relationships. Even in this part of the world, evidences abound to show that homes are really now turning into mere parking places, especially for the educated elites who tend to become slaves of the so-called modernization. However, this is not the case of some African homes that hold to traditions. It would be the limitation of that prophecy. Yet some ten (10) years after that, C.B. Zimmermann (1947), another sociologist, concluded that the family was doomed unless we turned to the domestic style of our grandparents. This statement presupposes that marriage and the family are undergoing some setbacks. These agree with the assertion by Nwoye (1991) where he discussed reasons why some marriages break down.

Jessie Bernard as quoted in Delora (1972) maintains that, "Marriage was not good for women, especially as it had been institutionalized in the past" p.91. She went further to write that when researchers began studying marriage, they found that women made far more adjustment than men. Married women had poorer mental health than unmarried women. This could have been based on a different culture but such a situation is applicable to the Nigerian environment. The researcher had a similar experience when he visited the Kaduna State Psychiatric Hospital, Kaduna; and the Vesico Vaginal Fistula center, Zaria. The female section of the psychiatric hospital had eighteen patients. Sources from the medical doctors and nurses on duty revealed that their problems were much related to marital and family problems.

2.4 Summary

As marriage does not happen in a social vacuum, the problems that are experienced by the married individuals have their sources. These sources could be attributed to places, persons or things. The type and gravity of the marital problem vary with individuals. Whatever form a problem assumes, it tends to influence, albeit negatively, the physiological and psychological functioning of the individual. Married students especially those who try to grapple with marital roles and academic demands while in school, are bound to experience some difficulties, hence the possible fear, frustration, anxiety, and depression which may accompany the conflict in roles performance may have adverse effect on one.

In view of these, the genesis, meaning, types, forms, purposes are examined

to make for good understanding of the sources of marital problems so that efforts could be made to drastically minimize or eliminate these problems to enable married students learn better and succeed in their academic work like other students. Through this study also, a good direction would be provided for roles to be played by counsellors especially in post - secondary institutions. The resultant effects of these problems could either be minimised or eliminated to enable the married students to concentrate on their academic work and achieve maximally.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHOD AND PROCEDURE

3.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the design, population, sample and sampling procedures, instrumentation, data collection procedure, data analysis technique, pilot study as well as limitation of the study are carefully discussed. These together provided the blueprint for this study.

3.2 Research Design

The study was designed to collect data from married students in post - secondary institutions in Bauchi State on the types of marital problems they experience while they pursue their studies and which they perceive as having effects on their performance in academic work. The study also sought to propose solutions towards minimizing the marital problems they experience in order to improve academic performance. The research design that was adopted for this study is descriptive survey.

Kerlinger (1973) and Ali et al (1991) further supported this and went on to say that descriptive survey enables the researcher to discover the relative incidence and distribution characteristics of the population.

3.3 Population

The population for this study are the married students in post - secondary institutions in Bauchi State. The married students were of both male and female, and of different ages. These also cover those living off-campus, whether alone or with family. Data obtained from the sample used from Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi; Federal Polytechnic, Bauchi; and Abubakar Tatari Ali Polytechnic Bauchi, revealed that there were 510, 619 and 574 married students of both sexes bringing the total to 1703. The distribution could be seen in Table 1 below:

TABLE 1

THE DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED STUDENTS ACCORDING TO INSTITUTIONS

INSTITUTION	STUDENTS POPULATION	MARRIED STUDENTS	PERCEN-TAGE
Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University Bauchi	1,490	510	29.95
Federal Polytechnic, Bauchi	3,178	619	36.35
Abubakar Tatari Ali Polytechnic Bauchi	3,678	574	33.70
TOTAL	8,346	1703	

SOURCE: Student Affairs Offices (1994/95).

3.4 Sample and Sampling Procedure

The sample for this study consisted of 170 respondents. This was made up of

51; 62 and 57 married students from A.T.B.U., Bauchi, Federal Polytechnic, Bauchi and A.T.B.U. Polytechnic Bauchi respectively. The sample represented 10% of the number of married students per institution. Roscoe (1979) opined that 10% is adequate as sample in a survey study. The distribution of the respondents is shown in the Table II below:

TABLE II

SAMPLE AND DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS PER INSTITUTION

INSTITUTION	MARRIED STUDENTS	RESPONDENTS	PERCEN-TAGE
A.T.B.U. Bauchi	510	51	30.00
Fed. Polytechnic, Bauchi	619	62	36.47
A.T.A. Polytechnic Bauchi	574	57	33.53
TOTAL	1703	170	100

3.5 Instrumentation

A questionnaire was used for the purpose of collecting data for this study. The questionnaire was designed and developed by the researcher. A Likert-type attitude/opinion scale model was adopted. The responses were arranged into NOT AT ALL; OCCASIONALLY; OFTEN; VERY OFTEN; A GREAT DEAL. The questionnaire consists of 48 items in all. These items were divided into sections A - J. An introductory letter to the respondents is included and this appeared at the first page. This explained the purpose of the questionnaire and solicited for the co-

operation of the respondents in honestly filling the questionnaire, with assurance of confidentiality of all responses given.

Section A of the questionnaire dealt with Biographical Information which comprised of seven (7) items. Section B dealt with Problems Involving Interpersonal Relationship and Decision-making which has five (5) items; Section C dealt with Sex in Marriage and has five items; Section D dealt with Proolems Involving Religion which also has five (5) items; Section E dealt with Problems Involving Economic Management and has five (5) items. Section F dealt with Problems Involving In-laws Interference and has five (5) items; Section G dealt with Problems Involving Children and has five (5) items; Section H dealt with Problems Involving General Home Life and has five (5) items; Section I dealt with Problems Involving Academic Issues which has six (6) items. Section J dealt with Counselling Needs of the married students.

