

**FACTORS IN GET RICH QUICK SYNDROME OF NIGERIAN YOUTHS (A CASE  
STUDY OF YOUTHS IN ADO EKITI)**

**BY**

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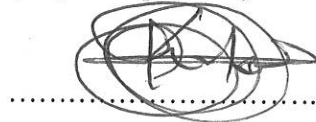
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## CERTIFICATION

Ogunrin Omowunmi Balikis, a final year student of the Department of Sociology, Federal University of Oye Ekiti, Ekiti, and with Matriculation number, SOC/14/2080 has satisfactorily completed the requirements for course and research work for the award of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) degree in Sociology. The work embodied in this project is original and has not been submitted in part or full for any other diploma or degree of this or any other University.



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## **DEDICATION**

This work is dedicated to Almighty God for the wisdom on the success of the research work.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to God Almighty for giving me the strength, wellness and the inspiration to complete this work. I acknowledge and thank all those who have been helpful in one way or the other in ensuring that this work becomes a reality.

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Ogunrin Omowunmi B.

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## ABSTRACT

This study explains the term "get rich quick" which has been used to describe shady investments since at least the early 1900s which exposes the effects of get quick rich syndrome which has contributed in a negative way in the life of youths making it an option to engage in illegal means of making it pulling as many people as much as possible in investing in their illegal and cunning ways of come and get rich quick formula. The aim of the research was to assess the factors affecting the get rich quick syndrome in the life of the youths in Ado Ekiti. The brief history of the case study brings to information about Ado Ekiti which is a city in southwest Nigeria, the state capital and headquarters of the Ekiti State with the total Area of 293km<sup>2</sup> (113 sq mi), Elevation of 455m (1,493 ft) and the total population of 424,340 as at the year 2012. A useful tool to the theoretical framework was the Anomies Theory and Differential association theory. Differential association is a theory developed by Edwin Sutherland proposing that through interaction with others, individuals learn the values, attitudes, techniques, and motives for criminal behavior while Anomie's Theory on the other hand brings to mind the term "Anomie" which is a state of normlessness or norm confusion within a society. A useful and related theory to this research work is the Merton (1938) Anomie Theory which says the modern society is anomic that is its backing up the term Anomie earlier defined. Anomie may apply when there are not enough legitimate means to reach legitimate societal goals. The researcher made use of an exploratory design as the research design with an instrument of study of well-designed and structured questionnaires having both primary and secondary data as the source of data; in the process 150 questionnaires were administered. Identification of variables was both independent and dependent variables. The Questionnaires can be described in Section A and B respectively with Open ended and close ended questions. In the Data Analysis and Presentation of results section of the Chapter four, Statistical packages for social sciences (SPSS) Software was used to presentation of results in tables, frequency and percentages, charts also the Chi-Square test of hypothesis was used. The final Chapter which is the Chapter five discussed to a conclusion that there is the need for government, non-governmental organizations and individuals to work hand in hand in eliminating these constraints which will lead to sustainable developments and recommendation was on Job opportunities, Awards and seminars, Good motive of getting rich in a legal way, boosting small and medium scale enterprise sectors in Nigeria to help Youths maximize their God given talents.

## CHAPTER ONE

### Introduction

#### 1.1 Background of the study

The term "get rich quick" has been used to describe shady investments since at least the early 1900s. It is clearly possible to get rich quickly if one is prepared to accept very high levels of risk. This is the premise of the gambling industry. However, gambling offers the near-certainty of completely losing the original stake over the long term, even if it offers regular wins along the way. Economic theory states that risk-free opportunities for profit are unstable because they will quickly be exploited by arbitrageurs.

Over the years, Nigerian youths have been caught in the web of devising means to survive and remaining afloat in a capitalist society like ours. With the earth-to-heaven disparity between the rich and the poor, thriving in such a society, at least to a point of meeting basic necessities and acquiring basic ingredients that dignify humanity becomes a herculean task, exclusively reserved for men (women) with big hearts.

The main question now is who is a youth? The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2010) defines youth as "the time of life when a person is young especially the time before a child becomes an adult". Olujide (2008) quoting the National Youth Development Plan of 2001 defines youth as "young persons of ages 18-35 years who are citizens of the Federal Republic of Nigeria". Other groups state different age brackets to embrace a person identified as a youth. The United Nations General Assembly identifies a youth within the age bracket of 18-34 years; the Commonwealth Youth Programme pegs the age bracket at 15-29 years while the Danish Youth Council places youths in the age bracket of 15-34 years (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/youth>). Most schemes create an impression that participants can obtain this high rate of return with little risk, and with little skill, effort, or time. Get rich quick schemes often assert that wealth can be obtained by working at home. Legal and quasi-

legal get-rich-quick schemes are frequently advertised on infomercials and in magazines and newspapers. Illegal schemes or scams are often advertised through spam or cold calling. Some forms of advertising for these schemes market books or compact discs about getting rich quick rather than asking participants to invest directly in a concrete scheme.

Nigeria has an extremely negative reputation internationally due to the vices stated above. The country is regarded as a nation of very religious people (Christians/Muslims/Others) but despite this, immorality, corruption, and Godless materialism has reached an astronomical level that all who wish the nation well must be worried at this turn of events. In fact, Nigeria needs cultural renaissance. A critical look at Nigerian society will show that the honoured African culture chastity and moral rectitude have been jettisoned while prostitution and promiscuity, materialism, greed, selfishness, avarice and many other vices have become fashionable. Records from the National Population Commission (2001) indicate that youths under the age of 30 constitute over half of the approximately 150 million Nigerians. According to Doreo Partners (2013) unemployment rate in Nigeria is growing at the rate of 16% per year with the youth impacted the most and accounting for three times the general unemployment.

Nigeria's spiralling youth unemployment can be said to have significantly contributed to the dramatic rise in social unrest and crime such as Niger Delta militancy, Boko Haram and the Jos crisis. One implication of the above is that in another one to-two decades most of the youths of today will be parents in their mid-life years, and with little or no adequate skills in a fast-emerging competitive global economy, it is doubtful how they can propel the needed wheel of development. Woolfolk (1998) argued that the youthful years mark the critical stage of human development when they are amenable to training in entrepreneurship as opposed to self-destructive behaviours. Have Nigerian policy makers been able to see through the connection between entrepreneurship and unemployment? Have they been able to conceive

and formulate effective policies aimed at frontally addressing unemployment among the youths? It is believed that while entrepreneurship may not be the absolute panacea to youth unemployment, an enabling environment that nurtures entrepreneurship is capable of reducing youth unemployment by half.

According to a survey conducted by Vanguard in 2015, 86% of our youths are pro-enterprise. If this is true, why is the rate of unemployment still sky-high? Why are the concomitant effects of unemployment such as cultism, arm robbery, prostitution, drug abuse, political thuggery, hired assassination, pick-pocketing and many other social vices still visible footprints on Nigerian national soil? Against all odds, about 30% of these intended entrepreneurs according to National Bureau of Statistics have had their businesses registered, wielding so much zeal and enthusiasm, eager and willing to start up business to contribute to our pitiable GDP, employ fellow youths and live a life with a minimum standard. Most often than not, this high spirit is short lived and never saw the ray of reality. What then happens to the bigger dreams? One wonders!

This research work however exposes and emphasizes more on the causes, implications and suggests possible solutions to the thirst for early wealth and illegal accumulation of wealth by the Nigerian Youth.

## **1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

The youths' desire to accumulate stupendous wealth overnight has been heightened by what the government has done/is doing, refused to do/not doing. One would have thought that with several billions of dollars expended on power since 1999, would have achieved an appreciable milestone in this regard. Never! Nigerian roads are death traps especially in the Southern part of the country. They are barely bicycle-able let alone being motorable. Security is a huge challenge and access to raw material, cumbersome. Who would see the Nigerian politicians display the kind of opulence and luxury that accompany their office and would not

be tempted to be like them? They have all the comfort they need courtesy of our common wealth yet have slanted their obnoxious policies towards ensuring that younger generations will never dare to be like them. Simply put, the model they set is what the youths are following.

With perfect business plans, our youths do not get palliatives in form of loan, tax waiver, equipment from the government beyond the political rhetoric that only protects the interest of those in government and their cronies. So many Nigerians have their reservations as to what the Bank of Industry is still doing, serving as a conduit to gulp our highly limited patrimony by way of paying salaries to workers that are nearly in-existent. One can now see that the desperation of our youths to survive at all cost in a society with little or no social security; where hunger is no crime; poverty is no sin; rat race is the norm; dog eat dog; market forces is the religion and every man to himself and God for us all is nearly justified.

So many of the compatriots will forever live with the injury, better still scars inflicted in their minds by the popular Ponzi scheme that swindled them of several billions of Naira. Only a few were lucky to get their money back. Even when the news of the crash of the scheme filtered the air, many of their “investors” in an effort to provide a soft landing to their fatally broken heart could not believe it. Those who couldn’t handle it committed suicide and brought tears to their families. Some religious organizations went as far as organizing crusades, prayer and fasting to “uncrash” the scheme and get their money. The rest as often said is now history. Yet, as if mmm swoop was not enough lesson for slaves of do-nothing-and-get-rich, other online abracadabras such as twinklers, get help, givers forum, MMM still roared their dubious heads, like honey to the bee, our people still fell victim, a society that never learn from past mistakes, again, their money went down the drain. This interplay of economic positioning and moral response lies at the heart of understanding fast money schemes because the shifting fields of money and morality provide opportunities for arbitrage

(Guyer 2004). There are some excellent ethnographies of scams (Verdery 1995; Apter 1999; Smith 2007; Berdahl 2010; Krige 2011b) but mostly confidence tricksters receive only passing mention (Stent 1977; Nachmann 1984).

According to the Department of Justice, the fraudulent activities currently taking place that use electronic resources are largely an extension of traditional existing fraud activities exploiting a new medium (National White-Collar Crime Center, 2002). The Bureau of Justice Statistics outlines fraud as "...the intentional misrepresentation of information or identity to deceive others..." and adds the qualifier of "use of electronic means" to delineate computer fraud (Rantala, 2004). The people who fall prey to this crime send their money and never receive their expected fortunes (Koinange, 2002). The transition to democracy in 1999, Internet and cellular phone technology became more prevalent in Nigerian society (Smith, 2007, p. 31).

Aghatise (2006) reported that 80% of Internet fraud perpetrators were students in higher educational institutions. However, no source or method for acquiring this number was provided. Ibrahim (2006, as cited in Ojekodum & Eraye, 2012) argued that most Yahoo boys are between the age of 18 and 30, and that they are either enrolled in university or about to be admitted to university. Cyber fraud then becomes one of the best options toward cushioning the effects of myriad of economic precipitated vulnerability among the youths since Nigeria's environment is economically bad and the current cyber environment can be said to be equally supportive of youth's negative innovations (Jegade, 2010). As a matter of fact, Wall (2001) was quick to point attention to the relationship between youths lived environment and the development of crime related habits.

