

ISSN: 0303-3872



AFRICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

VOL. 11 NUMBERS 1 & 2

JUNE/DECEMBER, 2007

**PUBLISHED BY
THE DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN**

**AFRICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL
RESEARCH**

VOL. 11, NOS. 1 & 2

JUNE/DECEMBER, 2007

ISSN: 0303-3872

IBADAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor-in-Chief

S A Babarinde Ph.D

Head,

Department of Teacher Education

University of Ibadan

kbabarinde@yahoo.com

Editors

C O O Kolawole Ph.D

Department of Teacher Education

University of Ibadan, Ibadan

kocycool57@yahoo.com

+22348033340402

R O Akinbote Ph.D

Department of Teacher Education

University of Ibadan. Ibadan

F A Adesoji Ph.D

Department of Teacher Education

University of Ibadan. Ibadan

Business Editor

D O Fakeye Ph.D

Department of Teacher Education

University of Ibadan. Ibadan

Editorial Advisers

Prof T A Awontyi

Prof Maguzeni, M A Mwenesongale

Prof A Lawal

Prof Kunle Alabi

Prof Kate Parry

Prof B B Oderinde

Prof Oluremi Ayodele-Bamisaiye

African Journal of Educational Research is devoted to the publication of scholarly papers in educational theory and practice. Contributors are welcome from academics in tertiary institutions worldwide as well as ministries of education, parastatals and research-oriented educational and governmental organizations. Papers submitted to the Journal are normally subjected to a peer review process before they are considered for publication.

EDITORIAL POLICY

African Journal of Educational Research is committed to the publication of research articles in the area of educational theory and practice. It is accessible to researchers from any part of the world who have interest in having their papers published in it. It is published twice in a year – June and December.

Those wishing to submit papers for inclusion in any volume of the journal are expected to note the following guidelines carefully and allow them to guide the style and format of their papers.

1. papers must be original and may not have been previously submitted to any journal for publication.
2. papers must not be more than 12 pages long, typed double spacing on one side of A4 paper.
3. contributors are required to make sure that they conform with current APA format and present their papers in MSW. Such papers must carry the names and full addresses as well as the e-mail addresses of the contributors.
4. three copies of the paper must be send to the Editor with a N1,000.00 assessment fee.
5. contributors of successful papers will be contacted for the payment of the current publication fee which changes from time to time to reflect current economic realities.

Copies of the journal can be requested for from the Editor-in-Chief or the Editor, Teacher Education Department, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria, kocycool57@yahoo.com

Subscription rates are as follows

Individual	N6,000.00
Institutional	N6,000.00
Price per copy	N600.00
Price for two volumes	N2,500.00

Contents

Effects Of Gender And School Type Factors On Nigerian Junior Secondary School Students' Performance In A Science General Aptitude Test

—**Akinyele Oyetunde Ariyo & Christiana O. Ugodulunwa**..... 1

Effects Of Value Clarification Strategy On In-Service Teachers' Environmental Knowledge And Attitude In Selected Secondary Schools In Abeokuta, Ogun State.

—**Joseph Olukayode Ogunbiyi**..... 10

Grouping Strategy As A Tool For Teaching Of Primary Science In Large Classes

—**Godwin Ikitde**..... 15

Students' Home Environmental Variables As Correlates Of Achievement In Junior Secondary School Integrated Science In Oyo State, Nigeria

—**Femi, A. Adeoye, & Morakinyo Raimi**..... 20

Mathematics And Chemistry Senior School Certificate Results, Gender And Attitude As Predictors Of Achievement In A Physical Chemistry Course

—**Toyin Eunice Owoyemi**..... 27

Accounting And Financial Competencies Needed By Entrepreneurs In Technical Occupations

—**Edmond Anaele**..... 35

Supervision as a correlate of effective performance of teachers in secondary schools in Ibarapa East Local Government Oyo state Nigeria

—**Adebola O. Jaiyeoba and Ademola I. Atanda**..... 41

Teaching Effectives in some Botswana Secondary Schools

—**Augustus A. Adeyinka and Sethomo Koloi***..... 48

Effect of Instructional Media on The Learning of Computer In Junior Secondary Schools

—**Adebanjo, Adetayo Adekunle**..... 71

Teachers' Effectiveness and Gender As Correlates of Students' Academic Achievement In Mathematics In Ogun State.

