



Women Education As An Antidote To Marital Conflicts In Atiba Local Government Area Of Oyo State

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ABSTRACT

Women education as an antidote to marital conflicts in Atiba Local Government Area of Oyo state was examined. The study was a descriptive survey design. The population of the study consisted of all married men and women in Atiba Local Government Area of Oyo State. A sample of 150 one hundred and fifty was selected using random and purposive sampling techniques. A structured instrument titled “women education as an antidote to marital conflicts (WEAMC)” was used. The result of its reliability was 0.85. The data collected were analyzed using mean average scores. The research findings showed that women education is necessary in the country and that women education has a lot to do in resolving marital conflicts. Also, literacy is a solution to marital conflicts and that marital conflicts can be resolved within the education of men and women has to be equally emphasized and that couples should try and resolve their marital conflict within the home.

Keywords: marital conflicts, violent behavior, home, family

INTRODUCTION

The education of an individual human begins at birth and continues throughout life. Some believe that education begins even before birth, as evidence by some parents playing music or reading to the baby in the wombs in the hope it will influence the child’s development. Mack (2000) opined that, the struggle and triumph of daily formal schooling. Makinde (2018) stressed that education is a process, which helps an individual develop his capabilities through the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values and attitudes that will be of benefit to him and the wider society.

Today in the world, women education is one aspect of education that is of paramount importance to a society because of its relevance. It is so significant to a society who needs peaceful, loving and understandable world in that, the home is the bedrock of any society and the woman as a major tool for effecting the desired change. Women education is an education given to a female child, which is one of the most important means of empowering them with the knowledge, skills and self-confidence necessary to participate fully in the development process of any society.

Women should be given a sound education, which will enable them to cope with most of the problems that might come their ways, especially in their marital institution which has been described as a legal union of a man and a woman as husband and wife. It involves the coming together of a man and a woman to raise a family and meet the satisfaction of security and of an enduring affection and companionship (Omati, 2014). The education of women enables them to occupy position in the profession and to some

extent in politics. Bamidele (2017) observed that women in the labour force have been found to be diligent and conscientious in the discharge of the sense of probability, responsibility and professionalism. Educated women in various fields of life have always proved their worth. Most women ensure that jobs are not only done but are diligently carried out and this enhances the development of the country.

Education of women is at the very heart of society's growth and development since women are great socializing force, rearing the young members of the society, inculcating desirable values in them and transmitting acceptable behaviour as prescribed norm (Fakunle; Ayomide and Thomas 2016). At the end, producing good citizens with appreciated attitude towards social responsibilities. The women education has direct implementations for accelerated development of the folk, helping them to develop the right type of attitude contribute maximally towards welfare of the society develop pride of human.

Marital conflict according to Solomon (2018), is ill-wind that blows one any good. This is because when there are conflicts in the home, the consequence are great for the couples themselves, the children of the marriage and to the society at large. Delinquency, armed robbery, school drop out, alcoholism, cultism are all consequences of marital conflicts as a result of the roles of the family unit play in the over and development of the society. Peters and Johnson (2015) stressed those marital conflicts calls for urgent attention because when the home which forms the cradle of the society is settled, the society itself is at peace. The need for peaceful co-existence both in the home and in the society at large cannot be over stressed. Peace is related to most social objectives like development, justice, profess, freedom, security, fairness and equity. Peace affects practically every aspect of social existence at different level starting from the home front to the global relationship (Abdulkareem, 2016).

Marital conflicts involve violence in marriage which can easily lead to the injury of family unity (Niram and Badmus, 2014). This violent behaviour which appears in any member of the family leading to frustration, anger, emotional instability and of other problems. A family conflict is a struggle between two or more family members who disagree over issues. There could be conflict between husband and wife or between sibling (brother and sister) or even between parent and children. Baron (2012) stressed further that marital conflict is centered on any conceivable area of marked interaction such as education of couples economic activities, leisure pursuit, child up bring, decision making, religions, household task, sex, relation, in-law and host of others. In his own view Bamiteko (2015) opined that conflicts in marriage are normal and should be expected. He also stressed further that no two people could live years without conflicts. They should know that they cannot always be at agreement all time in everything but they need not give up the sight of the conflict but they should rather resolve the conflict.

Peters and terry (2017) emphasis that women education contribute to reduction of marital conflicts Muqanzi (2007) opined that educated women had the responsibility for teaching their children certain moral standards o behaviour during socialization. In general, their children are taught the community values and norms that accompany these roles. They taught their children to exercise a great deal of self control and shown how to grow up into responsible and productive members of the family and society. In his own opinion Ogundele (2013) stressed that educated women are usually dynamic, firm and superior, they extent their home management technique, into the office and it is often better organized, more honest and less corruptible because they are well organize, honest and less incorruptible from their homes.

