A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH METHODS IN ENGLISH AND IDOMA LANGUAGES

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Abstract

Research is a scientific inquiry into a body of knowledge with the view of discovering new ideas or improving on the existing ones. Idoma community has distinctively different research methods from other communities with developed writing systems like the English Language. This paper therefore examines what constitutes research among the Idoma, the Idoma Language. Robert Lado's Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis was employed to guide the study. The descriptive research survey design was used for the interpretation of the data. The primary and secondary data were significantly employed in the collection of data for this study. The findings revealed that English and Idoma languages used oral interviews as methods of data collection; but the two languages differ in their focus for research. Researchers seek to identify new grounds that are yet to be identified and improve on the existing knowledge. Idoma researchers, on the other hand, are concerned about the preservation of their cultural values and to identify evil doers in their land. These and many others will be beneficial to researchers in both the indigenous and the second /foreign languages. It will foster critical skills among researchers on how to analyse research in different aspects of human endeavour as well as imbue Idoma learners of English as a second language with broadened knowledge of different modes of research.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, Idoma, Research, Society, ESL

Introduction

Research is one of the essential tools for human and material development. By way of definition, research is a conscious and productive investigation with the aim of unveiling the unknown. To Yekeen (2020), research is a purposeful and systemic inquiry designed and executed within the scientific paradigm aimed at eliciting knowledge about something, a person, a group, an idea, a situation or

a phenomenon, or aimed at improving existing knowledge or the use to which such knowledge has been put in order to solve an immediate practical problem or to provide solution to an abstract or scientific problem. To Osuala (2002), research is a process of arriving at dependable solutions to problems, through the planned and systemic collections, analysis and interpretation of data.

Hence, research requires a rigorous investigation in order to discover a new thing or to improve on an existing one. Anyone who cultivates the habit of doing research always develop oneself and the society at large.

Method as a concept in research refers to the approach or technique employed by a researcher in gathering data that will help in providing solutions to some identified problems. To the University of Newcastle Library Guides (nd), research methods are strategies, processes or techniques utilized in the collection of data or evidence for analysis in order to uncover new information or create a better understanding of a topic. In view of this, when a research explores any area of study with a strategic and informative oriented methods, such a research would certainly obtain useful and remarkable data that will help to resolve a lot of challenges in human societies. When useful results are obtained, it is therefore agreed that a productive method(s) was engaged. And as Paul Enenche (January 1, 2021), in his sermonic message, maintains: evidence/result cancels doubt'. Hence, a productive research is that which has an evidence based on the accurate data collected via a good method.

Language occupies a vintage position in the development of a nation or people. Language is an indispensable aspect of every human society; it is the medium through which individuals express their ideas, feelings and opinions to one another. Language has pivotal roles to play in all aspects of human endeavour ranging from education, religion, politics, culture and socio-economic life of a people.

Indigenous based research was neglected in Nigeria because researchers (mostly Nigerians and non-Nigerians) were not interested at the development of Nigerian environments, it is against this

background that some of the indigenous languages in Nigeria are on their ways to extinction. Lending voice to this, Abah (2014) contends that most of the indigenous Nigerian languages are highly endangered because they are not being researched and improved upon. In a related development, UNESCO (2009) in Abah (2014) confirms this fear when it releases an alert that about 2500 world languages are endangered and these include many Nigerian languages. Idoma language being a minority language was under studied and that is why its writing system and methods of investigation are crude and unparalleled with English language which has been well-researched on over time.

This paper therefore examines the constituents of research in Idoma language and how the methods of research in English language differ from Idoma language. The study further seeks to examine the different methods of research between the indigenous people of Idoma and the English, and the effects of the research methods and the development of Western education on the Idoma learners of English as a second language.

Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive analysis is one of the tools used by linguists to analyse the status of languages. In the study of two different languages, especially, the first and the second languages, contrastive analysis becomes very important in the identification of the similarities and the differences that exist between the two languages. The proponent behind the concept of Contrastive Analysis is Robert Lado. According to Lado (1957), Contrastive Analysis is seen as the systematic study of a pair of languages with a view to identifying their structural differences and similarities. In a related development, Gast (nd), maintains that contrastive analysis investigates the differences between pairs (or small sets) of languages against the background of similarities and with the purpose of providing input to applied disciplines such as foreign language teaching and translation studies. With its largely descriptive focus, contrastive analysis provides an interface between theory and application.

