

Comparative Analysis of Moral Uprightness in Addressing Gambling and Cyber-Crime Among Experienced and Pre-Service Teachers in Faculty of Education, University of Ilorin.

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ABSTRACT: This research found out the impact of gambling and cyber-crime on the morality of pre-service teachers in the Faculty of Education, University of Ilorin, Kwara, Nigeria. Three research questions and one hypothesis were formulated for this study. The paper is a descriptive survey research using questionnaire as a tool for data collection. Stratified sampling technique was used to select three hundred and seventy-six (376) respondents across the selected departments. The validity and reliability of the instrument is established by three experts in the department of measurement and evaluation, faculty of Education, University of Ilorin. A test-retest method was steered for the questionnaire and the results were used to calculate the reliability coefficient which yielded 0.78. The finding of this study revealed that the extent of students' participation in gambling and cyber-crime was high. It is further revealed that the perceived causes of prospective students'

participation in gambling and cyber-crime in University of Ilorin, faculty of education were as a result of peer influence, lack of home training, idleness and joblessness, lack of moral training, negative societal influence, greediness and lust for wealth, media influence, poor guidance from religious leaders, absence of self-discipline, long strain poverty and intimidation among the youths. It is recommended that parents should continually intensify efforts in the provision of moral training for their children and also put adequate surveillance on them, so as to properly guide them from being lured into gambling and cyber-crime by their peers.

Keywords: *Moral Uprightness, Gambling and cyber-crime, experienced teachers, pre-service teachers.*

ملخص البحث: توصل هذا البحث إلى تأثير المقامرة والجرائم الإلكترونية على أخلاقيات المعلمين قبل الخدمة في كلية

التربية بجامعة إلورن، كوارا، نيجيريا. وقد تم صياغة ثلاثة أسئلة بحثية وفرضية واحدة لهذه الدراسة. هذه الورقة عبارة عن بحث مسحي وصفي باستخدام الاستبيان كأداة لجمع البيانات. تم استخدام أسلوب العينة الطبقية لاختيار ثلاثمائة وستة وسبعين (376) مستجيبًا عبر الأقسام المختارة. تم تحديد صحة وموثوقية الأداة من قبل ثلاثة خبراء في قسم القياس والتقييم، كلية التربية، جامعة إلورن. تم توجيه طريقة إعادة الاختبار للاستبيان وتم استخدام النتائج لحساب معامل الموثوقية الذي أسفر عن 0.78. كشفت نتائج هذه الدراسة أن مدى مشاركة الطلاب في المقامرة والجرائم الإلكترونية كان مرتفعًا. كما تبين أن الأسباب المتصورة لمشاركة الطلاب المحتملين في المقامرة والجرائم الإلكترونية في كلية التربية بجامعة إلورن كانت نتيجة لتأثير الأقران، والافتقار إلى التدريب المنزلي، والكسل والبطالة، والافتقار إلى التدريب الأخلاقي، والتأثير المجتمعي السلبي، والجشع والرغبة في الثروة، وتأثير وسائل الإعلام، والتوجيه الضعيف من الزعماء الدينيين، وغياب الانضباط الذاتي، والفقر المدقع والتهميش بين الشباب. ويوصى بأن يكتف الآباء جهودهم باستمرار في توفير التدريب الأخلاقي لأطفالهم وكذلك وضع مراقبة كافية عليهم، من أجل توجيههم بشكل صحيح من الانجراف إلى المقامرة والجرائم الإلكترونية من قبل أقرانهم.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الاستقامة الأخلاقية، المقامرة والجرائم الإلكترونية، المعلمون ذوو الخبرة، المعلمون قبل الخدمة.

INTRODUCTION

Gambling and cyber-crime are becoming a phenomenon across Africa and Nigeria in particular by the youths, this is however, a prevailing trend worldwide. Gambling is seen as an avenue of playing games in order to chance for money while Cyber-crime is

any activity involving computers and networks scenario.

Majority of students do bet, the motivation of betting was mainly for money and enjoyment thus, betting has a negative orientation in the society. It is also pointed out that gambling sports betting has swept the country like wild storm because majority of the youths bet on a daily basis (Koross, 2016). The author further submitted that sports betting has gained popularity and has become the most promising of gambling business, especially when it comes to betting on international football with the prestigious English Premier League gaining the most attention. Moreso, Sammut (2010) posited that many countries that are regularly suffering from economic hardship and social problems, consider gambling as their daily activities. Undeniably, a number of societies who are plagued by high unemployment have found their economic hardship through gambling.