### **1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The aim of this research is to assess the factors affecting the get rich quick syndrome in the life of the youths in Ado Ekiti. The following are the objectives;

- To identify the causes and challenges of the get rich quick syndrome affecting the youths.
- To examine the effect of the get rich quick syndrome among young youths.
- To determine the corrective measures to curb the negativity of the get rich quick syndrome in the life of youths.

#### 1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In order to get information from respondents the following questions were formulated:

- What are the ways to examine the effect of the get rich quick syndrome among young youths?
- What are the ways to identify the causes and challenges of the get rich quick syndrome affecting the youths?
- What can be done to determine corrective measures to curb the negativity of the get rich quick syndrome in the life of youths?

#### 1.5 DEFINITION OF TERMS

- **Get rich Quick:** Thirst for wealth accumulation involving investments and capital-intensive skills involving high level of risk.
- **Gambling:** An activity characterized by a balance between winning and losing that is governed by a mixture of skill and chance, usually with money wagered on the outcome.
- **Scam:** A fraudulent deal
- **Ponzi Scheme:** A fraudulent scheme where earlier investors are paid with the money taken from new investors, giving the impression that the scheme is a viable investment.

- **Arm Robbery:** Act of robbing, an offense of taking or attempting to take the property of another by force or threat of force through the use of arms like Guns, knife, Cutlass, etc.
- **Drug Abuse:** Misuse of drugs using illegal use of hard drugs such as marijuana, Heroine, Cannabis and also involved in using codeine or tramadol etc.
- **Corruption:** Loss of purity or integrity and moral principle which is an act of being corrupt.
- **Risk:** A possible usually negative outcome also likely hood of negative outcome.
- **Prostitution:** Engaging in sexual activity with another person for pay.

## 1.6 SYNOPSIS OF THE STUDY

The study looked into the get rich quick syndrome of Nigerian Youths (A case study of Youths in Ado Ekiti). From the Chapter one contains the Background of study, Statement of the Problem, Aim and objectives, Research Questions, brief history of the case study. Background of study explains the term "get rich quick" which has been used to describe shady investments since at least the early 1900s. Statement of the problem exposes the effects of get quick rich syndrome which has contributed in a negative way in the life of youths making it an option to engage in illegal means of making it pulling as many people as much as possible in investing in their illegal and cunning ways of come and get rich quick formula. The aim of the research was to assess the factors affecting the get rich quick syndrome in the life of the youths in Ado Ekiti. The following are the objectives; to identify the causes and challenges of the get rich quick syndrome affecting the youths, to examine the effect of the get rich quick syndrome among young youths, to determine the corrective measures to curb the negativity of the get rich quick syndrome in the life of youths. In order to get information from respondents the following questions were formulated: What are the ways to examine the effect of the get rich quick syndrome among young youths? , What are the



ways to identify the causes and challenges of the get rich quick syndrome affecting the youths?, What can be done to determine corrective measures to curb the negativity of the get rich quick syndrome in the life of youths? The brief history of the case study brings to information about Ado Ekiti which is a city in southwest Nigeria, the state capital and headquarters of the Ekiti State with the total Area of 293km<sup>2</sup> (113 sq mi), Elevation of 455m (1,493 ft) and the total population of 424,340 as at the year 2012.

The chapter two which is the Literature review contains the introduction which talks about the wide spread of illegal means of sustainability to get rich by all means as possible not minding the dangers and consequences. A useful tool to the theoretical framework was the Anomies Theory and Differential association theory. Differential association is a theory developed by Edwin Sutherland proposing that through interaction with others, individuals learn the values, attitudes, techniques, and motives for criminal behavior while Anomie's Theory on the other hand brings to mind the term "Anomie" which is a state of normlessness or norm confusion within a society. A useful and related theory to this research work is the Merton (1938) Anomie Theory which says the modern society is anomic that is its backing up the term Anomie earlier defined. Anomie may apply when there are not enough legitimate means to reach legitimate societal goals. The concept of the get rich quick syndrome explains youths at present that has discovered different ways of using the internet in doing different types of criminal activities and these age brackets are usually found in tertiary institutions in Nigeria. Specific areas involved in the get rich quick syndrome are money ritual, kidnapping, money laundering, illegal Arms and ammunition deal, Oil bunkering, Gambling/betting, human and drug trafficking, Armed Robbery and Smuggling, Prostitution and Cyber fraud.

However, the factors responsible for the get rich quick syndrome was lack of contentment, poverty, laziness, unemployment, and peer group influence. The Chapter three contains the research design, population, sources of data, sample size, sampling technique,

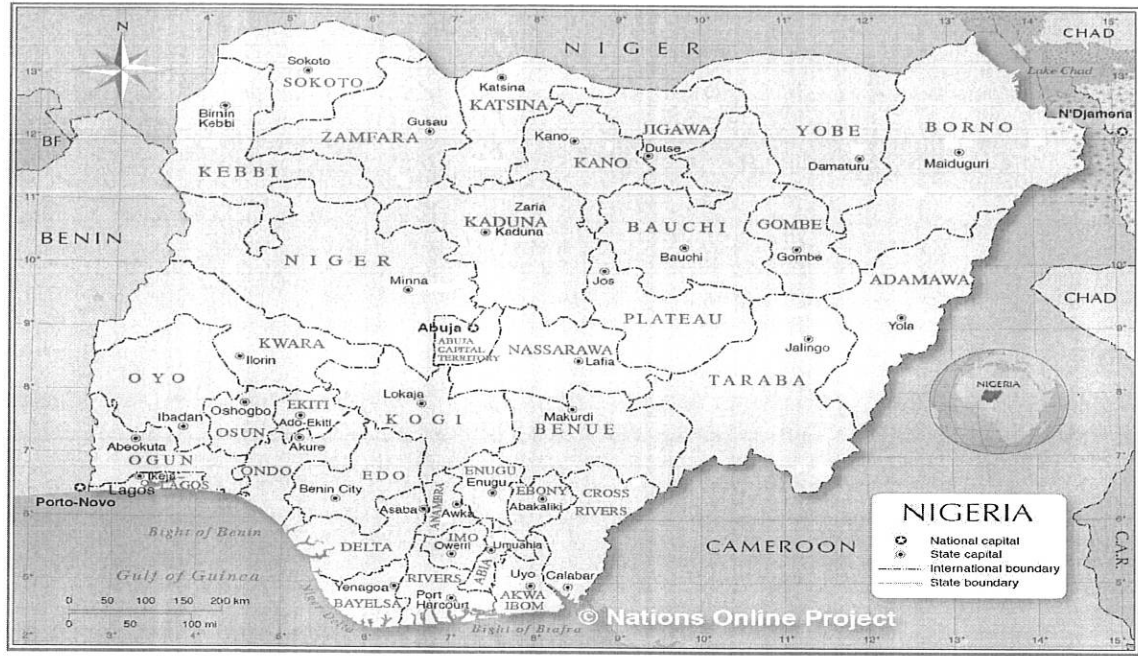
instrument of the study, description of Questionnaire, identification of variables, measurement of variables, reliability and validity, Data Analysis, location of the Study and ethical consideration which the researcher made use of an exploratory design as the research design with an instrument of study of well-designed and structured questionnaires having both primary and secondary data as the source of data; in the process 150 questionnaires were administered. Identification of variables was both independent and dependent variables. The Questionnaires can be described in Section A and B respectively with Open ended and close ended questions. In the Data Analysis and Presentation of results section of the Chapter four, Statistical packages for social sciences (SPSS) Software was used to presentation of results in tables, frequency and percentages, charts also the Chi-Square test of hypothesis was used. The final Chapter which is the Chapter five discussed to a conclusion that there is the need for government, non-governmental organizations and individuals to work hand in hand in eliminating these constraints which will lead to sustainable developments and recommendation was on Job opportunities, Awards and seminars, Good motive of getting rich in a legal way, boosting small and medium scale enterprise sectors in Nigeria to help Youths maximize their God given talents.

### **1.7 BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CASE STUDY**

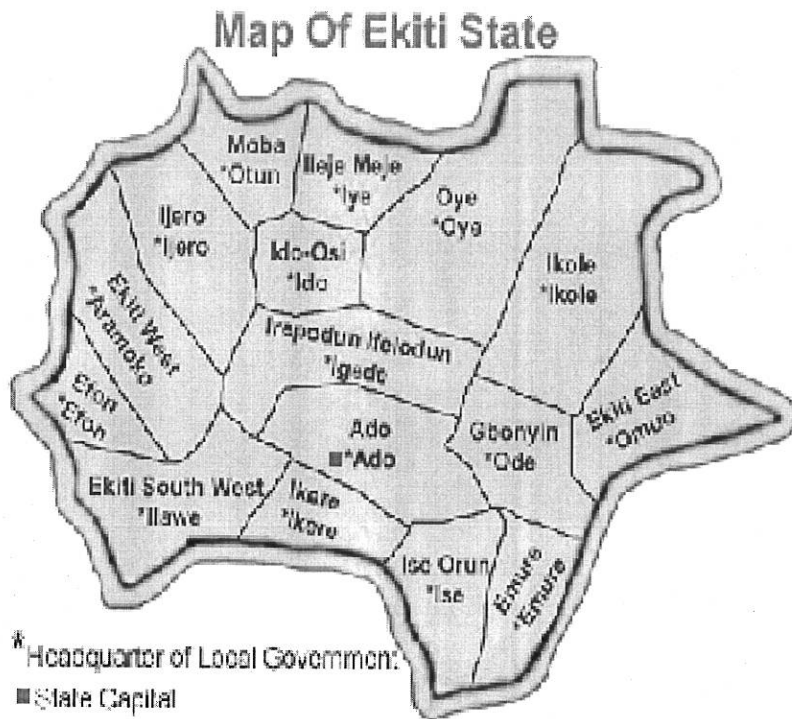
Ado Ekiti is a city in southwest Nigeria, the state capital and headquarters of the Ekiti State. The Total Area of 293km<sup>2</sup> (113 sq mi), Elevation of 455m (1,493 ft) with the total population of 424,340 as at the year 2012. The people of Ado Ekiti are mainly of the Ekiti sub-ethnic group of the Yoruba. Ado Ekiti City has a State owned University - the University of Ado Ekiti now Ekiti State University Ado-Ekiti, a privately owned University - Afe Babalola University Ado-Ekiti, a Polytechnic - the Federal Polytechnic, Ado-Ekiti, privately owned polytechnic Crown polytechnic, Odo, Ado-Ekiti two local television and radio stations, Nigeria Television Authority Ado Ekiti, Ekiti State Television (BSES), Radio Ekiti, Progress

FM Ado Ekiti. One private Radio Voice fm Various commercial enterprises operate in Ado Ekiti. The city is the trade centre for a farming region where yams, cassava, grain, and tobacco are grown. Cotton is also grown for weaving. Where Ado-Ekiti is situated is a land that has been continuously inhabited/occupied by human communities from time immemorial. Available research shows that human societies of unknown antiquity occupied this neighbourhood about eleven thousand (11,000) years ago. These ancient inhabitants were probably the same or progenitors/ancestors of Igbon near Ogotun, Erijiyan, Ijero, Ulesun and Asin (near Ikole) who were probably autochthones because available traditions shows that they had lived in and near their abodes from time immemorial. As a matter of fact, no one knows where, if any, they came from and for how long they had lived in those ancient sites. Ulesun appears the best-known apparently on account of its size, the number of its subordinate communities especially Aso, Ulero, Isinla, Ilamoji, Ukere and Agbaun (near Igbemo), its well-organized traditional religion including its festivals etc. and its location at the heartland of Ekitiland. These ancient people were the ancestors of Ekiti, they played hosts in the 7th and 8th centuries, about 1,200 years ago, to waves of immigrants from the basins of the rivers Niger and Benue; these settled among the ancient Ekiti, and were fewer in number and so, the hosts culturally absorbed them.

