



# THE INFLUENCE OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION ON TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL AND CULTURAL PRACTICES OF Ogoni ABORIGINES, RIVERS STATE

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## ABSTRACT

*The study examined the influence of Western civilization on Technical Vocational and cultural practices of Ogoni Aborigines in Rivers State. The Study adopted descriptive research survey design. Two research questions were answered with corresponding null hypotheses that were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. The population of the study was 6350 Ogoni Aborigines (Male = 4329; Female = 2021) out of which stratified random sampling technique was adopted to select 698 respondents (Male = 476; Female = 222) which was used for the study. Instrument for data collection was a self-constructed questionnaire which was designed and patterned after Likert-4 point rating scale of agreement. The instrument was validated and tested for reliability using Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) method. A reliability coefficient of 0.83 was obtained. Data were analyzed using mean with standard deviation for research questions while hypotheses were tested with independent sample t-test. The study found that technical vocational and cultural related practices have been influence by Western civilization in Ogoni areas of Rivers State. Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended among others that technical vocational and cultural related practices of the Ogonis should be taught to the younger generation through the Western civilization (in schools) so as ensure continuity of the practices in the study area.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Western, Civilization, Technical, Vocational, Cultural, Practices, Ogoni, Aborigines*

## INTRODUCTION

Education is the bedrock of every development in any society or a nation. That is to say that development cannot be achieved without quality education. Education also is the hub through which modernization and Western civilization revolve. Education in its fundamental form has been in existence from the creation of the world. It is the act of training or passing instruction from one person to

another. The main aim of education was to cause a change in the behavior of the listener or trainee (learner) which could be negative or positive. It is a clear fact that even before the arrival of the Europeans in Africa, there exist in the continent (Africa) their own way and mode of training (Education). Training at this time was purely informal where the learner or trainee learns from the instructor or master by way of imitation. The learner as a passive partner look at the

instructor or teacher and try to repeat exactly what the master is doing. Irrespective of the method used in training, Africans were surviving with their way of practices. Unfortunately, the scrambling and partition of African countries by European War Powers began and shockingly, way of life in African countries including Nigeria as a country and Ogoni precisely as an ethnic group changes their practices to adopt the Western pattern way of life both in education, religion among others. These Europeans' ways of education usher in what is today regarded as "Western Civilization".

Western civilization which refers to the act of bringing ideas or ways of life that is typical of Western Europe and North America to other countries. Therefore, western culture connotes the knowledge, belief, morals and way of life of the Western world. According to Dare (2010), civilization is a conceptual term that connotes the totality of people's history, way of life, their expectations, their frustration, their desire, and their aspirations. Civilization is a term used to describe a particular level of improvement on the development continuum. It is also more often used as a synonym of culture. Culture, defined as "the arts, customs, habits, beliefs, values, behavior and material appreciation that constitute a people's way of life" (Standage, 2005), is more general, more loose than civilization. Whereas civilization tends to dwell on a particular lifestyle, a peculiar way of life (Westernization) but culture is perceived as holistically inclusive comprising the way of life and people's philosophy of life, the ideas they share and general attitude including creativity and production pattern.

However, in its most widely used definition, civilization is a descriptive term for a relatively complex agricultural and urban culture. Civilizations can be distinguished from other cultures by their high level of social complexity and organization, and by their diverse economic and cultural activities. Civilization can also be used in a normative way to indicate cultural superiority of one group of country over another. In a similar sense, civilization can mean "refinement of thought, manners, or taste" (Roger, 2009). This normative notion of civilization is heavily rooted in the thought that urbanized environments provide a higher living standard, encompassed by both nutritional benefits and mental potentialities. Civilization requires advanced knowledge of science, trade, art, government, and farming, within a society. Western civilization, therefore, is a particular way of life, considered as superior and advanced identifiable with the people of the West. In the context of this paper, civilization can be used as a complementary concept to culture

