

EFFECTS OF OIL EXPLORATION ON THE CULTURE OF OGBA/EGBEMA/NDONI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, RIVERS STATE, NIGERIA ABORIGINES

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Abstract

The study examined the effects of oil exploration on the culture of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area Aborigines. Descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. A population of all male and female elders of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area was used for the study. From this population, a sample size of 132 male and 126 female aborigines was sampled through purposive random sampling technique. Three research questions were answered and two hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The instrument that guided the study was tagged “Effect of Oil Exploration on Culture” (EFOEC). This instrument was partitioned into three sections; A, B & C. Section A was in a dichotomous form of Yes or No, while Sections B & C were structured in Likert form of Strongly Agree, Agree, Undecided, Disagree and Strongly Disagree. The instrument was faced and content validated by two literate elders in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area. The reliability of the instrument was determined through Cronbach Alpha Reliability Coefficient method and Kuder Richardson 20 Reliability coefficient. The reliability coefficients achieved were 0.86 and 0.83. Frequency, Mean and Standard Deviation were used to answer the research questions while Z-test Statistical tool was used to test the hypotheses of the instrument. The study found that some cultures of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area Aborigines, such as; dancing, greeting, music, wrestling and festival among others are gradually fading. The study also found that the activities of oil companies in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area contribute to the fading of the rich culture of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area Aborigines. Therefore, the study recommended among others that the Memorandum of Understanding signed by host communities and oil companies operating in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area should include the culture of the people.

Keywords: Aborigines, Culture, Exploration, Oil.

Introduction

The discovery of oil in 1956 at Oloibiri in Bayelsa State of Nigeria placed Nigeria among oil producing countries in the world. This discovery began the major exploration of oil in Niger Delta region. Today, oil exploration and exploitation has gained the audience of researchers. According to Okpako (2014), oil exploration is the process of sourcing for in order to locate or discover where oil is naturally deposited especially in a quantity which can be meaningfully commercialized. In this context, oil exploration can be defined as the process of sourcing, and drilling of discovered reservoir of oil for commercial purposes.

Osam (2014) observed that oil exploration in Ogba-Egbema-Ndoni Local Government Area started long ago at Ebocha in early 1960s. During this period, Shell B.P, Nigeria Agip Oil Company (NAOC) and Total Elf Nigeria limited gained concession to operate in Ogba-Egbema-Ndoni Local Government Area. Furthermore, Ellah (1992) pointed out that Total Elf Nigeria limited had Oil Milling Lease (OMLs58) to operate in the Egi area of Ogbaland which covers about 43% of the land area, while NAOC operated under the licence of OMLs 61 in about 440sq.kms which represents 48% of the land area. Shell also operated on the fringes of Egbema land. Although other sub-contracting companies operate in Ogba-Egbema-Ndoni Local Government Area, the predominant ones are NAOC, Elf, and Shell.

The activities of these companies in Ogba-Egbema-Ndoni Local Government Area account for the daily production of several barrels of crude. In line with this, Isife, Albert and Odua (2012) assert that NAOC and Total Elf Nigeria Limited have being operating in Ogba-Egbema-Ndoni Local Government Area, and they account for the daily production quota of 100,000 and 133,000 barrels respectively per-day. This large quantity of crude oil has placed Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area as the oil producing zone with the highest crude oil deposite in Nigeria which earned her the slogan “ the land of black gold” (Ochogba, Amirize, Ahiauzu, Ochonma, Ugada & Ake, 2004),

The presence of oil companies in the region resulted to the development of some of their host communities. Although some of these developments may not be visible, but in one way or the other the presence of oil companies attracted foreigners into the region. Maboguje in Ukwai, Eja-Eja and Ojong (2012) defined development as that which includes economic growth, modernization, distributive justice and socio-economic transformation. Development goes beyond issues of per-capital income and Gross National Product to include a socio-economic context which includes issues of human welfare (Sada in Ukwai et al, 2012). The socio-economic context of development involves modernization. Modernization is said to be a complex human relations as well as the generation and utilization of technological resources to change the quality of human life. Therefore, modernization is a process whereby a society is re-oriented in its structure, institutions, values and patterns of behaviour. Okwu in Osam (2014) observed that the activities of oil companies contributed to the development of towns like Omoku, Akabuka, Okwuizi, Obrikom, Erema and Ogbogu. Therefore, if development includes modernization which is a process whereby a society is re-oriented in its structure, institutions, values, patterns and behaviours of people, which represents the culture of the people, it could be that the cultures of communities that have developed due to the presence of oil companies have been directly or indirectly affected.

