



**ASSESSMENT OF POVERTY ERADICATION ON KEKE NAPEP PROGRAMME
POVERTY AMONG YOUTH (A CASE STUDY OF KONDUGA LOCAL
GOVERNMENT AREA)**

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Abstract

The study assessed poverty eradication on KEKE NAPEP programme on poverty among youth of Konduga Local Government Area. The main objective is to assess the impact of NAPEP in eradication poverty among youth in Konduga local government, Borno state. While the specific and objectives are: To examine the effects of economic reforms on poverty alleviation. To examine how poverty affects the lives of Konduga local government. The study employs survey design method. The population of the study consists of all KEKE NAPEP participants (Owners, Riders, and Union Members) in Konduga local government. Yalle Yamani method was used to select 250 samples for the study. The sources of data for this study consist of primary and secondary data. A total of 250 questionnaires were designed and distributed to collect data for the study. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage) while inferential statistics (person product moment correction coefficient was used to test to test the hypothesis. The study revealed poor environment lack of entrepreneurship knowledge/skills bad character and bad morals fracture and dysfunctional families and lack of supervision and poor parenting were the course of poverty among youth in Konduga local government. Base on this the study concluded that there had been poor supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the scheme. The ministry of poverty alleviation and youth empowerment has not significantly

alleviated poverty. Despite of the numerous poverty alleviation schemes and the success recorded. Poverty in the Konduga is still high. Based on the foregoing findings it is concluded that poverty is a social and economic problem with serious negative effects on almost every number of the Nigerian society. As economic destroyers, poverty has bedeviled this nation for too long a time. It has along with other factors led to a large extent system and to large extent contributed to our under development. Based on the findings, it was recommends that Borno state government should intensified effort to reduce the rate of poverty before the matter goes out of hand state by Karlmax if the poor cannot sleep because he is Hungary the rich also cannot sleep because the poor are awake among others.

Keywords: Assessment, Poverty, Eradication, Programme, Poverty, Youth.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Poverty known as absence of basic necessity of life such as food, shelter, clothing, access to medical attention etc. Has become a pandemic that needs urgent in Konduga local government, Bormo state. The public service is an indispensable tool for effective responsibilities in every political community. This suggests that with a dispensable public service, the objectives of public policies can be realized. Embedded in the above, is also the assumption that social problems as soon as identified by competent government agencies should be addressed and resolve.

Poverty is one of social problems confronting Konduga Local Government and other local governments around the state. The problems poverty remains a huge challenge to successive government in the local government. Efforts to reduce poverty among the local government's indigenes have been a long standing one with successive government devising different policy measures aimed at curtailing the incident poverty. However, some renowned analysis agreed with conventional views of poverty as a result of insufficient income for securing basic goods and services, Sen (1981), Amis and Rakodi (1994). Other analysts view poverty

in terms education, health, life expectancy, child mortality, etc. Notable among such policy measures include; the operation feed the nation (1986). The Green Resolution (1979), the National Directorate of Employment (1986), the National Directorate of Food Road and Rural Infrastructure (1988), Poverty Alleviation Programme (1999), and host of others. This research, therefore examine the performances aimed at the eradication of poverty among youth in Konduga local government, Borno state, Nigeria.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In Nigeria different reforms have been taken over so many years by various administrations with the aim of eradication poverty in the state. Therefore, this research will try to assess the role-played by National Poverty Eradication

Programme NAPEP towards eradicating poverty in Konduga local government, Bomo State, Nigeria

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective is to assess the impact of NAPEP in eradication poverty among youth in Konduga local government, Borno state. While the specific and objectives are:

- i. To examine the effects of economic reforms on poverty alleviation.
- ii. To examine the impact of NAPEP in poverty reduction.
- iii. To examine how poverty affects the lives of Konduga local government area societies, societies, socially, politically and economically.