It is further explained that gambling is linked to betting money or some forms of property on the outcome of a game or event that is ultimately based on chance (Sammut 2010). Corney and Davis (2010) identified the rates of male and female participation in online gambling which tremendously increasing every day. It was further speculated that women may particularly be

involved in online gambling because they have been influenced due to many life responsibilities they are expected to discharge. Study by Koross (2016) showed that 78% university students in Kenya who are involved in gambling are motivated by money. In addition, Corney and Davis (2010) declared that gambling is connected to severe effects such a health, habit of study and educational achievement of gamblers that is associated with certain criminal conduct. Nevertheless, sport betting is the most common activities among Nigerian Youths. It is posited that Gambling may include daily events which are usually practised by some of Nigerian students (Oyebisi., Alao & Popoola 2012). Oyekola (2019); Oyebisi, Alao and Popoola (2012) also confirmed that that the causes of gambling among Undergraduate students in Nigeria include monetary gain, greed, economic hardship and poverty. Eboh (2015); Igba, Nwambam, Nnamani, Egbe and Ogodo (2018) posited that many Nigerian undergraduate students engage in gambling, this intricate issue of special concern, as this could mar their future.

On the other hand, different nations have adopted different strategies to resist cyber-crime and criminality since all the services are linked to man. Cyber-crime is any activity that is linked to computers and

networkings. It is further submitted that crime committed or facilitated via the Internet is a cyber-crime (Olayinka & Fageyinbo 2015). Many studies by Abanikannda (2019), and Kamini (2011) reported that cyber-crime is seen as an unlawful act where man is operating through computer networkings. It is further described as a wide range of offences where computer is hacking and pirating (Singh, Gupta & Kumarf, 2016). The literature pointed out that male Teacher Trainees are more aware than female Teacher Trainees. It is further stated that urban Teacher Trainees are more aware than rural Teacher Trainees which is indicating that special attention is needed for both female Teacher Trainees and Rural Teacher Trainees (Kumar, Grewal & Khosla 2021).

Similarly, the Nigerian cyberspace has become an avenue for thieves in order to display their various abilities by playing tricks using the computer system and network means of fraud due to lack of adequate security on the internet. It is also asserted that thieves and fraudsters have made Nigeria cyberspace their area of operation (Okanlawon, Abanikannda & Yusuf, 2015). This is in line with the finding of Sesan, Soremi and Bankole (2013) who reported that Nigeria is among the countries that is working within online

crime activity and prevalence of cyber-crime. This has further categorised Nigerian young individuals as ‘yahooboys’ who are using Internet to commit cyber-crimes in Nigeria.

Hassan, & Makinde (2012) asserted that the causes of cyber-crime in Nigeria include, unemployment, lack of strong personal security on computers and quest for wealth. Omodunbi, Odiase, Olaniyan & Esan (2016) asserted that cyber-crime is very prevalent among the University undergraduate students and there is need for them to be oriented and educated to put an end to it. Unexpectedly, in the present time, the importance of Information Communication Technology (ICT) has taken a different shape among Nigerian undergraduates where the use of the Internet to defraud people as daily job is popularly called Internet cyber-crime. The Internet presently serves as a secret place for undergraduate fraudsters who have solely moved from the streets to an electronic platform (Sesan, 2010). Meanwhile, Hassan, Lass & Makinde (2012) explained that most undergraduates in Nigeria do Internet fraud because they believe is the easiest way to make money.

Moral uprightness is viewed as the juvenile delinquencies experienced among today’s youths due to adequate moral upbringing

and mentoring. According to Abbasi, Aamir, & Mahmood (2021), the advent of the computer and internet has brought the need for strenuous cybercrime regulation to be made throughout our societies. They either emphasized that every school and home should endeavour to cultivate moral uprightness in order to mitigate the negative effect of the digital age on the students of which gambling and cybercrime are not farfetched. Moreso, in the works of Alimo, Aderoju, & Falade (2019), their findings revealed that gambling and cyber activities have a significant effect on the performance of students in the university and they found out that more than 50% of students who partake in online gambling have a low grade in their academics and do not behave well. They complained that online gambling has “eroded” students' study time which consequently made them underprepared for any academic activities and made them behave abnormally.

This the action of knowing and doing what is right is known as moral uprightness. It is very crucial in building peaceful co-existence and positive behaviour amongst people in a society.