—**Badru Ademola** 76

Headship And Supervision of Basic Schools In The Awutu-Effutu-Senya And Gomoa Districts: The Problems And Challenges That Confront Headteachers

—**Daniel Yelkpereri & Alhassan Seidu**..... 82

Truancy And The Education Of Schoolchildren With Hearing Disability In Nigeria

—**J. Abiola Ademokoya**..... 95

Indigenous Language Publishing And National Development: The Yoruba Language Example

—**Akangbe Clement Adeniyi**..... 102 ✓

The Effect Of Expository Trade Books Usage On Reading Attitude In The Inquiry-Based Science Classroom

—**Rebecca J. Bradley & Ikechukwu Ukeje** 109

The Inscription Of Virtual Satire In Select Drama Texts From Anglophone West Africa

—**Nelson O. Fashina**..... 118

IBADAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE PUBLISHING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: THE YORUBA LANGUAGE EXAMPLE

By

Akangbe Clement Adeniyi

Abstract

Language is a very unique human property and communication is one of its overriding goals. Communication enables man to interact with another, extend himself to others, expand his frontiers of knowledge and experience. Though the whole process of communication which can be at different levels is a complex one, mass communication is the most intricate as it is a mass mediated forum for reaching several people simultaneously. Each of the two subsets of mass communication — the print and electronic media has multifarious channels out of which publishing is notable. Publishing is indeed the horse on which meaningful development rides. Since a tree must be climbed from the bottom, indigenous language publishing occupies the root of meaningful education, which is the veritable sine qua non of both individual and national development. In this era of civil rule, it is the onus of the government and policy makers to reposition indigenous language publishing for mass mobilisation, social re-engineering and stable polity. This paper sets out to examine and relate the place of Yoruba language publications to national development in the Nigerian heterogeneous society.

Introduction

Language is regarded as the most unique distinguishing feature between human beings and other creatures. It is a systematic arrangement of sounds for meaning-centred production and its paramount goal is communication. According to Himstreet and Baty (1984:6), Communication is a process by which information is exchanged between individuals through a common system of symbols, signs or behaviour. Therefore communication is the prime of human endeavour.

Essentially, media for mass communication is categorised into two broad types—the print and electronics. The print media which is based on hearing and visualising is the focus of this paper and our chosen medium is publishing. Publishing, a profession and a business venture that involves selection, preparation, production, marketing and distribution of printed materials stands at the centre-point of

development and its impact upon civilisation is invaluable.

Publishing in Nigeria has spanned over one and a half century with the establishment of the first printing press in Nigeria in 1846 at Calabar by the Presbyterian Mission (Omu, 1978:7). The Press was established for the printing of religious materials. From religious publishing, Nigeria moved to newspaper publishing in 1859 with the coming into existence of *Iwe Irohin Fun Awon Ara Egba Ati Yoruba*. According to Omu (1978:7), *Iwe Irohin*, established by Henry Townsend at Abeokuta appeared first as a Yoruba fortnightly, later became a bilingual from March 8, 1860 when an English supplement was added.

Although publishing generally is over one and a half century old in Nigeria, book publishing is about five decades old. According to Adesanoye (2005:117), late Bishop T.T. Solaru, the first Oxford University Press representative in Nigeria claimed that book publishing in Nigeria could be said to have started in 1963 with *Ijala Are Ode* collection of stories and lyrics by hunters. *Ijala* was published and printed in Nigeria by the Oxford University Press. Indeed, it was books written in Nigerian language that gave rise to the industry.

Objective and Method of Study

The study examined the impact of indigenous language publishing on national development from the perspective of Yoruba language.

The historical method was employed as the study methodology.