Civilization that is experience in Africa today is some of the consequences of colonization. It is important to stress that colonialism distorted and retarded the pace and tempo of technical vocational and cultural growth and trend of civilization in Africa (Ogoni). The era of colonial pillage and plunder led to the relative stagnation and often precipitous decline of Ogoni traditional, technical, vocational and cultural pursuits in the colonies. It was observed by Dare (2010) that with Africa (Ogoni) culture subjugated and dominated, the Western culture and European mode of civilization began to thrive and outgrow cultural heritage and practices of the Ogoni people. At this point, traditional Ogoni practices such as vocational, educational, technical and cultural faded away thereby paving the way for foreign way of doing things as the people (Ogonis) became fully 'Westernized and Civilized'. Western culture now is regarded as front line civilization. African ways of doing things became primitive, archaic and regrettably unacceptable in public domain. Not only were certain aspects of the material culture in the colonies lost or destroyed, colonial societies also lost the power and sense of continuity of cultural practices, such that it became practically impossible to recover the ability to strive for cultural progress on their own terms especially among the Ogoni Aborigines of Rivers State.

Ogoni is an ethnic group in the Niger Delta region, in Nigeria, located in the southern part of Nigeria. The Niger Delta is inhabited by some 1,600 long settled communities. Loolo (1981) as cited in Nwoke (2012) observed that most historians of the Niger Delta area agree that the area was peopled by three distinct waves of migrants from tribal hinterland, and different parts of Africa. Loolo (1981) further expressed that the absence of records and insufficient anthropological studies of the tribe had up till recently shrouded the origins of the Ogoni in mystery. However, recent studies and oblique references in search works by other scholars show that the Ogoni were one of the earliest settlers in the area now known as the Niger Delta region. Some people have claimed that the Ogoni originated somewhere in the East, possibly in the southern half of Nigeria – Cameroun board area, (Mbiti, 1969). Others have alleged that the Ogoni originated from the hinterland. But Loolo (1981) suggests that the Ogonis might have originated from Ghana by accident during the thriving trade in slaves. He stated that oral tradition has it that a fleet of soldiers of fortune from that area set sail for slave trade along the Nigerian coast; but got stranded at the estuary of Imo River, at the place currently known as Opuoko. Then fearing the activities of the British Navy, they decided to make their home there rather than risk capture by the British anti-slave trade navy. Historians of this school of tradition contend that the name of the people of this area, Khana, was actually,

a mistaken pronunciation of the word Ghana. The evidences of Ghana origin can easily be further found in type of major crops cultivated by the Khana and some other behavioural patterns in the farms, which are typical of Ghana.

The Ogoni Aborigines are known for their unique ways of dancing popularly called Bii Kurute (Waist Dance), greeting (Dee-e-yira), fishing, farming, masquerading, festival and others. Although there still exist some disparities in the dance pattern of the various ethnic groups that makes up Ogoni Aborigines. For instance, the dance step of an Eleme man is different from that of the Khana man and even the Tai and Gokana man. Also, the greeting mode and tune of the Ogonis varies from places to places as well as their respective kingdoms. For instance, Khana man will say “Dee-e-yira” meaning “Good morning” while the Gokana man will say “Okeah” as well as Eleme and Tai in their various ways respectively. Nevertheless, there are also areas where they have similar culture. Ochogba, Ogide and Ogide (2017) observed that some of the culture and tradition of the people (Ogonis) cut across the different groups with little or no variations, such as; marriage, burial rites, festivals, age grade and others. Some of these vocational practices and culture are no longer effective in some communities in Ogoni.

The term “culture” according to Arowolo (2010) is the collection of human activities and general principles that tend to guide ideas of a group of people with shared traditions (general acceptability), which are passed on, instilled into generation (socialization) and reinvigorated by members of the group (sustainability). Also, Onyeneke (1993) as cited in Agwara (2015) sees culture as that way of life of a given society which is transmitted from one generation to another. Anthropologists commonly use the term “culture” to refer to a society or group in which many or all people live and think in the same ways which implies that any group of people who share a common culture and in particular, common rules of behaviour and a basic form of social organization constitutes a society (Agwara, 2015). In this context, culture can be seen as the totality of that which binds people together, such as; ideas, beliefs, values, norms, custom, arts and behaviours. Culture moulds people’s character, attitude and their ways of socialization. It makes one to think, sing, dance and behave in a particular manner (Dangana, 2014). According to Ochogba, et al. (2017), culture differs from one community, tribe, and ethnic group to another and spreads across even from one country to another. Hence, a continent can also differ from another continent in terms of their culture. Therefore, the culture of a place makes it unique; hence, the culture of the Ogonis makes the aborigines unique from other ethnicity and tribes in Rivers State and

Nigeria respectively.

