

KOGI STATE TERTIARY STUDENTS' OPINION ON POSSIBILITY AND DYNAMICS OF NATIONAL UPRISING IN NIGERIA

IYEKOLO OLUSHOLA ALEXANDER

Department of Art & Social Science Education,
University of Ilorin, Kwara State,

&

BALOGUN ABDULRASAQ OLATUNJI

Department of Art & Social Science Education,
University of Ilorin, Kwara State.

Abstract

In this study, survey research method was adopted to find out the opinion of students in tertiary institutions in Kogi State, on the possibility of national uprising in the near future in Nigeria. The population for the study comprised students in Universities, Colleges of Education and Polytechnics located within Kogi State. From the population, cluster sampling technique was used to sample a total of 484 respondents comprising 285 female students and 199 male students. On the other hand, 311 of the sample were aged 20 and below and 174 were aged 21 and above. Data were collected using an instrument titled Uprising Tendencies Questionnaire (UTQ). The data were analyzed using percentages. Findings revealed that there is possibility of uprising in the near future in Nigeria. The sampled youths believed the uprising will be triggered by factors such as leadership corruption, political malpractices and religious crises. The youth also believed that the crisis when it occurred will be national and elongated (58.4%) and that it will obstruct many socio-economic activities in the country (80.5%). However, only 6.6% of the sample believed such uprising can cause secession among the tribes in the nation. Based on these findings, it was recommended that Nigeria government should curb leadership corruption and political malpractices in the country so as to avert a violent national uprising.

Introduction

Nigeria, like many other nations have been experiencing series of social, religious, economic and political strains. There has been economic crises cumulating into poverty, unemployment, and other social vices such as kidnapping, child trafficking, prostitution, armed robbery and rebellion. There are also reports of religious and communal crises, some of which have turned to terrorism. For example, the country has been under the siege of Boko Haram in the North-East Nigeria and the Ombatse Cult has also turned Nasarawa axis of the country a death trap for security agents. For some time now, states such as Jos, Bauchi, Borno, Kaduna and Yobe, have been very unsafe for residential and investment intentions. Apart from series of cases of insecurity, there is also high incidence of corruption in the country. The political system has been enmeshed in corruption and witch hunting. Almost on daily basis, citizens are made to hear huge amount embezzled without any assurance of possible probatation or action to punish the corrupt leaders and deter its recurrence among other citizens. These incidences are tensing the nation and breeding deviancy.