It was discovered that publishing in indigenous languages was diminishing and its patronage and readership was on decrease. As a matter of fact, it was becoming unpopular by the day as it is confined to the corridors of classroom for those who have no choice than studying it.

Conceptual Review

Publishing

Publishing is the business of supporting, developing, preparing, producing, circulating and distributing an author's idea for public consumption. Essentially, "it is a chain of activities which takes place between an idea

in the mind of an author and a book on the shelf, at home or in the library (Bigley, 1966:2).

In amplifying this, Grannis (1967:1) is more procedural when he defined publishing as: to make public - to send forth among the people - the words and pictures that creative minds have produced, that editors have worked over, that printers have produced. It is a whole intellectual and business procedure of selecting and arranging to make a book and promoting its ultimate use.

This implies that Publishing is a mass communication medium and a principal factor in the educational process of any nation. It is a profession involving multiple experts and diverse operations. Publications are outputs of publishing activities which involves a lot of people - oriented activities and as diverse as publishing activities are, so are publications. Publishing can be broadly categorised into two: periodicals and non-periodicals. Periodicals include newspapers, magazines, journals, bulletins and newsletters while non-periodicals are books, maps, guide books and utilities e.g. calendars, diaries, planners, etc.

A book is the most famous of the publishing outputs and it can also be sub-divided into the following categories: educational books, religious books, scholarly books and trade books.

Indigenous Language Publishing

Indigenous language publishing is the business of supporting, preparing and developing ideas that are expressed in any of the Nigerian local languages for public use. Indigenous language publishing undergoes virtually all processes of publishing. In addition, it also requires peculiar expertise that border on culture, language, belief system, orthography, etc. of the language involved.

Indigenous languages include Yoruba, Igbo, Hausa, Efik, Ibibio, Edo, Kanuri, Fulani, Idoma, Tiv, Nupe, etc. In the context of this paper however, our operational scope of indigenous languages shall be limited to the three major Nigerian languages viz: Igbo, Hausa and Yoruba.

• Development

The term Development is not a unidimensional process, it is a wholistic concept that permeates the entire gamut of a nation's life. It is the sum-total of a nation's output in education, economy, politics, social, technology, science, culture and industry.

Development is cumulative. The summation of the development of individual entities in a society accounts for the development of that society.

According to Walter Rodney (1972:9):

Development is a many-sided process. At the level of individual, it implies increased skill and capacity, greater freedom, creativity, self-discipline, responsibility and material well-being ...

... What is undisputable is that the achievement of any of those aspects of personal development is very much tied in with the state of the society as a whole.

This definition is corroborated, perhaps more explicitly, by Mabogunje (1978:27). According to him, development is a process of moving the whole social system upwards so as to enhance the capacity of each member of society to realise his inherent potentials and to effectively cope with the changing circumstances of his life. It is essentially a human issue, concerned with mobilising communities and society as a whole to engage in the task of self-improvement with the resources available.

These two definitions both agreed that development can occur at two levels; the level of individual and the level of society. This view was also corroborated by Adesanoye (1995:5) when he states that the term Development would be a misnomer if it is merely seen in terms of the upward mobility of only a tiny section of the society rather than the entirety of the people in that society. development is the total mobilisation of the entire population of a society. Thus there cannot be a meaningful development in the society without tangible development of individual entities who constitute the society. This is because, national development is the cumulative result of individual development. For a meaningful national development therefore, every Nigerian should be part and parcel of the developmental process.

Overview of Indigenous Languages Publishing

From the onset, the Nigerian Society— East, West, North and South — was an oral one in which oral tradition was the main megaphone of communication. Essentially, history and moral instructions were passed from one generation to the other via orature.

Modern education was introduced into our society by the Christian and Muslim missionaries who came to propagate their religions, through this, literacy crept into our society. The zeal to promote evangelism prompted the missionaries to start learning

some indigenous languages out of which Yoruba and Efik were prominent. The thinking was that their knowledge of indigenous languages would enable them to write religious materials in local languages which new converts would be able to read and by so doing, propagate the gospel. Though all the three languages had contact with the missionaries, they were separated by their experiences: time of contact and the impact made by the contacts.

