

KWARA STATE UNDERGRADUATES' VIEWS ON REMEDIES TO THE CAUSES OF CORRUPTION AS A BANE OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP IN CONTEMPORARY NIGERIA

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Abstract

This paper being a descriptive research, examined the Kwara State undergraduates' views on remedies to causes of corruption as bane of good citizenship in contemporary Nigeria. The population for this study comprised all university undergraduates in Kwara State. 1500 final year undergraduates from two selected private and public universities in Kwara State were randomly sampled. The main instrument used to obtain data in this study was the researchers' designed questionnaire. Three research questions and two research hypotheses were formulated. The collected data were collated and analyzed using frequency and percentage, while t-test was used to test corresponding research hypotheses. Based on the findings of this study, the most viewed remedy towards corruption by undergraduates in Kwara state was provision of effective strategy or programme to enhance growth and development (1050 = 70 %), while their least perception on the remedies was on the permission of the electorate to recall the corrupt politicians from their elected posts (500 = 33.3%). Also, the result of the findings on hypothesis one revealed no significant difference in the views of private and public university undergraduates in Kwara State on the remedies to the causes of corruption as a bane of good citizenship in Nigeria on the basis of school type because the hypothesis was not rejected but accepted ($t\text{-cal} = 0.815$ at 0.05 alpha level and 148 df while the $t\text{-tab} = 1.96$. Therefore ($t\text{-cal} < t\text{-table} = \text{hypothesis accepted}$), while the outcome of the findings on hypothesis two indicated no significant difference in views of undergraduates on the remedies towards the causes of corruption as a bane of good citizenship in Nigeria based on gender because the hypothesis was accepted ($t\text{-cal} = 1.224$ at 0.05 alpha level 0.05 and 148 df, $t\text{-cal} 1.224 < t\text{-table} 1.96 = \text{hypothesis accepted}$). The study thus recommended that the programme for nation building should be pursued with vigour; functional education should be provided to re-orientate and liberate people from bad behaviour. The respect for rules and regulation must be