Moral uprightness makes a student to enjoy his academic life which eventually leads to a great feat (Afuye, 2015). It is emphasized that lack of moral attitudes or uprightness

among students can make a student to drop out of school at an early age. Delfabbro & King (2021) revealed that the act of gambling and cybercrime is more prominent among young adults and men which lead them to exhibit immoral attitude in the society. This was also buttressed in the work of Abbassi et al (2021) who submitted that most people who engage in cybercrime knew its consequences but feels comfortable about it due to lack of morals from home also, for socio-economic reasons. Similarly, Delfabbro & King (2021) also specified that majority of the gamblers and cybercriminals hold a cynical disposition towards their acts as being harmful in the long run. They further recommended that the government and authorities should place necessary regulations regarding these acts to mitigate moral decadence in the society.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

It could be seen that since new technologies have radically changed the means by which society communicates, conducts business, and engages in recreation, the speed and convenience of the Internet has attracted a critical mass of global users that causes a lot of damage to the Nigerian youths particularly Nigerian undergraduates. They see Internet as avenue to fraud and commit

a lot of atrocities which prevent some of them to think for lawful job. It is admitted that access to Internet and other online facilities by students enhance and encourage them to involve in cyber-crime and other criminal acts that are linked to the Internet. Several studies have been conducted in respect of this topic such as Omodunbi et al. (2016) who researched on gambling behaviour of university students in south-west Nigeria, Hassan, Lass & Makinde (2012) who focused cyber-crime in Nigeria: Causes, effects and the way out and Abanikannda, (2019) who worked on the Awareness and Impact of Cyber-crime among Selected University Undergraduates in Nigeria. They further revealed that lack of reality of knowledge led most of the undergraduates involved in cyber-crime and online football betting.

The studies only concentrated on the cyber-crime to examine the undergraduates' students and it is noticeable that none of the previous researchers investigated on Moral uprightness in addressing Gambling and Cyber-crime among Undergraduate Students and experience teachers of University of Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria. However, this is a gap, part of which this study intends to fill.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The main purpose of the study was to examine gambling and cyber-crime in relation to moral uprightness among undergraduate students and experience teachers in the University of Ilorin, Kwara state. Specifically, the study examined three purposes of the study: (a) the extent of pre-service and experienced teachers' participation in gambling and cyber-crime in the University of Ilorin, Kwara state (b) the perceived causes of pre-service and experienced teachers' participation in gambling and cyber-crime in the University of Ilorin, Kwara state, (c) the differences in the perception of male and female pre-service teachers on the causes of their participation in gambling and cyber-crime in the University of Ilorin, Kwara state and (d) the differences in the perception of male and female experienced teachers on the causes of their participation in gambling and cyber-crime in the University of Ilorin, Kwara state.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Three research questions were formulated to guide the conduct of this study: (a) To what extent do pre-service teachers participate in gambling and cyber-crime in the University of Ilorin, Kwara state? (b) what are the perceived causes of pre-service and experienced teachers' participation in gambling and cyber-crime in the University

of Ilorin, Kwara state? (c) Is there any significant difference in the perception of male and female pre-service teachers on the causes of their participation in gambling and cyber-crime in the University of Ilorin, Kwara state? and (d) Is there any significant difference in the perception of male and female experienced teachers on the causes of their participation in gambling and cyber-crime in the University of Ilorin, Kwara state?

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

H₀₁: There is no significant difference in the perception of male and female pre-service teachers on the causes of their participation in gambling and cyber-crime in the University of Ilorin Kwara state.

H₀₂: There is no significant difference in the perception of male and female experienced teachers on the causes of their participation in gambling and cyber-crime in the University of Ilorin Kwara state.

METHODOLOGY

There are nine (9) Departments in the Faculty of Education, University of Ilorin with 9,600 students where three (3) departments were selected using the simple random sampling technique. The three (3) selected departments are Arts Education, Social Sciences Education and Educational management according to the statistics collected from the faculty desk officer.

However, Raosoft sample size calculator was used to select a total of 355 students out of the total number of 4,500 students in the three (3) selected departments. The stratified sampling technique was used to select 118 respondents out of 1,500 students in the Arts Education Department, 142 participants out of 1,800 students in the department of Social Sciences Education

and 95 pre-service teachers out of 1,200 in the department of educational management making a total of 355 students. Furthermore, the population of each department was divided by the entire population and multiplied by the sample size in order to arrive at a proportionate size which permits every member of the population has equal right of being selected.