Hausa Language - not much information could be got from records about the early publications in Hausa language. However, prominent publishing houses like Gaskiya Corporation, now northern Nigerian Publishing Company, Zaria; Triumph Company based in Kano, and Hudahuda Company, also in Zaria had contributed a lot to the fortune of publishing in that region.

Igbo Language - Christian missionary activities was rife in the Eastern part of Nigeria especially in Efik, Bonny and Calabar. Local traders were very receptive of literacy that came with Christian religion. They were eager with their children to acquire reading and writing skills. By this, they would be able to gauge their palm oil and gun powder. Vocabulary of Efik Language by Hope Waddell was the first publication that was produced in 1849. The Presbyterian press also produced 400 copies of Catechism in Efik. However, the first published book in Igbo was Pita Nwana's *Omenuko* in 1933. *Omenuko* was an entry for a competition organised by the International Institute of African Languages and Culture, and it came first.

Yoruba Language - The Yoruba had very early contact with the missionaries who came through the coast; Lagos, Abeokuta and Ijebu were the places where they first settled. As a result, the Yoruba received education more widely than the other two tribes. It was through the activities of a missionary - Henry Townsend - that publishing in Yorubaland and indeed in Nigeria as a whole began. Precisely, it started in Abeokuta in December, 1859 through the publication of a newspaper called *Iwe Irohin Fun Awon Ara Egba Ati Yoruba* which literally means "Newspaper for the Egba and Yoruba".

In 1866, David Hinderer translated John Buyan's *The Pilgrim Progress* as *Ilosiwaju Ero Mimo Lati Aiye Yi Si Eyi Ti Mbo*. Before this, a number of language dictionaries and word books had been published which included: *Vocabulary of Yoruba Language*, 1843 by M.A. Crowder and *Vocabulary of Yoruba Language* 1854 by J.T. Bowen. Two other publications that also came out in the nineteenth century

were *Iwe Irohin Eko* in 1888 by A.M. Thomas and *Iwe Eko* in 1891 by Rev. J. Vernal.

At the beginning of the last (twentieth) century, publishing activity in Yoruba language became more intensified. Some of the numerous published works included *In Leisure Hours* by C.M.S. in 1910; *Eko Akete* by Adeoye Deniga in 1922; *Eleti Ofe* by E.A. Akintan in 1923; *The Yoruba News* by D.A. Obasa in 1924; *Eko Igbehin* by E.M. Awobiyi, 1926, and *Akede Eko* in 1928 by I.E. Thomas. Between 1909 and 1915, the C.M.S. published *Iwe Kika Yoruba Books 1 - 5*. Kolawole Ajisafe's *Aiye Akamara* came out in 1921 while in 1927, the first anthology of Yoruba poems edited by Adekitan Obasa was published. In 1929, I.B. Thomas' *Itan Igbesi Aiye Emi Segilola* was released into the market and this was regarded as the first Yoruba modern novel. This was followed by Fagunwa series between 1938 and the 50s.

During this time, many works were written in line with Fagunwa's style. By 1963, *Ijala Are Ode* was published by Oxford University Press. This was the first title that was actually published in Nigeria by a Nigerian Publishing Company. However, according to Agbo Areo, "local publishing, as complementary to local sales promotion and selling of the books of the parent Company based usually in the UK, started in the 1970s." By then, some publishing firms have begun skeletal editorial/publishing departments locally. Editing was done by freelance people who were either writers or academics or in-house editors whose mother tongue was Yoruba or perhaps had studied it at the School Certificate/GCE or Teacher Grade II Certificate level. There were no professional or specialist local language editors then.

The decade between the 1980s and 90s witnessed a new trend with an appreciable training of Yoruba language specialists at the tertiary levels of education. Many universities had produced a sizeable number of graduates and some of them found their way into publishing. This period produced the first set of local language editors for Yoruba, Igbo and Hausa books.

