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CALL FOR PAPERS
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**PEER PRESSURE AND SOCIETAL ATTITUDE AS PREDICTORS OF
GET-RICH –QUICK SYNDROME AMONG CONTEMPORARY
ADOLESCENTS IN IBADAN SOUTH EAST LOCAL
GOVERNMENT, OYO STATE, NIGERIA**

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Abstract

The investigation on peer pressure and societal attitude as predictors of quick-rich - syndrome among adolescents is worthwhile research due to the illegal wealth craving among contemporary adolescents rather than focus on matters of academics. The study adopted correlational method of Expo -facto research design. Two hundred and sixty-five adolescents were randomly sampled in senior secondary school in Ibadan South East Local Government Area through simple sampling techniques and responded to the researcher's self-design instrument tagged "Wealth Related Issues, Peer Pressure and Societal Attitude Scale" (WRIPPSAS). The instrument was validated by test experts' judgment and factor analysis with a Cronbach alpha reliability coefficient of peer pressure $r=0.056$, societal attitude $r=0.067$ and wealth issue $r=0.066$ which are judged to the present studies. Data collected were analyzed using percentages, Pearson product moment correlation (PPMC) and multiple regression analysis. Results showed significant relationship exist between peer pressure and Get-rich quick syndrome among adolescents in the study locale. Also, there is high relationship between societal attitude and Get-rich quick when compared with peer pressure. Lastly, there is joint contribution of independent variables peer pressure and societal attitude to Get-rich quick syndrome among adolescents in Ibadan south East. Based on the findings, recommendations were made which include among others: Stakeholders particularly parents should endeavour to take much time monitoring their children's peer and correct them with love where necessary, society should encourage social norms rather than promoting deviant behaviour; cognitive restructuring intervention programmes should be mounted in schools on regular basis by

counselling psychologists to discourage get rich quick syndrome among adolescents and so on.

Keywords: Peer pressure, Societal attitude, Get-rich-quick syndrome, Ibadan South East Local Government.

Introduction

The term “Get- rich – Quick Syndrome” has been used to describe shady investments which have been on the ground from time immemorial. It is possible to get –rich- quickly if one is prepared to accept very high levels of risk. This is one of the contemporary social problems which is rampant among old and young ones in Nigerian society and can be explained as the culture of quick fixes or shortcuts to get sudden wealth. It is unlawful, unreasonable, untenable and even ungodly act. It is one of the factors that impede Nigeria's economic development (Ogunde, 2003)

Observation showed that young ones living in affluence go about unquestioned by the society and at the same time celebrated by the people thereby encouraging others to use various illegitimate means to get wealth. Some may join the armed robber to rob people, some become instruments in the hand of politicians, political thuggery, kidnapping, internet fraud, ritual killings all in the name of wealth acquisition. Full attention is no longer paid to academic pursuit and this may be responsible for poor academic performance both at secondary and tertiary levels.

Illegal wealth acquisition is not limited to certain age but cut across different categories of ages. Olaide & Adewole (2004), observed that a sizeable number of criminals in Nigeria fall within the youthful age and this may be attributed to various variables which include but not limited to economic hardship which prevents many parents to watch over their children's behaviour and caution them where necessary. The guardian, 6th Feb, 2022, reported various crime committed by youths who are between 16 – 25years across Nigeria all in the name of acquisition of sudden wealth. Get-Rich-quick syndrome breeds juvenile's killers. The guardian, 6th feb, 2022 corroborates the fact that craving for wealth acquisition exist among people of various age and it seems youth are in this position probably because the society do celebrate any one that acquire sudden wealth and fails to questioning the source of such illegal wealth.

With the reference to Enailcele, Adeleke and Adeoye (2023) citing Max Weber (1864-1920) that the protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism between 1903 and 1904 which were published as two separate essays in 1905 and 1906. While the protestant ethic stands as an independent study, Webber secularly established the link between it and the spirit of capitalism, as how the development of capitalism and the pursuit of wealth generation started in Western Europe (Haralambos, Holborn, Chapman & Moore, 2013).

