

Impact of Money Rituals (Yahoo Plus) Practices on Secondary School Students in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area in Rivers State

Moses N. Osoh

Federal College of Education (Technical) Omoku, Rivers State

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ABSTRACT

The insatiable quest for quick money without dignifying human labour has taken a toll on the youths in the Nigerian states. The effect of this is the incessant kidnapping and killing of humans – with vital organs harvested – for money rituals. This act is commonly known among Nigerian youths as Yahoo plus. Initially, it was a prevalent case among higher institution students but now, it has become most saddening that even secondary school students between the ages of 14 years to 20 years are fully involved; as a result, education among them is seen as a no means to a good end. Because of the alarming rate of yahoo plus activities among the younger generation, this study examined and analysed the impact of money ritual (yahoo plus) practices on secondary school students in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area in rivers State, Nigeria. The study was a quantitative type, and a total number of 1200 senior secondary school students were purposively selected as sample for the study. A questionnaire titled ‘Impact of Money Ritual Practices on Secondary School Students’ was designed for data collection. The result revealed that both male and female students responded affirmatively that Money Ritual Practice (Yahoo Plus) has damaging impact on social behaviour and learning approach of students. And also, the respondents agreed that both male and female students are fully involved in the dastardly money ritual act. The study therefore recommends that government should enact a law that makes ritual killing an offense punishable by death, and execution should be evident to all to serve as deterrent to others who are intending to do so.

Keywords: Ritual, Fraud, Killing, Human, Behaviour.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

From time in memorial even up till date, the quest for a comfortable living has been a major factor that occupied the heart of people all over the world. No one desires to be poor or associated with poverty. People venture into very many activities both legal and illegal just to earn a living. However, in much recent times, making money at all cost has been heightened due to societal changes, technological advancements, pressure from friends and family, government failure to reduce unemployment rate to the barest minimum, get-rich-quick mentality of some individuals stemming from laziness, etc. Living an opulent life has been a major driving force in the incessant killing of humans and use of weird materials by both young and old people for the purpose of money rituals. Early in the days, ritual killings for money were more remarkable amongst the older people but nowadays, it is notorious amongst the younger people even down to secondary school level, and it is now so called “yahoo-yahoo and yahoo plus” among the younger generation.

Money rituals have eaten deep into the fabric of the Nigerian societal system like canker such that nearly all sector of the country engage in it for power, fame and fortune, and to remain relevant. For instance, the federal political system, state political system, local political system, oil and gas company political system, schools system, and even the church system are all involved in ritual killings for wealth and fame. This menacing

situation has thrown Nigeria into a pool of blood thirsty society and has been bringing bad name to the once well reckoned good country. In Nigeria today, we find some people celebrating well know fraudstars and money ritual killers (yahoo boys as they are so called) thereby encouraging the evil. Oludayo (2013) opined that internet scam in Nigeria is chiefly perpetrated by young people and students in tertiary institutions, and are socially tagged yahoo-yahoo or yahoo plus. They depend on their computer dexterity to victimise unsuspecting persons in cyberspace. A new phenomenon in cybercrime is mixing spiritual elements with internet surfing to boost cybercrime success rates.

The involvement of secondary school students in yahoo plus activities is one that has raised so much concern as it depicts a system collapse. Its impact is directly on the society, suggestive of moral and value collapse. It attempts to relegate the core essence of education which includes moral development, progressive society, genuine wealth creation for the populace, promotion of peace and unity, and many more.

The impact of secondary school students involvement on yahoo plus (money ritual) activities has also taken a toll on their social behaviour. Some students who used to be happy and contented with the little they have are no longer happy because of the luxurious lifestyle their friends live. The feeling of been inferior and intimidated have set-in in their minds. Students who used to communicate and share things together have become separated with corrupted mind set because some group that have joined the wicked trade of yahoo plus no longer find it interesting to mingle and communicate with the good ones. This evil called yahoo plus has provoked hatred among secondary school students, which ought not to be so.

