IMMORALITY IN THE PAST AND PRESENT OF YORUBA DRAMA: A CATHOLICON OF ISLAMIC PRACTICES FOR THE MENACE

By

Gambari, Muhammad Aliyu Ph.D Department of Islamic Studies, Kwara State College of Education, Ilorin 08036809195 <u>gambarialiyu@gmail.com</u>

<u>&</u>

EWUOSO, Salmaan Olalere Nigerian Airforce Base Oloje, Kwara State 08032796495 ewuoso12@gmail.com

Abstract

The practice of Yoruba drama has a reach history, blending traditional cultural elements with various influences. In the past, Yoruba drama often incorporated folklore, rituals and historical themes, reflecting the community's values. Today, Yoruba drama continues to evolve, embracing new themes and forms. As for Islamic influences, Yoruba drama has seen the emergence of Islamic performances, often referred to as penance. These performances integrate Islamic teachings and values into dramatic expressions, providing a platform for religious education and cultural preservation. The interplay between traditional Yoruba drama and Islamic point of view showcases the adaptability of the art form, reflecting the dynamic cultural landscape of the Yoruba people. The objective of this paper was to examine the immorality practices among Yoruba drama which are common among the present day practices. The research method adopted for this work was historical as well as descriptive. It was discovered that the generality of viewers accepted that Yoruba movie plays an important roles in educating the nation but still have some lacuna in displaying immoralities especially on social media. The paper concluded that Islam needs to address some of the immorality practices in Yoruba drama; such as kissing, illicit dressing and immoral social mingling. etc.

Keywords: Immoralities, Yoruba drama, Islamic moderations.

Introduction

Yorùbá drama has a rich theatrical tradition rooted in cultural practices and expressions. Examining the evolution of Yorùbá drama from traditional performances to contemporary forms provides valuable insights into its continuity and adaptation. In exploring the interplay between Yorùbá drama and Islamic perspectives, one can understand how religious beliefs influence the content, performance and reception of Yorùbá dramatic arts. Indeed, Yorùbá drama has a deep and diverse exaggerated tradition that is intricately woven into the cultural fabric of the Yorùbá people. Rooted in cultural practices and expressions, its evolution from traditional performances to contemporary forms reflects a dynamic interplay between heritage and adaptation. Traditional Yorùbá drama, characterized by masquerades, oral narratives, and performative rituals, has historical roots in celebrating Yorùbá mythology, history, and values.

Over time, this rich tradition has adapted to modern contexts, embracing contemporary themes, issues and technologies while maintaining its cultural essence. Exploring the intersection of Yorùbá drama with Islamic perspectives unveils a fascinating dialogue between cultural and religious influences. As Islam spread in Yorùbáland, elements of Islamic culture, values and aesthetics began influencing Yorùbá culture and drama, giving rise to new forms of expression that reflect a synthesis of traditional and Islamic traditions. This examination delved into how religious beliefs, particularly Islamic viewpoints, shaped the narratives, characters, and performances within Yorùbá dramatic arts. The interplay between traditional and Islamic elements highlights the adaptability of Yorùbá drama, demonstrating its ability to embrace diverse influences while retaining a connection to cultural heritage. In this exploration, valuable insights are gained into the continuity of Yorùbá drama, its capacity to adapt to changing times and the complex dynamics of cultural and religious influences that shape this vibrant theatrical tradition.

Brief Discourse about Yoruba drama

Yorùbá drama has a rich history and tradition that dates back to centuries, blending elements of storytelling, music, dance, and performance. In the past, Yorùbá drama was closely intertwined with traditional religious practices, particularly those of the Yorùbá people who follow the Ifa and Orisha spiritual traditions. These performances often served as a way to honour the gods and ancestors, convey moral lessons, and entertain the community. Islamic viewpoints on Yorùbá drama have evolved over time, reflecting the complex interplay between traditional cultural practices and religious beliefs. While some Islamic scholars and practitioners may view traditional Yorùbá drama as incompatible with Islamic teachings due to its association with indigenous spiritual beliefs, others have found ways to adapt and reinterpret these art forms within an Islamic framework. In the present day, Yorùbá drama continues to thrive as a vibrant and dynamic art form, with performances ranging from traditional rituals and festivals to contemporary stage productions and films. Islamic viewpoints on Yorùbá drama vary depending on individual interpretations of Islamic principles and cultural sensitivities.