The emphasis is that the spirit of capitalism connotes ethics, moral and strict attitude toward hard work as a true way to acquire wealth (Morrison, 2006). The protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism was viewed as classic because of its central assertion on strict attitude toward hard work in the pursuit of wealth

generation, yet the essay was controversially criticized by historian and theologians who claimed that Weber's argument has unnecessarily exaggerated the protestants, especially the Calvinists' religious conduct of strict attitude toward hard work in the pursuit of wealth generation as a factor that influenced the development of modern capitalism in Western Europe (Henslin, 2010) as cited by Enaikele et al, 2022),

A study by Enaikele et al, (2022) further revealed that Weber's work on the spirit of capitalism has variously received several secularly applications to explain the objective need to make money and accumulate wealth through hard work, frugality, rationality and discipline. However, the general attitude of adolescents in Nigeria to acquire wealth with no hard work nor sweat has negate the spirit of hard work perhaps because of some youth's going about with sudden wealth unquestioned in the society. It seems adolescents feel pressed within their body system seeing their age mate doing illegitimate things and come by with unexplainable wealth. They may want to belong and, in the process, join their mate in order to acquire illegal wealth. Contextually it needs to be stated here that pressure means giving force to any actions (Daniel & Felix, 2014). Peer pressure could be explained as friends influence on one another which prompt mental and emotional changes among their peer. Peer pressure may be positive or negative, however, in this study, peer pressure refers to negative influence that associated to proliferation of sudden wealth among adolescents in Nigeria. Peer pressure is generally associated with episodes of adolescent risk-taking behaviours (such as delinquency, drug abuse, sexual behaviors and reckless driving) (Das & Banik, 2022).

Adolescents in Nigeria's involvement in deviant behaviours acquire sudden wealth increases on daily basis, this is because the value which present generation of youths in Nigeria seem to attach to a "Get- Rich- Quick", mindset through cyber-crime and the use of human blood or body parts for money ritual can be described in contemporary scholarly effort as a serious disconnect from the Weberian thesis. High rate of graduate unemployment cum poverty, denial of opportunities and inequality distributions of wealth might responsible for this sharp contrast. Average Nigerian is a poor person even though the nation is blessed with both human and natural resources. This is corroborated by (World Bank, 2020). Inequality in wealth distribution, unemployment among youth and corruption among politicians and public office holders, are major factors associated for the increase of poverty and youths are aware of this factor (Ucha, 2010). Adolescents' consciousness about all these ugly scenarios may build pressure to precipitate this antisocial behaviour in a bid to acquire sudden wealth.

Some youths can also go at any length just to get wealth, like rituals and/or cybercrime. (Osinowo, Sanusi & Tolorunju, 2019). It is not a crime to acquire wealth but getting wealth without hard work is bad and it is inimical to the growth and development of the nation as well as individuals involving on such act. Adolescents are craving for the acquisition of money for the purpose of riding on expensive cars, live in mansions and go about with different beautiful girls (Balogun & Oladipupo 2013).

Adolescent who obtained sudden wealth in the Society were given societal recognition and no one interrogated them on sources of their wealth and this may also influence their decision to strive by all means to get money. It is obvious in our society to see teenagers display affluence and no one shows interest in their wealth source and this may trigger their mates also to go extra miles to get wealth. In adolescence period, students primarily attach with friends who seen similar to themselves in terms of attitudes, behaviour, interest and those characteristics subsequently induced in each other which brought them all together in the initial period of friendship (Alice & Yim, 2013).

It is obvious that peer pressure may exert negative influence in adolescents' behaviour (Erinisha & Johnson, 2012) found that negative parenting and peer pressure were both related to antisocial behaviour. Also, (Sarker, Das & Banik 2022). Concluded in their study that peer pressure has more negative effects compared to positive effects. Asua & Ebenuwa (2023) also found significant relationship between peer pressure and get- rich- quick among under graduates of universities in Delta State.

Asua & Ebenuwa (2023) reported that 80% of internet fraud perpetrators were students in higher educational institutions and likewise Ojekodun & Eraye (2012) argued that most yahoo boys are between the ages of 18 and 30, and that they are either enrolled in a university or about to be admitted to the university. Elgbadun & Adejuwon (2015) in a study conducted in Lagos and Ibadan aimed at finding out variables that predict engagement in get – rich – quick syndrome among younger ones using 986 young people found that males are more likely to engage in internet fraud than females. Deepika & Prema (2017) also found friends influence towards deviants had privileged in the age group of 16- 18 than in other younger age group and study found a negative correlation between peer pressure and academic achievement and this study also reveals that peer pressure plays a vital role in lowering of achievement in academic. This means negative impact of peer pressure is greater than its positive impact among adolescents and this have a far-reaching implication on educational stakeholders particularly parents and the students to censor the types of mate one would be associated with.