Respondents were free to show their agreement or disagreement with any statement. They were to simply tick (✓) against their correct response.

However, the responses on items on Section B-I were given quantitative scales. NOT AT ALL = 1; OCCASIONALLY = 2; OFTEN = 3; VERY OFTEN = 4; and A GREAT DEAL = 5. These make for easier analysis of the responses obtained.

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

Prior to the actual data collection, the researcher was issued an introductory letter by the supervisor on behalf of the Department of Education, A.B.U. Zaria.

Copies of this letter were taken to the institutions involved in this study. Refer to appendix III. Permission was granted for the collection of data.

The researcher then went on to administer copies of the questionnaire through the assistance of some staff members of the institutions. The break periods of the students were used so as not to disturb their lectures.

A total number of 170 copies of the questionnaire were administered in accordance with the distribution of samples as shown in table II. Explanation was made to the respondents by the researcher to further solicit for their co-operation. Copies of the questionnaire filled were returned as the respondents were not made to carry away the questionnaire as some might not be returned. The 170 copies were filled and returned which gave 100% return of completed or filled questionnaire.

3.7 Data Analysis Technique

The data obtained from the responses on the returned copies of the questionnaire were analyzed using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and Percentage (%). Tables were used for presentation of results. Section J was analyzed using percentages, Section B - I were analyzed using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The results were used to test the hypotheses used in this investigation. For each questionnaire item, the raw scores obtained from the responses in the questionnaire items were computed and tabulated into frequency distribution tables and presented in Appendix I.

3.8 Pilot Testing

In order to ascertain the validity and reliability of the instrument (questionnaire) used for the purpose of this study, a pilot test was carried out at the Federal College of Education (Tech.) Gombe, Gombe State. A total of 20 copies of the questionnaire were administered to 20 married students comprising males and females of different ages, levels of study, marital experience and structure; and those living on-campus and off-campus.

However, the researcher subjected the items of the instruments to professionals and experts in the field of Research and Statistics to scrutinize and evaluate the items on the draft questionnaire. Their constructive criticisms and suggestions were taken into consideration before producing copies for the pilot testing.

In the pilot testing, the administration was done under controlled, standard and similar conditions. This was to make error variance not to influence the results. Content validity was also taken into consideration. No item was left ambiguous. Respondents were allowed to ask questions during this exercise. A clean copy was produced for the purpose of the actual data collection.

3.9 Limitation of the Study

This study was only on the marital problems experienced by married students in post-secondary institutions in Bauchi State, and how these students tend to perceive the effects of such problems on their academic performance. Other aspects of students problems are beyond the scope of this study.

In view of time and financial constraints also, it was not feasible to study all marital and academic issues. This therefore set the limit to this study.

The researcher encountered problems such as lack of comprehensive list of married students in the institutions used in this study. He has to rely on students registration forms as filled during the 1994/95 academic session. The sorting out of these was not only tedious but the genuineness of the claims might have influenced the results of this study. The uncooperative attitude of some officers and students was also noted in the course of this study. Similarly, the movement from one institution to the other as well as getting a cross-section of the students was found to be difficult. However, the researcher was able to get a cross section of the married students who co-operated and filled the questionnaires issued.

3.10 Summary

The blueprint for this study was highlighted which showed the design, population, sample and sampling procedure, instrumentation, data collection and data analysis technique. The pilot testing was carried out to ascertain the validity and reliability of the instrument used in this study were carefully stated.

Descriptive design was used in which samples were drawn from the population. 170 married students were used as sample got from the 10% of 1703 as opined by Roscoe (1979). The researcher collected the data in person using questionnaire designed, developed and produced by him. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), Percentages and tables were used for the analysis of the data obtained from a university and two polytechnics used in this study.

CHAPTER 4

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher presented and analysed the data obtained from this investigation. The chapter covers the results and discussions based on the 170 married students from the three (3) post-secondary institutions used in this study. The results cover particular areas of marital problems and showed the areas that the married students considered as needing counselling help. Samples were drawn from the total number of 1703 married students in these institutions. Data analysis was based on the scores received from the sample in the study. The eight (8) null hypotheses raised for this investigation were tested using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). They were tested at 0.05 level of significance. Tables were also used for the presentation of information derived from the analysis. However, section J that dealt with counselling needs was analysed using percentages and the results were ranked.

4.2 Biographical Information

This study involved married students of both sexes (males and females), different ages, institutions, levels of study, marital experience, residency and marital structure. These characteristics might have influenced the marital problems they experience and the perceptions of their effects on their performance in academic

work.

It was found that out of the 170 total respondents, 118 were males while 52 were females. For the ages, 1-20 years had 4; 20-25 years had 57; 26-30 years had 79; and 31 years and above had 30. As for the institutions, 51 respondents indicated University, while 119 indicated polytechnic (Federal and state). The levels of study also vary and ranged from parts i-iv. It was also found out that some of the married students live off campus while others live on campus (hostels). In this study, 120 were found to be living on campus and 54 showed off-campus, but living above. The remaining 14 showed off-campus but living with family.

As regards marital experience, 158 showed 1-10 years and only 12 indicated 10 years and above. On the issue of marital structure, 125 indicated monogamy and 45 indicated polygamy.

4.3 Results of Null Hypotheses

4.3.1 Null Hypothesis 1

There is no significant difference among marital problems involving interpersonal relationship and decision making and their perceived effects on the performance of married students in academic work in post-secondary institutions in Bauchi state.

To test this hypotheses, it is set of 0.05 level of significance and results of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) as shown in Table III below is given.