# Map of Nigeria



# Map of Ado-Ekiti in Ekiti State



## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

#### 2.0 Introduction

It is an evident fact that the get rich quick syndrome in the Nigerian Youth nowadays is becoming alarming and deep-rooted as it affects a lot of factors which would be enumerated and discussed. The get rich quick syndrome is an endless desire and quest for fast wealth common among the youths globally. This has resulted to wide spread of illegal means of sustainability to get rich by all means as possible not minding the dangers and consequences. A useful tool to the theoretical framework here is the Anomies Theory and Differential association theory.

#### 2.1 THE GET RICH QUICK SYNDROME

As earlier discussed in Chapter one, the term "get rich quick" has been used to describe shady investments since at least the early 1900s which in turn is a high level of risk involved. It is a gambling method of determining how to get rich so quick so as to achieve the desired goal. The youths in every society is of great importance and concern to that society because they are looked upon as the leaders of tomorrow. Olaide and Adewole (2004), observed that a sizeable number of criminals in Nigeria fall within the youthful age. The youths at present have discovered different ways of using the internet in doing different types of criminal activities and these age brackets are usually found in tertiary institutions in Nigeria. For example, among other psycho-demographic predictors of internet fraudulent behavior of youths in South-western Nigeria, peer influence was found to be the major factor (Gregory and Grace, 2015). The deteriorating socio-economic conditions coupled with high youth unemployment make the youth category instruments of crime perpetration (Akinbode, 2009).

In criminology, differential association is a theory developed by Edwin Sutherland proposing that through interaction with others, individuals learn the values, attitudes, techniques, and motives for criminal behavior. The differential association theory is the most talked about of the learning theories of deviance. This theory focuses on how individuals learn to become criminals, but does not concern itself with why they become criminals. Learning Theory is closely related to the Interactionist perspective; however, it is not considered so because Interactionism focuses on the construction of boundaries in society and persons' perceptions of them. Learning Theory is considered a positivist approach because it focuses on specific acts, opposed to the more subjective position of social impressions on one's identity, and how those may compel to act. They learn how to commit criminal acts; they learn motives, drives, rationalizations, and attitudes. It grows socially easier for the individuals to commit a crime. Their inspiration is the processes of cultural transmission and construction. Sutherland had developed the idea of the "self" as a social construct, as when a person's self-image is continuously being reconstructed especially when interacting with other people. Differential association predicts that an individual will choose the criminal path when the balance of definitions for law-breaking exceeds those for law-abiding. This tendency will be reinforced if social association provides active people in the person's life. Earlier in life the individual comes under the influence of those of high status within that group, the more likely the individual to follow in their footsteps. This does not deny that there may be practical motives for crime. If a person feels hungry but has no money, the temptation to steal will become present. But, the use of "needs" and "values" is equivocal. To a greater or lesser extent, both non-criminal and criminal individuals are motivated by the need for money and social gain. The principles of Sutherland's Theory of Differential Association key points:

- Criminal behavior is learned from other individuals.

- Criminal behavior is learned in interaction with other persons in a process of communication.
- The principal part of the learning of criminal behavior occurs within intimate personal groups.
- When criminal behavior is learned, the learning includes (a) techniques of committing the crime, which are sometimes very complicated, sometimes simple; (b) the specific direction of motives, drives, rationalizations, and attitudes.
- The specific direction of motives and drives is learned from definitions of the legal codes as favorable or unfavorable.
- A person becomes delinquent because of an excess of definitions favorable to violation of law over definitions unfavorable to violation of the law.
- Differential associations may vary in frequency, duration, priority, and intensity.
- The process of learning criminal behavior by association with criminal and anti-criminal patterns involves all of the mechanisms that are involved in any other learning.
- While criminal behavior is an expression of general needs and values, it is not explained by those needs and values, since non-criminal behavior is an expression of the same needs and values.

Anomies Theory on the other hand brings to mind the term “Anomie” which is a state of normlessness or norm confusion within a society. A useful and related theory to this research work is the Merton (1938) Anomie Theory which says the modern society is anomic that is its backing up the term Anomie earlier defined. Anomie may apply when there are not

enough legitimate means to reach legitimate societal goals. This can relate however to the Nigerian large youthful population. National baseline survey carried out in 2012, showed that 64 million Nigeria (15-35 years) are youths thus representing a third of the Nigerian population. Sociologists acknowledge that the nature of youths varies significantly according to the social context. Youth's crime is one of the great preoccupations of late modernity. Indeed, the notion that youths crime is a uniquely modern phenomenon, that it wasn't like this in time past and that, things are getting worse are not uncommon (Goldson, 2004, p.221). Conventionally, most youths' crimes are directed against property but the trend is however changing in the new global environment (Home Office, 2002). Basically, current wave of effort in research revolves around the location of youth's deviance in the organized category.

Unfortunately, attempts at locating the exact point and attributes of the organized structure of youths crime has become a herculean task. Albanese (2007) best captured the core of this dilemmic scenario when he puts it in this way 'organized crime remains one of the most fascinating manifestations of criminal behaviour, yet it remains one of the least understood'. The inability to grasp what organized crime entails particularly in the context of youths criminality is made more complex by the role currently being played by emerging networks of cyber technologies which has continue to bring to fore relatively unknown crimes. Apart from the difficulties involved in locating youths-organized crime nexus, its implications on socio-economic interaction globally cannot also be underestimated. The effect and threat attributable to organized crime according to Poole-Robb and Bailey (2002) are to be considered extremely real. Its real nature carries both financial and resource implicated consequences for modern economy. Despite long and continuous debates on what organized crime is and the cost of its threat to modern economy, it remains a vague concept (Newburn, 2012, p.438; Siegel, 2008, p.85; Paoli, 2002).



Conceptually, organized crime is a continuing criminal enterprise that rationally works to profit from illicit activities that are often in great public demand. Its continuing existence is maintained through the use of force, threats, monopoly control, and/or the corruption of public officials (Aibaneze, 2007, p.4; 2011' p.23 1). Similarly, a current idea views organized crime as any significant criminal activity planned and carried out for profit by a cohesive group of conspirators (Newton, 2011). Consequently, looking at the various perspectives on what organized crime is all about, few fundamental facts run across both definitions.

Firstly, it can be comfortably deduced that organized crime tilts toward acquiring or obtaining money, properties, services and the like illegally. Secondly, it also implicated a category of people joining together to accomplish crime related operation and are capable of evading if not neutralizing arrest completely. This gave us a vivid summary involving five important elements: conspiracy, planning to commit crime, dealing in illicit or non-existing goods (Van Duyne, 1996), infiltration of legitimate business, taking property through the use of threat or harm and racketeering (Aibaneze, 2007, p.26).

## **2.2 SPECIFIC AREAS INVOLVED IN GET RICH QUICK SYNDROME**

The get rich quick syndrome is no new agenda in every youth which however is characterized by different techniques and tactics which has become a regular thinking of every Nigerian youth. Here are the specific areas involved:

1. **Money rituals/ Cult Activities:** Money ritual has been a common option as a way to get rich so fast which is termed as “**Insant Wealth**”. This process has so much terminated lives of most especially youths thirsty for fast wealth. Adisa (2005:4) opines that rituals belong to the realm of the sacred, involving sacrifices, essentially. Adisa goes on to identify the sacred and the non-sacred as the typology of rituals. The sacred can be positive or negative. They involve sacrifices for life crises, death rites and customs and rituals of initiations. Non-sacred rituals on the other hand are the

imitative types, signifying re-enactment. Under the sacred type of rituals, the positive ones are usually concerned with consecrating or renewing a religious object. In the film, *Àrọ̀mọ̀dọ̀mọ̀* (Generations) for instance “Èrùgàlè” the ancestral divinity is brought out from its sanctuary to the open once yearly. A goat is slaughtered and its blood poured on the ‘Èrùgàlè’ carvings, symbolizing its being washed anew for another year, amidst drumming, dancing and feasting. Another ritual classified as ‘sacred’ is the sacrificial ritual described by the French sociologist Henry Hubert and Mercel Maus (Adisa, 2005:11). Confraternities and cults are similar in their origins, but differ in their areas of operation. These are small groups that originate in tertiary academic institutions.

2. **Kidnapping:** Kidnapping has now become a generic word both in public and private discuss going by its prevalence in the country. Literarily, the word, which has become notorious, putrid and nauseating in the ears of virtually everyone is derived from "kid" meaning; child and "nab" which means; to snatch. Adewale (2009) pointed out that kidnapping now appears to be an emerging concern in Nigeria though it is not a new phenomenon. It is as old as the word itself. Kidnapping seems easier compared to other forms of serious crimes. According to Davidson (2010), a group of criminals armed with guns and cell phones apprehend unsuspecting victims and drag their victim into a secluded spot and begin to make phone calls to whomever and demand for a ransom. The police with a mandate to provide security for the people are often unprepared for the task at hand. They think their job is done if they manage to secure the kidnapped, but of the kidnappers nothing much is ever heard. As we all know, the police are poorly trained and poorly equipped, but beyond these inadequacies there are worrying signs that their loyalty is suspected. Some whistle blowers have come to grief for confiding in them. The primary role of government is the provision of

security for its own people. In Nigeria this role has been largely ignored. The Nigerian state no longer provides security for the Nigerian people. Nigerians have compulsorily become religious as whole families barricade themselves at night in prison-high walls and pray that God protection. But kidnapping as a variant of armed robbery is infinitely more disturbing as it often occurs in the open among persons going about their normal business. The widening scale of insecurity in Nigeria is a cause for concern as all are affected by it. Churches, mosques, markets, schools, homes and the highway, all are susceptible to this menace. The abductees and their families are traumatized by the ordeal of kidnapping. Foreign investors are scared away from Nigeria. Nigerians are paying the price of poor governance and failures of leadership. Davidson (2010) points out that the general state of insecurity in some parts of the country has no doubt reached a stage where virtually everybody is now worried the direction the region is going. Presently, hardly can people sleep because of the fear of being robbed or kidnapped. Businessmen have taken flight with their businesses for fear of being kidnapped or robbed.