Other variables in the study are societal attitudes towards Get Rich-Quick. Observation showed that members of the society recognize people with sudden wealth and not bother of the source of such wealth and this may prompt adolescents to engage on anything weather legal or illegal in the name of getting money. Moral decadence in the society could be attributed to youth engagement in anti-social behaviour to get wealth. (Balogun & Oladipupo, 2013) opined that the moral virtue of hard work is given an important priority in the fight against poverty, of course, the Yoruba are also aware that inequality in wealth distribution, unemployment and the unnecessary flaunting of wealth by the haves and the associated frustrations that come with all these could lead one to engage in crime of stealing or money ritual. From psychological point of view, behaviour associated with reward, there is likelihood of such behaviour to be repeated and this may be accountable for the Get

Rich-Quick-Syndrome among adolescent and never bother on negative impact of illegally acquired wealth on their life and the general society at large. As pointed earlier, the societal attitude to wealth acquisition prompts adolescent into this act of “Get Rich-Quick-Syndrome” for example different men and women politician, artists, celebrities and socialites also engage in human ritual for money making, fame, power, electoral success and protection. For example, in Lagos in 2017, the Nigeria police arrested a member of gang called “Badoo Boys”. The suspect confessed that the business men and women celebrities, socialites, politician and public office holders pay them as much as one hundred dollars (\$100) for stolen ladies' pants, used menstruation pad and five thousand dollars for handkerchief soaked with human blood from ritual killing for protection, money making, fame and power (Obadare, 2022).

It is notable that every human behaviour is associated with antecedent, what an individual has seen in the past and in the present of which the individual evaluates and on the basis of their judgment react positively or negatively. Get Rich-Quick may also be associated to cyber-crimes, human trafficking, pornography, prostitution and ritual killing. This study therefore, investigated on peer pressure and societal attitude as predicting variable influencing Get Rich-Quick-Syndrome among adolescents in Ibadan South East Local Government Area, Oyo State, Nigeria.

Purpose of the Study

The study investigated on relationship among peer pressure, societal attitude and “Get Rich-Quick-Syndrome” among adolescents in the study locale.

Hypotheses: Following hypotheses were raised and tested at 0.05 significant level.

- H₀1: There is no significant relationship between peer pressure and Get Rich-Quick-Syndrome among adolescents in Ibadan South East Local Government Area, Oyo State, Nigeria.
- H₀2: There is no significant relationship between societal attitude and Get Rich-Quick-Syndrome among adolescents in Ibadan South East Local Government Area, Oyo State, Nigeria.
- H₀3: There is no significant relative contribution of independent variables (peer pressure and societal attitude to dependent variable (Get Rich-Quick-Syndrome).
- H₀4: There is no significant joint contribution of peer pressure and societal attitude to Get Rich-Quick-Syndrome among adolescents in Ibadan South East Local Government Area, Oyo State, Nigeria.

Methodology

The study adopted descriptive research design of expo factor because the incidence has happened and still gaining ground like wild fire. The study is carried out in Ibadan land because of the concentration of youth in the urban area due to one

reason or the other and also observation showed that youth are at various places displayed wealth without been interrogated on how such wealth is gotten. Two hundred and Sixty- Five adolescents were sampled among senior secondary school students in Ibadan land using simple randomization technique. Researcher used self-designed instrument tagged Wealth Related Issues, Peer Pressure and Societal Attitude Scale (WRIPPSAS).

The instrument was divided into section A which contain demographical information of the respondent such as gender, age, home type, religion, and section B which contains items on independent variable and dependent variable. Independent variable are peer pressure and societal attitudes. The instrument after construction was given to a test and measurement expert for its face validity and some correction pointed out which were effected. The instrument also pilot tested by administer to the adolescents outside the study locale and the result analysed.

Peer pressure $r=0.056$, societal attitude $r=0.067$ and wealth issues $r=0.066$ which are judge to be useful to the present studies'

The data collected were analysed using percentages, Pearson Product Moment Correlation, ANOVA and multiple regression analysis.

Results

This section presents the test of hypotheses. Four hypotheses were tested in this study and their significance was evaluated using the t -statistics and its associated p -values. The Tables below captures the unstandardized coefficients (β), standard errors, the t -value, p -value and the decision.

Hypothesis One (H_0 1): There is no significant relationship between, peer pressure and get-rich-quick among secondary -going adolescent.