TABLE III

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE ON MARITAL PROBLEMS INVOLVING INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP AND DECISION MAKING

Source of Variation	df	SS	MSS	F
Responses (r-1)	4	3309.04	827.26	3.59 *
Items (i-1)	4	1.44	0.36	
Error (r-1)(i-1)	16	3686.16	230.39	
Total (r.i-1)	24	6996.64		

* Significant at 0.05 level of probability

From the results in Table III above it could be observed that the degree of freedom for responses is 4, the degree of freedom for items is also 4, and degree of freedom for Error is 16. The total therefore is 24. The sum of squares for Responses is 3309.04, and mean sum of squares (MSS) is 827.26. For the sum of squares for items, it is 144 and the mean sum of squares is 0.36. The sum of squares for error is 3686.16 and the mean sum of squares is 230.39. The F-value is therefore 3.59 according to this analysis.

The calculated F-value (3.59) is greater than the tabulated (3.01) at 0.05 level of significance, the results showed that interpersonal relationship and decision making are significant according to the responses. Hence the Null Hypothesis 1 is rejected.

4.3.2 Null Hypothesis 2

There is no significant difference between marital problems involving sex in marriage and perceived effects on the academic performance of married students in

post-secondary institutions in Bauchi state.

Table IV below is presented in order to test hypothesis 2.

TABLE IV

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE ON MARITAL PROBLEMS INVOLVING SEX.

Source of Variation	df	SS	MSS	F
Responses (r-1)	4	1028.00	257.00	0.67N.S.
Items (i-1)	4	2290.00	572.50	
Error (r-1)(i-1)	16	6162.00	385.13	
Total (r.i-1)	24	9480.00		

N.S. - Not Significant

The degree of freedom (df) for Responses is 4, for items is also 4. The degree of freedom for error is 16, and the total is 24. The sum of squares for Responses is 1028.00; that of items is 22.90 and for Error is 6162.00; and for total is 9480.00. The Mean sum of squares for responses is 257.00, for items is 572.50 and for error is 385.13. The calculated F-value is 0.67.

As the calculated F-value (0.67) is less than the tabulated F-value (3.01) at 0.05 level of significance the results showed that sex in marriage is not significant (N.S.) according to the responses - may be because individuals are shy in giving objectives responses. It is therefore shown by this that the Null Hypothesis is 2 is retained.

4.3.3 Null Hypothesis 3

There is no significant difference between marital problems involving religion and the perception of their effects on the academic performance by married students in post-secondary institutions in Bauchi state.

To test this hypothesis, Table V is shown below. The hypothesis is tested at 0.05 level of significance. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) is used in the analysis of the responses.

TABLE V

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE ON MARITAL PROBLEMS INVOLVING RELIGION.

Source of Variation	df	SS	MSS	F
Responses (r-1)	4	5981.76	1495.44	12.68*
Items (i-1)	4	0.16	0.04	
Error (r-1)(i-1)	16	1887.04	117.94	
Total (r.i-1)	24	7868.96		

* Significant at 0.05 level of probability.

Table V above showed that the degrees of freedom for responses is 4, for items is 24; Error 16 and the total is 24. The sum of squares for responses is 5981.76; for items is 0.16, Error is 1887.04 and for total is 7868.96. the Mean sum of squares for responses is 1495.44, for items is 0.04 and Error has 117.94. The calculated F-value is 12.68.

The calculated F-value (12.68) is found to be greater than the tabulated (3.01) at 0.05 level of significance. Marital problems involving religion is therefore highly significant according to the responses in this investigation. Hence the Null Hypothesis is rejected.

4.3.4 Null Hypothesis 4

There is no significant difference between marital problems involving economic management and their perceived effects on married students in academic work in post-secondary institutions in Bauchi state.

This hypothesis is set at 0.05 level of significance. The results of Analysis of Variance is shown in Table VI below in order to test this hypothesis.

TABLE VI

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE ON MARITAL PROBLEMS INVOLVING ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

Source of Variation	df	SS	MSS	F
Responses (r-1)	4	2880.00	720.00	1.70N.S.
Items (i-1)	4	1.60	0.40	
Error (r-1)(i-1)	16	6770.40	423.15	
Total (r.i-1)	24	9652.20		

N.S. - Not Significant

The degrees of freedom for the responses is 4, error is 16 and total is 24. The sum of squares for responses is 288.0.00; for items is 1.60; for error is 677.40, and for total is 9652.00. The mean sum of squares for responses is 720.00; for items is

0.04 and for error is 423.15. The calculated F-value is 1.70.

The calculated F-value is 1.70, which is less than the tabulated F-value (3.01) at 0.05 level of significance. The problems involving economic management is therefore not significant according to the responses. For this, the H_0 is retained.

4.3.5 Null Hypothesis 5

There is no significant difference between marital problems involving inlaws interference and perceived effects on the performance of married students in academic work in post-secondary institutions in Bauchi state.

To test this hypothesis, it is set at 0.05 level of significance. The result of Analysis of Variance as presented in Table Vii below is also used.

TABLE VII

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE ON MARITAL PROBLEMS INVOLVING INLAWS INTERFERENCE

Source of Variation	df	SS	MSS	F
Responses (r-1)	4	4370.80	1092.70	10.61 *
Items (i-1)	4	0.00	0.00	
Error (r-1)(i-1)	16	1647.20	102.95	
Total (r.i-1)	24	6018.00		

* Significant at 0.05 level of probability.