The learning approach of students is not exempted on the damaging impact of yahoo plus activities. “Why are my reading, learning and paying close attention to what is being taught when my friends who are not in school are making it big time” some students ask? Some students no longer find education interesting and as a means to a better end because some who dropped out are making it in life (building mansions, buying expensive cars, using costly phones, jewelleries, etc.), having joined the dastardly yahoo plus activities. For this reason, some students are discouraged in terms of learning; in fact they just give learning casual approach due to biased mind that some of their contemporaries are making it without education.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Money rituals have eaten the Nigerian societal system like canker such that nearly all sector of the country engage in it for power and fame, and to remain relevant. It is so sad that its dominance is among the youths, even those in secondary schools. Currently in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area (ONELGA) of Rivers State, very many adolescents who are supposed to be in school (secondary and tertiary institutions) are seen riding expensive cars, building very expensive edifices – club houses, hotels, living apartments - , shutting down club houses with reckless display of money (buying expensive wines just to wash their hands), organising birthday parties just for show of wealth and many other pompous display of opulence. Looking very closely at these youngsters, one would find no traceable and genuine means through which the wealth they display were gotten. But it didn't come as a surprise because of the upsurge of money ritual activities (yahoo plus) in Nigeria which has infiltrated into virtually all nooks and crannies of Nigerian states. A much recent incident that happened in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area (ONELGA), Omoku precisely was the cutting off of the breast of a young lady by the so-called yahoo boys. Some relatives of the yahoo boys in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area have been stricken with madness because it was reported and found that the yahoo plus boys had used their brains for money rituals. Parents are lamenting that their used-to-be-good children in school have stopped going to school because their friends are making it without going to school, and some have joined the criminals in this dastardly act. This menacing condition among Nigerian youths in secondary school level has led credence to investigation on the impact of yahoo plus (money ritual) activities among secondary school students.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of money rituals on senior secondary school students. The study specifically intends to:

1. Determine the impact of money rituals on social behaviour of secondary school students
2. Ascertain the impact of money ritual practice on the learning approach of the students
3. Ascertain the impact of money rituals on the male and female students in secondary school
4. Ascertain the causes of money ritual practices among senior secondary school students

1.4 Research Questions

1. To what extent does money ritual activity affect the social behaviour of the students?
2. To what extent does money ritual (yahoo plus) activities affect the students learning activities in the school?
3. To what extent does senior secondary school male students' involvement in money ritual practices differ from female students' involvement?
4. What are the causes of money ritual practices among senior secondary school students?

1.5 Research Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference between the mean responses of male and female students on the effect of money ritual practice and social behaviour of students in secondary schools
2. There is no significant difference between the mean responses of male and female students on the effect of money ritual practice and learning activities of students in secondary schools
3. There is no significant difference between the mean responses of male and female students on the involvement of male and female students in money rituals in secondary school.
4. There is no significance difference between the mean responses of male and female students on the causes of money ritual practices by senior secondary school students

1.6 Significance of the Study

From the statement of problem above, it is evident that yahoo plus activities are quite on the rampage in the Nigerian society. A good attempt to the problem solving will:

Help in creating more awareness of money ritual activities among secondary school students, and their damaging consequences: Some students who indulged in money rituals (yahoo plus) did because their friends lured them into it without giving them the details of the things involved. Some were told it would just require animal sacrifice and other substances to make the charms, but upon involvement they discovered it would require human blood or to have sex with their mother. Some of the students ran mad while some died instantly because they could not afford to shed blood or have sex with their mother; some, having been involved went ahead with the sacrificial demands incurring eternal damage to themselves. This therefore creates awareness to the students

Help in giving parents guide on how to watch their children closely in terms of behavioural changes and learning approach: When parents start seeing their children in secondary schools using very expensive phones they did not buy for them, seeing them in expensive cars with their friends, seeing them throwing parties in hotels and clubs, seeing them spending lavishly and extravagantly, and seeing them perform very poorly in academics, then it becomes a wakeup call for proper investigation, close monitoring and question asking.

Assist in giving a rethink to the Nigerian society at large on involvement and consequences of money rituals among adolescents: It is said that if the purpose of a thing is not known, abuse is inevitable. It therefore follows that if money ritual (yahoo plus) activities and damaging consequences are well expounded to the tiniest details, it would cause many adolescents and adults to pause, think and rethink on whether or not to join the wicked business.