Table 1: Regression Analysis 1

Model Summary									
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.436 ^a	.190	.187	9.79632	.190	61.563	1	262	.000
a. Predictors: (Constant), Peer_Pressure									
ANOVA ^a									
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.			
1	Regression	5908.032	1	5908.032	61.563	.000 ^b			
	Residual	25143.601	262	95.968					
	Total	31051.633	263						

a. Dependent Variable: Wealth_Issue

b. Predictors: (Constant), Peer_Pressure

Unstandardized Coefficients		Coefficients ^a		
B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
33.447	2.855		11.714	.000
.887	.113	Beta	7.846	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Wealth_Issue

In table 1, Hypothesis one stated that there will be no significant relationship between, peer pressure and get-rich-quick syndrome among secondary -going adolescents. R represents the correlation coefficient, which is a measure of the strength and direction of the linear relationship between the independent and dependent variables. In this model, R is approximately 0.436. R Square, also known as the coefficient of determination, explains the proportion of the variance in the dependent variable that is explained by the independent variable(s). In this model, R Square is approximately 0.190, which means that about 19% of the variance in the dependent variable is explained by the independent variable(s). The adjusted R Square accounts for the number of independent variables in the model and is a more conservative measure of model fit. In this model, it is approximately 0.187. The standard error of the residuals, which is a measure of how well the model's predictions match the actual data. In this model, it is approximately 9.79632. The change in R Square due to the addition of the independent variable(s) is approximately 0.190. The F-statistic tests the significance of the change in R Square. It is approximately 61.563. Sig. F Change the p-value associated with the F-statistic, which is very close to zero (significant at a low alpha level), indicating that the addition of the independent variable(s) is significant.

The ANOVA table provides information about the analysis of variance for the model. The Table shows the sum of squares, degrees of freedom (df), mean square, F-statistic, and significance (Sig.) associated with the regression part of the model. The F-statistic is approximately 61.563, and the p-value is very close to zero, indicating that the overall regression is statistically significant. It also shows the sum of squares, degrees of freedom, and mean square associated with the residuals. It represents the unexplained variance in the dependent variable. The coefficient is approximately 33.447, with a standard error of 2.855, and it is statistically significant.

Peer Pressure represents the independent variable's coefficient. The unstandardized coefficient (B) is approximately 0.887, the standard error is 0.113, and the standardized coefficient (Beta) is approximately 0.436. The t-statistic is approximately 7.846, and the p-value is very close to zero, indicating that Peer Pressure is a statistically significant predictor of the dependent variable. In summary, the model suggests that Peer Pressure is a significant predictor of the Wealth Issue dependent variable. The overall model is also statistically significant in explaining the variance in Wealth Issue.

Hypothesis Two (H₀2): There is no significant relationship between societal attitude and get-rich-quick among school-going adolescents in the study locale.

Table 2: Regression Analysis 2

Model Summary					Change Statistics				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.611 ^a	.373	.371	8.61772	.373	156.119	1	262	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Societal_Attitude

ANOVA ^a					
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	Sig.
1	Regression	11594.176	1	11594.176	.000 ^b
	Residual	19457.457	262	74.265	
	Total	31051.633	263		

a. Dependent Variable: Wealth_Issue

b. Predictors: (Constant), Societal_Attitude

Coefficients ^a					
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	21.677	2.746		.000
	Societal_Attitude	1.181	.095	.611	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Wealth_Issue

The correlation coefficient, measuring the strength and direction of the linear relationship between the independent variable (Societal Attitude) and the dependent variable (Wealth Issue). In this model, R is approximately 0.611. R Square, also known as the coefficient of determination, indicates the proportion of the variance in the dependent variable that is explained by the independent variable (Societal Attitude). R Square is approximately 0.373, which means that about 37.3% of the variance in the dependent variable is explained by Societal Attitude. Adjusted R Square is approximately 0.371, while the Std. Error of the Estimate is approximately 8.61772.

The change in R Square due to the addition of the independent variable (Societal Attitude) is approximately 0.373. The F-statistic tests the significance of the change in R Square and is approximately 156.119. The p-value is very close to zero, indicating that the addition of Societal Attitude is highly significant. The F-statistic is approximately 156.119, and the p-value is very close to zero, indicating that the overall regression is statistically significant. The coefficient is approximately

21.677, with a standard error of 2.746, and it is statistically significant.