An Intersection of Yorùbá Drama and Islamic Viewpoints

Some Yorùbá artists and performers have found ways to incorporate Islamic themes and values into their work, creating new forms of expression that resonate with both traditional and contemporary audiences in the past and present day of social media. Certainly, the intersection of Yorùbá drama and Islamic viewpoints reflects a dynamic relationship between cultural and religious traditions. Scholar like Barber (1991) has explored the adaptability of Yorùbá performance arts in her work, emphasizing the creative process of adaptation and reinterpretation. In her work, "*I Could Speak Until Tomorrow*," Barber discusses how Yorùbá artists navigate the incorporation of Islamic elements, showcasing a fluid cultural landscape where traditional and Islamic influences converge. One example is the incorporation of Islamic themes in Yorùbá masquerade performances. These masquerades, rooted in traditional religious practices and they have seen transformations as performers weave Islamic narratives into their acts. This phenomenon highlights the artistic ingenuity of Yorùbá practitioners in negotiating multiple cultural identities. Additionally, the works of Islamic scholars like Abdul-Rasheed Na'Allah contributes to the understanding of this intersection. Na'Allah (2019), in his writings, emphasizes the interconnectedness of Islamic values and Yorùbá cultural expressions, underlining the potential for coexistence and mutual enrichment. The dynamic nature of this intersection can be observed in the works of contemporary playwrights like Osofisan (1993), his plays like "Midnight Hotel" and "Tegonni: An African Antigone," engage with Islamic perspectives, offering a nuanced portrayal of the intersection between Yorùbá cultural heritage and Islamic values. In findings, the exploration of Yorùbá drama and Islamic viewpoints involves a rich tapestry of adaptation and reinterpretation. Scholars and artists alike contribute to this dialogue, fostering a cultural landscape where traditional and Islamic influences coalesce, creating vibrant and resonant forms of expression.

Based on this submission, Allah warned in the glorious Qur'an and read thus:وَلَا تُلْقُوا بِأَيْدِيكُمْ إِلَى النَّهْلُكَةAnd make not your own hands contribute to (your) destruction; Q2: 195

In the above verse, the Qur'an warned the Muslims not to cause destructions for him/her self due to some of artists want to favour the viewers and make some wrong interpretation of some Quranic passages as well as some other Arabic and Islamic passages.

Cultural preservation: For many Yorùbá people, traditional drama is an important part of their cultural heritage and identity. Islamic viewpoints on Yorùbá drama may emphasize the preservation of cultural traditions while also promoting religious values. The intersection of Yorùbá drama and Islamic viewpoints sheds light on the nuanced approach to cultural preservation. Islamic perspectives often encourage the preservation of cultural heritage within the framework of religious values. Some notable scholars, such as Abimbola (1997) has explored the role of Yorùbá cultural practices in maintaining a sense of identity and this intersects with the Islamic emphasis on upholding cultural traditions that align with religious principles.

Yorùbá traditional drama with its rich oral traditions and performative elements, becomes a vessel for cultural preservation. Islamic viewpoints may underscore the importance of maintaining these artistic expressions as long as they align with ethical and religious norms. This collaborative preservation effort helps create a space where Yorùbá people can celebrate their cultural heritage without compromising their adherence to Islamic values.

Moreover, initiatives that promote inter-cultural dialogue, such as those advocated by Islamic scholars like Adogame (2018) encourage a harmonious coexistence between Yorùbá cultural practices and Islamic beliefs. Adogame's exploration of religion and culture in Africa emphasizes the need for mutual respect and understanding between different aspects of identity, fostering a balanced approach to cultural preservation within an Islamic context. In essence, the intersection of Yorùbá drama and Islamic viewpoints exemplifies a collaborative effort to preserve cultural traditions while upholding religious values, contributing to the multifaceted identity of the Yorùbá people.