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). 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, 2016). Culture differs from one community, tribe, and ethnic group to another. It spreads across even from one country to another. 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 Ogba-Egbema-Ndoni Local Government Area makes the aborigines unique from other Local Government Areas in Rivers State.

The Ogba-Egbema-Ndoni Local Government Area Aborigines are known for their unique ways of dancing, greeting, fishing, farming, masquerading, festival and others. Although there still exist some disparities in the dance pattern of the various ethnic groups that makes up Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area. For instance, the dance step of an Ogba-man is different from that of the Egbema-man and even the Ndoni-man. But there are also areas where they have similar culture. In collaboration, Ochogba et al (2004) assert that some of the culture and tradition of the Ogba people cut across the different groups with little or no variations, such as; marriage, burial rites, festivals, age grade and others. Some of these cultures are no longer effective in some communities in Ogba axes of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area (Ochogba et al, 2004).

However, an Ogba man is a man that can easily adapt to changes. According to Ofoegbu as cited in Dike (2013), the Ogba man is a man of adventures. He is most open (compared in general terms with the other peoples of Nigeria) to other cultures and faster in the acceptance of western ideas. Therefore, the beginning of oil exploration in the region with its enormous activities may have affected the culture of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Aborigines. In the words of Ellah (1992), the concentration of oil companies in Obrikom, Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area, has had a great socio-cultural impact on the Ogba language, culture and marriage system. Ellah (1992) further explained that prior to the discovery of oil in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area; it was a taboo to see a boy and a girl sit together to discuss sexual relationship in public. Today, girls of school age, even the married women are usually found around the oil company staff because of the huge amount they earn monthly. Also, Akhionbare and Osuji (2013) observed that oil exploration has negative impact on the socio-cultural issues in Oguta Local Government Area of Imo State. More so, Feefegha in Okoli (2006) affirm that when oil workers arrive to prospect for oil in a community, they lure the young girls and married women into illicit sexual relationships.

In addition to these moral issues, there is a high rate of crime which characterized the region right from the inception of these oil companies. According to Osam (2014), social vices such as stealing, cultism, divorce, unwanted pregnancy, abortion, smoking and gross contravention of social norms by youths of school age have become the order of the day since the inception of oil exploration in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area. Some of these vices were not so common before oil exploration in the region. Jike in Odoemene (2011) observed that the legendary respect for elders has been largely truncated in Niger Delta communities, which Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area communities happens to be among. Odoemene (2011) state that due to the issue of corruption and greed, Niger Delta youths who have lost sense of respect for elders assumes that elders in their region are corrupt and as such, they no longer care about respecting their elders.

It is also evident that the culture of the people which involves fishing and farming activities has also been affected because of the oil exploration in the region. In a research carried out by Okoli (2006), about 42% of the inhabitants of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area

were engaged in farming prior to oil exploration, 38.09% in fishing while 19.05% were engaged in hunting but currently 19.05% were engaged in farming, 14.29% were engaged in fishing and 11.00% in hunting, while 26.00% now combine fishing with trading and 28.57% combine farming with trading. Also, Osam (2014) observed that before the coming of oil companies about 20% of the Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area populations were engaged in fishing, but presently, less than 5% of the entire population practice fishing on a subsistence level. With the assertion of researchers on the effect of oil exploration on the culture of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area, it is worrisome based on the fact that the cultures of the people are gradually going into extinction. Hence, this research work sought to ascertain the effect of oil exploration on the culture of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area Aborigines.

Purpose of the study

This study examined the effects of oil exploration on the culture of Ogba-Egbema-Ndoni Local Government Area Aborigines. Specifically, the study sought to;

- ✓ Identify the cultures of Ogba-Egbema-Ndoni Local Government Area Aborigines that are gradually fading.
- ✓ Examine the activities of oil companies operating in Ogba-Egbema-Ndoni Local Government Area that have impact on the culture of the people.
- ✓ Investigate the effects of oil company activities on the culture of Ogba-Egbema-Ndoni Local Government Area Aborigines.

Research questions

- ✓ What are the cultures of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area Aborigines that are gradually fading?
- ✓ What are the activities of oil companies operating in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area that have impact on the culture of the people?
- ✓ What are the effects of oil company activities on the culture of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area?

Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significant:

- ✓ There is no significant difference between the mean responses of male and female elders of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area on the activities of oil companies operating in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area that have impact on the culture of the people.
- ✓ There is no significant difference between the mean responses of male and female elders of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area on the effects of oil companies' activities on the culture of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Aborigines.