Idoma Language

The history of the Idoma people predates the history of Benue State (created 1976) and the history of Nigeria's independence (1960). Idoma people are found in the Southern part of Benue State with a population of about 2.5 million. They held sway in nine local government areas of the state. It is made up of a territorial unit defined approximately by a parallelogram whose broad limits extended Doma and Keena in the North to Igbo land in the South. It also extends from Idah in the West to as far as Wukari in the East.

The Idoma are a homogenous ethnic group with dialectical differences indicated by some distinct speech forms of people in Otukpo, Adoka and Ugboju; Edumoga in contrast to Agila, Otukpa, Orokam, Agatu among others. Despite the dialectal difference, the Idoma people speak the same Idoma language. Linguistic evidence suggests that the Idoma have lived in their present day region for at least five thousand years, and that they probably moved into the area from the north along with the forbearers of Yoruba, Bini, and Igbo peoples. All these people belong to the Kwa group of languages.

Oral tradition is the primary method through which history has been passed in Idoma land and is considered a central cultural institution. From a young age, Idoma children usually learn from their elders' stories of old and are brought up around extended families, which make multiple historical resources available. Many Idoma groups and village have their own histories complete with stories about how their people arrived at their current location (Abah; Gbaaikyo & Omadachi, 2015).

Review of Related Literature

This session of the study explores the existing literature in relation to the present study.

Contrastive Analysis

Where there are two languages, it is important to examine their similarities and difference, it is on this note that contrastive analysis

becomes very important in the study of languages. Contrastive Analysis (also known as CA) as an aspect of Applied Linguistics is majorly concerned with a pair of languages that can possible be compared. In view of this, James (1980, p.3), argues that CA belongs to Applied Linguistics and further states that, "The comparison and or contrast of selected linguistic structure across two or more languages, dialects styles or idiolects, regardless of the original purpose of the study". CA could also be seen as a process to which two different languages are compared in order to identify their areas of similarities and differences between their linguistic systems (Selinker and Selinker, 1972; Banathy, 1969, &Volker, 2013).

The main idea of contrastive analysis, as propounded by Robert Lado in his book *Linguistics across Cultures* (1957), was that it is possible to identify the areas of difficulty a particular foreign language will present for native speakers of another language by systematically comparing the two languages and cultures. Where the two languages and cultures are similar, learning difficulties will not be expected, where they are different, then learning difficulties are to be expected, and the greater the difference, the greater the degree of expected difficulty. On the basis of such analysis, it was believed, teaching materials could be tailored to the needs of learners of a specific first language. Lado himself was an English and Spanish bilingual, who was born in America of Spanish parents, grew up in Spain and then went to college in the USA. He was all too aware of the importance of cultural difference in mastering a foreign language. However, his appeal to compare cultures was not taken up, and in practice, contrastive analysis focused on a surface comparison of languages, starting with the sounds, then the grammar and finally - and only selectively - the vocabulary.

Contrastive analysis was said to be extensively used in the field of Second Language Acquisition (SLA) in the 1960s and early 1970s as a method of explaining why some features of a target language were more difficult to acquire than others. In view of that, Lado observed that the behaviourist theories at the time considered the language learning as an act of habit formation, and this could be reinforced or

impeded by existing habits. Therefore, the difficulty in mastering certain structures in a second language is depended on the difference between the learners' mother language and the one they are trying to learn (Waya, nd).

Gast (2011), argues that CA makes use of theoretical findings and models of language description, but is driven by the objective of applicability. Contrastive studies mostly deal with the comparison of languages that are 'socio-culturally linked', i.e. languages whose speech communities overlap in some way, typically through (natural or instructed) bilingualism.

In essence, while several CAs provided useful and highly perceptive information about the language they compared, a lot of work on this area of language study still remains to be done. Even world languages such as English have not been exhaustively studied let alone developing languages like Idoma. The present study is, therefore, an additional attempt to widen the scope of CA.

Methods and the Methodology

Many people are confused when using the terms "methods" and "methodology." As Schneider (nd) and Bryman (2008) note, a method is simply put as the technical steps taken to do research. Describing methods of a research paper involves defining and stating the reason why one has chosen specific techniques to investigate a research problem, followed by an outline of the procedures one used to systematically select, gather, and process the data. On the other hand, the methodology refers to a discussion of the underlying reason why particular methods were used. This discussion includes describing the theoretical concepts that inform the choice of methods to be applied, placing the choice of methods within the more general nature of academic work, and reviewing its relevance to examining the research problem. The methodology section also includes a thorough review of the methods other scholars have used to study the topic.

