



**APPLICATION OF JUJU (OOGUN IBILE) IN THE TERRAIN OF
LEARNING AMONG STUDENTS OF TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS: A
CASE STUDY OF EMMANUEL ALAYANDE COLLEGE OF
EDUCATION, OYO**

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Abstract

This paper aimed at bringing out the effects of Juju used by students on their learning in tertiary institution using Emmanuel Alayande College of Education students as the case study with the view to establish to negative effects of Juju towards the effective learning in the school. Although using Juju by students affect both students and their teachers. Three research questions were formulated to guide the study. A 20 item instrument was used for the study. The data generated was analysed using frequency count and simple percentage. One hundred and fifty (150) people are randomly selected for the study. The selection of students based on gender balance. Recommendations were based on the outcome of the findings.

Keywords: *Juju (oogun ibile), Terrain of Learning, Student, Tertiary Institutions, Emmanuel Alayande College of Education, Oyo.*

Introduction and Background to the Study

Oogun among Yoruba is as old as Yoruba people. Juju (Oogun Ibile) has been since the inception of the world. The efficacy of these traditional powers cannot be over-emphasised in our society. Juju (Oogun Ibile) is as old as Yoruba people.

Harris and Platzer (1985:8) in Adeleke (2004:182) explained that:

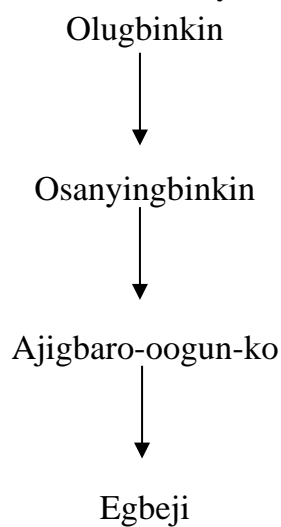
*“Myth is also essentially an oral phenomenon,
a product of storytelling art,*

*that was transmitted by word of mouth,
from generation to generation”*

Meaning that a story being told from one person to another through the word of mouth. Lack of civilization then confirmed this fact to be true like the oral genre i.e. folktales (Alo pipa) to the children in the past.

According to Yoruba mythology “Olugbinkin” was the first herbalist (babalawo) to use herbs for medicine.

“Osanyingbinkin” was the first herbalist to make use of roots for medicine, while the first herbalist to first boil herbs and roots together in a pot (Agbada) was Ajigbaro-oogun-ko. Therefore, the hierarchy is as follows:



Among all Egbeji later became a great herbalist

Herbs: Barks and leaves can be used differently and even used together to make juju (oogun).

Roots: it can be used with bark of a tree and leaves as well. Roots can be used alone and both the herbs and roots can be used together for different types of juju (oogun ibile) and even for different purposes. Many Scholars have worked on juju (oogun ibile) Ileyare Adeoye (1985), Olajubu (1978), Olatunji (1984), Raji (1991) and others.

Juju (oogun ibile) is one of the traditional powers that has been in existence since the inception of Yoruba people. Likewise this Juju (oogun ibile) is very expedient in our society. There are many types of Juju like **oruka-ere**,

agadagodo, onde, gbere, afose, aasan, akaaba, gbetu and others. All these juju is being used by many students in our schools nowadays. Some pay for juju while some get it freely from the herbalist or Alfa around them. They get different juju (oogun ibile) from the herbalist, Alfa and elders in town. For instance a male student with magic ring (oruka ere) in his hand, fighting with another student in the campus, he slapped the other boy with the ring (oruka ere) and the boy fell down and the next day the boy died. If such student is apprehended by the school authority, this case may lead to his rustication from school. Another case of using juju (oogun ibile) by the student was discovered some years past, when a project student used oogun ibile on his supervisor, the lecturer was on sick bed for about one year, his students were re-distributed to other lecturers for the student to graduate that year. After graduation that particular student visited his former supervisor on his sick bed and gave a kind of juju (alokun) to have only on incision on the forehead of his supervisor, after this, the lecturer on the sick bed for a year then stand on his feet again.

There is another instance where a student used agadagodo, and amudo on his female lecturer. He used this juju to have sexual intercourse with her. Also, there was a case of rape by student using juju (oogun ibile) on a female lecturer (a corper), and about six male students rape her on a day, because the charm made her to be dumb throughout the time they perpetrated their evil deeds. When they were caught by the school authority, it then led to their expulsion from the school and this can jeopardize their career in future.

Then, there was another case of 100 level student caught with Tira in the examination hall by a lecturer. The student faced disciplinary committee of the school and he was claiming that the Tira was for his protection, but later he was given an extra one year for the act, he cannot graduate with his mate.