The Prophet of Islam has taught in some of his traditions that that Zina will be spread through various means and which the social media drama are inclusive. The Hadith goes thus:

> It was narrated that Anas bn Malik said: the messenger of Allah (PBIH), said: some of the portents of the hour are that Knowledge will be taken away, ignorance will prevail, wine will be drunk and Zina will become wide spread. (Bukhari and Muslim 80 and Muslim 2,671)

Dialogue and engagement: Interfaith dialogue and collaboration between practitioners of Yorùbá drama and Islamic scholars can help foster mutual understanding and respect, leading to a more nuanced appreciation of the diverse cultural expressions within the Yorùbá community. The intersection of Yorùbá drama and Islamic viewpoints emphasizes the potential for constructive dialogue and engagement between diverse cultural and religious communities. Scholar like Mbiti (1994) has highlighted the importance of dialogue in understanding African traditional religions and this principle extends to the intersection of Yorùbá drama and Islamic perspectives.

Interfaith dialogue provides a platform for practitioners of Yorùbá drama and Islamic scholars to exchange ideas, share perspectives and develop a deeper understanding of each other's cultural and religious practices. The dialogue can facilitate the identification of common ground, fostering a sense of unity within the Yorùbá community while respecting diverse expressions of identity. Prominent Islamic scholars was Ayoub (2004), who advocated for interfaith engagement as a means to bridge cultural and religious divides. Such collaborations can lead to a more nuanced appreciation of the rich tapestry of Yorùbá cultural expressions, including traditional drama within the broader Islamic context.

Engagement initiatives such as cultural festivals that bring together Yorùbá artists and Islamic scholars and also provide a practical avenue for building connections in promoting foster unity among the followers. These events create opportunities for shared experiences, mutual learning and the celebration of cultural diversity within a framework of respect for religious values. In culmination, fostering dialogue and engagement between practitioners of Yorùbá drama and Islamic scholars contributes to a more inclusive and understanding community, where diverse cultural expressions can coexist harmoniously.

Historical Context of traditional Yoruba Drama

In the past, Yorùbá drama was deeply intertwined with cultural rituals, storytelling, and performances that celebrated Yorùbá mythology, history, and values. These dramatic expressions often reflected indigenous beliefs and practices. The historical context of traditional Yorùbá drama reveals a profound connection to the cultural fabric of the Yorùbá people. In the past, Yorùbá drama served as a vibrant medium, intricately woven into the tapestry of cultural rituals, storytelling and performances. These expressions were not merely artistic endeavours but rather integral components of communal life, celebrating Yorùbá mythology, history and values. Yorùbá drama immorality, characterized by its rich oral traditions and performative elements, played a crucial role in preserving and transmitting indigenous beliefs and practices.

Performances were often linked to significant cultural events, religious ceremonies, and rites of passage, embodying the collective memory of the Yorùbá community. Key elements of Yorùbá drama includes; masquerades, dance, music and oral narratives that conveyed the essence of Yorùbá cosmology.

The Qur'an as book of law, warning and guidance called the attention of the Prophet and mankind to the story and actions performed by Qārūn of Prophet Musa (AS) who was a rich man and later misbehaved.

إِنَّ قَارُونَ كَانَ مِنْ قَوْمٍ مُوسَى فَبَغَى عَلَيْهِمْ وَآنَيْنَاهُ مِنَ الْكُنُوزِ مَا إِنَّ مَفَاتِحَهُ لَنَنُوءُ بِالْعُصْبَةِ أُولِي الْقُوَّةِ إِذْ قَالَ لَهُ قَوْمُهُ لَا تَفْرَحْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُحِبُّ الْفَرِحِينَ

Qarun was doubtless, of the people of Moses; but He acted insolently towards them: such were the treasures we had bestowed on Him that their very keys would have been a burden to a body of strong men, Behold, His people said to him: "Exult not, for Allah loveth not those who exult (in riches) Q 28:76

Most of the artist in the world display immoral acts through exulting the resources and extravagances of the money and wealth. The performances were not only entertaining but also served as educational tools, passing down ancestral knowledge, moral lessons, and historical narratives to successive generations. In this historical context, Yorùbá drama was a dynamic expression of identity, reflecting the worldview, spirituality, and social dynamics of the Yorùbá people. The performances were deeply rooted in the cultural consciousness, creating a shared experience that strengthened community bonds and affirmed a sense of belonging.

With the spread of Islam in Yorùbáland, elements of Islamic culture, values and aesthetics began to influence Yorùbá drama. This integration led to the emergence of new forms of dramatic expression that reflected the fusion of Islamic and indigenous traditions. The introduction of Islamic influence in Yorùbáland marked a transformative phase for drama as elements of Islamic culture, values and aesthetics started to shape and coalesce with indigenous traditions.