The motion of marriage as an in dissoluble union is highly upheld by educated and God fearing women (Bamidele, 2017). The educated women entered into marriage with mutual understanding and commitments that help them to stand and resolve any conflicts that they arise. Monogamous fidelity is a value, which is no longer strongly upheld. According to Ogundele (2013) educated women have the knowledge of greater awareness of the importance of cleanliness, sanitation and better health care. This awareness enables her to maintain good hygiene in her home, which enhance good health of the family.

Statement of the Problem

In every society, couples are daily confined with one form of family conflicts or the other. These conflicts at times or most of the time lead to divorce due to lack of knowledge on how to resolve them by the couples. Educated women have better understanding and knowledge on how to look after their husband, children and the entire family as a whole. Hence, women education has brought changes in the society.

Therefore, this study is designed to evaluate the various contributions of women education in resolving marital conflicts among families.

Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of this study was to investigate how women education is an antidote to marital conflicts in Atiba Local Government Area of Oyo State. Specifically the study investigated:

1. If women education necessary in our country
2. If lack of women education have anything to do with marital conflict.
3. To what extent does literacy contribute to how to resolve family conflicts in homes.
4. How marital conflicts can be solved within homes

Research Questions

The following are research questions that guided this work:

1. Is women education necessary in our country?
2. Does lack of women education have anything to do with marital conflict?
3. Does literacy contribute to resolving family conflicts in the home?
4. Can marital conflicts be resolved within the home?

METHODS

The study applied a descriptive survey design which was employed to assess women education as an antidote to marital conflicts in Atiba Local Government Area of Oyo State. Reason for using descriptive method is because of its sufficiency in drawing information about the feeling and ideas from large subject. The population of this study consisted of all married women and men in Atiba Local Government Area of Oyo State. The research used purposive sampling techniques. The married women and men of Atiba Local government made up of one hundred and fifty (150) which were purposively sampled. The instrument employed in the collection of the data was questionnaire. The structured instrument titled “Women Education as an Antidote to Marital Conflicts (WEAMC)” was used. It was divided into two sections, section A dealt with the bio-data of the respondents. Sections, section, contained items which were responded to by each respondent. The instrument is structured on a 4 point likert-type scale developed by the researchers. The questionnaire was subjected to criticism by two social studies educators, two psychologists and one expert in measurement and evaluation who read through it, pin pointed some mistakes which were later rectified before it was finally administered. This process ensures the content validity of which was later rectified before it was finally administered. This process ensures the content validity of the instrument. The reliability of the items was computed using Cronbach’s Alpha co-efficient. The result of its reliability was 0.85, this shown that the instrument is reliable and can be used in carrying out the main research. Mean average scores was used to analyze the data collected for the study

RESULTS

Research Question 1: *Is women education necessary in our country?*

Table 1. Mean response on whether women education is necessary in our country

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD	\bar{x}	Decision
1.	Women education is necessary in our society	90	30	24	6	3.36	Accepted
2.	Women education promote socio-economic status of the family	75	30	30	15	3.10	Accepted
3.	lack of women education affects the structure of the family in the country	120	15	9	6	3.66	Accepted
4.	women education reduces marital conflicts in the society	135	6	6	3	3.82	Accepted
5.	educated women are loyal and honest to their husband	84	36	54	6	3.32	Accepted
	Total Cumulative Mean					3.45	

As seen in table 1, it shows that all items from 1-5 were accepted. All the items are rated above 2.50 which mean that women education is necessary in our country.

Research Question 2: *Does lack of women education have anything to do with marital conflict?*

Table 2: Media response on whether lack of women education has anything to do with marital conflict

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD	\bar{x}	Decision
6.	Illiteracy contributes to marital conflicts in the homes.	90	30	24	6	3.36	Accepted
7.	Educated women fully respect their husband	120	18	9	3	3.70	Accepted
8.	Educated women gives reception to visitors especially their in-laws at home	75	45	21	9	3.24	Accepted
9.	Uneducated women did not know to resolve marital conflict at home	99	39	9	3	3.36	Accepted
10.	Marital conflicts can be resolved within the homes of educated families	45	36	39	30	2.64	Accepted
Total Cumulative Mean						3.26	

Research Question 3: *Does literacy contribute to resolving marital conflicts in the home?*

Table 3: Mean response whether literacy contribute to resolving marital conflicts in the home

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD	\bar{x}	Decision
11.	Literacy is a solution to marital conflict at homes.	75	45	21	9	3.24	Accepted
12.	Literate women manages their home well	129	15	6	0	3.82	Accepted
13.	Educated women are caring and patient to their husband at home	120	15	9	6	3.66	Accepted
14.	Literate women do beg their husband whenever they have marital problem.	45	36	39	30	2.64.	Accepted
15.	Marital conflicts can be resolved easily among the educated families.	96	30	18	6	3.44	Accepted
Total Cumulative Mean						3.36	

In table 3, all mean rating on the items are above the cut-off point of 2.50. This shows that the respondents accepted that literacy contribute to how to resolve marital conflicts in the home.