Methodology

The study adopted a descriptive survey design based on the fact that information was collected from male and female aborigines of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area in order to ascertain the effect of oil exploration on their culture. The study was carried out in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area. Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area is one of the major oil producing local government areas in Rivers State. The local

government play host to several oil companies, such as Agip, Elf, SAIPEM, NLNG and other sub-contracting companies. Therefore, Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area was suitable for the study. The population of the study comprised of all male and female elders of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area. From this population, a sample of 132 and 126 male and female elders of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area respectively were purposively sampled for the study. The instrument that guided the study was tagged “Effect of Oil Exploration on Culture” (EFFOEC). This instrument was partitioned into three sections; A, B & C. Section A was in a dichotomous form of Yes or No, while Sections B & C were structured in Likert form of Strongly Agree, Agree, Undecided, Disagree and Strongly Disagree. The instrument was faced and content validated by two literate elders in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area. The reliability of the instrument was determined through Cronbach Alpha Reliability Coefficient method and Kuder Richardson 20 Reliability coefficient. Kuder Richardson 20 was used to test the reliability of section A of the instrument, while Cronbach Alpha Reliability Coefficient was used to test Sections B and C. This was achieved through purposive sampling of 12 male and female elders in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area who were not part of the sample. The reliability coefficient achieved was 0.86 for Cronbach Alpha Reliability Coefficient and 0.83 for Kuder Richardson 20. The researchers administered the questionnaires to the respondents. Frequency, Mean with Standard Deviation was used to answer the research questions while Z-test Statistical tool was used to test the hypotheses of the instrument at 0.05 level of significant. Mean values that were greater than 3.00 were accepted while mean values that were less than 3.00 were rejected.

Results and Discussions

Research question 1

Cultures of Ogba-Egbema-Ndoni Local Government Area Aborigines that are gradually fading

Table 1: responses of male and female elders on the culture of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area that are gradually fading

Cultures	Male Elders		Female Elders	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Mode of dressing	26(95.5%)	6(4.5%)	120(95.2%)	6(4.8%)
Greeting	120(90.9%)	12(9.1%)	114(90.5%)	12(9.5%)
Food	108(81.8%)	24(18.2%)	108(85.7%)	18(14.3%)
Dancing	102(77.3%)	30(22.7%)	114(90.5%)	6(9.5%)
Festival	126(95.5%)	6(4.6%)	120(95.2%)	6(4.8%)
Masquerade	108(81.8%)	24(18.2%)	108(85.7%)	18(14.3%)
Music	108(81.8%)	24(18.2%)	126(100%)	-
Wrestling	114(86.4%)	18(13.6%)	108(85.7%)	18(14.3%)
Sacred land	102(77.3%)	30(22.7%)	108(85.7%)	18(14.3%)
Age grade	114(86.4%)	18(13.6%)	120(95.2%)	6(4.8%)
Fishing	114(86.4%)	18(13.6%)	96(76.2%)	30(23.8%)
Crop farming	132(100%)	-	108(85.7%)	18(14.3%)

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 1 shows male and female elders responses on the cultures of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area that are gradually fading. Based on the percentage of Yes responses obtained for male and female elders respectively, the respondents agreed that mode of dressing (95.5%, 95.2%), greeting (90.9%, 90.5%), food (81.8%, 85.7%), dancing (77.3%, 90.5%), festival (95.5%, 95.2%), masquerade (81.8%, 85.7%), music (81.8%, 100%), wrestling (86.4%, 85.7%), sacred land (77.3%, 85.7%), age grade (86.4%, 95.2%), fishing (86.4%, 76.2%) and crop farming (100%, 85.7%) are the cultures of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area that are gradually fading. This finding is in consonance with Ochogba et al (2004) that observed that some of the culture and tradition of the Ogba people cut across the different groups with little or no variations, such as; marriage, burial rites, festivals, age grade and others. And that some of these cultures are no longer effective in some communities in Ogba axes of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area.

Research question 2

Some activities of oil companies operating in Ogba-Egbema-Ndoni Local Government Area that have impact on the culture of the people

Table 2: responses of male and female elders on some activities of oil companies operating in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area that have impact on the culture of the people

Variables	Male elders			Female elders		
	Mean	SD	Decision	Mean	SD	Decision
Employment of youths	3.35	1.20	agreed	3.38	1.17	agreed
Oil exploration	4.18	1.15	agreed	4.43	0.79	agreed
Development of host communities	4.40	0.71	agreed	3.50	0.97	agreed
Laying of oil pipes	4.50	0.66	agreed	4.70	0.55	agreed
Organizing skill acquisition programmes	3.91	1.24	agreed	4.52	0.91	agreed
Empowering youths	3.82	1.30	agreed	3.90	1.15	agreed
Sponsorship of social activities	3.70	1.18	agreed	4.05	1.10	agreed
Provision of scholarship	3.73	0.90	agreed	4.05	1.09	agreed
Award of contracts to indigenes	4.00	1.04	agreed	4.29	0.88	agreed