Assist researchers in further investigations on the impact of money rituals among adolescents, as it would be serving as a reference document for that purpose.

Help Education Administrators to observe closely students' activities that suggest money ritual practices. For instance, Educational Administrators would then make it a point of duty to observe the kind of cars, phones, and

gadgets the students use, and parties the students organise and begin necessary investigations to find out the source of the wealth been lavished by the students. Even the learning approach of the students could suggest to education administrators if the students are been influenced by money ritual (yahoo plus) activities perpetrated by the students themselves or their friends who are involved in it since students can be discouraged from learning, seeing the kind of wealth displayed by their fellow students.

METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the method, process and procedures that were used in carrying out this study. Specifically, it covers Research Design, Area of the study Population of the Study, Sample and sampling Technique, Instrument for Data Collection, Validity and Reliability of Instrument, Method of Data Collection and Method of Data Analysis.

2.1 Research Design

According to Inaam (2016), research design is the conceptual blueprint within which research is conducted, which includes collection, measurement and analysis of data.

The design for this study is descriptive survey, the descriptive survey attempts to establish the range and distribution of some social characteristics, such as learning (education), belief systems and environment, and to discover how these characteristics may be related to certain behavioral patterns or attitudes.

Therefore, this study is descriptive as it seeks to ascertain the Impact of Money Rituals (Yahoo Plus) practices on Secondary School Students in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area in Rivers State. Questions on this study were answered through a Questionnaire designed by the researcher.

2.2 Area of Study

The study was carried out in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area in Rivers State. **Ogba–Egbema–Ndoni** is a Local Government Area in Rivers State, Nigeria, under Rivers West Senatorial District, with its capital at Omoku. With about 258,700 People according to 2006 Census, It is bounded by Imo, Delta, Bayelsa, Abia and Akwa Ibom states and also by Ahoada West, Ahoada East and Emohua Local Government Areas of Rivers State. They are part of the migrants from the ancient Benin kingdom in Rivers State with three Tribes starting with Ogba as the dominant tribe with 12 legislative wards and the Egbema and Ndoni Tribes with 2 and 3 legislative wards respectively. It is majorly upland and home to the highest upstream Oil and Gas exploration/exploitation activity in the State since early 1960's with about 12 mining/producing fields operated by Agip, Total and Shell/NPDC with many other reserve/untapped fields. It is part of the Ogba / Egbema / Ndoni / Ahoada West constituency of the Nigerian House of Representatives, The indigenes are renowned as great farmers and fishermen, with a rich cultural history. However, the study is specifically focused on the twenty four (24) senior secondary schools strategically positioned within the environment of ONELGA.

2.3 Population for the Study

The Population of this study comprise of the nineteen thousand eight hundred and nine (19,809) senior secondary school students of the twenty-four (24) secondary schools in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area of Rivers State, see appendix 1.

2.4 Sample and Sampling Techniques

A Purposive sampling technique was used to select one thousand two hundred (1,200, five hundred (500) male and seven hundred (700) female) senior secondary school students, from five (5) senior secondary schools: community secondary school Omoku, Secondary School Obrikom, Government Secondary School Akabuka, Egbema Grammar School Okwuzi and Government Secondary School Ndoni, out of the twenty-four (24) senior secondary schools in ONELGA.

2.5 Validity of the Instrument

In order to determine the validity of the instrument on this study, the researcher prepared the instrument and sent it to two specialists in measurement and evaluation, and in educational psychology. They were requested to check language appropriateness, content validity and item adequacies. Their corrections and observations were integrated into the final draft of the instrument.

2.6 Reliability of the Instrument

Reliability of the instrument was established using a test-retest method. Copies of the questionnaire for the study were administered to 20 respondents (male and female students) drawn from secondary school in Ahoada, namely, **county high school Ahoada**. The same instrument was administered on the same respondents two weeks later as retest. The coefficient of reliability for their responses was established using Pearson product moment correlation coefficient and a reliability coefficient of .71 was obtained and it was considered high and reliable.