Research Method

Research method is a strategy used to implement the research plan/design, and a good research design facilitates a good research method to be used. It is important to note that the choice of research method to employ in a research depends strongly on the research goal and the subject. The decision of how to gather data could be done via observation/participant observation, surveys, interviews, focus groups, experiments, secondary data analysis/archival study, mixed methods (combination of some of the methods mentioned above). Differences in data methods equal differences in quality and quantity. Time for data collection and analysis is something one has to put into consideration. It is equally noteworthy, as Virginia Tech (2017) argues, that observation/interview method, which is qualitative helps to collect richer information, but it takes time; however, survey helps one to collect more data quickly, yet lacks details. Time consideration in research and the balance between the strengths and the weaknesses are ultimate in research methods. The scholar above has been able to identify that there are two basic methods, which are qualitative and quantitative with their advantages and disadvantages.

Oluikpe, Ndimele & Oluikpe (2018), in their methodological principles, identify the differences between the quantitative and qualitative methods of research in humanities. In their submission, "qualitative data is mostly a product of humanistic research, which advances our knowledge on human representation in social, cultural, and institution worlds" (p. 45). They therefore describe outcomes of researches in humanities or qualitative as *interpretation* since quantities are not measured, but based on the subjective views of the researcher. On the contrary, since items are measured in the quantitative data and the systematic approach adopted in arriving at the outcome of the research, the term to be used in such process is called *analysis*. The researchers of the present study agree with Oluikpe et al in their classification because behaviour in qualitative is unquantifiable, but variables in quantitative can be measured in number.

Similarly, Mac Dewitt Wallace Library (March 6, 2021) posits that research methods are designed to effect a valid result in a research. However, data can be categorised into four parts based on research method of data collection. They include:

- Observation data, which is captured via observation of behaviour or activities such as human observation, open ended surveys, sensor (noise observation), and records of information.
- Experimental data: these are data collected through active intervention by the research to create difference when a variable is altered. Experiment that allows the researcher to determine a casual relationship and is typically projectable to a longer population. It is reproducible, but expensive.
- Simulation data: these are generated by imitating the operation of a real world process or system over time using computer test models. Examples are predicting weather conditions, economical models, chemical reactions – all used for predicting what would/could happen under certain condition.
- Derived /compiled data: these are existing data points, which are often different data sources, to create new data via some sorts of transformation such as arithmetic formula, or aggregation.
- From Mac Dewitt Wallace Library's (March 6, 2021) identifications of data based on research methods, it is important to add that one of these methods can be used in a study, two or more can equally be combined in the same research in order to bring about fruitful and rewarding outcome.
- The method to use in a research is expected to come from the investigative question, but not from an individual's preferences for one plan or another. Decide what kind of plan and strategy that can best answer the research   questions. One should decide between quantitative or qualitative research methods before going into detailed study and determine whether one has the capacity and knowledge to carry out the research work or not (Brandt, Ernst, Gralla, Luederitz, Lang, Newig, Reinert, Abson, &Von Wehrden, 2013).

Features of Qualitative & Quantitative Methods of Research

Qualitative research	Quantitative Research
The aim is a complete, detailed description.	The aim is to classify features, count them, and construct statistical models in an attempt to explain what is observed.
Researcher may only know roughly in advance what he/she is looking for.	Researcher knows clearly in advance what he/she is looking for.
Recommended during earlier phases of research projects.	Recommended during latter phases of research projects.
The design emerges as the study unfolds.	All aspects of the study are carefully designed before data is collected.
Researcher is the data gathering instrument.	Researcher uses tools, such as questionnaires or equipment to collect numerical data.
Data is in the form of words, pictures or objects.	Data is in the form of numbers and statistics.
Subjective – individuals interpretation of events is important ,e.g., uses participant observation, in-depth interviews etc.	Objective: seeks precise measurement & analysis of target concepts, e.g., uses surveys, questionnaires etc.
Qualitative data is more 'rich', time consuming, and less able to be generalized.	Quantitative data is more efficient, able to test hypotheses, but may miss contextual detail.
Researcher tends to become subjectively immersed in the subject matter.	Researcher tends to remain objectively separated from the subject matter.