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 3 shows male and female elders responses on some activities of oil companies operating in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area that have impact on the culture of the people. Based on the mean responses obtained, the respondents (male and female elders) agreed that the oil companies operating in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area carry out the following activities that have impact on the culture of the people; employment of youths (93.35, 3.38), oil exploration (4.18, 4.43), development of host communities (4.40, 3.50), laying of oil pipes (4.50, 4.70), organizing skill acquisition programmes (3.91, 4.52) and empowering youths (3.82, 3.90). Others include; sponsorship of social activities (3.70, 4.05), provision of scholarship (3.73, 4.05) and the award of contracts to indigenes (4.00, 4.29). This finding collaborate with Okwu in Osam (2014) that observed that the activities of oil companies contributed to the development of towns like Omoku, Akabuka, Okwuizi, Obrikom, Erema and Ogbogu.

Research question 3

Effects of oil company activities on the culture of Ogba-Egbema-Ndoni Local Government Area Aborigines.

Table 3: responses of male and female elders on the effects of oil company activities on the culture of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area Aborigines

Variables	Male elders			Female elders		
	Mean	SD	Decision	Mean	SD	Decision
Adoption of modern ways of dressings	4.00	1.04	agreed	4.29	0.88	agreed
Adoption of foreign ways of greeting	3.91	1.08	agreed	3.95	1.13	agreed
Adoption of modern types of food	3.73	1.00	agreed	4.00	0.93	agreed
Adoption of modern types of dance	3.73	1.14	agreed	3.76	1.06	agreed
Modernization of festive activities	3.77	0.85	agreed	3.81	1.10	agreed
Low participation in masquerade festivities	3.73	1.00	agreed	3.52	1.37	agreed
Adoption of modern types of music	3.74	1.05	agreed	3.67	1.25	agreed
Low participation in traditional wrestling	4.23	0.67	agreed	3.75	1.13	agreed
Desecration of sacred land	3.86	1.10	agreed	3.81	1.26	agreed
Disassociation of age-grade mates in age grade activities	4.00	1.04	agreed	3.62	1.33	agreed
Reduction in fishing activities	4.36	0.83	agreed	4.10	1.11	agreed
Reduction in crop farming	4.23	1.04	agreed	3.86	1.36	agreed

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 3 shows male and female elders responses on the effects of oil company activities on the culture of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area Aborigine. Based on the mean responses obtained, the respondents (male and female elders) agreed that adoption of modern ways of dressing (4.00, 4.29), foreign ways of greeting (3.91, 3.95), modern types of food (3.73, 4.00) and modern types of dance (3.73, 3.76) are the effects of oil company activities on the culture of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area Aborigines. Furthermore, modernization of festive activities (3.77, 3.81), low participation in masquerade festivities (3.73, 3.52), adoption of modern types of music (3.74, 3.67), low participation in traditional wrestling (4.23, 3.75), desecration of sacred land (3.86, 3.81), disassociation of age grade mates in age grade activities (4.00, 3.62), reduction in fishing activities 94.36, 4.10) and reduction in crop farming (4.23, 3.86) are effects of oil company activities on the culture of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area Aborigines. This is in line with Ellah (1992) that the concentration of oil companies in Obrikom, Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area, has had a great socio-cultural impact on the Ogba language, culture and marriage system. Also, Osam (2014) opined that social vices such as stealing, cultism, divorce, unwanted pregnancy, abortion, smoking and gross contravention of social norms by youths of school age have become the order of the day since the inception of oil exploration in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area. This is also in consonance with the research carried out by Okoli (2006).

H0₁: There is no significant difference between the mean responses of male and female elders of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area on some of the activities of oil companies operating in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area that have impact on the culture of the people

Table 4: Z- test responses of male and female elders on the activities of oil companies operating in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area that have impact on the culture of the people

