OKUNOLA ISRAEL IKEOLUWAPO

 22/MHS01/175

AFE 122 (USE OF ENGLISH)

MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES

ASSIGNMENT

1. Attempt an incisive interrogation of Solomon A. Edebor’s Good Morning, Sodom, underscoring at least five underlying thematic thrusts the drama engages.
2. **Drug abuse/addiction**- Only cult members abuse drugs in the drama. As far as we know, none of the other characters used drugs, but I believe the author is trying to imply that drug usage is not limited to cult members. Yes, it largely affects those who already engage in evil practices like cultism, and that was the line of thinking depicted in the play. However, it's crucial to not minimize or restrict how ubiquitous drug use is in academic contexts.Numerous college students abuse drugs for a variety of reasons, such as being negatively impacted, having the ability and resources to do so unrestrictedly, being mentally unstable, or because they have been poorly influenced in some other way. All of these factors and more must be considered when discussing drug use in higher education institutions. A character in the play by the name of Nkanga (also known as K.K.) uses drugs. Because he belongs to a cult, it is also a characteristic of his way of life and the others in his immediate vicinity. K.K. convinced Demola to join a cult and use drugs in order to cope with the feelings he was feeling as a result of raping Keziah. We may also see some of the detrimental repercussions that drug abuse can have; for instance, I believe that K.K. and other cult members' moral decadence and lack of regret may have been influenced by drug usage. While it is true that illegal activities like cults must be addressed, it is also crucial to keep in mind that the drugs that students consume can either encourage or lead to participation in these nefarious activities.
3. **Cultism**- This is a serious problem in Nigeria's higher education institutions. At this point, cult groups are almost universal in Nigeria's public and private colleges. A cult group is defined as a very tiny organization with a charismatic self-designated leader who excessively controls its members and demands unswerving allegiance to a set of beliefs and practices that are seen as abnormal. Demola and K.K. are two of the members of the drama's portrayal of the Red Shadows Confraternity, a cult. Given how prevalent it is in Nigeria's higher education institutions, cultism must be depicted in a play on moral decay. The dangerous effects of cultism are also shown in the drama. As implied by the definition I offered, cultism often requires an unwavering dedication to bizarre beliefs. Thus, the use of violence and antisocial behaviors like drug misuse and addiction characterize cults. The actions of the Red Shadows Confraternity served as evidence of this. The members of the organization are clearly drug addicts; K.K., a prominent cult member, was visibly intoxicated and encouraged Demola and Bentol to use drugs to deal with their feelings. They were also violent, as seen by the gunfight they had with a rival gang that left Demola dead. It is clear that cultism is shown in the play as a dangerous practice since we can witness the cost the cult members paid for their actions. K.K., the other cult members, and Demola were all sentenced to prison, with K.K. receiving a life sentence. Demola later passed away. All of the members were expelled from the institution, despite the fact that several students were scheduled to complete their programs.Given the punishments that the cult members had to endure as a result of their behavior and the negative effects it had on them, the institution, and their loved ones, it is clear that the dramatist is recommending all students at higher educational institutions to make an effort to avoid cultism.
4. **Unwanted Pregnancy**- When the mother did not intend for the pregnancy to happen or is experiencing uncomfortable feelings having the pregnancy, the pregnancy can be considered unwanted. When Keziah becomes pregnant throughout the play, we witness an example of an unplanned pregnancy. Because the child's father assaulted her, Keziah does not want to be pregnant and is upset about it. She didn't just plan or choose the child; she also didn't chose the sex that resulted in the child's conception. Keziah is a young student who is through a lot of suffering and trauma; having a child at this time would not be ideal, especially given the circumstances surrounding the child's conception. Making decisions about the pregnancy is necessary when women become pregnant but do not want to have children, which means they do not want to bring the pregnancies to term and conceive the babies. By preventing Keziah from initially taking her father's recommendation to obtain an abortion, the author appears to have made his views on unintended pregnancies apparent. Most certainly a pro-life advocate, the dramatist opposes abortion for his own reasons. However, I merely think that mother and child should come first when making a decision. Unwanted pregnancies are obviously not ideal, and therefore, having an abortion is not the best option. Preventing unintended pregnancies would stop all the problems and suffering that Keziah and her family experienced as a result of her pregnancy, as well as the changes in her life that it brought about forcing her to temporarily cease attending school. The play also included a message urging individuals, particularly girls, to exercise extreme caution and have little faith in others in order to avoid being sexually molested, assaulted, or raped by predators. Except for trusting Demola that she could go to his place to do an assignment without him doing anything to her against her will, Keziah did nothing wrong on her own. So, in order to prevent what cannot be changed, we need make an effort to avoid being in specific situations or positions.
5. **Rape**: This is the practice of using force and aggression to engage in sexual activity with a partner of the opposite sex without their consent. The sixth movement, where Stella informed Keziah of her rape incident, demonstrates this. Four lads attacked her, two of whom were the pastor's sons whom she and her father had seen, and the other two were friends whom they had phoned. Each of them violated her against her will by raping her. She was tricked into going into the room. She can't be held responsible because she was just 14 years old when she was informed that her father wanted to speak with her on the phone in their room.This caused Stella to temporarily quit worshiping God, but she subsequently resumed it after He revealed several visions to her and explained. In the sixth movement, Demola drugged and enchanted Keziah against her will before having intercourse with her. This was another instance of rape. Because she didn't consent to him sleeping with her or approve of the conduct, which led to Keziah's dropping out of school and conflict with her parents, particularly her father, it was deemed to be rape.
6. **Possibility and Redemption**: Not everyone's narrative has to end in misery or regret, unlike the rape victims in this play. The first case in point is Stella, who was raped by four individuals and continued to endure public humiliation as a result. Stella then led a rebellious life. But thanks to a spiritual intervention, she was able to escape the suffering and take note of her error. This is a good illustration of how hope triumphs. This further demonstrates that, despite how hopeless things may appear to be, there remains hope for salvation.