To this end, the effort of both government and the school management to curb students using these juju (oogun ibile) in our tertiary institutions has proved abortive using different measures, therefore the researcher aimed at using this study to expose the negative effect that juju has on the students.

Through this research students' opinion on the utilization of juju in school was gathered, their views, and their interests on the above title.

The researcher made use of both male and female students to respond to the questionnaire prepared. This will help to elicit different responses on the subject-matter. If students are made to realize the negative impact of using juju (oogun ibile) on their studies in school, it will curb this habit in our school and society at large.

Statement of the Problem

In contemporary tertiary institution, taking drug, juju (oogun ibile) has become the order of the day, which has constituted to great problem for the government and the school management. For instance many students in our tertiary

institution have become drug habits in which the school management is unable to tackle. This study is viewed to recommend measures to curb this situation in all our schools generally.

Research Questions

1. Do the students use juju (oogun ibile) in schools?
2. Is there any negative effect of using juju (oogun ibile) on the students?
3. What are the sources of this juju the students use in school?

Significance of the Study

This paper is crucial due to some benefits that await both the school management and individual student and the society at large. It will proffer solutions to problems relating to using drug, juju (oogun ibile) among students in our schools. It will be an eye-opener for parents and the school management on how to take good care of their children either in the school or at home, and not to neglect their children because of civilization or career. This work will at the same time expose the hidden negative effect that juju (oogun ibile) has on the student. This study as well will caution those adults that give student juju (oogun ibile) to use in the school. The submission of this study will enable researchers to conduct more research on how to neutralize the effect of these juju (oogun ibile), both in our schools and in our society at large. Lastly this research work will relieve the teachers facing the challenge of using juju (oogun ibile) by their students.

Scope of the Study

This study based mainly on the students of Emmanuel Alayande College of Education, Oyo. It concerns both male and female students of the said College.

Methodology

The researcher adopted frequency count and simple percentage to collect and analyse data for this study. Questionnaire was used to collect relevant information from the respondents.

Population and Sample

The population used in this study comprised of respondents from all levels in the college, that is, 100 level students, 200 level students and 300 level students. In all, the sample consisted of one hundred and fifty (150) respondents which comprised of fifty students from each level, which is twenty-five (25) male and twenty-five (25) females, in order to have gender balance consideration.

Respondents were randomly selected irrespective of their socio-economic background.

Research Instrument

The researcher used questionnaire for data collection. The questionnaire was in two sections. A and B sections, section A consisted of biographical data of respondents while section B contained twenty (20) items designed so as to elicit response from the respondents as regards their view and opinion on the effectiveness of using juju (oogun ibile) among students in tertiary institutions. The response of each respondents to question is true or false, if respondent agrees with what is being posed to him/her, and false if the respondent disagrees. The questionnaires were distributed by the researcher to the respondents.

Validity and Reliability of the Instruments

The researcher submitted the questionnaire to the head of department. They made amendment and necessary corrections to mistakes which rendered the instrument valid and reliable for this study.

Data Collection

The researcher personally administered the questionnaire to each of the respondents. The questionnaire forms were collected after proper filling by each respondent to avoid loss or interference.

Data Analysis

The data collected were analysed using frequency counts and simple percentage.

Table I

Statement	True	Percentage %	False	Percentage %
Using juju among students is rampant nowadays	90	60	60	40
Taking juju (oogun ibile) by students can affect their learning negatively	84	56	66	44
Juju (oogun ibile) can have long-term effect on students	72	48	78	52

People selling juju (oogun ibile) to students exploit them greatly	74	49	76	51
Student carry these juju (oogun ibile) with them within the campus	92	62	58	38

The result from table I above shows that, in item 1, 90 respondents representing 60% out of 150 populations sampled claimed positively while 60 respondents representing 40% ruled against the item.

The response to item 2 revealed that 84 respondents representing 56% reacted positively, but 66 respondents representing 44% negate the item. Then, in item 3, 72 respondents representing 48% agreed with the item while 78 respondents representing 52% of the population sampled kicked against the item. Also, in item 4, 74 respondents representing 49% agreed that people exploit students buying these juju in schools, while 76 respondents representing 51% of the population sampled disagreed with the item.

Then, in item 5, from the above table 92 respondents representing 62% of the population sampled reacted positively to the item, which shows that majority of the population sample moved in favour of item 5, but the remaining 58 respondents representing 38% reacted negatively to the item.

Table II

Statement	True	Percentage %	False	Percentage %
Students with juju usually misbehave in school	82	55	68	45
Students using juju will be filling high emotionally	102	67	48	33
Using or taking juju by students is in vogue nowadays	78	52	72	48
Many students run mad through juju in schools	85	57	65	43
Taking or using these juju by students affect their moral and academic behaviour	90	60	60	40

From table II above, it was revealed that in item 1, 82 respondents representing 55% agreed that using juju within the school campus can make student to exhibit bad behaviour, while 68 respondents representing 45% also disagreed with the item.