3. **Money Laundering:** this is the concealment of the origins of illegally obtained money, typically by means of transfers involving foreign banks or legitimate businesses. One problem of criminal activities is accounting for the proceeds without the suspicion of the law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement agencies of many jurisdictions have set up sophisticated systems in an effort to detect suspicious transactions and activities. This however in view to the get quick rich syndrome has given the youth a viable option of money laundering act as a fast way to accumulate wealth as fast as possible. This particular area is highly sensitive as the following are basic methods of money laundering in Nigeria which are;

- cash removal from the country with couriers or money concealment in the cargo for the further repatriation through foreign banks;
- passage of cash accounts, significantly exceeding the client's actual capabilities;
- multiple funds transfers to the account during the day by different persons;
- transactions on a particularly large scale in the interests of third parties, for example, huge amounts exchanging; contracts making with foreign companies for the various information and reference services;
- personal information with knowingly distorted data;
- large amounts depositing in cash;
- fictitious lease contracts and other contracts making for the supply of non-existent goods;
- appointing trustees to manage funds held in accounts;
- securities purchase with their transfer to another bank;
- concealment of the true money origin (accounts in foreign banks and cash placement in investment companies, an organization of fictitious companies, securities acquisition, antiques, overseas property, etc.);
- Cash transfer to front men accounts with a breakdown of amounts.

### **Causes of money laundering**

- a high share of the population and business unofficial income, the "black market" existence;
- the imperfection of mechanisms for activities of financial institutions monitoring, non-compliance with international financial management standards developed by specialized international organizations;
- corruption among state executive, law enforcement, and judicial authorities;
- impossibility or limitation of opportunity for financial information exchanging with foreign law enforcement agencies;
- inadequate procedure for the establishment of financial and non-financial institutions, an opening of branches outside the country and the licensing of financial activity with not considering or improperly considering the necessity to identify the true company owners (especially when possession can be carried out by nominal holding);
- legislative securing of the financial transactions secrecy, insufficient requirements for transparency of financial transactions and ownership of assets;
- miscalculations in the regulation of foreign exchange transactions and other transactions with cash;
- wide use of operations by enterprises, banks with offshore companies involving; anonymous cash accounts and financial instruments, including shares and bonds, with the payment of "bearer" funds;
- Access of financial institutions to international trading centers for gold bars, trade in precious stones and metals.

### **Signs of money laundering in Nigeria**

- purchase of a large number of bank checks, letters of credit, other securities;
- Lots of postal and telegraphic money transfers implementation, etc.
- repayment of corporate checks in commercial financial institutions;
- realization of various operations with property by a person who never before was engaged in this business;
- use of professional financiers and their accounts to buy shares and property on behalf of suspected criminals;
- persons making bank transfers to, from or through transit countries known as closed by banking legislation;
- use of underground banking systems,
- individual or corporate accounts used not for business transactions, but as a temporary storehouse of criminal money;
- a large number of currency exchange offices to convert large amounts of cash;
- numerous deposits incommensurable with the type of business that depositor dealing with, as well as a huge number of money transfers from one account to another;
- a lot of "current" deposits, which allows you to withdraw cash without declaring;
- Transfers of large sums abroad through specialized "money service companies"; false companies and "one-day firms," having an extensive network of branches and bank accounts.

One way to study the process of money laundering is to consider it on within an international scale, where the largest organized crime groups are the most important participants.

Organized crime operations are one of the significant sources of "dirty" money. Criminal groups, organized in Italy, Japan, Colombia, Nigeria, Russia, in Eastern Europe and the Middle East, take part in various types of criminal activities. In addition to drug trafficking, they receive income with loans on enslaving terms, gaming, securities fraud, prostitution, trafficking in weapons and people, car theft, and many other ways. Moreover, the government issued the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) Act (2004). Thus EFCC, NDLEA, and CBN were authorized to investigate allegations of money laundering and check bank accounts to assist in solving crimes. The mentioned act introduced the term 'Designated Financial Institutions.' They included activities as the Federal Ministry of Commerce or adequate regulatory authorities may denote occasionally. Later, National Assembly adopted the Money Laundering Prohibition Act (2011), and after signing by the President, it became the present Nigerian anti-money laundering law.

A little over 5% of the Nations population amassing quite a huge amount of money personally that is meant for the infrastructural development of our Country. Their children schooling abroad, they attending health checkups and treatment overseas while our Health institutions are possessing obsolete equipments, their acquisition of gigantic properties here and overseas, acquiring a fleet of State- of -the art cars that leave the youths stupefied. Federal jobs have become juicier jobs because they present an opportunity for less work and greater access to Federal and Local Government finances. Dignity in labor is no longer respected and thus we arrived at this junction of woes and acquired the illness- The Get Rich Quick Syndrome (GRQS). A disease that makes Youths give in to yahoo-yahoo business, rituals, murder, armed robbery and kidnapping which is notoriously becoming lucrative by the day, to mention some of the nefarious activities.

Every young Man wants to drive a jeep without sweating for it, the ladies would go into prostitution-Corporate and personal to be embellished in the latest fashion fad in town. Power

emanating from such wealth has been known to subjugate the efficacy and independence of the Judiciary from the Executive such that if one is privileged, he/she can do anything and get away with it.

All these will take us nowhere! We are not meant to serve our Nation for what we can gain but the service our Nation would gain from us. Someone told me last week that the youths are to be blamed for allegedly selling their 'birthrights' to the 'Old Breed' of politicians who shortchange them and shut the doors on them after the 'election business' is over. It was the retired General Babangida (the acclaimed evil-genius) who asserted some time ago the irrelevance of the Youths in today's politics. He should take a look at the cabinet and staff of the US President Obama and he would realize how young and vibrant they are.

The relevance of the Youth in our National growth cannot be over-emphasized. The immediate contributions Prof. Mrs Dora Akunyili- the current Minister of Information, the erstwhile Minister of Education Dr .Mrs Oby Ezekwesili, Dr Okonjo Iweala, AIG of Police retired Nuhu Ribadu and others to mention a few have left golden footprints and still continue to leave a mark in the sands of time.

A re-orientation has to be put in place for the Youths, self-employment encouraged with capital loans and financing, Government agencies have to be encouraged and urged to go about their job diligently and the Judiciary has to prosecute defaulters and corrupt civil service workers no matter how coveted or high-ranking they may be. Also Prof. Attahiru Jega the newly appointed Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) Chairman has to prove that he can be an activist even in politics by ensuring the quick and effective registration of voters and conduct of credible elections come next year. Nigeria must not be a failed State! Rather than become dysfunctional, I would say let's break up for our good (no one should misunderstand me) but if we must forge ahead as one, then we should break those



barriers of religion and learn to tolerate one another and also give a chance to merit rather than mediocrity or connection to get the right jobs and contracts.

Fast money vanishes through the fast lane!

4. **Illegal Arms and Ammunition Deal:** These include, small arms but not limited to revolvers and self-loading pistols, rifles and carbines, assault rifles, submachine guns, and light machine guns with light weapons: heavy machine guns, hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers, portable anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, recoilless rifles, portable launchers of anti-tank and anti-aircraft missile systems, and mortars of calibers of less than 100mm. (Report of the Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms, UN document A/52/298, 27 August 1997). The youths who engage in these such deal to accumulate vast wealth and also involved in raw deals so as to generate a wealthy price. In one way or the other they are promoting terrorism.
5. **Illegal Oil Bunkering:** Between 2005 and 2009, almost an entire generation of youth in the oil rich Niger Delta area in Nigeria took up military weapons against the Nigerian state and multi-national oil corporations. They were supposedly agitating for self-determination and a fair treatment of the oil-producing communities by the Nigerian federal government. In a frantic bid to gain attention from an indifferent global corporate world and an impervious local political class, the angry youth blew up oil pipelines and sabotaged crude oil production in the region; kidnapped and took hostage foreign expatriates working for transnational oil companies; and bombed government offices and facilities. Other activities by the militants included extra-legal acts such as illegal oil bunkering (oil theft), the killing of both military and police personnel, and many other unnameable acts which have not yet been captured in extant studies on the Delta crisis. One of the major fallouts from the crisis in the Niger Delta was the dramatic rise in illegal oil bunkering or oil theft. Bunkering itself, as the

oil industry's related activity, involves the transfer or siphoning of fuel from highly protected storage facilities into ship bunkers for onward transportation abroad. In Nigeria, oil bunkering describes the subterranean and unlawful extraction of crude oil products from Oil Company and NNPC pipelines and storage facilities into large containers for onward transportation via speed boats and badges into the high seas. These products are then sold to invisible but powerful international cartels run mostly by foreigners. At the local level, a vibrant and thriving "black market" had opened up in Ore, Ogun State, where most of the young militants found a veritable market in which to sell crude oil to local manufacturing and big construction companies who preferred the cheap and easy crude peddled by the Delta youth for running huge production machineries. Access to the crude was often made possible through a network of intelligence both within and outside the oil companies. This network facilitated the hot-tapping of oil pipelines, the subversion of manifolds and, in some cases, the outright blowing up of wellheads or underwater pipelines with dynamite. According to a report commissioned by Shell in 2003, it was estimated that "a staggering 275,000 to 685,000 barrels per day of crude were being stolen by oil thieves in the Delta". Between 2003 and 2008, the Nigerian government was losing an estimated "\$22.5 million daily (on \$90/barrel price)". Bunkering alone accounted for at least 15% of annual output losses for the oil majors in the region, losses that translated into "billions of dollars a year for the bunkerers" (Mass 73). Much of this underground wealth was funnelled back into the conflict in the form of liquid capital for the purchase of weapons by the militants. For an informal economy that generated between USD 1.5 billion and USD 4 billion annually (Peel 15), bunkering could not have been an exclusive sector run solely by the Niger Delta youth. From my interviews and informal discussions with the ex-militants, it was obvious that the

roots of bunkering as a national counter-culture extended beyond its conventional history, which is often traced to Alhaji Asari Dokubo in 2003. Although Asari popularised and legitimized bunkering with his revolutionary and populist rhetoric, a long and entrenched culture of subversion was already thriving underground in the Niger Delta oil sector even before the open conflict between 2003 and 2010. Jobless and hapless, most of the young militants had worked as couriers for government officials, oil industry officials, and military and naval personnel ferrying thousands of barrels of crude from wellheads to badges stationed at strategic locations within the creeks. These barrels were later delivered to mobile oil syndicates run by foreigners in the Gulf of Guinea, close to the Atlantic Ocean. The contacts with this guerrilla market opened up new vistas of prosperity, quick wealth and survival for the struggling youth, a reality that ultimately became the game-changer for the conflict in the region. Many of these youth renegotiated with the offshore cartels for direct supplies under cheaper terms and in many cases accepted weapons, gunboats, cars, Blackberries and I-phones, and other small and portable postmodern technologies in lieu of cash for the crude oil they supplied. In less than six months, cities like Port Harcourt, Yenagoa, Warri, Benin, and Uyo became awash with not just guns and drugs but big cars like Lincoln navigators, BMW and Hummer jeeps, Range Rovers and other accoutrements of postmodern life.