Table 1. the numbers of the students and how they were selected.

Three Departments in the Faculty of Edu.	Stratified Sampling Technique
Arts Education Dept.	$1,500 \div 4,500 * 355 = 118$
Social Sciences Edu. Dept.	$1,800 \div 4,500 * 355 = 142$
Educational Magt. Dept.	$1,200 \div 4,500 * 355 = 95$
	Total 355

The instrument used to collect data for this study was a questionnaire that divided into two parts, A and B. Part A discussed the background of the respondents while section B contained items questionnaire with four-point Likert scale type where 4= strongly agree (SA). 3= Agree (A). 2= Disagree (D) and 1= strongly disagree

(SD). The validity of instrument was used after corrections made by the experts. For the reliability of the instrument, a test-retest reliability method was used and a coefficient value of 0.75 was obtained as reliability index. The data were analysed using percentage and t-test at Alpha level of 0.05

RESULTS

Research question 1: *What is extent of pre-service and experienced teachers' participation in gambling and cyber-crime in Faculty of Education, University of Ilorin?*

Table 2. Pre-Service Teachers' Participation in Gambling and Cyber-crime in University of Ilorin

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	D	SD
1.	I always participate in gambling because of my interest in sport betting	185 (53.2%)	90 (23.9%)	34 (9.3%)	44 (11.7%)
2.	I rarely participate in cyber-crime because of my religion	170 (47.9%)	105 (29.3%)	48 (13.3%)	4 (1.1%)
3.	I do not participate in cyber-crime because I do not have any interest in it	200 (55.9%)	74 (21.3%)	39 (10.6%)	40 (10.6%)
4.	I secretly participate in cyber-crime and gambling	235 (66.5%)	38 (10.6%)	20 (5.3%)	60 (16.1%)

Table 2 shows the extent of pre-service teachers' participation in gambling and cyber-crime in Faculty of Education, University of Ilorin. As shown on the Table, 53.2% strongly agreed to the item 1 "I always participate in gambling because of my interest in sport betting", 23.9% agreed, 9.3% disagreed while 11.7% strongly disagreed. 47.9% strongly agreed to the item 2 "I rarely participate in cyber-crime because of my religion", 29.3% agreed,

13.3% disagreed while 1.1% strongly disagreed. 55.9% strongly agreed to the item 3 "I do not participate in cyber-crime because I do not have any interest in it", 21.3% agreed, 10.6% disagreed while 10.6% strongly disagreed. 66.5% strongly agreed to the item 4 "I secretly participate in cyber-crime and gambling", 10.6% agreed, 5.3% disagreed while 16.1% strongly disagreed.

Research question 2: *What are the perceived causes of pre-service and experienced teachers' participation in gambling and cyber-crime?*

Table 3. Perceived Causes of Pre-Service Teachers' Participation in Gambling and Cyber-crime

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD
1.	Peer influence	230	50	68	10

		(63.8%)	(14.6%)	(16.1%)	(2.7%)
2.	Lack of good home training	180 (53.2%)	93 (23.9%)	50 (13.3%)	36 (9.6%)
3.	Idleness and joblessness	60 (16.1%)	220 (62.5%)	58 (13.3%)	20 (5.3%)
4.	Lack of good religious counseling	270 (74.5%)	45 (13.3%)	34 (9.6%)	20 (5.3%)
5.	Negative societal influence	183 (50.5%)	100 (29.3%)	50 (13.3%)	20 (5.3%)
6.	Greediness and lust for wealth	185 (53.3%)	118 (31.9%)	30 (8.1%)	20 (5.3%)
7.	Media influence	240 (66.5%)	93 (26.6%)	10 (2.7%)	10 (2.7%)
8.	Poor guidance from religious leaders	175 (50.5%)	118 (31.9%)	40 (10.6%)	20 (5.3%)
9.	Absence of self-discipline	200 (55.9%)	133 (37.2%)	5 (1.3%)	15 (4.1%)
10.	Long strain of poverty	275 (77.1%)	68 (18.6%)	5 (1.3%)	5 (1.3%)
11.	Intimidation among the youths	260 (71.8%)	83 (23.9%)	5 (1.3%)	5 (1.3%)