In item 2, 102 respondents representing 67% reacted positively, which means that the majority of the population sample agreed with item 2, but the remaining 48 respondents representing 33% reacted negatively to the item. Also in item 3, 78 respondents representing 52% were in favour of it while 72 respondents representing 48% negate the item. Then considering the result on item 4, the researcher deduced that 85 respondents representing 57% of the population sampled claimed positive to the item, but 65 respondents representing 43%calmed negative to the item which says that many student run mad through juju in schools. In item 5, the result revealed that 90 respondents representing 60% agreed with the item while 60 respondents representing 40% of the population sample disagreed with the item.

Table III

Statement	True	Percentage %	False	Percentage %
Juju on students may lead to examination malpractice in schools	74	49	76	51
The lecturers in higher institution are no more safe in lecture rooms	90	60	60	40
Habit of using juju by students can jeopardize their future	82	55	68	45
The utilization of juju by students may lead them to occultic society	112	75	48	25
Many innocent students may be killed in the campus through juju	86	57	64	43

The result from table III above revealed that in item 1, 74 respondents representing 49% out of the 150 population sampled agreed with the item, while 76 respondents representing 51% claimed to disagreed with the item which says that juju on student may lead to examination malpractice in schools. In item 2, 90 respondents representing 60% of the population sampled reacted positively

to the item, but 60 respondents representing 40% negate the item. Also, in item 3, 82 respondents representing 55 out of 150 population sampled claimed to agree with the item that says habit of using juju by student jeopardize their future, while the remaining 68 respondents representing 45% totally disagreed with the item. Also, in item 4, 112 respondents representing 75% reacted positively to the item but 48 respondents representing 25% reacted negatively which shows that the majority of the population sampled reacted positive to the item that says the utilization of juju by student may lead to occultic society. Lastly, in item 5, the result revealed that out of 150 population sampled, 86 respondents representing 57% agreed with the item, but 64 respondents representing 43% that remain disagreed with the item.

Table IV

Statement	True	Percentage	False	Percentage
		%		%
The school management should organize on orientation programme on the effects of juju on student in the campus	93	63	57	37
Government should pass a law on the utilization of juju by the students in schools	84	57	66	44
School management should get a device to check the students before entering into the campus at the school gate	92	62	58	38
The school management should empower the security officer at the gate as to discharge their duties well	74	49	76	51
School management should secure the safety of lecturers in our tertiary institutions both at state and federal levels	72	48	78	52

According to the table IV above, the researcher deduced that in item 1, 93 respondents representing 63% of the population sampled claimed positive to the item while 57 respondent representing 37% negate the item. In item 2 only 84

respondents agreed with the item which says government should pass law on the utilization of juju by the students in schools, but 66 respondents representing 44% disagreed with the item.

Then in item 3 of the table above, 92 respondents representing 62% reacted positively to the item posed to them but 58 respondents representing 38% of the population sampled were against the item.

Also, the result in item 4 revealed that only 74 respondents representing 49% agreed with the item posed to them, while 76 respondents representing 51% totally disagreed with the item. Lastly in item 5, only 72 respondents representing 48% claimed positive to the item posed to them, while 78 respondents representing 52% of the population sampled reacted negative to the item that says school management should secure the safety of lecturers in our tertiary institutions.

Conclusion

According to the result from this study, it indicates that students have developed keen interest on the use of juju (oogun ibile) in our tertiary institution which usually jeopardize future of many students. Also, many of our students see the use of juju as a thing of civilization, which is not supposed to be. Their study is no more paramount to them but to feel high in the campus remain their focus. Then, the rate at which students use juju among themselves make some dead, and many of them run mad and by this it increases the number of mad people on our street.

The most intellect student in schools now runs mad. They even exhibit insanity all around due to the use of juju. Therefore, this paper will be an eye opener to both parent and individual, the bad effect juju has on students in schools. Then, through the findings of this study, it will enable our Government to find a lasting solution to this menace in our schools.

Lastly, the school authority will see to the safety of the lecturers in lecture room among these students using juju as they like. Then, the students also will know permanent effect that juju has on their future.

Recommendations

- The legislature should pass law against the utilization of juju by student in our schools in general.
- School management should rusticate any student found guilty of using juju (oogun ibile) in the campus.
- Government should find a means to secure the safety of the lecturers in our tertiary institutions where the use of juju is rampant.

- Parents should teach their children moral value from home.
- The security officers should be empowers to check the student thoroughly at the school gate.
- Parent should be checking on their children at school, as to curb this bad behaviour.
- There should be programme to enlighten students on the effect of juju on their studies and their future career.

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