CONCEPTUAL ISSUES

Poverty in Nigeria has been seen as the main cause of almost every social problem namely; unemployment, crime, prostitution, corruption and diseases. However, Nigeria has never fallen short of attempts at alleviating poverty. Previous governments devised several schemes to alleviate poverty in the land but virtually in all cases the attempts fall short of

expectation. Many people have shown great concern for the alarming rate of unemployment in the country, in spite of the various poverty alleviation programmes. This has been a matter of concern not only to Konduga Local Government area but to Borno state and Nigeria as a whole. The mounting criticism of the programmes by Nigerian society led many concerned citizens to write about the scheme. Thus, the following available literatures and other evidences given the assessment of the poverty alleviation scheme. Osamar (2000) public relation officer of the Federal Civil Service Commission has this to say:

"Unemployment is yet to abate, about 90,000 forms had been given to first degree holders at the Abuja headquarters of the commission and state but there seems to be no respite for the applications as yet". He said the 52 ministries and extra-ministerial departments have failed to declare their vacancies or those agencies as directed by the commission by recruiting staffs directly on ad-hoc basis initially and later regularizing them.

The situation he said, has made it difficult for the commission to carry out its function of given jobs to the applicants. Rhoder (2000) is also critical of the poverty alleviation programme. According to him, the scheme from the beginning is a child of shortcoming. For instance, the establishment of the National Directorate of Employment (NDE) by the General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida former head of state, in 1986 was to promote skill acquisition and self-employment.

The conceptual issues of National poverty eradication programme is highly problematic, poverty affects many aspects of human condition including physical, psychological, social and even spiritual. This has made it impossible for there to be any general consensus on the definition of poverty. Indeed, a concise and universally acceptable definition of poverty has been elusive. In the words of Aboyade (1975), poverty, like an elephant, is more easily recognized than defined. However, for there to be any meaningful analysis of a problem with a view to finding solution to it, the problem must be defined or conceptualized no matter how roughly this is done. Aboyade himself subscribed to the above.

Poverty has a vicious circle and breaking away from it is very complex. This is facts that poor families have high probability of staying poor. They have low income, they carry with them high risk of sickness, limited access to education, information and better health care. Hence the cruel legacy of poverty is passed on from parents to children and from generations to generations. They have low income levels, they carry with them high risk of likeness, limited access to education, limitations of mobility, information and training indeed, poor parents cannot give their opportunities to have access to good health and education which are required to improve their lots and that of their children in the future.

This is real story of life in a country especially now that the petroleum product prices are high and the cost of living is soaring high every day.

National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) as a programme for poverty reduction or eradication has played vital role in the provision of the following:

- i. Development of simple process and small scale industries.
- ii. Embark on training and settlement of at least 70 percent of tertiary institutions graduates.
- iii. It increases the adult literacy rate from 55 percent to 70 percent by the year 2020.
- iv. Train people or youth in skills for self-reliance such as computer training, carpentry, building, tailoring, soap making, farming of different kinds etc.
- v. Shout up health care delivery system from 50 percent to 70 percent by 2020. Through establishment of clinics, health posts at villages, maternities etc to facilitate the effective and efficient health care delivery.

The gap or link that is missing in the various policies adopted by the successive Nigerian Government especially during the Obasanjo regime is that of the failure of government to take or make the beneficiaries' part of the implementation of the program. There is also lack of proper monitoring of the programme to ensure conformity with the laid down policies. Thus,

the problem of poverty has been on the increase leading to a lot of social vices.

The study is therefore timed because the state at present is faced with a lot of social vices such as prostitution, 419, terrorism. The causes of this have been associated with the problem of high level of poverty. Hence this study will be able to suggest ways of reducing poverty and ensuring effective implementation of the reform programmes in consonance with the strategies of NAPEP, a loophole in the other researches overtime.

Successive governments have tried to target poverty directly by the imitation of poverty related programmes. Whether these programmes have succeeded in either alleviation poverty or not, is another thing, suffice is to say, however, that the earlier poverty alleviation programme and the Nigeria Agricultural and Co-operative Banks entirely devoted to funding agriculture. The National Agency of Food production programmes turned out to be a colossal waste and nothing was achieved.

Second in line of such programmes was operation Feed the Nation (OFN) flagged in 1979 by General Olusegun Obasanjo. The programme had the specific focus of increase food production on the premise that availability of cheap food will mean higher nutrition level and invariable lead to growth and development for the nation and citizenry of OFN lasted until Shehu Shagari's government took over.