Adapted from: Miles & Huberman (1994, p. 40). *Qualitative Data Analysis, available at* http://wilderdom.com/research/QualitativeVersusQuantitativeResearch.html

According to Uzoagulu (2011), research method is situated in chapter three of the standard research writing. This chapter includes: the design, the area of the study, population, sample and sampling technique, instrument, validity of the instrument, reliability of the instrument, method of data collection and method of analysis. From the studies above, it has been deduced that research methods can be found in chapter three of the research paper and there are two main categories of research method which are qualitative and quantitative.

Indigenous Research

It is important at this point to identify what indigenous research which Idoma language falls under in order to gain better understanding of the indigenous and English based research methods. Smith (1999), states that indigenous research framework involves rewriting and re-righting the indigenous position in history and society. Smith interprets rewriting and re-righting as a process of decolonizing the academy by incorporating indigenous knowledge into the research rather than relying on Western theories only. The core values, beliefs, and healing practices of the indigenous community are worth researching.

The core of indigenous research, then, is attention to ethics and reflexivity regarding access to and privilege of knowledge, selection of methodological tools, and presentation of perspectives possessing physical, psychological, and socio-political consequences. A major goal is self-determination of indigenous people within the research process and their everyday communities, with protection of indigenous knowledge as a key consideration in indigenous methodology (Porsanger, 2004). An indigenous research agenda involves movement towards this goal by attending to processes of healing, mobilization, transformation, and decolonization across several levels (Smith, 2012).

The benefits of indigenous research are enormous, these include:

i. Enhancement of the use of traditional indigenous methods and content in the classroom.

ii. Engagement of communities on a continuous basis and extend outreach and awareness of the cultural initiatives of the university/institutions.
iii. Exploring innovative ways to increase the dissemination of indigenous knowledge through research by establishing an indigenous knowledge research foundation and a journal.
iv. Identifying and implementing ways in which the universities institutions can engage and collaborate with indigenous communities with a focus on community-based programming (Lighting the Path: First Nations University of Canada Strategic Plan 2013-2018).

It is useful to distinguish four method dimensions in social research. These dimensions describe the research process in terms of combinations of elements across all four dimensions. First, there is the research design according to the strategic principles of research, such as the sample survey, participant observation, case studies, experiments and quasi-experiments. Secondly, there are data elicitation methods, such as interviewing, observation and the collection of documents. Thirdly, there are the data analytic procedures, such as content analysis, rhetorical analysis, discourse analysis and statistics. There are knowledge interests referred to as Habermas' classification into control, consensus building and emancipation of the subjects of study (Bauer and Gaskell, 2007).

Theoretical Foundation

This study is anchored on Robert Lado's Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis propounded in in 1957. Robert Lado (1957) in his book, *Linguistics across Cultures* establishes the theoretical foundation for what is known as Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis. In this book, Lado claims that those elements which are similar to (the learners') native language will be simple, but those elements that are different will be difficult while this was not a novel suggestion, Lado was the first to provide a comprehensive theoretical treatment and to suggest a systematic for the contrastive study.

Abah (2019), adds that the pre-occupation of Lado in his Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis is to scientifically describe English and native languages with the aim of identifying their similarities and differences for pedagogic purposes. Lado's CAH is relevant up till date in linguistic studies. In the view of James (1980) contrastive and error analysis are tools commonly used to solve certain problems volunteered in pedagogy. Contrastive analysis is a tool developed by structural grammarians as a means of finding out problems any target language learner may encounter in learning.

The basic premise of Lado's (1957) contrastive analysis hypothesis is that language learning can be more successful when the two languages- the native and the foreign are similar. Some linguists call this situation "positive transfer" in an overview of Lado's contrastive analysis hypothesis. Schuster (1997) in Umoru (2015) indicates that an English learner of German or a German learner of English is likely or bound to have a positive transfer because the two languages do have many similarities. On the other hand, the theory stipulates that learning will be quite difficult or even unsuccessful when the two languages are different. An example in point is English and Asian languages. As such, Lado and his supporters believe that second- language teaching concentrates on the differences with little or no emphasis on similarities (Abah, 2019). This proposition would be of pedagogic relevance to Idoma learners of English as a second language.