**6. Gambling/Betting:** Gambling is understood as the established practice of staking money or other valuables on games or events of an uncertain outcome. “(Binde, 2005, p.3) Young people including university students are a high risk group for gambling problems (Moore et al., 2013). A high prevalence of gambling participation and problem gambling has been found in different university student populations, mainly in studies in high income countries (Etel, Tabchi, Bou Khalil, Hlais & Richa, 2013;

McComb & Hanson, 2009; Mubaraka & Blanksbya, 2013; Tozzi, Akre, Fleury-Schubert & Suris, 2013).

University students engage in a wide range of gambling behaviours, including playing the lottery, poker/cards for money, casino games (i.e., slots/poker machines), horse racing, betting on sports and internet gambling (Burger, Dahlgren, & MacDonald, 2006; Engwall et al., 2004; McComb & Hanson, 2009; Moore et al., 2013). Today's youth are the first generation to grow-up in a society where gambling is legal, easily accessible, and in most cases, government supported. Governments throughout the world view gambling as a relatively easy way to increase revenues with only minimal attention being paid to the individual and societal costs. Gambling is rarely presented in a realistic way. Rather, gambling is presented either very positively with few, if any, references made to negative consequences or accurate probabilities of winning with gambling depicted as socially rewarding, or very negatively, resulting in viewing gambling problems as so severe that individuals have lost their homes and families. Gambling is intended as a recreational activity that is popular worldwide and while the majority of individuals gamble in a responsible manner, gambling has also been recognized as an inherently risky activity as some individuals engage in problematic gambling behaviour that causes disruption to their lives. In response to the possible risks associated with gambling prevention initiatives for youth have been implemented (Derevensky, Gupta, Dickson & Deguire, 2004).

**7. Manufacturing of Fake Drugs and Human Drug Trafficking:** It has been widely observed that fake or counterfeiting of drugs is an organized crime that fetches perpetrators millions of naira in profits. According to a report, "criminals in many parts of the world have discovered that the counterfeiting of medicines is financially lucrative and of relatively low risk. As a result, organized crime has shifted from the

smuggling of narcotics and running of weapons to counterfeiting of medicines” (Akunyili, 2005, p. 5).

Generally, it has been reported that counterfeiting of drugs affects different countries in different ways, but the statistics of global and regional prevalence of counterfeiting are scarce, and where available, the figures are grossly inaccurate partly because they are underreported and partly because they have not been updated. Consequently, what obtains as statistics are mere estimates of the crime. This point has been unequivocally made by Factsheet (2013) which asserts that: Counterfeiting of medical products and similar crimes affect all countries, whether as countries of origin, transit or marketplace. As with all clandestine criminal activities, it is impossible to gauge exactly the extent of the problem. The latest estimates suggest that global sales of counterfeit drugs are worth more than €57 billion, having doubled in just five years between 2005 and 2010. Thus, counterfeit drugs have become a critical issue for developing nations, with an impact measured in lives. For example, of the one million malaria deaths that occur worldwide each year, 200,000 are reportedly the result of counterfeit anti-malaria drugs. Additionally, the WHO indicates that 700,000 Africans die annually from consuming fake anti-malaria or tuberculosis drugs (biztechafrika.com, 2013, p. 1). Illicit drugs such as cocaine, heroin and methamphetamine are not produced in Nigeria, but these drugs are readily available in the nooks and crannies of the country. Some cities have developed hot-spots for illicit drug deals that the law enforcement officers cannot venture to penetrate such areas. The emergence and intervention of illicit drug trafficking is not a new phenomenon in Nigeria. It predates its independent from the colonial masters in 1960 though existed in latent form. Akeampong (2009) observed that a small trade in cannabis in West Africa existed before the first half of the twentieth century where the Colonial

Government Authority of Nigeria in 1934 experimented with the cultivation of the coca plant in the botanical gardens in Calabar and in various other stations in the country. By the mid-1950s there were tremendous increases in illicit drug production (cannabis) with occasional arrest of farmers in the southwest for growing marijuana being shipped to United States of America and Europe.

Elis (2009) pointed that the drug trade is not new to Nigerians as some of them have played important role in trafficking drugs across the Globe. Some Nigerians have been important players in the drug smuggling business since the 1970s and have emerged as key suppliers of “Mule” (human drug traffickers) for the illegal trade from south Asia to the United States. They have been credited with inventing the swallow method of drugs in condom in which couriers smuggled across borders in their bodies. In recent times most illicit drugs are found in large quantities in Nigeria. Jonathan (1996) pointed that due to its status as a major drug trafficking, because it has failed to fulfil the obligations of the UN conventions and to cooperate with the United States of America government in the war against illicit drugs which made it to be subjected to narcotics certification problem for three consecutive years.

**8. Armed Robbery and Smuggling:** Armed robbery is a prevailing social phenomenon usually carried by most especially youths that negatively affects the lives and social functioning of a significant number of people in contemporary Nigerian society. It involves stealing, during which force and violence or the threat of violence are employed. Armed robbery is as old as mankind itself, and it characterizes all known societies (both developed and developing societies. However, variations exist not only from society to society but also from time to time, as well as from strict enforcement to none (Okolo, 2002). In Nigeria, daily newspaper reports, Television news headlines and radio announcements have shown that the activities of armed

robbers are increasing at an alarming rate. This is where smuggling comes in as a result of smuggled goods brought through borders after which would be sold at a higher price. This however is a dangerous act which has a bad and disastrous consequence.

9. **Human Trafficking:** Human trafficking, according to Article 3a of the United Nations Protocol is defined as the “recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation.

10. **Prostitution:** this is an act of sexual pleasure and desires to be paid after services rendered by female youths who engage in dirty deal with their so called “Clients” and potential customers in the name of fast wealth and the get rich quick syndrome. This virus has spread so dangerously that it sticks to the head of these prostitute thinking the best way to make it in life is sleeping with men just to make money, have the latest cars, build houses, further their education etc.

11. **Cyber Fraud/Crime:** Cyber fraud/crime is a kind of crime that happens in cyberspace, that is, happens in the world of computer and the Internet. Cyber /fraud crime has become a global phenomenon; this kind of crime has the serious potential for severe impact on our lives, society, and economy because our society is becoming an information society where communication takes place in cyberspace.

However, there are common types of cyber crimes which are carefully observed which are

- **BOILER ROOM:** In business, the term boiler room refers to an outbound call center selling questionable investments by telephone. It typically refers to a room where salesmen work using unfair, dishonest sales tactics, sometimes selling foreign

currency stocks, private placements or committing outright stock fraud. The term carries a negative connotation, and is often used to imply high-pressure sales tactics and, sometimes, poor working conditions.

- **ROMANCE SCAM:** Romance scams try to lower your defenses by appealing to your romantic or compassionate side of things. They play on emotional triggers to get you to provide money, gifts and personal details. Scammers target victims by creating fake profiles on legitimate internet dating services. Once in contact with a scammer, they will express strong emotions for you in a relatively short period of time and will suggest you move the relationship away from the website, to phone, email or instant messaging. Scammers often claim to be working abroad. They will go to great lengths to gain your interest and trust, such as sharing personal information and even sending you gifts. Scammers may take months, to build what seems like the romance of a lifetime and may even pretend to book flights to visit you, but never actually come. Once they have gained your trust they will ask you either indirectly or directly for money, gifts, banking and credit card details. They will pretend to need these for a variety of reasons.

For example, they may claim to be in the depths of despair due to financial hardship or an ill family member. In other cases, the scammer might start off by sending you flowers or other small gifts then will tell you about a large amount of money they need to transfer out of their country or that they want to share with you. They will then ask for your banking details or money to cover administrative fees or taxes to free up the money.

Alternatively, scammers may claim to have fallen ill or been involved in a serious accident, then ask for money to pay medical bills or travel expenses to visit. In some instances, you may even be contacted by someone claiming to be their doctor.



Regardless of how you are scammed, you could end up losing a lot of hard earned money.

➤ **LOTTERY SCAM:** An email, letter or text message from a lottery institution arrives from out of nowhere. It will advise you that you have won a lot of money or fantastic prizes in a lottery or competition that you did not enter. Lottery scams will often use the names of legitimate personnel, so that even if you do some superficial research, the scam will seem real. The email, letter or text message you received about your winnings will ask you to respond quickly or risk missing out a once in a lifetime opportunity. The scammers do this to try and stop you thinking about the surprise too much in

➤ **BANKING AND ONLINE ACCOUNT SCAM (CARD SKIMMING, PHISHING, EMAIL SPOOFING AND NIGERIAN 419 SCAMS):** Card skimming is the illegal copying of information from the magnetic strip of a credit or Automated Teller Machine (ATM) card. The scammers try to steal your details so they can access your accounts. Once scammers have skimmed your card, they can create a fake or cloned card with your details on it. The scammer is then able to run up charges on your account.

**Phishing** comes from the analogy that scammers are using email lures to fish for passwords and financial data from the sea of Internet users. Phishing, also called brand spoofing is the creation of email messages and Web pages that are replicas of existing and legitimate sites. These Web sites and emails are used to trick users into submitting personal, financial, or password data. These emails often ask for information such as credit card numbers, bank account information, social insurance numbers, and passwords that will be used to commit fraud.

**Email spoofing** is the creation of email messages with a forged sender address something which is simple to do because the core protocols do no authentication. Spam and phishing emails typically use such spoofing to mislead the recipient about the origin of the message. The word spoof means falsified. A spoofed email is when the sender purposely alters parts of the email to masquerade as though it was authored by someone else.