Table VII showed that the degrees of freedom for responses is 4, for items is 4, for error is 16 and the total is 24. The sums of squares for responses, items, error

and total are 4370.80; 0.00; 1647.20 and 6018.00 respectively. The means sum of squares for responses, items and error are: 1092.70; 0.00 and 102.95 respectively. The calculated F-value is therefore 10.61.

The calculated F-value (10.61) is greater than the tabulated (3.01) at 0.05 level of significance, even at 0.01 (4.77) level of significance. This showed that the problems involving inlaws interference is highly significant according to the responses. Hence, the Null hypothesis is rejected.

4.3.6 Null Hypothesis 6

There is no significant difference between marital problems, involving children and the perceived effects on the academic performance of married students in post-secondary institutions in Bauchi state.

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to calculate the results of marital problems involving children. The null hypothesis was set at 0.05 of level significance. The Table VIII below is used.

TABLE VIII

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE ON MARITAL PROBLEMS INVOLVING CHILDREN

Source of Variation	df	SS	MSS	F
Responses (r-1)	4	4797.76	1199.44	3.23 *
Items (i-1)	4	0.96	0.24	
Error (r-1)(i-1)	16	5944.64	371.54	
Total (r.i-1)	24	10743.36		

* Significant at 0.05 level of probability

In the Table VIII above, the degrees of freedom for responses is 4, for items is 4, for error is 16 and total is 24. The sums of squares for responses is 4797.76, for items is 0.96, for error is 5944.64, and for total is 10743.36. The mean sums of squares are 119.44 for responses; 0.24 for items and 371.54 for error. the calculated F-value is 3.23.

From the Table VIII, the calculated F-value (3.23) is greater than the tabulated (3.01) at 0.05 level of significance. The result showed that in problems involving children investigated is significant according to the responses Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected.

4.3.7 Null Hypothesis 7

There is no significant difference between martial problems involving general home life and their effect on academic performance as perceived by married students in post-secondary institutions in Bauchi state.

The hypothesis was tested using Analysis of variance and was set at 0.05 level of significance. The Table IX below showed the results.

TABLE IX

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE ON MARITAL PROBLEMS INVOLVING GENERAL HOME LIFE

Source of Variation	df	SS	MSS	F
Responses (r-1)	4	4946.96	1236.74	4.14 *
Items (i-1)	4	2490.16	622.54	
Error (r-1)(i-1)	16	4783.84	298.99	
Total (r.i-1)	24	12220.96		

* Significant at 0.05 level of probability

In Table IX above, responses had the degree of freedom of 4, items had 4, error had 16 and the total is 24. The sums of squares for responses is 4946.96; for items is 2490.16; for error is 4783.84 and total is 12220.96. The mean sums of squares is 1236.74 for responses 522.54, for items and 298.99 for error. The calculated F-value is 4.14.

The calculated F-value as shown on Table IX is (4.14) and is greater than the tabulated (3.01) at 0.05 level of significance. The results therefore showed that the marital problems involving general home life is significant according to the responses. Hence, the H_0 is rejected.

4.3.8 Null Hypothesis 8

There is no significant difference between marital problems involving academic issues and the perceived effects on the performance of married students in academic work in post-secondary institutions in Bauchi state.

To test this hypothesis, Analysis of variance was used and the hypothesis was set at 0.05 level of significance. The Table X below was therefore used.

TABLE X

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE ON MARITAL PROBLEMS INVOLVING ACADEMIC ISSUES

Source of Variation	df	SS	MSS	F
Responses (r-1)	4	5026.47	1256.62	8.12*
Items (i-1)	5	3004.17	600.83	
Error (r-1)(i-1)	20	3094.33	154.72	
Total (r.i-1)	29	11124.97		

* Significant at 0.05 level of probability.

In Table X above, the degrees of freedom for responses is 4, for item is 5, for error is 20 and total is 29. The sums of squares of responses is 5026.47; items is 3004.17, Error is 3094.33, and Total is 11124.97. The mean sums of squares for responses is 1256.62; for items is 600.83 and for Error is 154.72. The calculated F-value is 8.12.

As the calculated F-value (8.12) is greater than the tabulated (2.87) at 0.05 level of significance, even at 0.01 level of significance (4.43), the result showed that marital problems relating to academic issues investigated was highly significant. Hence the H_0 is rejected.

4.4 Counselling Needs

The table XI below gave the results of the particular areas considered as areas of greater need for counselling help. However, the results was not to show that an individual married student may not need counselling help in more than one particular area. What are shown in the Table are only areas of greater emphasis in the provision of Marital and Academic Counselling services.

There are nine (9) items which are graded from the first to the last.

TABLE XI

RESULTS OF AREAS OF COUNSELLING NEEDS BY THE MARRIED STUDENTS

S/N	AREAS OF PROBLEM	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	RANKS
1.	Interpersonal Relationship	23	13.53	2nd Area of Need*
2.	Decision-Making	15	8.82	7th Area of Need
3.	Inlaws Interference	18	10.59	4th Area of Need
4.	Sexual Issues	12	7.06	8th Area of Need
5.	Economic Management	22	12.94	3rd Area of Need*
6.	Problems Involving Children	17	10	6th Area of Need
7.	Problems Involving Religion	5	2.94	9th Area of Need
8.	General Home Life	18	10.59	4th Area of Need
9.	Academic Issues	40	23.53	1st Area of Need*
	TOTAL	170	100	

* - Three most pressing areas of need for counselling.

From the Table XI above, the major areas of marital problems were identified. Based on the responses received on the marital problems highlighted from Tables III-X, it could be understood that married students experience varieties of marital problems. They type, nature and intensity vary with individuals.