More so, contrastive analysis is very appropriate to this study because, it will go a long way to show the differences and similarities that abound in research methodologies of the two different languages – English and Idoma languages; and the similarities and the differences will be of a pedagogic relevance to the teachers and the learners of English as a Second Language.

Methods of Data Collection

In collecting data for this study, five different instruments were used, which include: Oral histories and stories, self-reports, observations and oral interviews granted to few Idoma indigenous

people. The mixture of the different methods of data collections was helpful in the findings of the study. In addition, existing literature on research methods in English based research was equally consulted.

Interpretation of the Study

In English language, when there is a problem that requires either a short or a long term solution, then, research becomes necessary. In such situation, people who are experienced in that particular field of study would be commissioned to investigate the cause, effect and result and to also recommend or suggest solution to such a problem.

In English based academic research, there are particular procedures which must be followed. Undergraduate projects and some postgraduate dissertations/theses require

Chapter one: Introduction – Background to the study; statement of the problem; aim and objectives of the study; research questions; scope of the study; significance of the study, operational definition of terms.

Chapter two: Review of related literature – conceptual framework; theoretical framework; empirical studies and summary of literature review.

Chapter three: Methods of data collection – research design, area of the study, population of the study, instrument for data collection, validation of instrument, reliability of instrument, method of data collection, and method of data analysis.

Chapter four: presentation of data, analysis of data and discussion of findings.

Chapter five: Summary of findings, conclusion and recommendations. In text citation and References.

Research in Idoma is known as ikpe/okpu o bu. When there is uncertainty or a challenge, which needs solution, research (ikpe/okpu o bu) therefore becomes necessary in Idoma language.

Form of Research in Idoma Language

Research takes different forms depending on the society that gave birth to it. It is important to note that researches are conducted

on the English language using both the oral and the written forms. The oral is recorded in a voice storage device and presented to a larger group, whereas the written researches are presented in long essay/project/dissertation/thesis. This is unlike the Idoma language, where researches are transmitted orally; this could be attributed to the fact that Idoma orthography has not been fully developed. There is no doubt that Idoma language has a writing system, but it has not received attention like that of the English counterpart; Idoma indigenous people appears to be slow in developing their language.

Situations that Call for Research and Methods of Application
English Based Research

Research is conducted in order to discover a new idea: in a situation where there is a new product or item, people embark on research to enable them use such item properly. It could also be a new knowledge; for proper application of the knowledge requires research.

Research is conducted for improvement on an existing knowledge: in order to add value to an old structure or knowledge, there is need to carry out a research on what to do and how to do it to attract attention for positive development.

Researches on the English language are conducted to know more about the language (English) as well as activities surrounding it. It also compare and contrast English language with other languages of the world. On the contrary, Idoma language based researches are targeted towards the preservation of Idoma cultural values and world views. They equally bother on ensuring peaceful co-existence among the indigenous Idoma people.

Idoma Based Research

Research is conducted when one wants to marry. In an oral interview with Idoko, Ameh, age 70 (on Saturday, 22 May 2021, in Orokam, Ogbadibo Local Government), he maintains that among the Idoma indigenous people, when a young man or woman is grown and wants to marry, the family of the man or the woman would go to the diviners

to inquire if the man or the woman coming to the home is destined to live long or not. It could also be an inquiry to know whether the man or woman is fruitful or not. This is certainly different from an academic/English research because, the result of the inquiry cannot be verified like the English based researches.

Research is conducted to identify someone who has stolen a property

Ojotu, Ojila from Adoka, Otukpo Local Government Area (Monday,7 June 2021) adds that ikpe in Idoma language is findings, which helps one not to miss road in life. When an item is stolen from someone, the magic leaves called uli/uri will be collected, and two persons who are part of the family of the eldest person who is the custodian of the uli/uri would place their left hands on each other and thereafter position the leaves on it in opposite directions. When they are done with the arrangement, the custodian would give an instruction to the leaves that if Mr A is responsible, let the leaves tighten itself, but if he is not the one, let the leaves separate from each other. If the leaves fail to pull away from each other, that implies that Mr A is responsible for what he was been accused of. This is purely spiritual which English based researches cannot account for.

Research is conducted in Idoma land to ascertain the original owner of a disputed property.