**The Nigerian 419 scam** is a form of advance fee fraud or money transfer request similar to the Spanish Prisoner scam dating back to the late 19th century. In that con, businessmen were contacted by an individual allegedly trying to smuggle someone connected to a wealthy family out of prison in Spain. In exchange for assistance, the scammer promised to share money with the victim in exchange for a small amount of money to bribe prison guards. One variant of the scam may date back to the 18th or 19th centuries, as a very similar letter, entitled, "The Letter from Jerusalem" is seen in the memoirs of Eugène François Vidocq, a former French criminal and private investigator. Nigeria has earned a reputation as being at the center of email scammers, and the number, "419", refers to the article of the Nigerian Criminal Code (part of Chapter 38: "Obtaining property by Cheating") dealing with fraud. In Nigeria, young men would use computers in internet cafes to send mass emails promising potential victims for riches or romance, and to trawl for replies.

### **2.3 FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR GET RICH QUICK SYNDROME**

A clear perspective and indicative factors responsible for this dangerous epidemic that had been a widespread disease among the Nigerian Youths is due to the following: -

- **Lack of Contentment:** This is one of the principal reasons for the get rich quick syndrome. Its obvious that the lack of contentment has eaten so deep into the system

of Nigerian youths as they see their fellow mates riding latest cars, building houses having wide establishments wanting to meet up to the status of their fellow mates at all cost not minding the evil involve. As a result of these many youth has gone to their early graves.

- **Poverty:** poverty they say is a disease, which is a major factor as the economy is not helping matters. Of course, no one wants to be on the same level, everyone is aiming higher to make it in life. No one wants to be poor. This issue has exposed some youths to option of money rituals, drug trafficking, prostitution, armed robbery, smuggling etc. as a means of survival.
- **Laziness:** Laziness is what has made majority of youths to think money would come chase them to where they are not bothering to strive and hustle to get the source of income to make them survive.
- **Unemployment:** There is wide range of unemployed youths outside due to the government inability to fulfill their mandate to ensure the great future of youths. So, it become an hopeless situation for the youths as they adapt to the get rich quick syndrome which as left them to a no choice decision to make use of.
- **Peer group influence:** The youth are easily moved by things around them as they are driven by peer group influence and peer group pressure. They want to fit into the class of big people so as to be influential people in the society. From these peer group influence Get rich quick syndrome affects Oppression and depression, short time wealth and finally short lifespan.

## CHAPTER THREE

### METHODOLOGY

#### 3.0 Introduction

Methodology is used in discussing the method used in gathering data and information. It is concerned with both the detailed research methods through which data are collected and the general philosophy upon which the collected data are analyzed [Ahonsi and Soyombo,1996]. It encompasses concepts, such as paradigm, theoretical model, phases and quantitative or qualitative techniques. Therefore this chapter describes the methodology of the research under the following sub-headings;

- [a] Research design
- [b] Population
- [c] Source of data
- [d] Sample size
- [e] Sampling technique
- [f] Instrument of the study
- [g] Description of questionnaire
- [h] Identification of variables
- [i] Measurement of variables
- [j] Reliability and validity
- [k] Data analysis

[l] Location of the study

[m] Ethical consideration

### **3.1 Research Design**

Research design for this study is an exploratory design. Research design entails the structuring of investigation aimed at identifying variables and their relationship to another. It guides the researcher in the process of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data. Exploratory design is used to obtain some background information on the problem. The purpose of this research is to investigate and analyze "Get quick rich syndrome among youths in Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State. The study is an exploratory because the Get quick rich syndrome is rampant among youths; the youths go to any extent to do anything for money.

### **3.2 The Population Of The Study**

The population of this study is made up of people picked at random from the general population in the community of Ado-Ekiti and also University of Ekiti State located in Iworoko, Ekiti state.

### **3.3 Sources Of Data**

Data will be collected from two major sources, both primary and secondary sources. The secondary data will be any form of past works related to this study from different scholars while primary sources of data collection will be sourced from the respondents using questionnaires. However, questionnaires will be distributed to people in order to get information on the subject matter.

### **3.4 Sample Size**

A sample size is a smaller representation of the larger population. The sample size for this study is 150 drawn from students of Ekiti State University at random and also will be selected across major places in Ado-Ekiti such as Iworoko, Fajuyi, Fayose Market, Adebayo, Dallimore. In these areas, the activities and presences of youths looking for quick money are well felt. Therefore, a total of 150 will be selected across those places to demonstrate their knowledge about the subject matter.

### **3.5 Sampling Technique**

To make the sample size represent the population of the study and to make a scientific selection, then cluster sampling technique must be exploratory. This will make major areas where the activities and the presence of youths who are into quick money syndrome felt covers and to provide good information about the subject matter.

### **3.6 Instrument Of The Study**

The instrument that was used for data collection in this study was a well designed and structured questionnaire on study of Get quick rich syndrome among youths in Ado Ekiti, Ekiti. Structured questionnaires was used to collect quantitative data or information from the general public on the issue of Get quick rich syndrome among youths. The questionnaire was divided into sections such that it will capture the objectives and research questions of the study.

### **3.7 Description Of Questionnaire**

The questionnaire consist of two sections; section A and section B. section A includes the personal bio data of the respondents such as age, sex, level of education, religion, occupation, ethnicity. Section B covers both open ended and close ended questions, such as

respondent knowledge of Get quick rich syndrome, Factors responsible for get rich quick syndrome, gender of people that are involved in get rich quick, effect of get quick rich, and the suggesting solution to eradicate and reduce get quick rich syndrome among young youths in Ado-Ekiti.

### **3.8 Identification Of Variables**

The study includes independent and dependent variables that helped the researcher identify and carry out this study to get desired results. The independent variables includes demographic characteristics such as age, sex, religion, ethnicity, level of education and while the dependent variable is youths in Ado-Ekiti. Other intervening variables are variables such as respondent knowledge about get rick quick syndrome, the effect of get quick rich, factors responsible for get quick rich on family, peer group influence, society.

### **3.9 Measurement Of Variables**

In this research, both independent and dependent variables can be measured respectively as a result of the relationship between the demographic characteristics such as age, sex, religion, level of education because it has a relationship with the dependent variables.

Dependent variable which is Get quick rich syndrome can be measured through each respondents means of response, knowing why people are involved in get quick rich ,effect of get quick rich on the society, friends, family and future nation and solution to the problem of get quick rich.

### **3.10 Reliability And Validity**

There is a need for validity and reliability of the study. For the validity and reliability of this study, the designed questionnaire must be submitted to my project supervisor for critical

evaluation and suggestions in order to reshape the questionnaire and also approval for administration.

### **3.11 Data Analysis**

In this study, the data generated will be analyzed by using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). The data will be presented in tables, frequency, and percentages, charts will be used when necessary and chi-square test of hypothesis will be used to test the formulated hypothesis generated from the research study.

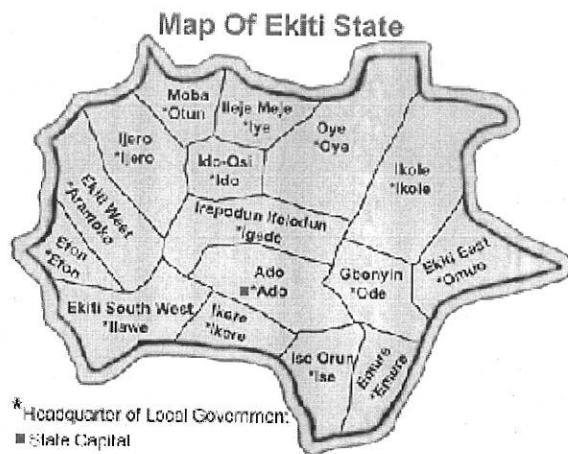
### **3.12 Location Of The Study**

The location of this study is Ado-Ekiti, the capital of Ekiti state. This is because the issue of get quick rich syndrome is gaining ground like burning bush especially with the spring of the higher institutions of learning in this area. Ado Ekiti is a city in southwest Nigeria, the state capital and headquarters of the Ekiti State. The Total Area of 293km<sup>2</sup> (113 sq mi), Elevation of 455m (1,493 ft) with the total population of 424,340 as at the year 2012. The people of Ado Ekiti are mainly of the Ekiti sub-ethnic group of the Yoruba. Ado Ekiti City has a State owned University - the University of Ado Ekiti now Ekiti State University Ado-Ekiti, a privately owned University – Afe Babalola University Ado-Ekiti, a Polytechnic - the Federal Polytechnic, Ado-Ekiti, privately owned polytechnic Crown polytechnic, Odo, Ado-Ekiti two local television and radio stations, Nigeria Television Authority Ado Ekiti, Ekiti State Television (BSES), Radio Ekiti, Progress FM Ado Ekiti. One private Radio Voice fm Various commercial enterprises operate in Ado Ekiti. The city is the trade centre for a farming region where yams, cassava, grain, and tobacco are grown. Cotton is also grown for weaving. Where Ado-Ekiti is situated is a land that has been continuously inhabited/occupied by human communities from time immemorial. Available research shows that human societies of unknown antiquity occupied this neighbourhood about eleven thousand (11,000)



years ago. These ancient inhabitants were probably the same or progenitors/ancestors of Igbon near Ogotun, Erijiyan, Ijero, Ulesun and Asin (near Ikole) who were probably autochthones because available traditions shows that they had lived in and near their abodes from time immemorial. As a matter of fact, no one knows where, if any, they came from and for how long they had lived in those ancient sites. Ulesun appears the best-known apparently on account of its size, the number of its subordinate communities especially Aso, Ulero, Isinla, Ilamoji, Ukere and Agbaun (near Igbemo), its well-organized traditional religion including its festivals etc. and its location at the heartland of Ekitiland. These ancient people were the ancestors of Ekiti, they played hosts in the 7th and 8th centuries, about 1,200 years ago, to waves of immigrants from the basins of the rivers Niger and Benue; these settled among the ancient Ekiti, and were fewer in number and so, the hosts culturally absorbed them.

**Map of Ado-Ekiti in Ekiti State**



### **3.13 Ethical Consideration**

Ethical issues were put into consideration during the study especially starting with the design of the questionnaire. Here, the fundamental rights of the respondents are well guided and prevented. The respondents will be given all necessary information about the study.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

#### 4.0 Introduction:

This is the fourth chapter of my project. This chapter is into some sub-topics. The quantitative data is discussed below.