Shagari (1979 to 1983) shared almost the same poverty reduction the national anthem and generally sprucing up the national psyche on distinctions of right and wrong, handling public property. This programme though not directly on poverty alleviation, some analysts however argued that the fight against indiscipline and corruption were equal to a poverty alleviation programme in the sense that the two were partly the reason why many Nigerians are poor.

General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida (1985 - 1995) is known to be one head of state that introduced a number of poverty alleviation programmes. These include the people's Banks, which sought to provide loans to prospective entrepreneurs to soft term and without stringent requirement

for collaterals. It also sprouted to an adjunct of the peoples Banks and as source of cheap funds for communities and their members.

Another programme was the directorate of foods, roads and rural infrastructure (DFRFI) which sought to open up rural areas via construction of feeder roads and provision of basic amenities that would turn them into production centres for national economy. The DFRFI was on offer as the most comprehensive programme on the nation's war against poverty. Considering the truism that rural populations in Nigeria are significantly poorer than urban counterparts, this programme targeted this core group.

Its premise was just not to open the rural areas but the hinterland, which ordinarily would not have been accessible. It was also aimed at promoting rural employment based on assumption that if rural infrastructure, such as electricity, was variable in the villages many welders for example would operate from there, instead of scrambling for spaces in congested urban centres. DFRFI also assumed that if the hinterland was linked by road farmers would transport their products to the markets easily and at cheaper rates thereby reducing the cost of food production as a way out of poverty.

Another programme that tried to head-off the scourge of poverty by targeting the agricultural sector was the Nigerian Agricultural Land Development Authority (NALDA). The authority was intended to reduce the prevalence of subsistence agriculture in the country and in its place infuse large scale commercial farming by assisting farmers with inputs and developing land for them to the point of planting at subsidized rates.

In the housing sector, a sites and service scheme (SSS) commenced in 1987 to increase the supply of land for residential development by all income groups. The programme consisted of site clearance, construction of concrete drainage and culverts etc. However, shortage of funds resulted in non-payment of compensation of farmers owners of assets in acquired areas and non development of essential infrastructure such as access roads, power supply etc.

In the transport sector, the federal urban mass transit programme was established in 1988 to rescue the public transport system from imminent collapse. New buses were put into public service and loan schemes helps cooperative and private operators acquire transport vehicles. However, the demand for public transportation in many urban areas continued to outstrip supply.

In the health sector, two important programmes were established in 1988 which include the primary health care scheme, which aims at providing at least one health centres in every local government and the guinea worm eradication programme, launched in 1988 with assistance of Do no agencies including UNICEF, United Nations, International Children Emergency Funds, which supports health interventions to control diarrhea diseases, eradicate guinea-worm and promote change in knowledge, attitudes and practice relating to water use, excreta disposal and general hygiene. The effectiveness of the primary health care programme (PHC) was hampered by inadequate funding from the local governments and lack of equipment's, essential drugs and trained manpower.

While all these programmes collapsed at one point or the other nonetheless at least one of these programmes initiated by the Babangida's regime the National Directorate of Employment (NDE) has had 23 years staying power till date the National Directorate of Employment consist of four main programmes: the vocational skills Development Programme, the special public works programme, small scale Enterprise and the Agriculture Employment Programme. By its mandate NDE was to design and implement programmes to combat mass unemployment and articulate police aimed at developing work programmes with labour intensive potentials. It is on record that hundreds of thousands youths have participated in the NDE scheme. From its programmes and its staying power, this was a scheme that could be adjudged as the most successful of Babangida's poverty Alleviation Policies and programmes.

Babangida saw unemployment as one of the key issues challenging the agenda of government since it posed a potential danger to the socio-political and economic system of the nation. Until the 1980s,

unemployment was not a serious problem in Nigeria. Global economic recession however took its toll on the country, because as that decade progressed, inherent weaknesses were noticed in the nation's economy.