The spread of Islam brought about a dynamic interplay between the existing Yorùbá dramatic expressions and the new religious and cultural influences. As Islamic values permeated Yorùbá society, Yorùbá artists and performers found innovative ways to integrate Islamic themes into their dramatic works. This integration led to the emergence of new forms of dramatic expression that reflected a synthesis of Islamic and indigenous traditions.

Traditional Yorùbá drama, once deeply rooted in indigenous beliefs and moral acts, underwent a metamorphosis as it incorporated Islamic narratives and motifs. The performances began to include themes inspired by Islamic history, moral teachings, and religious stories. This fusion allowed for a more inclusive approach to cultural expression, accommodating both traditional and Islamic elements within the realm of Yorùbá drama. The result was a dynamic and evolving art form that resonated with diverse audiences, reflecting the multicultural and religiously diverse landscape of Yorùbá society. This integration didn't replace traditional Yorùbá drama but rather expanded its scope, illustrating the adaptability and resilience of Yorùbá cultural expressions in the face of evolving influences. The coexistence of indigenous and Islamic elements within Yorùbá drama contributed to a rich and multifaceted cultural heritage.

Present Practices of Yoruba drama

In the present day, Yorùbá drama continues to evolve, incorporating modern themes, issues and technologies. While traditional performances remain significant, contemporary Yorùbá drama explores diverse narratives and styles that resonate with contemporary audiences. In the present day, it has undergone a dynamic evolution, reflecting the changing cultural landscape and societal concerns. While traditional performances rooted in indigenous beliefs persist, contemporary Yorùbá drama has embraced modernity and immorality by incorporating diverse themes, addressing current issues and even leveraging technological advancements.

Modern Yorùbá playwrights and performers engage with a wide range of narratives that explore social, political and economic issues relevant to contemporary audiences. Themes such as urbanization, globalization and cultural identity are woven into the fabric of Yorùbá drama, offering a nuanced reflection of the challenges and opportunities facing the community.

Furthermore, the integration of technology has influenced the presentation of drama practices in the world. Contemporary performances may leverage digital media, such as online streaming platforms and social media, to reach broader audiences and engage with the younger generation. This adaptation to technological advancements reflects the fluidity and adaptability of Yorùbá drama in response to the changing modes of communication and cultural consumption. Despite these modern influences, traditional elements remain integral to contemporary Yorùbá drama. The interplay between traditional and modern themes creates a dynamic and multifaceted artistic expression that resonates with a diverse audience, bridging generational and cultural gaps. In essence, contemporary Yorùbá drama is a testament to the resilience of cultural heritage, demonstrating the ability to evolve while maintaining a connection to the rich traditions that have shaped Yorùbá dramatic expressions throughout history.

Islamic viewpoints in Yorùbá drama encompass themes such as morality, ethics, social justice and spiritual values as laid down by Islam. The portrayal of Islamic characters, teachings and principles in Yorùbá dramatic productions reflects the influence of Islam on storytelling and performance practices. Islamic perspectives in Yorùbá drama contribute a distinct dimension, infusing themes of morality, ethics, social justice and spiritual values into theatrical productions. The portrayal of Islamic characters, teachings and principles in Yorùbá drama underscores the profound impact of Islam on storytelling and performance practices within the Yorùbá cultural context.

The incorporation of Islamic themes reflects a commitment to conveying moral lessons and ethical considerations within the dramatic narrative. Yorùbá playwrights often draw inspiration from Islamic stories, historical events and teachings to explore issues of virtue, righteousness and the consequences of ethical choices. Islamic

characters are depicted as exemplars of piety, resilience and adherence to moral values, contributing to the moral fabric of Yorùbá drama. Their narratives serve not only as entertainment but also as a means of promoting ethical reflections and fostering a sense of social responsibility among the audience.

Furthermore, the influence of Islam on Yorùbá drama extends to the exploration of social justice and immorality issues. Plays may address topics such as fairness, equity, and compassion, aligning with Islamic principles that emphasize the importance of justice in societal interactions. In essence, the integration of Islamic perspectives enriches Yorùbá drama by providing a moral and ethical framework, encouraging audiences to reflect on the spiritual and social dimensions of human existence. This synthesis of cultural and religious elements highlights the dynamic interplay between Islam and Yorùbá dramatic expressions.