The frequencies showed the responses and perceptions of the different areas or sources of marital problems. These numbers of responses were converted to percentages and shown in the third column. The calculated percentages were therefore ranked to establish the highest to the lowest. Based on this ranking, academic Issues come with the highest (23.53), followed by Interpersonal Relationship (13.53), and Economic Management (12.94) respectively. The areas shown with the least scores

or percentages are Sexual Issues (7.06) and Problems Involving Religion (2.94) respectively.

It could be observed that the areas with highest scores are pressing. If, for instance, there were to be good Interpersonal Relations between couple, other problems would been resolved amicably. This again could show that the married students are desirous of high academic performance, but they tend to experience some problems.

Responses tend to be least in Sexual Issues possibly because the respondents felt rather shy to give objective responses. On problems involving religion, the score came least possibly because the area or institutions involved in this study were located in predominantly muslim town, where the socio-cultural background of the respondents must have influenced their views about religion and how this might cause marital problem to the married couple. They might think such problems are normal or religious imposed.

From the above, it is not to say that Table XI limits the need for counselling by the married students. An individual may need counselling in more than one area. However, the Table XI above will help much in designing marital counselling services and the particular areas that need to be emphasized.

4.5 Discussion of Findings

Marriage, which is a sacred, though old social institution in human societies is beset with multifarious problems. The Married individuals do encounter these

problems in variety of circumstances as they stay married. As observed in this investigation, the marital problems are found to have sources and related to a number of issues. These include, interpersonal relationship, decision making, sex in marriage, religion, economic management, inlaws interference, children, general home life and academic issues.

As this study was meant to investigate into what martial problems usually experienced by the married students and to determine their perceptions of the effects of these marital problems on their academic performance. The married students in post-secondary institutions in Bauchi state were found to experience such problems and they perceive these problems as affecting their performance in academic work while in school.

From the findings of this investigation, null hypotheses were tested 0.05 level of significance, and six out of eight were rejected. This is because the results on Table III showed than the calculated F-value (3.59) was found to be significant at 0.05 level of significance, hence the Ho is rejected. It was therefore concluded that marital problems involving interpersonal relationship and decision making was significant.

As regards marital problems involving sex in marriage null hypothesis I was also set at 0.05 level of significance and using the results of Analysis of Variance, the result on Table IV showed that the calculated F-value (0.67) was not significant according to the responses. The calculated F-value (0.67) was found to be less than the tabulated (3.01) at 0.05 level of significance, hence the H_0 1 was retained. This

might be because people tend to be shy in giving objective responses with regard sexual issues.

Null Hypothesis 3 was meant to establish whether there was significant difference between marital problems involving religion and the effects on the performance of married students in academic work. This hypothesis was tested using Analysis of Variance and the result was shown in Table V. The level of significance used was 0.05. It was therefore found from this investigation that the calculated F-value (12.68) was highly significant according to the responses. This F-value was greater than the tabulated F-value (3.01), and even at 0.01 level of significance (4.77). The results showed that marital problems involving religion was highly significant, hence the Ho was rejected.

The results on Table VI showed results of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and this dealt with marital problems involving economic management. From the result, null hypothesis 4 was tested at 0.05 level of significance. The calculated F-value (1.70) was found to be less than the tabulated F-value (3.01) at 0.05 level of significance. It was therefore found from the investigation that marital problems involving economic management was not significant according to the responses, hence the Ho 4 is retained.

The Analysis of Variance result shown in Table VII pointed out that null hypothesis 5 was tested at 0.05 level of significance. The result on the table showed that the calculated F-value (10.61) was highly significant according to the responses, and the F-value (10.61) showed that it was greater than the tabulated F-value (3.01)

at 0.05 level of significance, and even at 0.01 (4.77) level of significance. As this result showed that marital problems involving inlaws interference was highly significant according to the responses, hence the H_0 is rejected.

In this investigation, null hypothesis 6 was formulated to find out whether there was any significant difference between martial problems involving children and the perceived effects on academic performance by the married students. Analysis of variance was used to test this hypothesis and the result was given in Table VIII. It was tested at 0.05 level of significance. The result showed that the calculated F-value (3.23) was significant according to the responses. This value was greater than the tabulated F-value (3.01) at 0.05 level of significance. The result indicated that marital problems involving children was significant according to the responses. For this reason , the H_0 is rejected.

This investigation also found out that H_0 7 which dealt with marital problems involving general home life. To test this hypothesis, Analysis Variance was used and the result was given in Table IX. It was also set at 0.05 level of significance. The result showed that the calculated F-value (4.14) was observed, which was greater than the tabulated F-value (3.01) at 0.05 level of significance. This showed that marital problems involving general home life was significant according to the responses, hence the H_0 7 is rejected.

Null hypothesis 8 was tested using the Analysis of Variance. It was set at 0.05 level of significance. The result in Table X showed that marital problems involving academic issues was significant. The calculated F-value (8.12) was greater than the

tabulated F-value (2.87) at 0.05 level of significance (4.43). From this investigation therefore, marital problems involving academic issues was highly significant.

As this investigation was also to find out the areas of marital problems these married students felt they needed counselling, the results on Table XI showed that out of the nine (9) issues or areas which include interpersonal relationship, decision making, inlaws interference, sexual issues, problems involving Economic management, children. Religion, General home life and academic issues, the responses were arranged according to frequencies and calculated in percentages. These results were graded form 1-9. It was therefore found out that the first three areas of need for counselling help are academic issues, interpersonal relationship, and economic management. However, this investigation was not to suggest that an individual married student may not need counselling help in more than one area or on just a particular issue. This was meant to point areas of emphasis in the provision of marital counselling services.