Yoruba Publications And National Development

It is axiomatic that the book is crucial in the process of socialising a man, empowering him to be fulfilled and by so doing becoming a productive contributor to the development of his nation. Since education is the backbone of national development and the book is the principal element in the educational process, there is therefore an overt correlation between

national development and the book. The book production level of a country is a reliable index of its overall development. As corroborated by Ekwueme (1984:22-24) "a look at the world's largest (book) producing countries would show these also to be the countries that offer the highest standards of social and economic welfare". Dominique Zidouemba, in UNESCO (1981:93), while reviewing the problems of book development in Africa states frankly that:

Africa's development depends, to a large extent, on the level of education of its population, its technical qualifications and its ability to apply science and technology.

This amplified the fact that books are repositories of heritage and Yoruba books are also vehicles for transmitting accumulating knowledge and new ideas and as such are indispensable factors in economic growth and national development.

From the foregoing, the role of Yoruba books in national development is immense. Yoruba books

- * reduce illiteracy and equip people with the ability to read and write Yoruba Language.
- * aid cultural transmission and re-orientation.
- * inform and enlighten man, thus making him easy to govern.
- * help man to attain self-realisation which is a means to social mobilisation and stable society.
- * enable individuals to contribute productively to the economic growth of the society.
- * bring about empowerment and self-fulfilment to individuals.

It is obvious that education is the gateway to national development. Since neither formal nor informal education is thinkable in the absence of books, it follows logically that to encourage education is to encourage the only business that makes it available which is publishing. If books are the "golden eggs" that bring about national development, then the publishing industry, the "goose" that lays the eggs must be adequately encouraged and maintained in order to attain a meaningful national development. Any serious attempt to achieve full school enrolment for our children and mass literacy for the adult population must not only encourage the publishing industry, it must also give indigenous languages publishing a premium.

It is necessary to restate our position that there cannot be a meaningful development without sound education and there cannot be

education without books. Since books can not exist without publishers, the pride of place of publishers and their indispensability in the development process of our nation must be recognised adequately. The nation's publishing industry should be regarded as of critical importance. The government should regard the local printing industry as a vital sector of the economy that must be stimulated and encouraged.

For a boost in publication in Yoruba language in particular and in indigenous languages in general, the government must take necessary bold steps to strengthen the publishing industry. Such steps will

- * exempt printers from paying duties on printing materials;
- * reduce drastically, import duties on printing machines;
- * make publishers pay moderate percentage of his profit as tax;
- * enforce copyright laws so as to curtail piracy; and
- * resuscitate the ailing paper mills.

As long as the government refuses to take these steps and many more, the quest for meaningful national development will continue to be a mirage.

Significance of Publishing in Yoruba

1. *Advancement:* Indigenous Language Publishing brings about advancement to Yoruba language through:
 - (a) Preservation of ideas, thoughts, beliefs, culture, etc. which are properly documented from generation to generation. Preservation brings about promotion and development of the language.
 - (b) Promotion aids studies and researches, and since there is dynamism in languages, studies and researches help to renew and refreshen the language.
2. *Enhanced Market:* At present the market for Yoruba publications in local languages is not fully explored and exploited. Publishers could cash in on this, and beside publishing textbooks in this area, trade book publishing in local languages could be explored, thereby enhancing their market.
3. *Employment Opportunities:* It gives means of livelihood to publishers, printers, artists, booksellers, etc.
4. *Reference Materials:* They are sources of knowledge and information to students, pupils and teachers.
5. *Research:* They serve as goldmine of information to researchers and scholars; and also provoke further researches.

6. *Leisure Reading*: They give pleasure to leisure readers.

Problems

1. Multiplicity of the Local Languages

With 250 languages, high level of illiteracy, poor transport and inadequate communication facilities, coupled with other social and cultural problems; the economies of production may not be favourable.

2. Authorship

(a) Except for recent developments, it was unfashionable to study local languages at degree level. As a result of this, there are limited distinguished scholars in these local languages. Out of the few, many are employed in other walks of life.

(b) Many local language scholars do not have flair for writing especially creative writings.