The immoralities in the Yoruba drama industry and the Islamic views, like any entertainment sector, may face challenges related to ethical considerations and discussions around perceived immoralities within the industry which are not uncommon. Islamic perspectives on such matters emphasize moral conduct, modesty, and adherence to Islamic principles. It is essential to note that opinions on what constitutes immorality can vary and interpretations may differ among individuals.

Concerns within the Yoruba drama industry might include issues such as explicit content, portrayal of unethical behavior or divergence from traditional values. Islamic views generally encourage the avoidance of activities that contradict Islamic teachings, promoting a virtuous and upright lifestyle. Islamic scholars and leaders may provide guidance on the permissibility of engaging with certain forms of entertainment, taking into account the content's impact on individuals and society. Issues like modesty, decency and the promotion of values which align with Islamic teachings are often emphasized.

Addressing perceived immoralities in the Yoruba drama industry from an Islamic perspective may involve encouraging ethical storytelling, promoting content that upholds Islamic values and fostering a sense of responsibility among artists and producers to consider the impact of their work on the audience. Ultimately, discussions around morality in the Yoruba drama industry from an Islamic standpoint emphasize the need for ethical considerations and aligning artistic expressions with principles that resonate with Islamic teachings on modesty, integrity, and social responsibility.

Yorùbá drama industry is not immuned to immorality and ethical concerns

i. Sexualization: Some Yorùbá dramas may contain scenes or themes that are sexually explicit or promote promiscuity, which can be seen as contrary to Islamic teachings on modesty and chastity.

ii. Violence: Certain Yorùbá dramas may glorify violence or depict graphic scenes of aggression which can conflict with Islamic principles of peace and non-violence.

iii. Materialism: Some Yorùbá dramas may promote materialism, greed and the pursuit of wealth as the ultimate goal, which can be at odds with Islamic teachings on humility, charity and spiritual fulfillment. Islamic views on these immoralities in the

Yorùbá drama industry can vary depending on individual interpretations of Islamic teachings. Generally, Islamic scholars and practitioners would likely view such content as inappropriate and contrary to Islamic values. Islam places a strong emphasis on promoting morality, modesty and ethical behavior in all aspects of life, including entertainment and media. Islamic viewpoints may call for greater scrutiny and accountability within the Yorùbá drama industry to ensure that content aligns with Islamic principles and values. This could involve promoting positive messages, ethical storytelling and responsible portrayals of characters and themes in Yorùbá dramas.

Ultimately, discussions around immoralities in the Yorùbá drama industry from an Islamic perspective can serve as an opportunity for reflection, dialogue, and constructive engagement to uphold moral standards and promote ethical entertainment that aligns with Islamic values and principles.

Impact on Cultural Identity in Yoruba drama

The adaptation of Islamic viewpoints in Yorùbá drama contributes to the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage. By blending Islamic values with traditional dramatic forms, Yorùbá artists uphold cultural identity and diversity. The adaptation of Islamic viewpoints in Yorùbá drama plays a significant role in cultural preservation by fostering a harmonious integration of diverse elements. This adaptation, which involves blending Islamic values with traditional dramatic forms, contributes to the promotion and safeguarding of Yorùbá cultural heritage. Incorporating Islamic perspectives into Yorùbá drama allows for a nuanced representation of the cultural identity of the Yorùbá people. This fusion not only respects the historical roots of traditional Yorùbá drama but also acknowledges the evolving dynamics within the Yorùbá community, including the influence of Islam. By embracing this synthesis, Yorùbá artists showcase the resilience and adaptability of their cultural expressions. This dynamic interaction between traditional and Islamic elements in Yorùbá drama highlights the coexistence of diverse influences within the broader context of Yorùbá cultural identity.

Moreover, this adaptation helps bridge generational and religious gaps within the Yorùbá community, creating a shared cultural space that accommodates both traditional and Islamic values. The resulting artistic expressions contribute to a more inclusive representation of Yorùbá identity, reflecting the rich tapestry of cultural diversity within the community. In essence, the adaptation of Islamic viewpoints in Yorùbá drama becomes a catalyst for cultural preservation, promoting a dynamic and evolving cultural identity that resonates with the values and beliefs of the Yorùbá people.