Societal Attitude represents the independent variable's coefficient. The unstandardized coefficient (B) is approximately 1.181, the standard error is 0.095, and the standardized coefficient (Beta) is approximately 0.611. The t-statistic is approximately 12.495, and the p-value is very close to zero, indicating that Societal Attitude is a highly significant predictor of the dependent variable, Wealth Issue.

Hypothesis Three (H₀₃): There is no significant relative contribution of independent variables (peer pressure and societal attitude to dependent variable (get-rich-quick) among school going adolescents in the study locale.

Table 3: Coefficients of Multiple Regression Analysis for the Relative Contribution of Independent Variables (Peer Pressure and Societal Attitude) to Dependent Variable (Get-rich-quick) Among School Going Adolescents in the Study Locale

Coefficients ^a						
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	19.721	2.930		6.731	.000
	Societal_Attitude	1.052	.117	.544	8.984	.000
	Peer Pressure	.228	.123	.112	1.854	.065

a. Dependent Variable: Wealth_Issue

Table 3 shows the coefficients of a multiple regression analysis, which assesses the relative contribution of independent variables (Societal Attitude and Peer Pressure) to the dependent variable (Wealth Issue) among school-going adolescents. The coefficient for the constant is approximately 19.721, with a standard error of 2.930. The t-statistic is approximately 6.731, and the p-value is very close to zero ($p < 0.001$), indicating that the intercept is statistically significant. For Societal Attitude as one of the independent variables in the model, unstandardized coefficient (B) is approximately 1.052, standard error is approximately 0.117, standardized coefficient (Beta) is approximately 0.544, while the t-statistic is approximately 8.984. However, the p-value for Societal Attitude is very close to zero ($p < 0.001$), indicating that it is highly statistically significant. As for the Peer Pressure, the unstandardized coefficient (B) is approximately 0.228, the standard error is approximately 0.123, the standardized coefficient (Beta) is approximately 0.112, and the t-statistic is approximately 1.854. In addition, the p-value for Peer Pressure is approximately 0.065. This p-value is greater than the typical alpha level of 0.05, which suggests that Peer Pressure is not statistically significant at the conventional level of significance ($p > 0.05$).

This regression analysis revealed that Societal Attitude is a highly significant

predictor of the Wealth Issue dependent variable, with a positive standardized coefficient (Beta) of approximately 0.544. Peer Pressure does not appear to be statistically significant, as its p-value (0.065) is above the conventional significance level of 0.05. The overall model has an intercept that is statistically significant ($p < 0.001$), and Societal Attitude is a strong predictor of Wealth Issue, while Peer Pressure does not make a statistically significant contribution to predicting Wealth Issue in this analysis.

Hypothesis Four (H₄): There is no significant joint contribution of peer pressure and societal school going adolescents in the study locale.

Table 4: Model Summary and Coefficients of Multiple Regression Analysis for the joint contribution of peer pressure and societal school going adolescents in the study locale

Model Summary						Change Statistics			
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.618 ^a	.382	.377	8.57789	.382	80.505	2	261	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Peer_Pressure, Societal_Attitude

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	11847.196	2	5923.598	80.505	.000 ^b
	Residual	19204.436	261	73.580		
	Total	31051.633	263			

a. Dependent Variable: Wealth_Issue

b. Predictors: (Constant), Peer_Pressure, Societal_Attitude

Table 4 shows the model summary and coefficients of multiple regression analysis for the joint contribution of independent variables (Peer Pressure and Societal Attitude) to the dependent variable (Wealth Issue) among school-going adolescents. R represents the correlation coefficient, measuring the strength and direction of the linear relationship between the independent variables (Peer Pressure and Societal Attitude) and the dependent variable (Wealth Issue). In this model, R is approximately 0.618, while R Square is approximately 0.382, which means that about 38.2% of the variance in Wealth Issue is explained by Peer Pressure and Societal Attitude. The adjusted R Square accounts for the number of independent variables in the model and is a more conservative measure of model fit and it is approximately 0.377. Std. Error of the Estimate is approximately 8.57789. The change in R Square due to the addition of the independent variables (Peer Pressure and Societal Attitude) is approximately 0.382. The F-statistic tests the significance of

the change in R Square and is approximately 80.505. The p-value is very close to zero ($p < 0.001$), indicating that the addition of these independent variables is highly significant. The F-statistic is approximately 80.505, and the p-value is very close to zero, indicating that the overall regression is statistically significant.