The second case in point is Keziah, another victim of rape. She had a great deal of hardship and descended into a state of extreme despair, but happily, someone promptly brought her to the hospital. Her parents began to accept her as a result of their guilt over the accident. She made a full recovery and even got to keep her child. She was even able to return to school after being raped. These people should encourage rape victims and let them know that they are still valuable despite having been raped.

1. Attempt detailed character analyses of any three characters in Solomon A. Edebor’s Good Morning, Sodom.

K.K
During his trial, we witnessed K.K.'s mother's condition. She is a widow, thus K.K. is fatherless, as we learned. He might have grown up without a father or been fatherless his entire life. Any man who has never had a father may struggle with discipline and direction or may lose control out of grief or loss. K.K. comes from a poor family since his mother, who is also in need, roasts plantains on the side of the road only to send him to school. After the death of K.K.'s father, their home could only fall into poverty, indicating that it was previously wealthy before going from riches to rags. The initial impression we have when we observe how poor. Nkanga's mother claims that he is a cruel boy for misbehaving at school in light of the fact that she struggles to pay for his education, but there is also the possibility that he is also struggling due to his poverty. Nkanga must have arrived at school in poverty and observed other children who had access to resources and privileges that inspired envy and avarice. This might be one of the key motives for his joining the Red Shadows Confraternity, a cult. He singles out Demola and tries to get closer to him since he notices Demola is from a wealthy family, which demonstrates his passion or strong interest to money. He said this in his account of their friendship to Demola’s parents (Engr. And Mrs. Diran). We see during the course of K.K. and Demola’s friendship that K.K. is on drugs. K.K. probably got into drugs after joining the cult or even before and being in the cult aided his addiction. When he advised Demola to use drugs to erase his guilt for raping Keziah, it was clear that he saw them as a solution to stop experiencing any unpleasant feelings. It can be inferred from this that K.K. had likely been abusing narcotics to numb uncomfortable emotions as well. To maintain a drug addiction or dependence, one needs a sizable sum of money or a regular stream of a solid income. A boy from a low-income family like Nkanga must have had access to the financial means or resources necessary to maintain his drug use while living the cult lifestyle. Considering his impoverished upbringing, the K.K. cult life may have looked to provide him everything he could ever want. Additionally, being a member of the cult would give K.K. influence on campus and access to a "big boy" lifestyle that he would not have otherwise had. Power, wealth, and drugs were all in his possession. The implications of his conduct would have probably not even been considered after living such an apparently spectacular and happy lifestyle. When we observe K.K. encouraging Demola to rape Keziah while under the influence of drugs and charms (which he gave), it is even more obvious that he had become very morally depraved before his consequences hit him. It was apparent that his conscience and morals no longer held sway over him or controlled his life. He simply followed his own desires without thinking about others. He was unmistakably motivated by the emotion of pleasure. His conscience didn't return to him until he unintentionally killed his best friend Demola, an act that directly harmed him. As Nkanga recounts all the damage he did in influencing Demola incorrectly, bringing him down the wrong path, and ultimately to an early grave, we see that regret has finally struck Nkanga as he faced the consequences for his deeds. We can infer from KK that one will always experience the consequences of their acts, no matter how long it takes, and that we shouldn't be sucked into the fleeting pleasures that terrible deeds provide us, especially if they harm others.

