STAKEHOLDERS' PERCEPTION OF THE EDUCATIONAL VALUES OF YORÙBÁ ORAL LITERATURE AMONG SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN SOUTH-WESTERN NIGERIA

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MOTHER-TONGUE EDUCATION

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this thesis carried out by BADRU Surajudeen Adéwálé has been read and certified as meeting part of the requirements of the Department of Arts Education, Faculty of Education, University of Ìlọrin, Ìlọrin, Nigeria, for the award of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) degree in Mother-Tongue Education.

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DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to my late parents, Mr and Mrs Àṣàmú Badru; to my wife, Sherifat Táýélolú Badru; to my siblings, Wàṣíù Ọmọ́tọ́ṣọ̀ọ́, Mùtíù Adémọ́lá and Mutiyat Tèmiladé Badru; to every *ọmọlúàbí*; and to those who are aspiring to be ọ*mọlúàbí*.

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DECLARATION

I declare that this research "Stakeholders' Perception of the Educational Values of Yorùbá Oral Literature among Senior Secondary School Students in South-western Nigeria" is my own work and has not been previously submitted by me or any other person for any course or qualification at this or any other tertiary institution.

I also declare that as far as I am aware, all cited works have been acknowledged and referenced.

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ABSTRACT

The general aim of performing oral literature in Yorùbá society is to help individuals, especially the youths to tap from the rich values of this heritage to enrich their knowledge and improve their lives. The use of oral literature in educating the youths is under threat of total extinction and the rate at which social vices are ravaging the Yorùbá nation is increasing day-by-day. Based on the crucial role of oral literature, this study examined Stakeholders' Perception of the Educational Values of Yorùbá Oral Literature among Senior Secondary School (SSS) Students in South-western Nigeria. The objectives were to: (i) investigate their perception of the educational values of Yorùbá oral literature; (ii) evaluate the differences among the perception of parents, teachers and artistes; and (iii) determine the influence of socio-demographic characteristics of gender, religion, formal education level/qualification and experience/age on stakeholders' perception.

A descriptive research survey of the cross-sectional type was adopted in this study. The population for the study was all the parents, teachers and artistes in South-western Nigeria. The target population was all Yorùbá parents who have attained age forty, teachers of Yorùbá at SSS level and Yorùbá artistes in Lagos, Ọ̀yọ́ and Èkìtì States. One thousand, two hundred respondents (600 parents, 450 teachers and 150 artistes) were sampled through incidental and purposive sampling techniques. A researcher-designed questionnaire was used for data collection. The test-retest of four-week interval was used to determine its reliability and a value of 0.83 was obtained. Fourteen research questions were raised. Research Question One was answered using mean rating and standard deviation. Other research questions were answered through their corresponding hypotheses using the t-test and One-way Analysis of Variance, at 0.05 level of significance. The stakeholders' perception was measured on a five-point scale of Very Low (1.00-1.49), Low (1.50-2.49), Moderate (2.50-3.49), High (3.50-4.49) and Very High (4.50-5.00).

The findings of the study were that:

(i) the stakeholders had moderate ($\bar{x}$ =3.22, .970) perception of the educational values of Yorùbá oral literature;
(ii) there was no significant difference among parents, teachers and artistes' perception;
(iii) gender and religion did not significantly influence parents' perception, but formal education level (F=4.752, p<0.05) and age (F=6.513, p<0.05) significantly influenced their perception;
(iv) religion did not significantly influence teachers' perception, but gender (F=4.156, P<0.05), qualification (F=5.147, p<0.05) and experience (F=2.062, p<0.05) significantly influenced their perception; and
(v) gender, religion and formal education level did not significantly influence artistes' perception, but experience did (F=7.039, P<0.05).

The study concluded that irrespective of gender, religion, formal education level/qualification and experience/age the three groups of stakeholders had moderate perception of the educational values of Yorùbá oral literature. The implication of these findings was that there was a need for the various interest groups (i.e. parents, teachers and artistes) that make up a part of the society to work closely and complement one another in employing oral literature to educate the youths. The study recommended that the stakeholders should emphasise the educational (and other) values that are derivable from Yorùbá oral literature.

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