Table 2 shows the causes of perceived causes of pre-service teachers' participation in gambling and cyber-crime. As shown on the Table, 63.8% strongly agreed to the item 1 "Peer influence", 14.6% agreed, 16.1% disagreed while 2.7% strongly disagreed. 53.2% strongly agreed to the item 2 "Lack of good home training", 23.9% agreed, 13.3% disagreed while 9.6% strongly disagreed. 16.1% strongly agreed to the item 3 "Idleness and joblessness", 62.5% agreed, 13.3% disagreed while 5.3% strongly disagreed. 74.5% strongly agreed to the item 4 "Lack of good religious counseling", 13.3% agreed, 9.6% disagreed while 5.3% strongly disagreed. 50.5% strongly agreed to the item 5 "Negative societal influence", 29.3.3% agreed, 13.3% disagreed while 5.3% strongly disagreed. 53.2% strongly agreed to the item 6 "Greediness and lust for wealth", 31.9% agreed, 8.1% disagreed while 5.3% strongly disagreed. 66.5% strongly agreed

to the item 7 "Media influence", 26.6% agreed, 2.7% disagreed while 2.7% strongly disagreed. 50.5% strongly agreed to the item 8 "Poor guidance from religious leaders", 31.9% agreed, 10.6% disagreed while 5.3% strongly disagreed. 55.9% strongly agreed to the item 9 "Long strain of poverty", 37.2% agreed, 1.3% disagreed while 4.1% strongly disagreed. 77.1% strongly agreed to the item 10 "Long strain of poverty", 18.6% agreed, 1.3% disagreed while 1.3% strongly disagreed. 71.8% strongly agreed to the item 11 "Long strain of poverty", 23.9% agreed, 1.3% disagreed while 1.3% strongly disagreed.

HYPOTHESIS TESTING

H₀₁: There is no significant difference in the perception of male and female pre-service teachers on the cause of their participation in gambling and cyber-crime in Faculty o of Education

The Perception of Male and Female Pre-service Teachers on the Causes of their Participation in Gambling and Cyber-crime

Gender	No	Mean	S.D.	Df	t-cal	Sig	Decision
Male	170	14.2410	3.214	352	3.612	.012	H ₀₁
Female	183	13.1312	3.216				Accepted

Sig. p > 0.05 (Accepted)

Table 1 show t-tests to analyse of difference between the Perception of Male and Female Pre-service Teachers on the Causes of their

Participation in Gambling and Cyber-crime. The data obtained from the respondents shows that the calculated t-

Value is 3.612 with 352 degrees of freedom computed at 0.05 significance level. Since calculated level of significance (.012) is greater than critical level of significance, hypothesis 1 is accepted. This implies that there is no significant difference in the perception of male and female pre-service teachers on the cause of their participation in gambling and cyber-crime in Faculty of Education.

H₀₂: *There is no significant difference in the perception of male and female Experienced teachers on the cause of their participation in gambling and cyber-crime in Faculty of Education*

The Perception of Male and Female Experienced Teachers on the Causes of their Participation in Gambling and Cyber-crime

Gender	No	Mean	S.D.	Df	t-cal	Sig	Decision
Male	170	15.4520	4.421	352	4.721	.000	H ₀₁
Female	183	14.3511	3.712				Rejected

Sig. $p > 0.05$ (Rejected)

Table 2 show t-tests to analyse of Difference between The Perception of Male and Female Experienced Teachers on the Causes of their Participation in Gambling and Cyber-crime. The data obtained from the respondents shows that the calculated t-Value is 4.721 with 352 degrees of freedom computed at 0.05 significance level. Since calculated level of significance (.000) is lesser than critical level of significance, hypothesis 2 is rejected. This implies that there was a significant difference in the perception of male and female experienced teachers on the cause of their participation in gambling and cyber-crime in Faculty of Education

DISCUSSIONS OF FINDINGS

The findings of this study revealed that the extent of pre-service and experienced teachers' participation in gambling and cyber-crime is high. It is shown that there was no significant difference in the perception of male and female pre-service and experienced teachers on the causes of their participation in gambling and cyber-crime in Faculty of Education, University of Ilorin. This finding agrees with the finding of Abanikannda (2019) who emphasised that the incidence of participation of undergraduate students in Nigerian University is high. The finding also supports the findings of Eboh (2015)

that the rates of gambling among undergraduate students in Nigeria is too high. This finding also agrees with the submission of Omodunbi, Odiase, Olaniyan and Esan (2016) who asserted that cyber-crime is very prevalent among the University undergraduate students and there is need for them to be oriented and educated to stop this immoral act for the country to have a better future. This finding is also in line with Eboh (2015) who admitted that many Nigerian undergraduate students engage in gambling, this intricate issue of special concern, as this could mar their future.