The need for the creation of NDE is also traced to drastic reduction in oil prices and the resultant economic policies at the time. The situation led to low capacity utilization in the nation's industries and the outright closure of some subsequent lay-offs due to closure and rationalization informed on the needs to introduce a system that would accommodate such people so that the already bloated job market, will not suffer more congestion. The reeducation in the employment opportunities and rationalization in both the public and private sector formed the basis on which the Nigeria unemployment situation was viewed as a danger for the socio-economic stability of the nation.

As a rider to all poverty alleviation programmes initiated over the years in the country, it must be recalled that the first ladies also joined in the fray with novel programmes that not only alleviate the status of these first ladies but also focused on issues of poverty, using state funds. Most noticeable was better life for rural women heralded by Mrs Maryam Babangida. Better Life Programme (BLP) supported a multitude of programmes targeted at women, including agriculture and extension services, education and vocational training, cottage industries and food processing, primary health care delivery and enlightenment/awareness and cooperatives.

The regime of late Sani Abacha (1993- 1998) was known as the midwife of the family economic adventures for a way out of debilitating poverty, as this was the period that marked Nigeria relapse into the global bracket of 30 poorest nations. Significantly, Feap existed for two years (1998-2000) during which it received funding to the tune of N7, billion out of which about N3.3 billion was disbursed as loans to about 21,000 cooperative societies nationwide that was production oriented. Such project targeted for assistance including production of Gari making, soap making, and animal husbandry.

Mrs. Maryam Sani Abatcha's Family Support Programme (FSP) replaced Maryam Babangida's BLP. The FSP like BLP also tried to introduce agenda elements into anti-poverty programmes acting on the assumption that women needed special treatment in the light of immense contributions to the national economy, both as small-scale entrepreneurs and home keepers. Unfortunately however, as recent government assessment showed, most of these poverty alleviation programmes suffered the same fate as that of dismal failure for the following reason:

- i. They lack community responsibility
- ii. They lack a clearly defined policy framework with proper guidelines for poverty alleviation
- iii. They suffered from policy instability and political dislocations..
- iv. They are mostly not designed directly to alleviation of poverty.

Taking cognizance of the above problems, the fourth republic administration under Olusegun Obasanjo (1999-2007), which had at inception in early 2001 the blue print for establishment of the poverty eradication programme (NAPEP) a central coordination point for all anti-poverty efforts from the local government level to the National levels by scheme which would be executed with the sole purpose of eradicating absolute poverty.

NAPEP however was preceded by poverty alleviation programme (PAP). PAP was an interim measure introduced in 2000 to address the problems of rising unemployment and crimes particularly among youths. It was ultimately aimed at increasing the welfare of Nigerians.

Essentially, the primary objectives of PAP are three fold:

- i. Reduce the problems of unemployment and hence rise effective demand in the economy.
- ii. Increase the productiveness of the economy and,
- iii. Drastically reduce the embarrassing crime in the country.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

There are different theories that can be used to explain development. This ranges from the sociological, political, biological and economical theories

of development. The classical theories are categorized as either those that are Bourgeois and liberal in nature or those that are marxist and progressive in nature. Most of the economic writers like Adam Smith, W.W. Rostow, John M Keynes, David Ricardo, Thomas Malthus etc. fall in the former category, while the latter group is championed by progressives and other radicals like Karl Marx, Lenin and Engel (Julson 2009).

The modernization theory which falls in the former category would be adopted in this study to explain the national poverty eradication programme (NAPEP) as a strategy for poverty eradication in Nigeria. The propounding fathers of the modernization theory include Walter Rostow, W.A Lewis. In the literature, the vocabulary of modernization, development and growth becomes synonymous with progress and higher level of understanding. More so, development is only possible when there is total transformation from traditional methods of doing things to modern methods. The theory argues that largely, the western industrial countries are developed because their technology is modern and their political system and institutions are relatively stable.

Additionally, the modernization theory conceived that the third world countries are under developed because their technology is still primitive, traditional and are characterized by unstable political system. The theory further makes the claim that western capitalists' values and practices are the basis for modernizing' third world countries and helping them become self-sustaining.

Therefore, the modernization theory presents the idea that shows by introducing methods in technology, agricultural production for trade and industrialization dependent on a mobile labour force through which the underdeveloped countries will experience a strengthening in their economics (Bonvillian 2001).