Generally, Western civilization had influence the Ogonis in diverse areas such as education, technical, cultural and even vocational. Today, an average Ogoni Aborigine who is educated in the Western ways finds it difficult to adapt to its educational system. This is clear as majority of the educated Ogonis cannot read and write the Ogoni numeracy. The numeracy of Ogoni such as Zii, Baa, Taa, Nia, Oóo, Ini-ii, Erebaa, Eretaa, Ani-nia and Lop has been replace with Western counting system of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 and so on. Also, the counting of days in the week such as Deemua, Deekor, Deezia, Deesor and Deebom has been over taken with Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Maritally, the traditional system of Ogoni marriage which has to be “Dowry Marriage” and “Concubinage Marriage” has been restructure to Western lifestyle thereby relegating the beauty, pride and glory of Ogoni marriage such that its centre could no longer hold. Based on this, Nwideduh (1998) asserted that the Ogoni, as a distinct ethnic group located in the mainland fringe bordering the Eastern Niger Delta of Rivers State, have been grossly affected by her culture in the pursuit of educational development over the years in areas such as rite of passage into manhood and womanhood that was culturally perform as “Yaa” and “Koo”. Vocational influence were also found in areas of pot making using clay, fish racket making, farming and fishing activities (agricultural services). These technical and vocational activities and training were the main source of the Ogonis.

Prior to this time, an average Ogoni aborigine was able to cater for him and families. This was just because of their involvement in Technical and Vocational Training and practices. Possession of these skills made them to be self-reliance with or without salary paid job. To buttress this view, Zite and Deebom (2017) asserted that acquisition of technical and vocational skills that are so developed is able to lead to individual self-reliance in the absence of salaried employment and enhance the industrialization process and national development of the country. This enhances individual and community development. Also, Okwelle and Deebom (2017) opined that it is not gainsaying that developed nations such as Japan, China, USA and Germany have attained tremendous height in terms of industrialization as a result of consistent investment in technical vocational education and training of its citizen. Today, the position of these skills for survival has relegated and replace with Western civilization in acquisition of certificate in search of paid jobs among the Ogonis. The influence of Western civilization in terms of vocational practices on the Ogonis has lead to number of unemployed youths which ultimately causes poverty. This menace can only be readdress if the Ogonis can hold fast to their

practices especially in terms of vocational skill base training that can offer either paid or self-employment to the people.

### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Over time, the African traditions seem to be going into extinction, good morals and virtues are being relegated as well. Good morals like good sense of dressing, respectful manner of speech, honesty and hard work. With the advent of Western education, obscene dressing has now become a part of the Ogonis especially among the youths which ancient forefathers greatly opposed. Also, materialism has overshadowed honesty and hard work which Nigerians were known for as source of livelihood is now mainly of paid jobs that is not available instead of vocational skill acquisition as practiced in the days of old.

Consequently, one of the good morals was the respect the Ogoni youth's accord to their elderly ones. Before now, some parts of Nigeria, the Yoruba's to be precise prostrate to greet their elderly ones. These days, that is gradually becoming a fairy tale as some youths find it difficult to greet and even when they try, respect will be lacking in it. In the Ogoni scenario, the use of "*Deede*" as mark of respect for elderly ones is now taken over by "*Bros*" irrespective of the age. Even the Ogoni traditional mode of marriage is gradually phasing off with time, all these and more are some of the core social and cultural values that Western civilization had taken over among the Aborigines of Ogoniland in Rivers State.

### PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The aim of the study is to examine the influence of western civilization on technical vocational and cultural practices of Ogoni Aborigines of Rivers State. Objectively, the study seeks to achieve the following.

- i. Find out technical vocational related practices that have been influence by western civilization among Ogoni Aborigines in Rivers State.
- ii. Find out cultural related practices that have been influence by western civilization among Ogoni Aborigines in Rivers State.

### RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following questions were answered to guide the study.

- i. What are the technical vocational related practices that have been influence by western civilization among Ogoni Aborigines in Rivers State?
- ii. What are the cultural related practices that have been influence by western civilization among Ogoni Aborigines in Rivers State?

### HYPOTHESES

Two null hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance.

- i. There is no significant difference in the mean response of male and female Ogoni Aborigines on how western civilization influences technical vocational related practices among Ogoni Aborigines in Rivers State.
- ii. There is no significant difference in the mean response of male and female Ogoni Aborigines on how western civilization influences cultural related practices among Ogoni Aborigines in Rivers State.

### METHODOLOGY

The study adopted the case study research survey design. Case study research design according to Nwankwo (2006) has to do with collection of information about one individual or a group of individuals (Ogonis) in a particular setting. Case studies are usually employed when a researcher wants to study a particular developmental problem of an individual (Ogoni Aborigines). This is done by studying the history of the individual from inception or conception of the problem to the time the problem developed with a view of identifying the peculiar features of the problem. The study was carried out in Ogoni areas of Rivers State. With the creation of states in Nigeria, Ogoniland is presently located in the Rivers State of Nigeria. The area occupied by the Ogoni lies approximately between latitude 4.05' and longitude 7.308' East. It is bounded on the West by the Ikweres of Rumukrushu on the North and East by the Imo River and on the South by the Andonis, covering about 404 square kilometers. It forms part of the coastal plain terrace which appears as a gently sloping plateau intersected by a few deep valleys which carry water intermittently. There are six clans and one hundred and eleven villages in Ogoniland, spreading among the six clans or kingdoms that make up the stock. The clans or kingdoms are Babbe, Gokana, Ken-Khana, Nyo-khana, Eleme and Tai. The population of the study was 6350 Aborigines (Male = 4329; Female = 2021) from the study area. Stratified random sampling technique was adopted to select 698 respondents (Male = 476; Female = 222) which give 11 percent of the entire population. The instrument for data collection was a self-constructed questionnaire tagged "Western Civilization and Vocational and Cultural Practices of Ogoni Aborigines Questionnaire" (WCVCPAQ). The instrument (WCVCPAQ) was divided into various sections based on the objectives of the study. Section A was used to capture the respondents' demographic characteristics such as gender, place of residence

and so on. Section B and C were used to elicit information relating to technical vocational and cultural related practices that has been influence by Western civilization. The instrument was patterned after Likert-4 rating scale of agreement such that Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD) were assigned with numerical values of 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively.

In order to establish the validity of the instrument, copies of the instrument were given to two experts in Anthropology and History, Institute of Foundation Studies, Rivers State University, Port Harcourt for face and content validation. The reliability of the instrument (WVCVPOAQ) was established by administering the instrument to 17 male and 10 female aborigines out of the population who were not part of the sample. The scores of the sample were correlated using Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) method. A reliability coefficient of 0.83 was obtained which was considered reliable and adequate since Helmstadter (as cited in Maduabum, 2007) stressed that tests that have reliability estimates close to 0.80 are reliable. The administration of the instrument was done with the assistance of four persons who were trained by the researchers as research assistants. Completed copies of

the instrument (WVCVPOAQ) were collected and analyzed statistical tools. Research questions were analyzed using mean with standard deviation while hypotheses were tested with independent sample t-test. Mean values equal to or greater than 2.50 were agreed otherwise, rejected. The t-test is adopted in this analysis to test large samples because as the sample size becomes sufficiently large, the t-distribution coincides with the Z-distribution (Nworgu, 2015; Nwankwo, 2013). If the calculated value of t (tcal) is less than the critical value of t (tcrit), the hypothesis was accepted but if the calculated value of t (tcal) is greater than or equal to the critical value of t (tcrit), the hypothesis is rejected. The data were analyzed using the use of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20.0.

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Data gathered to provide answer to research questions are analyzed and presented in Table 1 and 2 respectively.

#### Research Question 1

What are the technical vocational related practices that have been influence by western civilization among Ogoni Aborigines in Rivers State?