(c) Authors are usually localised and may reside too far from the publishers' offices, thereby making the publishers incur more cost.

3. Editorial Skill

Publishing in local languages entails a specialist skill in sourcing and preparing the manuscripts. The publisher thus faces the challenge of employing a specialist editor who, as a matter of necessity, must possess the following skills:

(a) Fluency of language and academic possession of a high degree in the subject.

(b) Deep understanding of the language's orthography. The background to this is that out of the 250 languages, only between 7 and 10 have approved orthographies and only three are examined at senior secondary school level.

(c) In-depth knowledge of the socio-cultural values of the language is paramount. This affects the content editing as well as illustration briefs.

(d) Good translation skills - The specialist must be current about the new words, expressions, proverbs, idioms, etc. as a language changes and develops with time and usage.

(e) Fluency in the official language - The specialist must not only be an expert in the local language concerned but also in English

language for cross-reference of ideas in the two languages.

(f) High quality editing and proof-reading skills - The specialist must be very versed in editing and proof-reading as he/she is most likely to do the work alone. He/she may be the only expert in-house.

4. Production

(a) Most typesetters run away from setting local languages because of the time and energy involved. This is because most Nigerian languages have accents which makes them more difficult and time-consuming to typeset.

(b) The publisher must, as a matter of necessity, get pictures of local settings before illustrators can do justice to the texts. He must have sound knowledge of the socio-cultural setting of his environment in order to produce good illustrations.

5. Readership

There is an inferiority feeling attached to leisure reading of creative writings in local languages. With this wrong notion, the general poor reading habit of Nigerians is heightened in materials published in local languages.

6. Localised Market

Except for the big-time publishers, up-coming ones do not have the distribution network to reach many local areas.

Prospects

1. **Socio-political consciousness:** The June 12 struggle of the 1990s increased the level of awareness of people in the south-west and there was a boom in production of newspapers in Yoruba language. These include *Alaroye*, *Akede*, *Ajoro*, *Isokan*, *Gbohngbohun*, *Iroyin Yoruba*, *Eleti-Ofe*, *Asoye*, etc. It is becoming fashionable for the masses to buy and read these materials. This means the reading culture is being enhanced at this level and the market created should be exploited by book publishers.

2. **Children's Literature:** Children's literature in English language is not a virgin land yet it is not fully explored but publishing children's books in Yoruba language is a virgin land begging to be explored. Even in private nursery and primary schools, children are compelled

to do one local language. Therefore, aside from textbook publishing in this area, literature books should be published.

3. **Translation:** There is market for translation of best-selling titles in Yoruba language to English and vice-versa. Some titles like Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* and Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* have been translated to Yoruba language while Soyinka has also translated D.O. Fagunwa's *Ogboju Ode Ninu Igbo Irunmole* to *A Forest of Thousand Demons* in English. Another brilliant translation work is that of Oladejo Okediji's *Rere Run to Shattered Bridge* by Bode Osanyin. This practice is capable of promoting the language.
4. **Adaptation** - Fictional works and good poetry anthologies can be adapted for stage drama, screen play and films. This will be a boost to indigenous publishing especially now that the local film industry is flourishing. For instance, Akinwumi Isola's *Efunsetan Aniwura, O le ku and Koseegbe*; and Adebayo Faleti's *Omo Olokun Esin, Magun, Basorun Gaa*; etc. have been adapted into successful movies. This adaptation tool, no doubt, will encourage writers and publishers to intensify their efforts and interest in indigenous languages.
5. **Increase in number of Professionals** - There continues to be a surge in the number of specialists in indigenous languages. That of Yoruba language is alarming. The prospect of this is that more graduates who will engage in further studies and researches are on the increase.
6. **Professional Bodies:** Some activities of professional associations on local languages will enhance favourable educational policies and consequently good market share. For instance, at the fifth annual national conference of the Association of Nigerian Languages Teachers (ANLAT) held at the Lagos State University (LASU) between 13th and 17th September, 1999, the communique issued stated in part that "... credit pass in at least one Nigerian language should be a requirement for admission into the higher institution irrespective of the course of study."