Stella
Like Keziah, Stella had a rape in her lifetime, but the outcomes were different. Unlike Keziah, Stella did not become pregnant as a result of being exploited. Instead, it distanced her from God. I believe there are numerous lessons to be learned from Stella's tale. First of all, her parents' naïve confidence in others with their daughter led them to leave her unattended and alone with their sons. Particularly when it comes to our children, we cannot just blindly trust someone like that. As Africans, particularly Nigerians, we have a tendency to blindly trust everyone and everything as long as it has to do with religion or a purported religious leader, thus I believe that this was another aspect that contributed to the blind belief in their pastor. We need to understand that being religious doesn't preclude being watchful and cautious. The boys' morals and character cannot simply be presumed because they are the pastor's sons. Stella ought to have received greater defense. Second, we observe the suffering and agony that such a rape could cause to the victim. Years passed before Stella was finally able to start recovering from what had happened to her and starting to work on her broken relationship with God. She spent all those years living a life she didn't really want to live, but she did it out of pain from what had happened to her. It also took her years to decide to change her way of life.

Demola
This figure serves as a good illustration of the harm that inattentive parents and peer pressure can cause, especially to young university students. Demola's parents didn't check on him frequently enough or even get to know him well enough to recognize if he was lying, so all he had to do to get anything he wanted was to lie. Because, as they acknowledged, they gave the financial component of parenting priority over all other expectations at the expense of these other aspects, his parents didn't get to know him very well. They were disregarding every other element of parenting Demola and raising their child while securing Demola's financial future, which is still a good thing, of course. Therefore, it is reasonable to believe that Demola had a shaky or weak moral compass that may be readily swayed as a result of his upbringing and early years. It might have been more difficult for K.K. to persuade him if he had a firmer moral foundation. Demola gave in to peer pressure and had the financial resources from his parents to go even farther. He could acquire a lovely house off campus so he was even less watched, he could afford drugs, or he could even contribute monetarily to the cult. However, Demola succumbed to peer pressure. As K.K. said to Demola's parents, he became Demola's parent in a way that his parents were not, therefore Demola may have simply been seeking a sense of belonging.Demola was persuaded by K.K. to do heinous crimes including raping Keziah and abusing narcotics, which may not have been consistent with Demola's original nature. Demola left a child he pushed into a girl's life behind and paid for the decisions he allowed others to encourage him to make with his life. Demola's life teaches us that parents cannot let the financial side of parenting take precedence over all other elements because they are all equally crucial to raising a child. All the factors involved in parenting a child must receive adequate attention in order to develop a full child who will succeed. And that the results are the same whether you do something because you wanted to or because you were persuaded to. Demola asserts that his friend's pressure forced him to rape Keziah even though he didn't really want to and that he still impregnated her despite his friend's encouragement. In the scenario where Nkanga instructed him to use drugs, he demonstrated resistance as well, but he ultimately gave in to the pressure and utilized the drugs. He might not have intended to join a violent cult and may have simply done so to support K.K., but he was a cultist nonetheless, and this ultimately brought him to his death. SSSI also recognize the irony in K.K. killing Demola, the same individual who had brought Demola down this path. You may say that the individual who directs you in the wrong direction sends you to an early grave. Dr. Solomon A. Edebor, the dramatist, used the proverb's meaning literally in the instance of Demola and K.K.

1. What are the points of divergence between the published and the film version of GOOD MORNING SODOM?

FIRST MOVEMENT.