An important aspect of this school is the postulation that the rest of the world needs to look to the western model of modernity and pattern their societies like the model of modernity in order to progress. To this end, Dlakwa (2009) wrote that; since the western world has taken the pains in passing through the arduous process of development, it is not necessary

for less developed societies that are coming from behind to repeat all this mistakes committed by them. Accordingly, the modernization theories believe that the best option for the less developed countries to adopt in their development administration is to emulate the western world by learning from the lesson of their experience.

Thus, it can be deduced from the above that central to the modernization thinking is the belief that the development requires the assistance of developed countries to catch up with them. It is also believed that the less than. It is also believed that the less developed countries would develop and grow faster than the developed countries. Hence, this theory is build upon the theory that is possible for equal development to be reached between the developed and the less developed countries. It is therefore in the light of this theoretical postulation that the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) was adopted in and less developed countries. It is believed that the realization of poverty alleviation programme (PAP) would help the developing ones in their quest to attain development and eradicate poverty.

Since the modernization theories conceive development as an evolutionary process, through which societies move from backwardness (traditional) to advancement (modernity) the national poverty eradication programmes target is to eradicate poverty through the means of technological, economical and socio-cultural improvement that facilities transition from backwardness to modernity.

Therefore, the modernization theory will be applied to his study as a tool to analysis the national poverty eradication programme (NAPEP) as the strategy to help a developing countries like Nigeria and a state like Borno in attempting to eradicate poverty and implement the programme that will suit poverty eradication in Nigeria.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The Study Area

The study area, Konduga is a community in Borno State, Nigeria and the center of local government area of the some about 25kilometers to the

central of Maiduguri, situated on the north bank of the Ngadda River. And also its one of the sixteen local governments that constitutes the Borno emirate, a traditional state located in Borno State Nigeria. However the Konduga local government area in Borno State, with administrative headquarters in the main town of Konduga local government area under Borno central senatorial district alongside Dikwa, Jere, KalaBalge, Mafa, Maiduguri, Ngala, Bama and Kaga local government. Konguga local government area also forms a federal constituency along side, Dikwa and Mafa local government areas. Konduga local government area has an area of 5,855km² it is bounded in the north by Jere, Mafa and Maiduguri local government areas. In the east by Bama and Gwoza local government areas. In the south by Damboa local government areas. The area which is Konduga local government where mean to the traditional culture which is follow the procedural initially since of Kanembu in Maiduguri emirate council Borno State, Nigeria the Konduga local government area where uses to spoke, the major three (3) language, those language, were used in the area as follows:

Kanuri, Wula, and Hausa. The wards in Konduga local government are as follows;

Auno/Chabbol, Dalori East/Wanori, Jawu/Lamboa, Kawuri , Kelumiri/Ngalb Amari/Yale, Knoduga , Mairamri/Ngalbi/Bazamri, Masba/Daiwa West, Nyaleri/Snadia/Yejiwa and Sojiri/Nguro-Nguro

The above mentioned are wards in the Konduga local government area or Borno sate local government council were form in change of public administration in the area, the council is headed by the chairman who is the executive head of the local government area. The Konduga legislative council makes laws governing entire community area it consists of 11 councilors representing the 11 wards of the local government area.

Population of the Study

According to the widely disputed result of the 2006 national population census put the population at one hundred and fifty seven thousand three hundred and twenty (157, 322) with 80, 017. Males and 77,305. Females it

consists of the people of the community and state holders. The study population consisted of all items/subject that possess certain feature or have knowledge of the phenomenon under the study. This consists all KEKE NAPEP participants (Owners, Riders, and Union Members) in Konduga local government.

The characteristics of this population include, age, sex, educational levels, occupations and indeed the responses gotten from them. However, the population itself shows and determines the people who live in that particular community which is Konduga local government area.

Source of Data

The sources of data for this study consist of primary and secondary data. The primary data were obtained for the purpose of the study or are collected from public relation department of ministry of poverty reduction and youth empowerment Borno State, record of local government rural, poverty documents, budget allocation poverty programmes, questionnaire and interview respectively. The secondary data are obtained from the published materials, and relevance document. The secondary source was derived from library material, textbooks, journals, magazines and other all were used especially in the drawing up of the literature review of the research.