It could therefore be understood from the results of this investigation that married students do encounter marital problems, and that they perceive these problem as affecting their performance in academic work while they are in school, especially. On this basis, married students who may be interested in learning and aspiring to perform maximally need counselling to enable theme cope with their predicament and also improve in their performance in academic work.

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher summarised the major findings in this investigation. Conclusions were also drawn based on the findings in the study. Practical implications and recommendations are given to the individuals involved in this investigation -married students, the institutions heads, the counsellors, parents as well as other researchers. As this study concerns the marital problems experienced by married students in higher institutions of learning, and the way these students perceive the effects of their marital problems on their performance in academic work, the findings and recommendations will help in the ameliorating the marital problems and improve the performance of the married students in their academic work, especially when in school.

5.2 Summary of Major Findings

In the light of the purposes of this study and the analysis of data obtained in the course of this investigation, the following summary could be made:

1. Married students in post-secondary institutions in Bauchi state experience marital problems involving interpersonal relationship, decision making, religion, inlaws interference, children, general home life and academic issues as observed in this investigation. The results of data analysis as presented in

Tables III, V, VIII, IX and X showed that marital problems are experienced by the married students involved in this study.

2. The characteristics of respondents involved in this study such as gender, age, institution, level of study, residency, marital experience and marital form influenced their views and the responses they gave to the items on each of marital problem.

3. The married students tended to perceive the marital problems they experience as affecting their performance in academic work, especially while in school. This could be understood from the responses they gave as shown from the frequency on the graded responses.

4. The results on table XI revealed that married students are in need of counselling help so as to resolve their marital problems and improve their performance in academic work, especially while in school. However, problems related to academic issues, interpersonal relationship and decision making could be given emphasis while providing marital counselling services as observed form this investigation.

5.3 Practical Implications of the Study.

From the results of this study, the following practical implications could be drawn:

(1) Role conflict arising from the married students trial to cope with two different roles - that of being married individuals and schooling, cause untold hardship

which might bring physical, emotional and psychological malfunctioning.

(2) Married students experience many and varied marital problems which create anxiety, frustration, depression, stress and strain and these affect concentration, use of time, interest and memory which are important ingredients for learning.

(3) Consequent to unresolved marital problems and academic issues, the marital life of married students become difficult which might lead to divorce, separation, or perpetual crisis or misunderstanding.

(4) Absence of marital and academic counselling for married students might lead to low performance or withdrawal from school. This might affect the individuals as well as the society.

5.4 Conclusion

Having analysed the data on the various issues that cause marital problems to married students and determining their perceptions of the effects of such problems on their performance in academic work, the findings revealed that married students in post-secondary institutions in Bauchi State experience low academic performance which they feel might be caused by the marital problems they encounter while in school.

From the findings, it is established that married students experience marital problems involving interpersonal relationship, decision-making, religion, inlaws interference, children, general home life and academic issues. Particular areas were

also identified as needing counselling most by the married students. When the responses on the items raised in the instrument used in this study were organised, the data were analysed using Analysis of variance and percentages. The results shown on tables III-XI gave the different views expressed by the respondents which were found to establish the relationship between marital problems and perceived effects on married students performance in academic work. Refer to appendices I and II for a summary of the analysis of variance and the responses on each of the questionnaire item.

5.5 Recommendations

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

5.5.1 Recommendations to College/University Administrators.

(1) As the findings of this study showed that married students experience some marital problems, which they perceive as having effect on their performance in academic work, the authorities should ensure the establishment of functional Guidance and Counselling centres to cater for diverse students' problems.

(2) The authorities should morally, financially and meterially support the Guidance and Counselling centres for improved services.

(3) As some of the maritial problem emanate from inlaws, children and other domestic matters, the provision of hostel accomdation to especially the married female students will help ameliorate such problems.

5.5.2 Reccommendations to Counsellors

(1) Counsellors, if appointed, should adequately live to expectation and dprovide effective services tod resolve students' problems, including the married ones in post secondary institutions.

(2) Areas such as academic matters, interpersonal relationship and decision - making, and economic mamagement should be given emphasis while providing Guidance and Counselling Programmes.

(3) Programmes such as grievance relay methods, which is the ability to communicate should be employed as these cases tension and other conflicts among married students.

(4) Couples should use bargain and negotiation as strategies of resolving conflict. Married students should be educated to exercise more patience and endurance. Counsellors should emphasize this to minimize marital problems of married students.

5.5.3 Recommendations to Married Students.

1. The married students should endeavour to help themselves through availing themselves of the services of Guidance and counselling. This professional help will go along way in ameliorating their problems and improving their performance in the academic work.

2. The married students are to establish effective communication between them and their partners and learn to understand with one another. They should learn to adjust and enrich their marriage through effective communication and love.

3. Since marriage is not a barrier to pursuance of education, adequate plan between spouses can help overcome the difficulty they may encounter. As finance plays a vital role in this regard, married students must learn to live within their meagre resources.

4. Married students are to see marriage as companionship, though spouses have roles to play. In view of this, it is recommended that married students have to relate well and make decisions together pertaining to all their marital affairs including academic issues. Matters of concern are to be referred to counsellors who can assist such individuals.

5.5.4 Recommendations to Parents and Others.

1. It is recommended that parents and other individuals should understand their proper functions of ensuring mutual co-existence with regard to marital life of their sons and daughters. They are not to interfere unnecessarily. They should allow them to exercise some freedom and be responsible too.

2. Parents are to display positive attitude towards marriage and schooling of their sons and daughters. It is also recommended that they should provide them with moral and

financial support.

5.5.5 Recommendation for Further Studies

1. Critical Appraisal of Marital and Family Counselling Services in Tertiary Institutions.

2. Comparative study of Marital Problems of married students in some selected

states in Nigeria and perceived effects on academic performance.