**Table 1: Mean Response of the Respondents on Technical Vocational Related Practices Influence by Western Civilization**

S/N	Technical Vocational Related Practices	Male Aborigines			Female Aborigines		
		$\bar{X}$	S.D	Decision	$\bar{X}$	S.D	Decision
1	Making of fish racket	3.80	0.91	Agree	3.56	0.76	Agree
2	Making of clay pot	3.76	0.73	Agree	3.58	0.62	Agree
3	Basket weaving	3.59	0.76	Agree	3.52	1.03	Agree
4	Fractional Distillation of illicit gin (Mii Bekee)	3.89	1.06	Agree	3.56	0.76	Agree
5	Bush hunting	3.67	0.64	Agree	3.71	1.14	Agree
6	Fishing	3.53	0.84	Agree	3.81	1.03	Agree
7	Farming activities	3.87	1.14	Agree	3.57	0.93	Agree
8	Tapping (Palm wine/fruit)	3.90	0.58	Agree	3.92	1.02	Agree
<b>Average Mean/SD</b>		<b>3.75</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>Agree</b>

Source: Researcher's Field Result, 2019

The result in Table 1 shows the response of the respondents group (male and female aborigines) and their level of decision on a particular item. Items 1 to 8 with mean rating above 2.50 values cut off point were agree by male and female Ogoni aborigines that

technical vocational related practices have been influence by western civilization in Ogoni areas of Rivers State. Furthermore, the standard deviation less than 1.00 implies that the respondents were homogenous in their responses while standard

deviation greater than 1.00 means that the respondents were heterogeneous in their responses.

**Research Question 2**

What are the cultural related practices that have been influence by western civilization among Ogoni Aborigines in Rivers State?

**Table 1: Mean Response of the Respondents on Technical Vocational Related Practices Influence by Western Civilization**

S/N	Technical Vocational Related Practices	Male Aborigines			Female Aborigines		
		$\bar{X}$	S.D	Decision	$\bar{X}$	S.D	Decision
9	Premarital pregnancy was abhor	3.73	0.83	Agree	3.62	0.74	Agree
10	Respect for elders	3.03	0.82	Agree	3.59	0.53	Agree
11	Yaa initiation into manhood	3.10	0.67	Agree	3.52	1.03	Agree
12	Koo initiation into womanhood	3.10	0.67	Agree	3.81	1.12	Agree
13	First yam Festival (Nuu-bien)	3.81	1.12	Agree	3.04	1.05	Agree
14	Masquerading	3.48	0.81	Agree	3.81	1.03	Agree
15	Women cultural dance	3.48	0.81	Agree	3.31	0.74	Agree
16	Participation in traditional wrestling	3.19	0.96	Agree	3.83	0.80	Agree
17	Age grade farming	3.48	0.81	Agree	3.63	0.81	Agree
18	Inter-communal masquerading	3.75	0.82	Agree	3.76	0.73	Agree
19	Adulteration of marriage (dowry and concubinage)	3.04	0.77	Agree	3.23	1.11	Agree
20	Adoption of modern dressing	3.53	0.84	Agree	3.84	1.08	Agree
21	Adoption of modern ways of greeting	3.61	0.64	Agree	3.67	0.64	Agree
22	Desecration of sacred land	3.78	0.50	Agree	3.02	0.50	Agree
23	Disassociation of age-grade mates in age grade activities	3.17	0.55	Agree	3.21	0.69	Agree
24	Reduction in fishing activities	3.72	0.65	Agree	3.92	1.02	Agree
25	Reduction in crop farming	3.63	0.69	Agree	3.64	0.79	Agree
	<b>Average Mean/SD</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>Agree</b>

Source: Researcher's Field Result, 2019

The result in Table 2 shows the response of the respondents group (male and female aborigines) and their level of decision on a particular item. Items 9 to 25 with mean rating above 2.50 values cut off point were agree by male and female Ogoni aborigines that cultural related practices have been influence by western civilization in Ogoni areas of Rivers State. Furthermore, the standard deviation less than 1.00 implies that the respondents were homogenous in their responses while standard deviation greater than 1.00 means that the respondents were heterogeneous in their responses.