**Table 4.1: Bio-social Characteristics of the Respondents**

<b>Age as at last birthday</b>		
<b>Age Range</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
15 – 25 Years	76	76.0
25 – 35 Years	21	21.0
35– 44 Years	02	2.0
55 - 64 years	01	1.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>100.0</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	48	48.0
Female	52	52.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Marital status</b>		
Married	06	6.0
Single due never married	93	93.0
single due to separated	01	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Educational qualification</b>		
Secondary Education	17	17.0
NCE/ND Education	08	8.0
B.SC/HND	72	72.0
Post Graduate	03	3.0

<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Religion affiliation</b>		
Christianity	83	83.0
Muslim	16	16.0
Traditional Religion	01	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Ethnicity of the Respondents</b>		
Yoruba	86	86.0
Igbo	10	10.0
Hausa	03	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Respondents Occupation</b>		
Student	51	51.0
Civil Servant	15	15.0
Traders/Business	20	20.0
self-employed/Artisan	14	14.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Field Work, 2018**

From the table above, 76.0% of the respondents were within the age range of 15-25 years, 21.0% were within 25-35 years while only 1.0% of the respondents were between 55-64 years. This simply implies that virtually everybody in the community are well aware and have understanding of the evil or menace of quick money syndrome because it is an act or practice that is very rampant in all communities. Surprisingly, the number of youths indulging in the act is daily increasing like burning bush not minding the future and immediate implications.

On the sex of the respondents. About 52.0% were female while 48.0% were male. This shows that female or women are more interested in participating in studies or are more aware about this subject matter than their male counterparts.

On the marital status of the respondents. Majority of the respondents 93.0% were single due to the fact that they never married, 6.0% were married while only 1.0% of the respondents were single due to separated. It means both married and single people are aware of yahoo yahoo practice but more of singles than married simply because the guys go out with singles and not married.

On the educational qualification of the respondents shows that 72.0% of the respondents had either B.Sc or HND, 17.0% had secondary school certificate while only 3.0% further to have postgraduate certificate. This indicate that all the respondents are literate but at different level of literacy. This also means that they well information about the subject matter and whatever information divulge will be reliable and valid.

On the religious affiliation of the respondents shows that most of the respondents 83.0% were Christians, 16.0% were Muslims while only 1.0% of the respondents practice traditional religion. This means the fact that most of the respondents were Christians showed that the study location was carried out in Christians dominated area. It is also important to say that the culture of the Yoruba people has gone down drain as a result of fast spread of western culture in Africa.

The ethnic of the respondents shows that 86.0% of the respondents were Yoruba, 10.0% were Igbo while 3.0% of the respondents were Hausa. This indicate that the study was done in Yoruba speaking area and of most important, all major ethnic groups in Nigeria have understanding of the subject matter.

On the occupation of the respondents, 51.0% of the respondents were students, 20.0% were traders/business people, 15.0% were civil servants while only 14.0% were self-employed or artisans. This indicates that the subject matter is known by people of different professions. Students were more involved in this study simply because over 95.0% of those practicing yahoo yahoo, they are students in different disciplines and institutions of learning.

**Table 4.8: Respondents Knowledge of Quick Rich Syndrome among Youths**

<b>Knowledge of Quick Rich Syndrome</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>SD</b>
I am strongly aware of the quick rich syndrome among the youths	75.0	24.0	0	01	0
I know some of the tactics use by the youths for quick richness	41.0	40.0	07	09	03
the issue of quick rich syndrome is very rampant today	71.0	25.0	04	0	0
quick rich syndrome is no longer a new thing in our community	64.0	33.0	01	01	01
youths involved in quick rich syndrome are everywhere	58.0	37.0	02	03	0

**Source: Field Work, 2018**

The table above, all the indices were strongly agreed with by the respondents. The table shows that 75.0% of the respondents strongly agreed that I am strongly aware of the quick rich syndrome among the youths, 41.0% of the respondents strongly agreed that I know some of the tactics use by the youths for quick richness, 71.0% strongly agreed that the issue of quick rich syndrome is very rampant today, 64.0% also strongly agreed that quick rich syndrome is no longer a new thing in our community while 58.0% of the respondents strongly agreed that youths involved in quick rich syndrome are everywhere. This implies from the above analysis, the general public were well informed about the activities of quick rich syndrome youths within and outside their neighbourhood.

## Factors Responsible for Quick Rich Syndrome among Youths

**Table 4.9: Do you think there are factors responsible for quick rich syndrome among youths?**

Option	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	86	86.0
No	02	2.0
Don't Know	12	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Field Work, 2018**

Table 4.9 is on if there are factors responsible for quick rich syndrome among youths or not. From the table, majority of the respondents 86.0% said yes, there are factors responsible for it, 12.0% said they don't know to the question while only 2.0% of the respondents said no, no factor responsible for quick rich syndrome. From the above analysis, there are of course, factors responsible for quick rich syndrome among youths. If there are no factors, youths will not engage in this great number in a venture that is not temporarily profitable not minding the long and short term consequences of it.

**Table 4.10: Factors Responsible for Quick Rich Syndrome**

Factors Responsible for Quick Rich Syndrome	SA	A	I	D	SD
There are factors responsible for this quick rich syndrome among the youths	43.4	35.4	8.1	11.1	2.0
Poverty is a major factor to this issue	39.4	35.4	13.1	9.1	3.0
Unemployment is another serious factor to quick rich syndrome	50.5	43.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
Lack of contentment among youths is a big problem	46.5	41.4	3.0	7.1	2.0
Peer group influence lure youths into quick rich syndrome	56.6	39.6	2.0	1.0	1.0

**Source: Field Work, 2018**

Table 4.10 talks about factors responsible for quick rich syndrome. In this table, five indicators were used to measure this variable. From this table, 43.3% of the respondents strongly agreed that there are factors responsible for this quick rich syndrome among the youths, 39.4.0% strongly agreed that poverty is a major factor to this issue, unemployment is another serious factor to quick rich syndrome was strongly agreed by 50.5%, lack of commitment among youths is a big problem was strongly agreed by 46.5% while peer group influence lure youths into quick rich syndrome was strongly agreed by 56.6% of the respondents. The above analysis shows that there are many factors responsible for quick rich syndrome and all the above factors were strongly agreed by the respondents. Each of those factor are capable of making any youth to join bad group or bad peer which could lure them into the activities of quick rich syndrome.

**Table 4.11: Quick rich syndrome involve only**

Option	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male Youth only	05	5.1
Female Youth only	05	5.1
Both male and female youths	89	88.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Field Work, 2018**

The above table talked about the actor of quick rich syndrome. From the table, 88.0% of the respondents said both male and female youths are involved in quick rich syndrome, 5.1% of the respondents each of both male and female youths. It can be deduced that both male and female youths are into the practice of quick rich syndrome business. This is indeed very worrisome that as evil and devilish this practice is, no sex is found wanting in its practice.



**Table 4.12: Is it true that the quick rich syndrome involve fetishism?**

Option	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	51	51.5
No	11	11.1
Don't Know	37	37.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Field Work, 2018**

Table 4:12 is asking whether quick rich syndrome involve fetishism. From the table, 51.0% said yes, quick rich syndrome involved fetish, 37.0% said they don't know, about quick rich syndrome involve fetishism while only 11.1% of the respondents said no. this simply indicate that quick rich syndrome involve fetishism. For those who said no and don't know to this question, it depict that they don't really know that all the activities of quick rich syndrome is not ordinary thing that any how or common person can do.

**Table 4.13: Are the parents of the quick rich syndrome youths aware?**

Option	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	12	12.2
No	34	34.7
Don't Know	52	53.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Field Work, 2018**

Table 4.13 is on whether or not the parents of the youths that participate in quick rich syndrome are aware. The table shows that 52.0% of the respondents said yes, they are aware, 34.0% said no, they are not aware while only 12.0% said yes, they are aware. This implies that parents of the youths involve in quick rich syndrome are not aware that their children are involve in this delish or satanic act or practice. The implication of this is that most parents are not doing their moral and cultural right or responsibilities on their children. The children are

at the mercy of any sub-culture that is ready to help or assist the children in whatever problems or situation they found themselves.

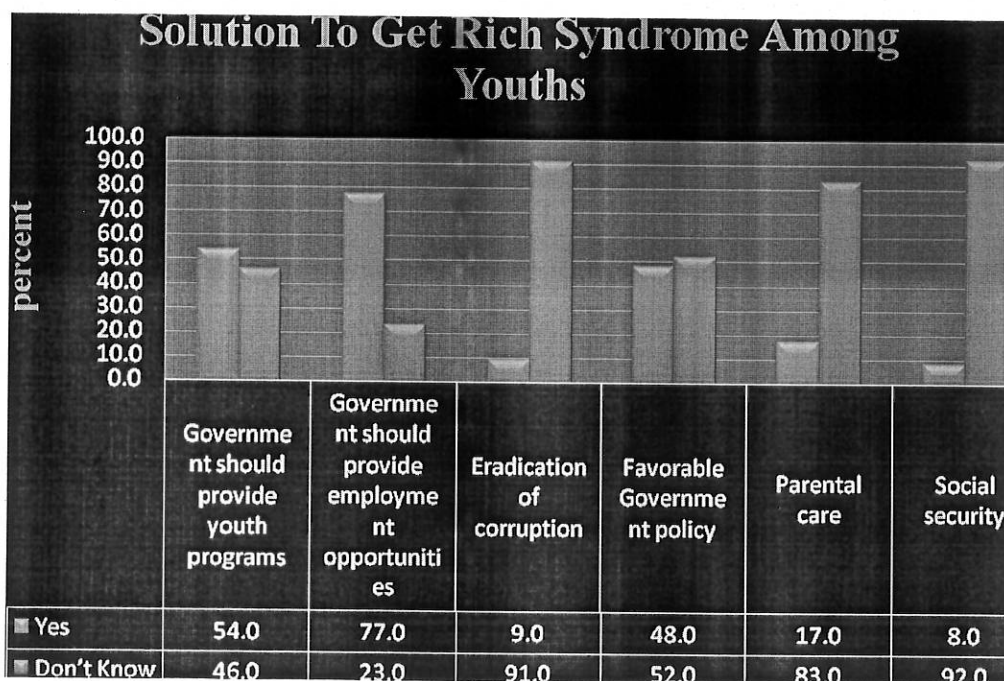
**Table 4.14: Effects of Quick money syndrome**

<b>Effects of Quick Rich Syndrome</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>SD</b>
Quick money syndrome brings about stigmatization to the family	21.0	44.0	13.0	13.0	09.0
Quick money syndrome makes one to be member of a sub-culture	24.0	45.0	16.0	12.0	03.0
It limit social interaction and contact of people in the society with those indulge in quick money syndrome	20.0	41.0	12.0	19.0	08.0
The dividend of quick money syndrome does not last for long time	47.0	41.0	03.0	03.0	05.0
Youths in quick money syndrome involve in fetishism	41.0	47.0	08.0	02.0	02.0
The life span of youths indulging in quick money syndrome is very short	25.0	44.0	15.0	11.0	05.0

**Source: Field Work, 2018**

Table 4.14 present the opinion of the respondents on the issue of effects of quick money syndrome. The table shows that the respondents agree with all the five indices used to measure the effects of quick money syndrome in our community. For instance, 65.0% of the respondents agreed that quick money syndrome brings about stigmatization to the family, 69.0% agree that quick money syndrome makes one to be member of a sub-culture, 61.0% also agree that quick money syndrome limit social interaction and contact of people in the society with those indulge in quick money syndrome, 88.0% of the respondents agreed that the dividend of quick money syndrome does not last for long time, another 88.0% agreed that youths in quick money syndrome involve in fetishism (supported in table 4.12) while 69.0% of the respondents agreed that the life span of youths indulging in quick money syndrome is very short. The above analysis in strong terms supported that all the above mentioned indicators are the effects of quick money syndrome in our community. But it is indeed sad to

mention that despite the fact that quick money syndrome has negative effects because the dividend does not last, youths by the day still join the devilish practice. There is a saying that, “Not all that glitters are gold”. It is more pathetic to discover that secondary school students have now joined the practice of quick money syndrome.