3. Comparative study of the performance of married and non-married students in academic work.

4. Perceived effects of Marital problems on Non-Married students on academic performance.

5.6 Summary

The married students in post-secondary institutions in Bauchi State tend to experience some marital problems which they perceive as affecting their performance in academic work. These problems cover certain areas such as interpersonal relationship and decision-making, economic management, inlaws interference, children, general home life and academic issues. The nature and intensity of such problems are believed to cause physical, emotional and psychological malfunctioning which invariably affect the use of time, concentration, energy etc which make learning difficult, hence academic performance become adversely affected. Married students areas' of need for counselling are also identified and recommendations are made. The need for counselling these students become imperative in view of the findings of this study.

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APPENDIX 1

C O N F I D E N T I A L
Do Not Write Your Name Please

QUESTIONNAIRE

MARRIED STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF THE EFFECTS OF MARITAL PROBLEMS ON THEIR ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS IN BAUCHI STATE

Dear Respondent,

The researcher is a postgraduate student at the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. He is conducting research on the above topic with a view to suggesting marital counselling services which can be employed to ameliorate the marital problems and improve academic performance.

The researcher is therefore requesting you to help and respond honestly to the issues raised in this questionnaire. All responses given by you will be used strictly for research purpose and will be treated as confidential.

Thank you for your co-operation and assistance please.

Yours sincerely,

M. M. BABA.

SECTION A

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Please tick (✓)inside the box against your corre response.

1. Sex: Male ☐
   Female ☐
2. Age: Less than 20 Years ☐
   20 - 25 years ☐
   26 - 30 years ☐
   31 years and above ☐
3. Institution: University ☐
   Polytechnic ☐
   College of Education ☐
4. Level of study: Part I ☐
   Part II ☐
   Part III ☐
   Part IV ☐
5. Residence during the session:
   College/University hostel ☐
   Off-Campus living alone ☐
   Off-Campus living with family ☐
6. Marital Experience:
   1 - 10 years ☐
   10 years and above ☐
7. Marital Structure: Monogamy ☐
   Polygamy ☐

SECTION B

INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP AND DECISION-MAKING

Please tick (✓) against your correct response.

	ITEMS	Not at all	Occasio-nally	Often	Very Often	A Great Deal	Total
1.	My partner's inability to sit and discuss issues with me bothers me and I feel this affects my studies.	18	30	21	42	59	170
2.	My partner allows me to take decisions regarding our marital issues.	22	9	30	68	41	170
3.	I feel that my partner's inte-rest in me is waning and this disturbs me especially when I come to study.	16	20	26	49	56	167
4.	My partner takes correction with-out feeling offended.	26	45	50	43	6	170
5.	Parents/friends influence my partner's deci-sions and I feel depressed and unable to con-centrate when I come to study.	20	18	22	60	45	170

SECTION C

SEX IN MARRIAGE

Please tick (✓) against your correct response.

	ITEM	Not at all	Occasio-nally	Often	Very Often	A Great Deal	Total
1.	I feel that I am not satisfied with my partner sexual life and this makes me emotionally and psychologically disturbed.	66	70	28	3	3	170
2.	Lack of avenue to satisfy my sexual urge while at school disturbs me and I feel this affects my con-centration when I want to study.	16	21	32	62	24	155
3.	Having to do with pregnancy and studies bothers me.	4	11	3	8	19	45
4.	I feel guilty for having extra marital sexual affairs when my partner is at school.	55	39	29	28	19	170
5.	I get worried about the method I follow for family planning and this affects my studies.	30	28	53	31	18	160

SECTION D

PROBLEMS INVOLVING RELIGION

Please tick (✓) against your correct response.

	ITEMS	Not at all	Occasio-nally	Often	Very Often	A Great Deal	Total
1.	We sit together with my partner to discuss religious matters though I feel guilty.	16	10	36	58	50	170
2.	My partner's fanaticism bothers me though we belong to the same religion.	13	18	20	52	67	170
3.	I feel that my partner uses religion to restrict my personal life and this makes me psychologically worried.	35	20	8	61	46	170
4.	My partner uses religion to discourage me from schooling and this affects my studies greatly	20	21	25	55	48	168
5.	The difference in religion sect between my partner and me cause disagreement and affects my span of concentration when I study.	23	18	40	31	58	170

SECTION E

PROBLEMS INVOLVING ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

Please tick (✓) in the box against your correct response.

	ITEMS	Not at all	Occasio-nally	Often	Very Often	A Great Deal	Total
1.	My partner and me maintain joint account and this makes me unable to meet up my financial commitments while at school.	51	43	14	62	-	170
2.	My partner's over-spending worries me and I feel this affects my studies.	24	31	5	43	67	170
3.	My partner shows willingness to assist me financially when I am at school.	29	20	11	47	60	167
4.	My partner becomes suspicious of my sources of income and this reduces my desire to study.	57	28	34	39	12	170
5.	My partner and me disagree and persistently quarrel when it comes to managing our scarce resources and the I feel affects my studies.	70	37	21	32	8	168

SECTION F

PROBLEMS INVOLVING INLAWS INTERFERENCE

Please tick (✓) in the box against your correct response.

	ITEMS	Not at all	Occasio-nally	Often	Very Often	A Great Deal	Total
1.	My inlaws inter-fere in our marital life and this threatens my life and aff-ects my studies.	23	24	10	64	49	170
2.	My inlaws show negative atti-tude towards my schooling and this frustrates me especially when at school.	15	18	32	48	57	170
3.	Living closer to my inlaws causes misunderstanding between my part-ner and me, hen-ce reducing my span of concen-tration when studying.	20	28	44	26	52	170
4.	My inlaws takes sides with my partner and I feel bad about it.	18	27	29	51	45	170
5.	Inlaws are agg-ressive towards me and impose wishes on me and this I feel aff-ects my studies.	16	19	33	42	60	170

SECTION G

PROBLEMS INVOLVING CHILDREN

Please tick (✓) in the box against your correct response.