The findings of this study revealed that the perceived causes of pre-service and experienced teachers' participation in gambling and cyber-crime were as a result off at peer influence, lack of home training, idleness and joblessness, lack of moral training, negative societal influence, greediness and lust for wealth, media influence, poor guidance from religious leaders, absence of self-discipline, long strain poverty and intimidation among the youths. This finding agrees with the findings of Sammut (2010) that the causes of participation of undergraduate students in gambling in Lagos state university were poverty, greed, poor moral training, oppression, lack of contentment, societal

influence, media influence, lack of self-discipline and peer influence. This finding agrees with the submission of Hassan, Lass and Makinde (2012), Omodunbi, Odiase, Olaniyan and Esan (2016) who identified that the causes of cyber-crime in Nigeria include, unemployment, lack of strong personal security on computers and quest for wealth. In addition, Oyebisi., Alao and Popoola (2012), Temitope, Oyekola and Mary (2019). also confirmed and supported this finding by pointing out that the causes of gambling among Undergraduate students in Nigeria include monetary gain, greed, economic hardship and poverty, pursuit of enjoyment, passion for sports, poor home and moral training and peer group influence. It is asserted that gambling is associated with betting money or some forms of poverty on the outcome of a game or event that is ultimately based on chance (Sammut, 2010).

In addition, the findings of this study revealed that there was no significant difference in the perception of male and female pre-service teachers on the causes of their participation in gambling and cyber-crime in Faculty of Education, University of Ilorin. The finding agrees with the finding of Igba, Igba Nwambam, Nnamani, Egbe and Ogodo (2018); Abanikannda (2019) who showed that there was no

significant difference in the opinions of male and female students on the causes of their participation in gambling and cyber-crime in Nigerian University. It is further agreed that both male and female students display various abilities in playing tricks using the computer system and network as means of fraud due to lack of home training and adequate security on the Internet. The finding of this study also in line with Sammut (2010) who pointed out that the rates of male and female participate in online and gambling are enormously increasing every day.

The findings of this study also revealed that there was a significant difference in the perception of male and female experienced teachers on the causes of their participation in gambling and cyber-crime in Faculty of Education, University of Ilorin. The finding of this study is also consistent with the submission of Abbasi, Aamir, and Mahmood (2021) who pointed out that male and female experienced teachers perceived the same causes that lead them in participating in gambling and cyber-crime. They further stated that the advent of the computer and internet has brought the need for strenuous cyber-crime regulation to be made throughout our societies. They further stressed that every school and home should endeavour to inculcate moral uprightness in

order to mitigate the negative effect of the digital age on the students of which gambling and cybercrime are not farfetched. Not only that, the finding of this study is also in line with Delfabbro and King (2021) who declared that the act of gambling and cyber-crime is more prominent among young adults and men that lead them to exhibit immoral attitude in the society. They further claimed that the government and authorities should place necessary regulations regarding these acts in order to mitigate moral decadence in the society.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the study, it was concluded that the extent of pre-service teachers' participation in gambling and cyber-crime was high and the rate of experienced teachers in gambling and cyber-crime was very low. It is further revealed that the perceived causes of pre-service teachers' participation in gambling and cyber-crime in Faculty of Education, University of Ilorin were peer influence, lack of good home training, idleness and joblessness, negative societal influence, greediness and lust for wealth, media influence, poor guidance from religious leaders, absence of self-discipline, long strain poverty and intimidation among the youths. This study also showed that both

male and female pre-service teachers participate in gambling and use cyber-crime as avenue to getting money.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the finding of the study, it was recommended that:

1. Parents should continually intensify efforts in the provision of moral training for their children and also put adequate surveillance on them, so as to properly guide them from being lured into gambling and cyber-crime by their peers.
2. pre-service teachers should always control their lust for wealth, maintain self-discipline and have a good faith which would not make them consider gambling and cyber-crime as an option for getting quick money.
3. Nigerian government should assiduously work to improve the economy of the country, so as to provide ample job opportunities for the youths, in order to prevent them from gambling and cyber-crime.
4. Infant industries should be readily made available by the government so that students who graduated from the university can easily get engaged as soon as they leave school.

5. Awareness campaign, workshops and seminars should be organized for students in school and even after school.

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