The above table present solution to the problem get rich quick syndrome from the respondents. From the table, 80.0% of the respondents were of the opinion that if government should make available employment opportunity, it will solve the problem of get rich quick syndrome, 55.0% also said government should provide or organize different programme that can engage the youths rather than been idle because a saying said, “the idle mind is a devil’s workshop”. While 50.0% of the respondents said government should come up with workable policies that is youth focus and that will give them good opportunity to participate in governance at all tiers. From the above, it can be deduced that if government is able to

actualize the above suggestions, it will to an extent, reduce the spread of get rich quick syndrome in our society. For instance, employment opportunity will make our youths to be engage in doing something and thereby contributing their own quota to the development of the community. Because a Yoruba adage says, "*Bi ebi ba kuro ninu ise, ise bu se*". (meaning, if hunger is catered for in one's life, then suffering has reduced). Contrarily, it is sad to mention that 90.0% of the respondents said they don't know if eradication of corruption and social security could lead to solving the problem of get rich quick syndrome in our community. This simply means it is either those in this category are into the business of yahoo yahoo or they are beneficiaries of the devilish act or trying to be pretending about the havoc the menace of yahoo yahoo have caused in our society.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter brings to light discussion and summary of major findings in the study. The conclusions were based on the major findings in chapter four, recommendations of the factors of the get rich quick syndrome in Nigerian Youths as well as recommendations on areas for further research studies. The summary of findings was based on the study objectives and research questions as shown below:

#### 5.2 SUMMARY

In this research study the effects of the get rich quick syndrome has contributed negatively to the life of youths making it an option to engage in illegal means of making it in life. The general main objective of this study was to assess the factors affecting the get rich quick syndrome in the life of the youths in Ado Ekiti. In addition to this main objective, other objectives were stated. These objectives include, to examine the effect of the get rich quick syndrome among young youths, to identify the causes and challenges of the get rich quick syndrome affecting the youths and to determine the corrective measures to curb the negativity of the get rich quick syndrome in the life of youths.

Questionnaires were administered and data analysis was carried out using the SPSS software. With regard to the findings of the study evidence from data analysis show that the result of the study is supportive of the major assumptions made at the beginning of the study and also support some of the literature that were reviewed. The brief history of the case study used which was Ado Ekiti, a city in southwest Nigeria the state capital and headquarters of

Ekiti state with the total area of 293km<sup>2</sup> (113 sqm) Elevation of 455m (1493 ft) with the total population of 424340 as at the year 2012.

The youths at present have discovered different ways of using the internet in doing different types of criminal activities. Apart from the unemployment, under employment and job dissatisfaction are potential factors that have fuelled the youth desperation to keep their head above water.

### **5.3 CONCLUSION**

The purpose of this research study is to examine the effect of the get rich quick syndrome in the Nigerian youth. So many of our compatriots will forever live with the injury, better still scars inflicted in their minds by the popular Ponzi scheme that swindled them of several billions of naira. In view to these specific areas that are responsible for the get rich quick idea are money rituals, money laundering, oil bunkering, kidnapping, illegal arms and ammunition deal, gambling, human drug trafficking, armed robbery and smuggling, Cyber fraud, prostitution and Human trafficking. It is however observed that the main factors contributing to the get rich quick syndrome are lack of contentment, poverty, laziness, unemployment, peer group influence. Youth in the developing society are not insulated from the vicissitudes of downturns, unemployment, persistently deteriorating standard of living, insecurity and violence. Participation in crime becomes one of the avenues through which the affected group responds to the situational occurrences in their cultural environment. There is need for government, non-governmental bodies and individuals to work hand in hand in eliminating or reducing these constraints. This will lead to sustainable development in Nigeria.

### **5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the findings of the research study, these are the following are recommended:

- There should be an effective policy which should be enacted into laws to provide a legal framework for youths to have a good motive of getting rich in a legal way.
- Awareness and seminars should be effectively organised by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to educate Youths on the dangers and adverse effect of the get rich quick syndrome on their lives and their future ahead.
- Government should provide employments and job opportunities for youths
- Government should boost both the small and medium scale enterprise sectors in Nigeria to help the youths maximize their God-given potentials.
- Unlimited access to education and media should be given to the Nigerian Youths so as to improve their status in the society.
- Governments should assure that their laws apply to crimes. National governments remain the dominant authority for regulating criminal behaviour in most places.

#### **5.5 AREA OF FURTHER RESEARCH**

This research study is also recommending for further studies the following areas of research:

- Youthful exuberance and fast wealth mentality.
- Peer group influence among youths thirsty for fast wealth.
- Dangers and consequences of fast wealth among youths.
- Behavioural Intention of Nigerian Youths to Adopt Get rich quick formula.

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**APPENDIX I**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**  
**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OYE-EKITI**  
**RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE**

I am Ogunrin Omowunmi Balikis , a final year student of Department of Sociology in the above mentioned citadel of learning. I am presently doing a research and collecting data from general public on a work titled “ Factors in Get Rich Quick Syndrome Among Youths in Ado-Ekiti in Ekiti state”. I implore you to please attend to all questions in this questionnaire. All information given will be kept confidentially.

Answer all questions as appropriate

Section A: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

1. Age as at your last birthday

- (a) 15-24years ( )
- (b) 25-34years ( )
- (c) 35-44years ( )
- (d) 45-54years ( )
- (e) 55-64years ( )
- (f) 65years and above ( )

2. Gender of the Respondents

- (a) Male
- (b) Female

3. Marital Status:

- (a) Married ( )
- (b) Single due to
  - Never Married ( )
  - Separated ( )
  - Divorced ( )
  - Widowed ( )

4. Educational Qualification of the Respondents

- (a) No formal Education ( )
- (b) Primary Education ( )
- (c) Secondary Education ( )
- (d) NCE/ND Education ( )

(e) B.SC/HND ( )

(f) Post Graduate ( )

5. Religious Affiliation of the Respondents

(a) Christianity ( )

(b) Muslim ( )

(c) Traditional Religion ( )

(d) Free thinker ( )

6. Ethnicity of the Respondents:

(a) Yoruba ( )

(b) Igbo ( )

(c) Hausa ( )

7. Occupation

(a) Student ( )

(b) Civil Servant ( )

(c) Trader/Business ( )

(d) Unemployed ( )

(e) Self-employed/Artisan ( )

(f) Others Specify.....

**Section B: Respondent Knowledge of Quick Rich Syndrome among Youths**

Tick the most appropriate option to each question: SA-Strongly Agreed, A-Agreed, I-Indifference, D-Disagreed, SD-Strongly Disagreed

	<b>Knowledge of Get Quick Rich Syndrome</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>SD</b>
8	I am aware of the get quick rich syndrome among the youths					
9	I know some of the tactics use by the youths for quick richness					
10	The issue of get quick rich syndrome is very rampant today					
11	Get quick rich syndrome is no longer a new thing in our community					
12	Youths involved in get rich quick syndrome are everywhere					

**Section C: Factors Responsible for Get Quick Rich among Youths**

13. Do you think there are factors responsible for get quick rich syndrome among youths?

- (a) Yes ( )
- (b) No ( )
- (c) Don't Know ( )

Tick the most appropriate option to each question: SA-Strongly Agreed, A-Agreed, I-Indifference, D-Disagreed, SD-Strongly Disagreed

	<b>Factors Responsible for Get Quick Rich Syndrome</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>SD</b>
14	Lack of contentment among youths is a big problem					
15	Poverty is a major factor to this issue					
16	Laziness is also a factor responsible for Get Quick Rich Syndrome					
17	Unemployment is another serious factor to Get Quick Rich Syndrome					
18	Peer group influence lure youths into Get Quick Rich Syndrome					

19. Get Quick Rich Syndrome involves only

- (a) Youth Male Only ( )
- (b) Youth Female Only ( )
- (c) Both ( )

20. Is it true that Get Quick Rich Syndrome involve Fetishism?

- (a) Yes ( )
- (b) No ( )
- (c) Don't Know ( )

21. If your answer is YES to question 20, please Explain

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22. Do you think the parents of Get Quick Rich Syndrome youths are aware?

- (a) Yes ( )
- (b) No ( )
- (c) Don't Know ( )

23. If YES to question 22, what do you think should be the reaction of their parents? .....

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**Effects of Get Quick Rich Syndrome.**

Tick the most appropriate option to each question: SA-Strongly Agreed, A-Agreed, I-Indifference, D-Disagreed, SD-Strongly Disagreed

	<b>Effects of Get Quick Rich Syndrome on the individuals involved</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>SD</b>
25	The life span of youths indulging in Get Quick Rich Syndrome is very short					
26	It lead to sickness for the individual involved					
27	It encourage laziness for youths not to engage in handy work					
28	It bring about seclusion					
29	The dividend of Get Quick Rich Syndrome doesn't last for a long time					

	<b>Effects of Get Quick Rich Syndrome on friends and family</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>D</b>
30	Get Quick Rich Syndrome bring about stigmatization to the family					
31	Get Quick Rich Syndrome make one to a member of sub-culture					
32	It bring about Oppression among friends and neighbor					
33	Get Quick Rich Syndrome limit social interaction and relationship among friends and neighbor					

	<b>Effects of Get Quick Rich Syndrome on the future of the Nation</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>D</b>
34	Get Quick Rich Syndrome bring about fear and insecurity to the future of the nation					
35	It bring about bad orientation to the nation					
36	It leads to corruption to the future of the nation					

37. What do you suggest as solution to the problem. that is, how can it be reduced and eventually eradicated ?

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