	ITEMS	Not at all	Occasio-nally	Often	Very Often	A Great Deal	Total
1.	My partner and me share in the management of our child/children and this brings stress and strain to me which affects my studies.	27	32	13	61	35	168
2.	Having to cater for and train my child/children disturbs me that my academic work is affected.	32	38	37	54	9	170
3.	Indecision about whether to have child/children while I am still schooling bother me and I feel this affects my studies.	-	-	32	50	86	168
4.	My partner's desire for many children worries me and this threatens my life which make it difficult to concentrate on my studies.	18	20	20	58	54	170
5.	I fee depressed whenever I think of the sex of my child/children & this tells on my studies.	28	17	25	32	68	170

SECTION H

PROBLEMS INVOLVING GENERAL HOME LIFE

Please tick (✓) in the box against your correct response.

	ITEMS	Not at all	Occasio-nally	Often	Very Often	A Great Deal	Total
1.	I feel that my partner treats me badly and this I also feel affect my acade-mic work.	24	20	25	81	20	170
2.	My home/room is not conducive for learning and I feel disturbed about it.	21	6	60	47	36	36
3.	Too much domes-tic duties take greater part to my time & leave me with little time to read my books and do my assignments.	-	17	31	54	67	169
4.	Our monogamous/ polygamous mari-tal life bothers me & this causes frustration and depression which affects my studies.	1	12	23	4	5	45
5.	Lack of recrea-tional activi-ties make my marital life rather dull and this affects my studies	9	26	25	66	44	170

SECTION I

PROBLEMS INVOLVING ACADEMIC ISSUES

Please tick (✓) in the box against your correct response.

	ITEMS	Not at all	Occasio-nally	Often	Very Often	A Great Deal	Total
1.	Domestic activities make me tired that I could not read my notes and do my assignments.	19	21	22	60	44	166
2.	Having to take care of my child children leaves little time for me to study.	20	31	28	29	62	170
3.	My inlaws' attitude as well as that of my partner towards my education disturbs me when at school & this I feel affects my studies	34	25	10	37	64	170
4.	Persistent quarrels and disagreement at home reduce my span of concentration when I want to study or at lectures.	18	30	21	30	71	170
5.	When I am pregnant my grades are low.	2	7	11	14	1	35
6.	In different ways, I feel that interpersonal relationship, decision making , sex, religion, econmic management, inlaws, children, general home life and academic issues affect my general performance in academic work	20	30	5	51	64	170

SECTION J

COUNSELLING NEEDS

Please indicate by ticking (✓) in the box against the area of marital problem you feel you need counselling most.

	Sources of Marital Problems	Frequency
1.	Interpersonal Relationship	23
2.	Decision-Making	15
3.	Inlaws Interference	18
4.	Sexual Issues	12
5.	Economic Management	22
6.	Problems Involving Children	17
7.	Problems Involving Religion	5
8.	General Home Life	18
9.	Academic Issues	40

APPENDIX II

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE (ANOVA) TABLE FOR DIFFERENT RESPONSES (SUMMARY)

SOURCE OF VARIATIONS	df	M S S	F	L S D
Table III: Inter personal Relationship and Decision-making.				
RESPONSES	4	827.26		
ERROR	16	230.39	3.59 *	20.35
Table IV: Sex in marriage				
RESPONSES	4	257.00	0.67NS	-
ERROR	16	385.13		
Table V: Problems involving religion				
RESPONSES	4	1495.44	12.68*	
ERROR	16	117.94		14.56
Table VI: Problems involving Economic management				
RESPONSES	4	720.00		
ERROR	16	423.15	1.70NS	-
Table VII: Problems involving Inlaws-Interferece				
RESPONSES	4	1092.70		
ERROR	16	102.95	10.61*	13.60
Table VIII: Problems Involving Children				
RESPONSES	4	1199.44		
ERROR	16	371.54	3.23*	25.84
Table IX: Problems involving General Home life				
RESPONSES	4	1236.74	4.14*	23.18
ERROR	16	298.99		
Table X: Problems involving Academic Issues.				
RESPONSES	4	1256.62		
ERROR	20	154.72	8.12*	14.98

* - Significant at 0.05 level of probability.

N.S. - Not significant.

AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA - NIGERIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Vice-Chancellor: Professor Daniel I. Saror,
B.Sc., DVM (KSU), M.Sc. (Minnesota) Ph.D. (ABU.)

Department: Dr. I.U. Jahun, B.Ed (ABU) M.Ed. Ph.D (ABU)

Our Ref:.....

Your Ref:.....

Telephone: 069/51357
Telegrams: UNIBELLO ZARIA

Date: 30th March 19 95

The Rector,
Federal Polytechnic, Bauchi,
Bauchi State.

Dear Sir,

COLLECTION OF RESEARCH DATA

The bearer MOHAMMED MAHMOUD BABA, is conducting research in "Married students perception of the effects of marital problems on their Academic performance in Post-Secondary Institutions in Bauchi State."

For the degree of M.Ed(GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING)

The Faculty of Education will be grateful if you could permit him/~~her~~ to conduct classroom experimentation/collect data at your schools.

Thank you for your continued cooperation with us.

Yours sincerely,

C Azonabor.

Dr. (Mrs) C. Azonabor.
The Supervisor.