The incorporation of Islamic perspectives in Yorùbá drama fosters interfaith dialogue and understanding, promoting tolerance and mutual respect among diverse communities in Yorùbáland. This dynamic interaction between traditional Yorùbá elements and Islamic values creates a space for collaborative engagement, contributing to a more inclusive and harmonious social fabric. Interfaith dialogue becomes a natural outcome as Yorùbá drama reflects the coexistence of traditional and Islamic influences. Through artistic expressions that incorporate both cultural and religious aspects, Yorùbá artists provide a platform for individuals from different faith backgrounds to engage in meaningful conversations. This dialogue becomes an opportunity to bridge gaps, dispel misconceptions and build connections based on a deeper understanding of the cultural and religious nuances embedded in Yorùbá drama. The collaborative nature of interfaith dialogue in the context of Yorùbá drama promotes a sense of unity among diverse religious communities. It emphasizes the importance of coexistence, recognizing and respecting the varied beliefs and practices that contribute to the cultural mosaic of Yorùbáland. In essence, the incorporation of Islamic perspectives in Yorùbá drama acts as a catalyst for interfaith dialogue, nurturing an environment where individuals from different religious backgrounds can appreciate, learn from, and celebrate the shared cultural heritage that unites them.

Educational and Social Significance values of Yoruba drama

Yorùbá drama with Islamic viewpoints serves as a platform for imparting moral and ethical teachings to audiences, especially younger generations. These dramatic performances offer valuable lessons on faith, compassion and societal responsibilities The integration of Islamic perspectives into dramatic performances enhances their educational impact, offering valuable lessons on faith, compassion and societal responsibilities. These theatrical presentations become a dynamic tool for moral instruction, providing narratives that align with Islamic values and principles. The characters and storylines within Yorùbá drama offer relatable scenarios through which audiences can reflect on and internalize essential moral lessons. The educational significance extends beyond formal classroom settings, reaching a broader audience within the community. Yorùbá drama infused with Islamic viewpoints, becomes a medium through which individuals of all ages can engage with ethical dilemmas, cultural values and the importance of virtuous living.

Moreover, the shared experience of watching and discussing these performances becomes a communal activity that reinforces moral teachings and strengthens the social bonds within the Yorùbá community. Yorùbá drama plays a vital role in community engagement, providing a space for cultural expression, entertainment, and social commentary. The inclusion of Islamic perspectives in these commentaries allows for a nuanced exploration of societal concerns, promoting thoughtful dialogue and communal reflection.

Recommendations

To address perceived immorality practices in Yorùbá drama, a collaborative effort involving both society and government is essential. Here are recommendations for consideration.

1. Cultural Sensitivity Workshops: Conduct workshops and seminars that bring together Yorùbá artists, religious leaders, scholars and community members to engage in constructive dialogues about cultural and ethical considerations in dramatic expressions. These fora can provide a platform for shared understanding and collaboration.

2. Content Review Committees: Establish content review committees comprising representatives from various stakeholders, including religious leaders, artists, scholars and community members. These committees can assess and provide feedback on the content of Yorùbá drama productions, ensuring they align with cultural values and ethical standards.

3. Public Awareness Campaigns: Launch public awareness campaigns to educate both artists and audiences about the potential impact of dramatic content on societal values. Emphasize the importance of producing and consuming content that upholds cultural integrity, ethical standards and respects diverse religious perspectives.

4. Government Support for Ethical Productions: Encourage government support for Yorùbá drama productions that adhere to ethical guidelines. This support can come in the form of grants, incentives, or recognition for productions that contribute positively to cultural preservation and moral values.

5. Inclusion of Moral Education in Arts Curriculum: Collaborate with educational institutions to integrate moral and ethical education within arts curricula. This would ensure that aspiring artists receive guidance on ethical storytelling and cultural sensitivity during their formative years.