Sample and Sampling Techniques

Yelle, Yamane (1967) proportionate sample formula was used below for drawing a justifiable of the total of 24760 as presented

$$\frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where;

a = required sample size

N = population of KEKE NAPEP owner and riders

e = level of significance (4%)

Therefore

$$N = \frac{24760}{1 + 24760 (0.04)^2}$$

$$N = \frac{24760}{19818}$$

$$N = 250$$

Thus the sample size for this study is two hundred and fifty (250) respondents were purposively drawn to represent the population across the twelve 12 ward in Konduga local government area.

S/N	WARDS	ESTIMATED POPULATION	SAMPLE POPULATION
1.	Auno/Chabbol	16000	20
2.	Dalori East/Wanori	18400	27
3.	Dawa east /Malari	12000	19
4.	Jawu/Lamboa	1750	17
5.	Kawuri	1556	18
6.	Kelumiri/Ngalbi Amari/Yale	20000	29
7.	Kouduga	18175	21
8.	Mairamri/Ngalbi/Bazamri	31500	33
9.	Masba/Daiwa west	12447	19
10.	Nyaleri/Snadia/Yejiwa	2400	14
11.	Sojiri/Nguro-Nguro	11000	15
12.	Auno/Chabbol	12094	18
Total		157322	250

Source: National Population Commission, 2006

Method of Data Analysis

The demographic information of the respondents and research questions were analyzed using descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage)

while inferential statistics (person product moment correction coefficient was used to test to test the hypothesis.

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

The study was conducted to examine the assessment of poverty eradication on KEKE NAPEP programme on poverty reduction among youth in Konduga Local Government area Borno State. The demographic information of the respondents and research question were analysed using descriptive statistics (Frequency and Percentage) while inferential statistic (person product moment correlation coefficient) was used to test the hypothesis. Two hundred and fifty (250) copies of questionnaire were administered but only two hundred and twenty three (223) copies were retrieval making 43% return rate the results were presented in table and discussed according to the space research objectives, questions and hypothesis.

Table 4.1 Described the demographic of the respondents, 223 respondents participated this study out of which 25.4% were between the age of 18-22 years, 27.1% were between the age of 23-27yrs, 12.2 were between the age of 24-29 years, 14% were 30 years and above. 10.1% had first leaving certificate, then 15.4% had O'level certificate 39.9% had NCE/ND, 22.0% had Degree and above 36.15% had worked for 1-5years 31.5% had worked for 6-10years 14.1% had worked for 11-16 years and above of which 55.5% were males and 32.6% were female making a total number of 223 (90%) respondents.

Table 4.1 Demographic Information of the Respondents (KEKE NAPEP) n=223

Variable age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18-12 years	120	27.1%
23-2" years	123	12.2%
2-i-28 years	33	14.0%
29 years and above	40	10.1%
Educational		Frequency Percentage

Primary		32	15.4%
Secondary		58	29.9%
NCE/ND		150	22.0%
Degree and above		66	36.16%
Working experience	Frequency	Percentage	
1-5 years	56	31.5%	
6-10 years	112	14.1%	
11-15 years	44	28.1%	
16 years and above	90	55.5%	
Gender	Frequency	Percentage	
Male	129		
Female	94		
Total	223	90.0%	

Table 4.2 showed the course of poverty among youth in Konduga local government area. Item one above shows that 28.8% and (21.6%) of the respondents strongly disagreed respectively with the statement 3.0% were undecided. While 11.3% and 4.2% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively with the statement one can conclude that poor saving culture is one of the courses of poverty in Konduga local government. From statement two above 29.9% strongly agreed 24.4% agreed while 5.0% was undecided. Furthermore 8.0% disagree and 1.1% strongly disagreed with the research statement respectively.