Research Question 4: *Can marital conflicts be resolved within the home?*

Table 4: Mean response on whether marital conflicts can be resolved within the home

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD	\bar{x}	Decision
16.	Educated women are better than the uneducated in resolving marital conflict in the home	45	36	39	30	2.64	Accepted
17.	Educated women bring development in child upbringing	75	30	30	15	3.10	Accepted
18.	Educated women lack good communication skills at home.	30	15	60	45	2.20	Rejected
19.	.third party are not always allow in the family of educated women	135	6	6	3	3.82.	Accepted
20.	Marital conflicts can be resolved within the home of educated women	54	45	24	27	2.84	Accepted
Total Cumulative Mean						2.92	

Table 4, shows that all the items from 16-20 are accepted except item 18 which has the mean rating below the cut-off point of 2.50. The implication is that all the items in the table shows that marital conflicts can be resolved within the home.

DISCUSSION

From data analyzed, the findings from Table1 revealed that women education is necessary in our country from the response of the respondents. This result is in line with the report of Essor, Benard and Peters (2017) who observed that women should be given a sound education, which will enable them to cope with most of the problems that might come their ways, especially in their marital institution which has been described as a legal wife. Also, Willmot (2016) stressed that women education will enable them to favorably participate in the development process. He stressed further that women education will increase women's capacity once on marriage to question 'no go areas' that are usually demarcated by male hegemony that the educated counterpart to oppress for her conjugal rights due to her level of awareness.

It is shown in the results of table 2 that the respondents accepted that lack of women education has a lot to do with marital conflicts. These findings agreed with results Peters and Johnson (2015) who observed that women in the labour force have been found to be diligent and conscientious in the discharge of their duties. Educated women in various fields of life have always proved their worth. Most women ensure that jobs are not only done but are diligently carried out and this enhances the development of the country Ogundele (2013) was of the opinion that uneducated mothers are not receptive to and not able to make advantage of strategies and programmes designed to enhance it psycho-social development and life change of children, they are not more likely for instance to accept child spacing.

The results on Table 3, showed that the respondents accepted that literacy contribute to how to resolve marital conflicts in the home. This is in line with Omah (2014) view that in the family of literate women, they have better understanding and acknowledge on how to look after their husband, children and the entire family as a whole. In addition to these skills, which enable her to compete in the world of men, women need to acquire some peculiar skills of womanhood. The educated women are product of social change, they are better equipped to socialized their children to service in the socio-economic of their families when necessary which most of the literate women cannot do. These findings also uphold the ideas of Niran and Badmus (2014) who stressed that educated women entered into marriage with mutual understanding and commitments that help them to stand and resolve any conflict that may arise.

The findings in table 4 also showed that all items are accepted except item 18 which has the mean rating below the cut-off point of 2.50. The implication is that the respondents agreed that marital conflicts can be resolved with the home. The findings were in agreement with the view of Solomon (2018) who

lamented that through various structures educated African women have devoted their lives and time to promote the welfare of their homes and society. In conflict situation, they have participated actively in peace making. They have helped to rebuild family relationship and to restore dignity to those who occupy subordinate position in their society at large. Also, Abdulkareem (2016) stressed that educated women gives their husband the maximum respect he deserves, to avoid complicit in their homes. He further stated that the levels of women education increase their income and better living, which equally enhance peace in the home.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the study the education of men and women has to be equally empathized because today's technological and economical advanced country, require fully educated, experienced, and versatile citizen regardless of their genders. And this can only be achieved through sufficient education of both men and women. The findings revealed that women education in our country and that women education has a lot to do in resolving marital conflicts lastly, it was revealed that marital conflicts can be resolved within the home.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the discussion and conclusion drawn above the writers recommends as follow:

1. That education of men and women has to be equally emphasized.
2. The government should put more effort in making sure that women education is well established.
3. Couples should try and resolve their marital conflicts within the home.
4. That all sexual experience outside marriage should be discouraged.
5. Women should be submissive to their husband.

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