In Idoma land, when a property like a tree is in conflict between two families as to who owns it, Alekwu oyi onya' would be consulted. 'Alekwu oyi onya' is the ancestral god or spirit of a child whose mother is from the community. In this case, a boy or man whose mother is from the community where the dispute is would be searched for and requested to come and make incantations and prayers towards the tree. In such situation, he would tell one of the families that if the tree belongs to them, it would not produce fruit for three years; on the contrary, he would tell the second family that if they are the rightful owners of the tree, after two weeks, it should begin to produce flowers and fruits. The tree must follow one of the instructions and that would

help to clear the doubt and give the rightful owner his or her tree. This is not among the number of reasons why research is done in English language. Therefore, the traditional Idoma communities have different deities that they consult if they want to verify an issue like this.

Research is conducted to trace the cause of someone's death.

According to Uloko Ameh, age 65 (Sunday, 4 April 2021), no one dies without a cause in Idoma land. Therefore, if someone dies, the family or the elders of the community would consult 'ogweba' (fortune teller) to trace or investigate the cause of the death of the person in question. Some people may die as a result of their evil deeds, while others might be killed by other human beings in order to take advantage of his family. The ogweba would spiritually consult his ancestors and they will reveal the cause of the death to him. In an English based research, this would be verified by observation reports of witnesses through police investigations and could be medically verified through autopsy.

Research is conducted to identify the oldest (okpara eko) in a community

When there is need to appoint the oldest person in the community to serve as the custodian of the cultural values and the world view of such community in Idoma land, thorough research is conducted by asking those who claimed to be the oldest of certain remarkable events in history, such as Biafra war, second world war, etc. When they cannot pick the eldest through that, those who are contesting would be sent to the village forest for seven, fourteen or twenty days by the villagers and the chief priest. The community would decree that as they are going to the forest, the eldest should come back alive while others should die. Anyone who returns alive would be crowned while others who could not make it from the forest would decay there.

The English based researches in the choice of eldest in this case would strictly be based on documented history of the people and date of birth certificates. Research data in English language are collected

using both the oral and the written instrumentation, but the indigenous researches are done only in oral form. There are many other methods of conducting researches in the two languages, but the above are the few discussed here.

Contributions to knowledge and Implications on the Learning of English as a Second language by Idoma People

The findings of this study would provoke more researches on indigenous languages in Africa to exhume their essence and world-views.

The outcome of the study will help to promote indigenous languages (such as Idoma) and prevent them from endangerment or extinction.

The study will guide researchers in comparative studies of foreign and indigenous languages using unparalleled research methods.

The findings will be of a pedagogic relevance to Idoma learners of English to be equipped with the necessary tools on how to improve and develop their orthography and other research-related aspects.

This study would also encourage research collaborations among researchers on English and Idoma as well as other African indigenous languages.

The study would encourage Idoma learners of English to improve and develop their writing systems and methods of information storage.

Summary of Findings and Conclusion

The table below summarises the similarities and differences between the methods

English Based Research	Idoma Based Research
Uses both oral and written data	Oral data only
Quantitative and qualitative	Qualitative only
Data collection is based on existing literature, field survey, observation, case study, experiment, summation, summation, oral interview, questionnaire, etc.	Oral tradition and belief, oral history, face to face interview, observation and spiritual intervention.
Academic and non-academic (formal and non-formal)	Totally non-academic (informal)
To bring about improvement and discovery	To fulfil cultural practices, taboo, norms, etc.
No age limit for researcher	Research is basically for adults with knowledge of the belief system
Interviews are structured, semi-structured and unstructured.	Completely unstructured.

Research is both academic and non-academic; the major pre-occupation of research of any kind is to identify the true position of a person, thing and idea. When information is not verifiable or accurate validity and authenticity of it is not known; it therefore remains a problem, which will impede the growth and development of the person, thing or society.

English and Idoma based researches have some areas of similarities and differences; though, the differences out-number the similarities and that helps in filling the knowledge gap between the two different spheres of research.

Recommendations

To maximise the potentials of young African scholars, indigenous researches, as a matter of importance must be encouraged

through grants and scholarships to research on African people and their value system.

Experienced scholars and researchers should mentor young researchers on indigenous African researches to be like them rather than just using them to generate data.

African research methods should be institutionalised and taught as a course.

Policy makers should establish a link between research and development in Africa.

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