Conclusion

The exploration of Yorùbá drama in the context of Islamic viewpoints underscores the dynamic nature of cultural and religious influences on artistic expression. By examining the practices of Yorùbá drama in the past and present through Islamic lenses, we gain a deeper understanding of the complex interplay between tradition, faith, and creativity in the Yorùbá artistic landscape. This academic paper provides a comprehensive overview of the practices of Yorùbá drama, highlighting the evolution of cultural expressions, the integration of Islamic perspectives, and the educational and social significance of Yorùbá theatrical traditions. Further research and analysis can delve into specific case studies, performance styles and critical interpretations to expand our knowledge of this vibrant cultural phenomenon. And also, addressing immorality practices in Yorùbá drama requires a multifaceted approach that involves collaboration between society and government. By fostering cultural sensitivity, establishing content review mechanisms, raising public awareness, providing government support for ethical productions and incorporating moral education into arts curriculum. The Yorùbá community can navigate the challenges and ensure that its rich dramatic tradition continues to reflect and contribute positively to its cultural identity and values. Through these efforts, Yorùbá drama can maintain its vibrancy while upholding the moral and ethical standards cherished by the community.

References

- Abimbola, W. (1997). Ifá Will Mend Our Broken World: Thoughts on Yorùbá Culture in the NewWorld. University Press of America, 99-100.
- Adeniran, A. (2010). *Morality in Yoruba Drama*. African Research Review, Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 383-399.
- Adenuga, A. (2019). African Theatre in Performance: A Festschrift in Honour of Martin Banham. Brill, 35.
- Adogame, A. (2018). *Engaging Religion, Challenging Secularism:* Islam, African Traditional Religions, and Development in Africa, Springer, 78.
- Adogame, A. (2018) *The Study of Religion in Contemporary Africa: Challenges and Prospects.* In the Routledge Handbook of Research Methods in the Study of Religion in Africa, 70-81.

- Adogame, A. (2018). *The Study of Religion in Contemporary Africa: Challenges and Prospects*. The Routledge Handbook of Research Methods in the Study of Religion in Africa. 87.
- Afigbo, A. E. (1972). *The Warrant Chiefs: Indirect Rule in Southeastern Nigeria*, 1891-1929. Humanities Press, 56.
- Awolalu, J. O. (1979). Yoruba Beliefs and Sacrificial Rites. Longman Group Limited, 90.
- Ayoub, M. (2004). Islam: Faith and History. Oneworld publications, 201.
- Barber, K. (1991). I Could Speak Until Tomorrow: Oriki, Women, and the Past in a Yoruba Town. Edinburgh University Press. 76-77
- Beier, Ulli. Yoruba Poetry: Traditional Yoruba Poems. Cambridge University press, 1970, 230
- Beier, U. (1970). Yoruba Poetry: Traditional Yoruba Poems. Cambridge University Press, 89.
- Coetzee, J. M. (2019). The Art of Writing: Lectures from the 1988 State of the Nation." Princeton University Press, 101-103.
- Falola, T. (2011). *Religion and Globalization in Africa*. University of Rochester Press, 108.
- Falola, T. (2003). The Power of African Cultures, University of Rochester Press, 78.
- Falola, T. (1999). *The Yoruba and Islam*. Journal of Religion in Africa, Vol. 29, No. 2, 163-186.
- Johnson, S. (1921). The History of the Yorubas: From the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the British Protectorate. Routledge, 1921, 134
- Mbiti, J. S. (1991). Introduction to African Religion." Heinemann, 79.
- Muhammad Amin Sahih Muslim, Arabic, translation and commentaries, Darul-Fikr, Lebanon, 1998, 371
- Na'Allah, A. R. (2019) An Afro-Intellectual Meditation: An Inquiry into the African Philosophy of Decolonization. African Philosophy: New and Traditional Perspectives, 70.
- Okome, O. (2007). *Nollywood: Spectatorship, Audience and the Sites of consumption.* Postcolonial Text, Vol. 3, No. 2, 1-17.
- Okpewho, I. (1992). *African Oral Literature: Backgrounds,* Character, and Continuity." Indiana University Press, 102.
- Olaniyan, T. (2000). *Islam and Orisa Religion: A Comparative Theological and philosophical analysis.* In African Indigenous Religions and Disease Causation, edited by Benjamin C. Ray and David J. Depew. Duke University Press, 98-99.

Osofisan, F. (1993), "Tegonni: An African Antigone," A play.

Routledge, (1921). Times to the Beginning of the British Protectorate. 153.