Variables	Male elders		Female elders				
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Z-cal	Z-crit	Decision
Employment of youths	3.35	1.20	3.38	1.17	2.64	1.96	S
Oil exploration	4.18	1.15	4.43	0.79	8.44	1.96	S
Development of host communities	4.40	0.71	3.50	0.97	4.50	1.96	S
Laying of oil pipes	4.50	0.66	4.70	0.55	2.46	1.96	S
Organizing skill acquisition programmes	3.91	1.24	4.52	0.91	2.55	1.96	S
Empowering youths	3.82	1.30	3.90	1.15	2.04	1.96	S
Gas flaring	4.00	1.00	4.10	0.87	0.85	1.96	NS
Sponsorship of social activities	3.70	1.18	4.05	1.10	0.14	1.96	NS
Provision of scholarship	3.73	0.90	4.05	1.09	0.52	1.96	NS
Award of contracts to indigenes	3.77	0.85	3.81	1.10	0.32	1.96	NS

SD (Standard deviation), S (Significant), NS (Not Significant)

Table 4 show that items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 had their z-cal greater than z-crit which means that there was significant difference between the mean responses of male and female elders for items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6. Therefore, the hypothesis earlier stated “there is no significant difference between the mean responses of male and female elders on the activities of oil companies operating in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area that have impact on the culture of the people was not upheld for items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6. On the other hand, items 7, 8, 9 & 10 had their z-cal less than z-crit which means that there was no significant difference between the mean responses of male and female elders for items 7, 8, 9 & 10. Therefore, the stated hypothesis “there is no significant difference between the mean responses of male and female elders on the activities of oil companies operating in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area that have impact on the culture of the people was upheld for items 7, 8, 9 & 10.

H0₂: There is no significant difference between the mean responses of male and female elders of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area on the effects of oil company activities on their culture

Table 5: Z-test responses of male and female elders on the effects of oil companies' activities on the culture of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area Aborigines

Variables	Male elders		Female elders				
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Z-cal	Z-crit	Decision
Adoption of modern ways of dressings	4.00	1.04	4.29	0.88	2.45	1.96	S
Adoption of foreign ways of greeting	3.91	1.08	3.95	1.13	0.29	1.96	NS
Adoption of modern types of food	3.73	1.00	4.00	0.93	2.24	1.96	S
Adoption of modern types of dance	3.73	1.14	3.76	1.06	0.22	1.96	NS
Modernization of festive activities	3.77	0.85	3.81	1.10	0.32	1.96	NS
Low participation in masquerade festivities	3.73	1.00	3.52	1.37	1.40	1.96	NS
Adjustment of traditional marriage proceedings	3.74	1.05	3.67	1.25	0.41	1.96	NS
low participation in traditional wrestling	4.23	0.67	3.75	1.13	4.11	1.96	S
Desecration of sacred land	3.86	1.10	3.81	1.26	0.03	1.96	NS
Disassociation of age-grade mates in age grade activities	4.00	1.04	3.62	1.33	2.54	1.96	S
Reduction in fishing activities	4.36	0.83	4.10	1.11	2.11	1.96	S
Reduction in crop farming	4.23	1.04	3.86	1.36	2.44	1.96	S

SD (Standard deviation), S (Significant), NS (Not Significant)

Table 5 show that items 1, 3, 8, 10, 11 & 12 had their z-cal greater than z-crit which means that there was significant difference between the mean responses of male and female elders for items 1, 3, 8, 10, 11 & 12. Therefore, the hypothesis earlier stated “there is no significant difference between the mean responses of male and female elders on the effects of oil companies activities on the culture of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area Aborigines was not upheld for items 1, 3, 8, 10, 11 & 12. On the other hand, items 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8 had their z-cal less than z-crit which means that there was no significant difference between the mean responses of male and female elders for items 2, 4, 5, 6 & 7. Therefore, the stated hypothesis “there is no significant difference between the mean responses of male and female elders on the effects of oil companies activities on the culture of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area Aborigines was upheld for items 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8.

Summary of major findings

The study found the following:

- ✓ That Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area Aborigines have cultures that are gradually fading, such as; greeting, dancing, festival, masquerade, music and others.
- ✓ That oil companies activities such as employment of youths, oil exploration, laying of pipelines, youth empowerment, gas flaring and others are some of the activities of oil companies operating in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area.
- ✓ That the activities of oil companies operating in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area affects the culture of the people.

Conclusion

The following conclusions were made;

- ✓ That Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area aborigine have cultures that are gradually fading.
- ✓ That oil companies operating in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area are involved in youth employment, youth empowerment, gas flaring, among others.
- ✓ That the activities of oil companies operating in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area affects the culture of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area Aborigines.

Recommendations

The following recommendations were made:

- ✓ The memorandum of understanding between the oil companies and the host communities should recognize the culture of the people.
- ✓ Oil companies operating in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area should sponsor host communities in publicizing their culture through sensitization.
- ✓ The oil companies should also partner with host communities in celebrating the culture of the people.
- ✓ Community leaders should fashion out modalities to strengthen their culture.

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