MODERN MAGIC IN NIGERIA: Witchcraft accusations, child abandonment, and child trafficking in Akwa Ibom State

Actor Network Theory - Michel Foucault

THE DISCIPLINARY FUNCTION OF WITCHCRAFT

When it comes to the role of children within the realm of the family, certain patterns can be traced and are seen to reproduce themselves. As mentioned in the first part of the analysis, one version of reality in modern-day Nigeria is a life marked amongst many other things by poverty, poor social and health services, high fertility rates and few work opportunities. Another, concurrent reality that is observed is one in which families are experiencing a change in traditional and generational relationships. The reality of changing family structures and material insecurity, and the challenges that these realities pose, are simultaneously seen to relate to the phenomenon of child witchcraft, as well as a reportedly increased number of orphans and abandoned children in Nigeria. In this context, Aguilar Molina notes that: "[...] child witchcraft is a symptom of a more serious problem that involves extreme and boundless violence within a traumatic social space, on the verge of disintegration".

By Louise Pri
Academic year 2010/2011
Supervisor: Carla Marcelino Gomes
University of Coimbra
Modern magic in Nigeria:

Witchcraft accusations, child abandonment and child trafficking
in Akwa Ibom State
Abstract

This thesis explores the possible link between branding children as witches, child abandonment and the risk of child trafficking in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. By combining the theoretical perspectives of Michel Foucault’s “governmentality”-analytics and the Actor network Theory, witchcraft is examined as a ‘productive power’ and as a ‘pastoral’ and ‘disciplinary’ power technique, as well as a network-actor that comes into being, as a relational effect of its network associations. In a five-part analysis, the thesis further explores and finds witchcraft to be related to the occurrence of misfortune as well as serve as an explanatory function; that the identification and construction of “child witches” is based on a perceived motive of malice, which in effect modifies the behaviour and actions of individuals; that witchcraft is performed as accusations, confessions, deliverances, exorcisms, business and legislation, which create different realities for different actors; that witchcraft can be understood as a levelling and normalising mechanism, which is used to maintain a social order; and that a connection can be rendered visible between child witchcraft stigmatisations, child abandonment and child trafficking by uncovering the phenomenon of trafficking ‘ritual oaths’.
Contents

1. Introduction ........................................................................................................... 6
2. Research question .................................................................................................. 7
3. Strategy of analysis ................................................................................................ 9
   How the world appears and the social comes into being ........................................ 10
   Use of the analytical concepts .............................................................................. 12
   Heterogeneous actors and networks ..................................................................... 12
   Governmentality, subject and power .................................................................... 16
   Theoretical assemblage and contribution of the analysis ...................................... 19
   Limits of the analysis .............................................................................................. 20
4. Analyses of witchcraft in practice ........................................................................ 22
   Part 1: Framing witchcraft ................................................................................... 22
      The belief in witchcraft .................................................................................... 26
   Part 2: Witchcraft as a governing of self and others ............................................ 30
      Construction of the child witch .................................................................... 34
      Child witches in the “Nollywood” film industry ........................................... 39
   Part 3: Witchcraft as a pastoral power .................................................................. 41
      Witchcraft performed as deliverance ................................................................ 42
      Traditional healers ........................................................................................... 46
      The Child’s Rights Act .................................................................................... 47
   Part 4: The disciplinary function of witchcraft .................................................... 51
      Witchcraft as exclusion ................................................................................... 51
Witchcraft as a normalising power ................................................................. 53
Witchcraft as power and powerlessness ....................................................... 57
Teen witches .............................................................................................. 58
Part 5: Witchcraft as child trafficking .......................................................... 61
   Child abandonment as a relational effect of witchcraft stigmatisation .......... 61
   Street children .......................................................................................... 63
   Child trafficking in Akwa Ibom State ......................................................... 64
   Ritual oaths and black magic .................................................................... 67
5.Conclusions ............................................................................................... 71
Modern magic in Nigeria: witchcraft accusations, child abandonment and child trafficking in Akwa Ibom state

Pri, Louise

https://doi.org/20.500.11825/968

Downloaded from Open Knowledge Repository, Global Campus’ institutional repository