2.7 Method of Data Collection

The questionnaires were administered to the respondents by the researcher himself through direct contact and some selected permanent staff of the sample schools were trained and allowed to administer questionnaires alongside the researcher, one thousand two hundred (1200) copies of the structural questionnaire were administered to the respondents and were duly collected by the researcher.

2.8 Instrument for Data Collection

The instrument for data collection was a structured questionnaire titled; Impact of Money Ritual on Secondary School Students in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area of Rivers State (IMROSSS) which comprises of two parts. Part I seeks for information on personal data of respondents such as name, school, class and age, while Part II of the instrument contains 20 item questionnaires. The instrument will be correlated into 4 points modified scale arranged in four sections A, B, C and D such that subjects respond to:

High Extent (HE) -----4

Moderate Extent (ME) -----3

Low Extent (LE) -----2

Very Low Extent (VLE) -----1

2.9 Method of Data Analysis

Mean Statistics was used to answer the research questions and z-test was the statistical tool used for testing the null hypotheses formulated for the study. Data was analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

Decision rule for hypotheses: Mean scores were used to answer the research questions. Any item that attains the mean score of 2.50 and above was considered as High Extent, while any item with the mean score of 2.49 and below was considered as Low Extent. If the Z-calculated is less than z-critical at .05 level of significance, the hypothesis is accepted otherwise rejected.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Research Question 1

To what extent does money ritual activity impact on the social behaviour of the students?

Results in Table 1 revealed that the respondents agreed to a high extent with items 1-5 which had the following mean values and Standard deviation (**3.69, 3.48, 3.54, 3.55, 3.65, .579, .653, .595, .617, .527, 3.70, 3.47, 3.58, 3.56, 3.54, .571, .649, .590, .611, .525**). With a grand mean and grand standard deviation of (**3.58, 3.59** and **.594, .589**) for male and female students respectively, mean values and responses shows that poverty conditions of certain homes and bad peer group influenced teenage involvement in money ritual activities which as greatly affected their behaviour socially. The hypothetical result in table 5 showed that at 1198 degree of freedom that the calculated value of -288 is less than the critical value of 1.960 indicating that there is no significant difference between the mean responses of male and female students on the effect of money ritual practice and social behaviour of students in secondary schools, which indicates that the respondents were homogenous in their responses, however the responses in table 1 and table 5 were in agreement with the observations of PFRPL (2006) which asserted that many Nigerians are of the view that faith in supernatural power is more important than hard work and education. Furthermore, a significant number of Nigerians believe that magical potions prepared with human heads, genitals, breasts, tongues and eyes enhance political and financial fortunes; and that juju, charms and amulets can protect individuals against business failures, sickness and diseases, accidents, and spiritual attacks (Igwe 2004 cf. PFRPL 2010:4).

Table 1

S/N	ITEMS	Male Students			Female Students		
		X	SD	RMK	X	SD	RMK
1.	Money ritual is not a wrong behavior in secondary school.	3.69	.579	HE	3.70	.571	HE
2.	Money ritual is a wrong behavior in secondary school.	3.48	.653	HE	3.47	.649	HE
3.	Money ritual affects student behavior negatively in secondary school.	3.57	.595	HE	3.58	.590	HE
4.	Money ritual can lead to stigmatization of among secondary school students.	3.55	.617	HE	3.56	.611	HE
5.	Money ritual can lead to stealing in secondary school.	3.65	.527	HE	3.64	.525	HE
	GM & SD	3.58	.594	HE	3.59	.589	HE

Research Question 2

To what extent does money ritual (yahoo plus) activities impact on the students learning activities in the school?

