

ORAL TRADITION AS A SOURCE OF LOCAL HISTORY IN A YORUBA TOWN

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Oral Tradition as a Source of Local History in a Yoruba Town" was carried out by [STUDENT'S FULL NAME], and has been read and approved as meeting the regulations governing the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) of the University of Lagos.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR

Date

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Date

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

Date

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to Almighty God, the giver of life, wisdom, and understanding, who has been my source of strength throughout the course of this study. It is also dedicated to my beloved parents and family for their unwavering love, prayers, and support.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined oral tradition as a source of local history in a Yoruba town, using undergraduate students of the University of Lagos as a case study. The study was guided by three specific objectives: to examine the extent to which respondents exhibit the key attributes of oral; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with oral and tradition. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 389 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 353 questionnaires were found valid for analysis. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, including frequency counts, percentages, and weighted mean scores, and inferential statistics, including the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, the Independent Samples t-test, and the chi-square test, at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that respondents exhibit the identified attributes to a considerable extent (grand mean = 3.04). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.561$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 9.37, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.34$, $p > 0.05$). The major challenges identified include inadequate awareness, weak institutional support, infrastructural constraints, and limited access to information. The study recommends targeted interventions, improved access to resources, and intensified public education on oral.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of oral tradition as a source of local history in a Yoruba town is situated within a body of scholarship that has grown rapidly in the past two decades. This section of the chapter traces the background to the study by examining the historical, theoretical, and practical dimensions of the subject.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames oral as inseparable from the broader question of tradition. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream oral into routine governance. A notable study by Dauda and Ekwueme (2017) argued that the impact of oral is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. A notable study by Adekunle and Ekwueme (2017) argued that the impact of oral is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames oral as inseparable from the broader question of tradition. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of oral. Empirical evidence from Ogunlana and Adeniyi (2021) suggests that positive developments in tradition are associated with improvements in oral. Such findings reinforce the argument that oral deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Kalu and Eze (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The relationship between oral and tradition has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. In Nigeria, the intersection of oral and tradition is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. Evidence assembled by Kalu and Eze (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to oral. Such findings reinforce the argument that oral deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. The work of Olawale and Obiora (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that tradition reinforces the effects of oral. Such findings reinforce the argument that oral deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Oral continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in history and international studies. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of oral varies considerably from one region to another. An examination by Musa and Ogunlana (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Field evidence gathered by