Action statements like this from professionals will no doubt facilitate desired recognition from policy makers and favourable reaction

from policy makers will create more market for publishers.

Recommendations

For Yoruba books to occupy its rightful place as index of national Development in Nigeria, the following recommendations are made:

Eradication of illiteracy: it is unrealistic to talk of meaningful development without an educated and enlightened citizenry. Government should therefore regard eradication of illiteracy as a pre-eminent task. The masses should, as a crucial step, be provided full and immediate access to sound education. Adult literacy programme must also attract as much attention from government as children literacy.

Funding: Publishing industry should be well funded to ensure a virile publishing tradition that is capable of producing enough books to service all levels of education.

Government Policies: The policies of the government must enhance the creation of a healthy book industry via Book Fairs, national book policy, tax exemptions, free excise duties, preferential rates on postal services, credit facilities, etc.

Readership: Efforts should be geared toward creating more awareness and increased readership through book promotion, enlightenment campaigns, formation of Book Clubs, sending books as gift items, etc.

Personnel: Publishing personnel should be given all the necessary incentives that will make them perform better.

Professional Bodies: Associations within the industry should be strengthened to organise more workshops, seminars and conferences as a means of developing competence in authorship, publishing, printing and bookselling.

Creative Writings: Creative writing competitions should be encouraged. This will give birth to discovery of budding authors who will produce new writings. For instance, Oladejo Okediji, the prolific Yoruba writer got into writing through a competition organised in 1958 by the Regional Literature Committee of the defunct government of Western Nigeria.

Medium of Instruction: Yoruba, like other Nigerian languages, should be used for instruction in primary schools. As stated by Wande Abimbola in 18th August 2001 edition of *Comet* Newspaper, teaching children in English in primary schools "is a continuation of colonialism"

Conclusion

It has been made manifest that publications: books, journals, magazines, newspapers, etc.

are a major vehicle for advancement and publishing is germane to its production. Meaningful development at the level of individual and society can only be attained through virile publishing industry. And for a total publishing tradition to be put in place, the indigenous languages publishing must be given a place of prominence.

References

- Abimbola, W Comet Newspaper, 18th August, 2001
- Adesanoye, F.A. 1995. *The Book in Nigeria: Some Current Issues*. Ibadan: Sam Bookman Educational and Communication Services.
- Adesanoye, F.A (2005). " Book publishing in Nigeria: An overview " in Adesanoye, F.A and Ojeniyi, A (eds.) *Issues on Book Publishing in Nigeria: Essays in Honour of Aigboje Higo at 70*. Ibadan: Heinemann Educational Books (Nigeria) Plc.
- Bigley Clive (1966). *The Business of Book Publishing*. Oxford: Pergamon press.
- Areo, Agbo, 1999. "Book publishing in Local Languages" A lecture delivered at the Nigerian Publishers Association In-Service Training, 8th - 12th February, 1999.
- Ekwueme, Alex, 1984. " Opening Address" in *Report of the First Nigerian National Congress on Books*, held from 21st - 25th March, 1983. Lagos: Federal Government Printers.
- Grannis, Chandler, 1967. *What Happens in Book Publishing*. New York: R.R. Bowler Company.
- Himstreet, W.C. and Baty, W.M. 1984. *Business Communication: Principles and Methods*. Boston, Massachusetts: Kent Publishing Company.
- Mabogunje, Akin. L. 1978. *On Developing and Development*. Ibadan: Ibadan University Press.
- Omu, F. (1978). *Press and Politics in Nigeria... 1859—1948*. London: Longman.
- Rodney, Walter 1972. *How Europe Underdeveloped Africa*. London: Bogle L'onverture Publication.
- UNESCO, 1981. Report of the Regional Meeting of Experts on National Books Strategies in Africa. Paris: UNESCO.
- Zidouemba, Dominique, 1981. "Book Problems in Africa" in UNESCO Report of the Regional Meeting of Experts on National Book Strategies in Africa. Paris, UNESCO.