The data in table 2 revealed that the respondents agreed to a high extent with item 6-10 which had the following mean values and standard deviation of (**3.52, 3.45, 3.64, 3.47, 3.54, 3.52, 3.45, 3.64, 3.47, and 3.54**) (**.864, .604, .517, .618, .661, .799, .602, .514, .613, .657**) with a grand mean of (**3.52, 3.52**) and grand standard deviation of (**.652, .637**). The results indicated that the respondents unanimously agreed that students involvement in money ritual (yahoo plus) give learning a casual approach due to biased mind-set that some of their contemporaries are making it without education, therefore a great number of secondary school students no longer find education interesting and as a means to a better end because some who dropped out are making it in. The result in table 6 shows that at 1198 degree of freedom calculated value of .202 is less than the critical value of 1.960 indicating that there is no significant difference between the mean responses of male and female students on the effect of money ritual practice and learning activities of students in secondary schools, which shows that the respondents were unanimous in their Responses. However the data in table 2 and table 6 are in agreement with the opinion of Chukindi (2022) who reported the case of a student of Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka in Anambra State.

Table 2

S/N	ITEMS	Male Students			Female Students		
		X	SD	RMK	X	SD	RMK
6.	Money ritual lowers the academic achievement makes students in secondary school to learn well.	3.52	.864	HE	3.52	.799	HE
7.	Money ritual makes students in secondary school not to learn well.	3.45	.604	HE	3.45	.602	HE
8.	Money ritual prevents the students from regular class attendance.	3.64	.517	HE	3.64	.514	HE
9.	Money ritual improves learning of students in secondary school.	3.47	.618	HE	3.47	.613	HE
10.	Money ritual gives students in secondary school good learning approach.	3.54	.661	HE	3.54	.657	HE
	GM & SD	3.52	.652	HE	3.52	.637	HE

Research Question 3

To what extent does senior secondary school male students' involvement in money ritual practices differ from female students' involvement?

Table 3 revealed that the respondents agreed to a high extent with items 11 - 15 which had the following mean values and standard deviation for male students **3.47, 3.45, 3.59, 3.46, 3.57, .643, .660, .609, .637, .518, and 3.46, 3.45, 3.59, 3.46, 3.67, .640, .657, .607, .631, .515**. For female students with an overall mean and standard deviation of **3.52, 3.52 and .613, .610**, Which indicates that the respondents agreed that money making ritual sacrifice is not only limited to boys. Teenage and adult girls are also involved in it. The result in table 7 shows that 1198 degree of freedom calculated value of -223 is less than the critical value of 1.960 indicating that there is no significant difference between the mean responses of male and female students on the involvement of male and female students in money rituals in secondary school. The results of the hypothetical analysis indicate that respondents were of the same opinion in their answers that teenage and adult girls are also involved in it.

Table 3

S/N	ITEMS	Male Students			Female Students		
		X	SD	RMK	X	SD	RMK
11.	Male senior secondary school students are involved more in money ritual than the female.	3.47	.643	HE	3.46	.640	HE
12.	Female senior secondary school students are involved more in money ritual than the male.	3.45	.660	HE	3.45	.657	HE
13.	Male and female senior secondary school students are equally involved in money rituals.	3.59	.609	HE	3.59	.607	HE
14	Male and female senior secondary school students are not equally involved in money rituals.	3.46	.637	HE	3.46	.631	HE
15.	Only the male secondary school students are involved in money rituals.	3.67	.518	HE	3.67	.515	HE
	GM & SD	3.52	.613	HE	3.52	.610	HE

Research Question 4

What are the causes of money ritual practices among senior secondary school students?

The results in table 4 shows that the respondents agreed to a high extent with item 16-20 which had the following mean values and standard deviation (3.54, 3.37, 3.45, 3.12, 3.38) (3.35, 3.37, 3.44, 3.11, 3.37) (.630, .711, .639, .711, .649)(.631, .706, .638, .710, .648), with an overall mean and standard deviation of (3.37, 3.32) (.668 and .666). The respondents in line with their mean values agreed that traditional belief in Nigeria (African) which suggests that success and accomplishments for people can be achieved through mystical powers and ritual sacrifices are the major influencing and compelling factors of increased money rituals in the society. The result in table 8 shows that, at 1198 degree of freedom, the calculated value of .012 is less than the critical value of 1.960 indicating that there is no significance difference between the mean responses of male and female students on the causes of money ritual practices by senior secondary school students. The results indicated homogeneity in their responses. The results in table 4 and table 8 are in agreement with the assertion of Akerele (2022).