**HYPOTHESIS**

The null hypothesis was tested at 0.05 level of significance.

**Ho<sub>1</sub>:** There is no significant difference in the mean response of male and female Ogoni Aborigines on how western civilization influences technical vocational related practices among Ogoni Aborigines in Rivers State.

**Table 1: t-Test Analysis on Influence of Western Civilization on Technical Vocational Related Practices**

Group	Mean	SD	N	df	$\alpha$	tcal	tcrit	Decision
Male Aborigines	3.75	0.83	476	696	0.05	1.39	1.960	Accepted
Female Aborigines	3.65	0.91	222					

Source: *Researcher's Field Result, 2019*

Accept Ho if  $t_{cal} \leq t_{crit}$ ; otherwise reject Ho

Since the calculated value of t ( $t_{cal} = 1.39$ ) is less than the critical value of t ( $t_{crit} = 1.960$ ), the null hypothesis was accepted. This implies that there is no significant difference in the mean score of male and female Ogoni Aborigines on how western civilization

influences technical vocational related practices among Ogoni Aborigines in Rivers State.

**Ho<sub>2</sub>:** There is no significant difference in the mean response of male and female Ogoni Aborigines on how western civilization influences cultural related practices among Ogoni Aborigines in Rivers State.

**Table 2: t-Test Analysis on Influence of Western Civilization on Cultural Related Practices**

Group	Mean	SD	N	df	$\alpha$	tcal	tcrit	Decision
Male Aborigines	3.45	0.76	476	696	0.05	-1.64	1.960	Accepted
Female Aborigines	3.56	0.85	222					

Source: *Researcher's Field Result, 2019*

Accept Ho if  $t_{cal} \leq t_{crit}$ ; otherwise reject Ho

Since the calculated value of t ( $t_{cal} = -1.64$ ) is less than the critical value of t ( $t_{crit} = 1.960$ ), the null hypothesis was accepted. This implies that there is no significant difference in the mean score of male and female Ogoni Aborigines on how western civilization influences cultural related practices among Ogoni Aborigines in Rivers State.

**DISCUSSION**

The results from Table 1 revealed that western civilization influence technical vocational related practices of Ogoni Aborigines in Rivers State in areas such as making of fish racket, making of clay pot, basket weaving, fractional distillation of illicit gin (Mii Bekee), bush hunting, fishing, farming activities and tapping (Palm wine/fruit) among others. These findings are in line with Ochogba, Ogide and Ogide (2017) who stressed that oil exploration activities affected the culture of Ogba/Ndoni/Egbema in areas of acquisition of vocational skills, employment opportunities, laying of pipelines, scholarship opportunities among others.

The results from Table 2 revealed that western civilization influence cultural related practices of Ogoni Aborigines in Rivers State in areas such as desecration of sacred land, adulteration of marriage (dowry and concubinage), adoption of modern dressing, yaa initiation into manhood, premarital pregnancy was abhor, first yam Festival (Nuu-bien), participation in traditional wrestling among others. These findings are in corroboration with Agwara (2015) who found that globalization has influence the Igbo culture in areas of respect for elders, greetings, marriage among others. The finding of this study is also in line with that of Ochogba, et al (2017) who opined that cultural practices such as dressing, dancing, fectival, masquerading, wrestling, fishing and

age grade of Ogba/Ndoni/Egbema Local Government Area has affected by the activities of oil exploration in Rivers State.

**CONCLUSION**

The study concluded that western civilization has help the Ogoni Aborigines to embrace development but has also affected them in diverse areas. It was found from the study western civilization influence the Ogoni people in technical vocational areas such the skills that was the main stay of their livelihood was abandoned in embracing westernization. It was concluded that cultural practices of the people has been adulterated, hence the new or young generation finds it difficult to practice their cultures even in areas of education, respect for elders, marriage and so on.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended that:

- i. Technical vocational related practices of the Ogonis should be taught to the younger generation through the western civilization (in schools) so as ensure continuity of the practices in the study area.
- ii. Cultural related practices of the Ogonis should be taught to the younger generation through the western civilization (in schools) so as ensure continuity of the practices in the study area.

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