Discussion of Findings

From hypothesis one, the result of the regression analysis indicates that peer pressure has significant effect on get-rich-quick among secondary -going adolescent. The null hypothesis that says there will be no significant relationship between, peer pressure and get-rich-quick among secondary -going adolescent is rejected and the alternative hypothesis that says there is significant relationship between, peer pressure and get-rich-quick among secondary -going adolescent is accepted. This implies that peer pressure contributes to get-rich-quick among secondary -going adolescent. This result is in tandem with Asua and Ebinuwa (2023) who found significant relationship between peer pressure and get-rich-quick among undergraduates of University in Delta State. Likewise, Deepika and Prema (2017) found friends influence towards deviancy had privilege in the age group of 16- 18 than in other younger age group and the study found a negative correlation between peer pressure and academic achievement and the study also revealed that peer pressure place a vital role in the lowering of achievement in academics. Hence, it is obvious that peer pressure contributes in no small measure to get rich quick among adolescents.

Hypothesis two stated that there will be no significant relationship between societal attitude and get-rich-quick among school-going adolescents in the study locale. The result of the regression analysis indicates that societal attitude has significant effect on get-rich-quick among school-going adolescents in the study locale. The null hypothesis that says there is no significant relationship between societal attitude and get-rich-quick among school-going adolescents in the study locale is rejected and the alternative hypothesis that says there is significant relationship between societal attitude and get-rich-quick among school-going adolescents in the study locale is accepted. This implies that societal attitude contributes to get-rich-quick among school-going adolescents in the study locale. This result is in line of Balogun and Oladipupo (2013) who opines that the moral virtue of hard work is given an important priority in the fight against poverty, of course, the Yorubas are also aware that inequality in wealth distribution, unemployment and the unnecessary flaunting of wealth by the haves and the associated frustrations that come with these could drive one to engage in crimes of stealing or money rituals.

In hypothesis three, the findings revealed that Societal Attitude is a highly significant predictor of get-rich-quick syndrome among adolescents(dependent variable) and the overall model is also highly statistically significant in explaining the variance in get-rich-quick syndrome. This result support Ucha, (2010) as a kind of strong revelation that societal factors are major issues for adolescents'

involvement in get rich quick syndrome. The result corroborated (Obadare, 2022) who reported incidence occurred in Lagos in 2017 that Nigeria police arrested a member of a gang called “ Badoo Boys” who confessed that the business men and women, celebrities, socialites, politicians and public office holders pay them as much as one hundred dollars (\$100) for stolen ladies pants, used menstruation pad and five thousand dollars (\$5000) for an handkerchief soaked with human blood of motivated ritual killing for protection, money making, fame and power. All these invariably promote get- rich- quick syndrome among contemporary adolescents. Once society desist from this nefarious act, it is likely that the issue in question may be reduced to the lowest level.

Lastly, hypothesis four multiple regression analysis revealed that the joint contribution of Peer Pressure and Societal Attitude is highly significant in explaining the variance in the get-rich-quick syndrome. The model as a whole is statistically significant, and the addition of these independent variables significantly improves the model's explanatory power. The finding also showed joint contribution of peer pressure and societal attitude to get-rich-quick syndrome among adolescents. This means various variables combined together predicting get-rich-quick syndrome among the respondents. The finding supported Enaikele, Adeleke and Adeoye (2022); who revealed that unemployment, online Nollywood videos, peer influence, poor parenting, change in societal value system, economic deprivation and inequality in wealth distribution and the likes promotes get-rich-quick syndrome among the youths.

Conclusion

The study could be concluded thus: peer pressure is significant related to get-rich-quick syndrome among adolescents; societal attitude also has greater impact on get-rich-quick syndrome among adolescents in the study locale and also result displayed showed significant joint contribution of the independent variables (peer pressure, societal attitude) to the dependent variable (get-rich-quick syndrome).

Recommendations

Based on the finding of the study following recommendations were made

1. Youth should be given more enlightenment programs on danger associated with illegal wealth craving.
2. More employment opportunities should be provided by the government at all levels (local, state and federal) and this may reduce illegal businesses doing by the youths.
3. Society should desist from given undue recognition to individual youths with sudden wealth.
4. Counselling psychologists should be posted to all secondary schools in Nigeria and allow them to mounting cognitive restructuring intervention programme to replaced youths illogical thoughts to rational thoughts and this will enable them to put up desirable behaviour rather than mundane things .

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