Table 4

S/N	ITEMS	Male Students			Female Students		
		X	SD	RMK	X	SD	RMK
16.	Money ritual practice among senior secondary school students is caused by greed	3.54	.630	HE	3.53	.631	HE
17.	Money ritual practice among senior secondary school students is caused by laziness	3.37	.711	HE	3.37	.706	HE
18.	Money ritual practice among senior secondary school students is caused by poverty	3.45	.639	HE	3.44	.638	HE
19.	Money ritual practice among senior secondary school students is caused by unemployment	3.12	.711	HE	3.11	.710	HE
20.	Money ritual practice among senior secondary school students is not caused by greed	3.38	.649	HE	3.37	.648	HE
	GM & SD	3.37	.668	HE	3.32	.666	HE

HO₁: There is no significant difference between the mean responses of male and female students on the impact of money ritual practice on social behaviour of students in secondary schools.

Table 5: z-Test Analysis on the money ritual practice and social behaviour of students

Group	N	X	SD	Df	z-Cal	z-Crit	Decision
Male	500	3.58	.549	1198	-288	1.960	Accepted
Female	700	3.59	.589				

The result in table 5 shows that at 1198 degree of freedom that the calculated value of -288 is less than the critical value of 1.960 indicating that there is no significant difference between the mean responses of male and female students on the impact of money ritual practice on social behaviour of students in secondary schools, Therefore the hypothesis is accepted.

HO₂: There is no significant difference between the mean responses of male and female students on the impact of money ritual practice on learning activities of students in secondary schools

Table 6: z-Test Analysis on money ritual practice and learning activities of the students

Group	N	X	SD	Df	z-Cal	z-Crit	Decision
Male	500	3.52	.652	1198			
Female	700	3.52	.637		.202	1.960	Accepted

The result in table 6 shows that at 1198 degree of freedom, the calculated value of .202 is less than the critical value of 1.960 indicating that there is no significant difference between the mean responses of male and female students on the effect of money ritual practice and learning activities of students in secondary schools, Therefore the hypothesis is accepted.

HO₃: There is no significant difference between the mean responses of male and female students on the involvement of male and female students in money rituals in secondary school.

Table 7: z-Test Analysis on the involvement of male and female students in money rituals

Group	N	X	SD	Df	z-Cal	z-Crit	Decision
Male	500	3.52	.613	1198			
Female	700	3.52	.610		-223	1.960	Accepted

The result in table 7 shows that at 1198 degree of freedom, the calculated value of -223 is less than the critical value of 1.960 indicating that there is no significant difference between the mean responses of male and female students on the involvement of male and female students in money rituals in secondary school. Therefore the hypothesis is accepted.

HO₄: There is no significance difference between the mean responses of male and female students on the causes of money ritual practices among senior secondary school students

Table 8: z-Test Analysis on the causes of money ritual practices

Group	N	X	SD	Df	z-Cal	z-Crit	Decision
Male	500	3.57	.668	1198	.012		
Female	700	3.32	.666			1.960	Accepted

The result in table 8 shows that, at 1198 degree of freedom, the calculated value of .012 is less than the critical value of 1.960 indicating that there is no significance difference between the mean responses of male and female students on the causes of money ritual practices among senior secondary school students. Therefore, the hypothesis is accepted.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Having collected and analysed data, it became appropriate to summarize and deduce conclusion as well as make recommendations base on the findings.

4.1 Summary

Money Ritual is an illegal and wicked act using materials, objects, words (incantations and intonations) and gestures for the sole aim of making money. It involves the use of bizarre materials (Ladies underwear, used sanitary pads, etc) and human body parts concocted in mystical/magical powers, believed to bring money to lazy and wicked individuals.