In the published book, Light dawned revealing Mayflower University Hostel. But in the film, light dawned in the school environment showing students walking.

SECOND MOVEMENT.

In the published book, Keziah told Demola the reason she why she was going to the library. But in the film, she did not tell him.

Demola also offered to accompany her in the published book. But in the film, he ddnt offer to accompany her.

Demola and Keziah had a conversation about what he has been telling her on the way to the library. But in the film, it happened in the library.

THIRD MOVEMENT.

In the film, two students were late for Dr. Yusuf’s class and was chased by Dr. Yusuf. But in the published book, it is not so.He also asked if there was a question, this did not happen in the published book.

FOURTH MOVEMENT.

A lady was shown watching Keziah and Demola in the film. In the published book, It did not happen.

SIXTH MOVEMENT.

Keziah sipped the juice before Demola explained the question to her in the published book. But in the film, he explained before she sipped the juice.

Stella moved to the window before narrating her story in the published book. In the film, she did not move. Also, there were no flashbacks in the published book, but there were flashbacks in the film.

After Stella’s dream, a friend came to meet her in her room while she was shocked in the published book. But in the film, her friend met her outside.Stella completed her dream while walking in the film but in the published book, she ddnt leave her hostel.

SEVENTH MOVEMENT.

In the play Demola remained silent but K.K remained where he sat while in the published it was the opposite.

EIGHT MOVEMENT.

In the film a different song from the song in the published was sang during the initiation of new members.

In the film Demola was already in Red Shadows but in the published he was being recruited.

In the film two men were to be recruited newly while in the published there were three men.

NINETH MOVEMENT.

In the film there was no scene of the shooting between the two cult groups but in the published there was a scene about that.

TENTH MOVEMENT.

In the film there is no scene of Mrs. Richard crying while in the published there is a scene.

ELEVENTH MOVEMNT.

No difference

TWELVETH MOVEMENT.

No difference

THIRTEENTH MOVEMENT.

In the film the officer brought in 4 students with K.K while in the published there was no scene.

They identified the DPO as a sir but in the published they identified the DPO as ma.

FOURTEENTH MOVEMENT.

In the film Dr Richard called her to pick the letter on the table which there was no book but in the published there was a book.

In the film Mrs. Richard was not in the scene for Keziah to turn to but in the published she was there.

In the film the scene of Dr Richard complaining of how Keziah disgraced their family name was not seen but in the published it happened.

FIFTEENTH MOVEMENT.

In the film the movement stopped at where Nonso said this incident will rob them of getting to certain places in life while in the published it did not end there.

SIXTEENTH MOVEMENT.

In the film the scene started with Keziah going to open the door for Mr. Richard while in the published it didn’t start like that.

In the film Mrs Richard asked who was at the door while in the published she did not ask.

This statement said by Mr Richard “how do you prove your point to me when you have chosen to keep the memory of a boy that impregnated our daughter and suffered ignominious death there after”. Was said in the published and not in the film.

This statement said by Mr Richard “The last thing I want to hear is a homily on how to be a good father” was said In the published but not in the film.

In the film there was a scene of Mrs Richard coming to console Keziah in the room but in the published this did not happen.

SEVENTEENTH MOVEMENT.

In the film this scene started from the judge passing judgement to the cultists after a prosecution counsel said the judge should temper justice with mercy while in the published the whole scene happening in the court was stated.

EIGHTEENTH MOVEMENT.

In the film after Mr Richard ended the call he did not tell Patrick to turn the car around the scene just moved to him entering the house but in the published he told Patrick.

In the film the 20st movement was acted before the 21st movement then back to the 19th movement

NINETEETH MOVEMENT:

In the film there was no picture from Demola to give his parents but in the published there was .

In the film only film only Engineer Diran came to Agobi Prison while in the published both parents came.

TWENTIETH MOVEMENT.

No difference

TWENTY-FIRST MOVEMENT

In the film it was acknowledged that Mrs Diran was late but in the published she was alive.

There was a scene of Keziah being in labor in the house before she was taken to the hospital

TWENTY-SECOND MOVEMENT

In the film there was no scene of Dr. Hanson helping Keziah with giving birth but in the published there was

TWENTY THIRD MOVEMENT.

In the film they named their daughter Heritage Demola-Diran but in the published she was named Mouritha.