In time past, what was remarkable among adolescents (secondary school students) and adults was internet fraud where uncultured youths hack into people's accounts (social media accounts and bank accounts) and pretend to be something or someone they are not just to defraud them of their hard-earned money. But recently in Nigeria, youths have added diabolism to internet scam where they use various materials including human parts for money rituals

The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of money rituals on senior secondary school students. The study specifically intends to:

- ❖ Determine the impact of money rituals on social behaviour of secondary school students
- ❖ Ascertain the impact of money ritual practice on the learning approach of the students
- ❖ Ascertain the impact of money rituals on the male and female students in secondary school
- ❖ Ascertain the causes of money ritual practices among senior secondary school students

Bandura's theory of Social Learning (1971), Leicester's Theory of Belief (2017) and Morris, Marzona's theory of Social Behaviour (2012) these theories were adopted for this study, four research questions and five hypotheses were formulated to assist in findings on this study, to answer to this questions a structural questionnaire of (20) items was administered to one thousand two hundred (1200) students (male and female) of the twenty four (24) senior secondary schools in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni , Data were gathered, Analysed, and the following findings were made.

1. Most youths in Nigeria (Africa) believe that success and accomplishments for people can be achieved through mystical powers and ritual sacrifices.
2. The alarming rate of poverty and youth unemployment is the critical factor influencing money ritual killings in Nigeria.
3. Power driven individuals in Nigeria who would do anything and go to any length to get power are helpers and promoters of ritual killings in Nigeria.
4. Nigeria is hyper-religious, hyper-superstitious, hyper-poverty and hyper-power conscious society with diverse religious beliefs with some outrageous practices
5. Nigerian youths resorting to yahoo plus activities as a quick means of making money was partly due to government weak policies and developmental strides.
6. The female genders are most often used in the money ritual sacrifices by the male gender, invariably; the two sexes are absolutely involved in the money ritual activities.
7. Some students are discouraged in terms of learning, giving it a casual approach due to biased mind set stemming from seeing some of their contemporary's making money without education
8. The government neglected the development of academic institutions, health sector, sports industry, information technology and many other youth-intensive domains of national development.

CONCLUSION

The study was designed to investigate the impact of money rituals on senior secondary school students in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni local government area, Rivers State, from the findings deduced so far it is pertinent to say that money ritual (yahoo plus) is an evil practice which has destroyed most of our youths in the society as it has discouraged them from learning in schools and has given them a biased mind-set that makes them see education as fruitless effort that does not help in enriching people.

RECOMMENDATION

Base on the findings on this study the researcher recommends the following:

1. Government should come up with policies that will encourage the youths to partake more actively in governance.
2. Some religious believes that involves sacrifice in Nigeria should be abolished.
3. Government should provide adequate/ample employment opportunity for the youth.

4. Government should enact laws that can stop Nollywood from televising ritual movies from the Nigerian airspace.
5. Government should enact a law that makes ritual killing an offense punishable by death, and execution should be evident to all to serve as deterrent to others who are intending to do so.
6. Educational institutions in Nigeria should be funded and provided with the right and required infrastructures to enable students engage in proper learning process.
7. Religious bodies and parents should advice children/wards on the danger and implication of killing another human in the name of making money.

4.4 Limitations of the study

In the course of carrying out this study, I encountered limitations which could impair the generalization of this study such as difficulty in covering the sampled area due to financial constraint and difficulty in gaining access to online materials (**literature**) related to the topic but the study was carried out successfully.

4.5 Contribution to knowledge

This study has exposed us to knowledge in the following sense:

1. It has proven that both sex (male and female) can get involved in ritual practice.
2. The study has created room for government to know their place in curbing ritual practice amongst youths.
3. It has also established the fact that the ill-gotten wealth from yahoo plus (ritual) can make students loose interest in education.
4. Parents should pay close attention to the changes in behaviour of the children.

4.6 Suggestions for further studies

The topic: Impact of money rituals on senior secondary school students in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni local government area of Rivers State has not been exhaustively researched because all the local government/states in Nigeria were not captured in the study. The researcher therefore proposes the following;

1. Interested researchers can broaden the scope to capture other local governments within the state and Nigeria at large.
2. Parents, teachers and community leaders should be involved in the data collection process, as this study only utilised data from selected secondary school students within one local government, and other relevant literatures.
3. Non-Governmental Organisations and Government agencies should be involved in partnering together in developing an intervention scheme geared towards reducing money ritual menace among the teeming youth population of Nigeria.

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