One can infer that the poor knowledge of investment strategies is one of the courses of poverty in Konduga local government. Items three above show that (39.9%) and (29.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agree, respectively with the statement, 11.8% were undecided, while 6.7% and 2.2% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively with the statement, one can conclude that are unemployment is one of the causes of poverty in Konduga local government from statement four above 21.5% strongly agreed while 10.2% were undecided. One can infer that, violence is one of the causes of Konduga local government; one can conclude that lack of education is one of the courses of Konduga local government. Education offers youth the opportunity to get a job set up a business,

manufacture, plan and make appropriate budget for meaningful spending and development, design things that youth can market (Although some uneducated people creatively make craft for sale etc.) and enable youth to diversify the used of their talents education also train the mind to desire development, progress and the wise acquisition of money and property that go with advancement from question six above 20.5% strongly agreed, 28.1% agreed while 12.6% was undecided. Furthermore 25.1% disagreed and 6.1% strongly disagreed with the research statement respectively, one can infer that poor environment is one of the cause, in Konduga local government area Borno State. Youth are unconsciously frozen in their poor prison. Nothing motivates or challenges them to make progress in such a place. Several nice good innovative things don't even fit into the degraded surrounding, next item above show that (25.9%) and (31.3%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agree respectively with the statement (14.5%) were undecided while 10.1% and 1.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively with the statement one can conclude that lack of entrepreneurship knowledge/skills is one of the course of Konduga local government from next question above 31.3% strongly agreed 20.9% while 14.0% was undecided. Furthermore 10.5% disagreed and 6.7% strongly agree with the research question. One can infer that bad character and bad moral in Konduga local government. Bad character that breeds poverty is especially rooted in laziness, misuse of money and resources, squandering instead of saving and investing misuse and loss of opportunities greed by proud and dominating few selfishness and the spirit of sabotage that undermines anyone trying to develop and make wealth. Evil tendencies habitat practice of bad habits, bribery, gambling rather than diligently working robbery and other forms of crime, will always hinder progress and promote poverty next item above show that 16.1% and 30.7% of the respondent strongly disagreed respectively with the statement one can conclude that a fractured and dysfunctional family is one of the course of poverty in Konduga local government area, Borno state.

Table 2: Causes of Poverty among youth in Konduga Local Government

S/N	Statement	SA	A	UD	DA	SDA
1.	Poor saving culture is one of the course of poverty in Konduga	150(2.9%)	112(3.9%)	12(2.0%)	30(11.2%)	10(4.4%)
2	Poor knowledge of investment strategies is one of the causes of poverty in Konduga.	122(35.5%)	153(3.2%)	30(9.0%)	20(2.2%)	14(1.1%)
3	Unemployment is the one that cause poverty in Konduga	156(2.25%)	125(4.6%)	16(9.9%)	19(5.5%)	29(6.7%)
4	Violence is the remote cause of the poverty in Konduga.	199(9.9%)	214(58.1%)	12(49.0%)	29(5.9%)	31(60%)
5	Lack of education is one of the poverty in Konduga	212(5.5%)	500(67.7%)	13(77.1%)	4(1.0%)	25(6.0%)
6	Poor environment is one of the causes of poverty in Konduga.	150(7.6%)	223(49.0%)	17(89.0%)	22(2.2%)	45(6.5%)
7	Lack of entrepreneurship knowledge skills is one of the cause of poverty in Konduga	131(5.9%)	310(40.0%)	15(95.5%)	27(14.12%)	16(9.0%)
8	Bad character is one of The causes of poverty in Konduga.	125(60%)	441(30.0%)	15(88.0%)	22(90.9%)	25(22.0%)
9	Fractional and dysfunctional is the one That causes poverty in Konduga.	156(71.6%)	250(11.0%)	14(77.7%)	30(12.0%)	19(5.1%)
10	Lack of supervision and parenting is the one that cause the poverty in Konduga local government area.	214(50.0%)	25(60.6%)	14(20.0%)	55(64.8%)	35(68.7%)

Table 2 showed the strategies used in the distribution of KEKE NAPEP by Borno state Government to alleviate poverty among the youth. Items one above shows that (32.2%) agreed while 14.9% were decided from the respondents strongly agreed and agree respectively with the statement while among the 14.9% were undecided disagreed and disagree with the

statement. One can conclude that the KEKE NAPEP is distributed according to the word by word in Konduga local government area. Furthermore KEKE NAPEP is distributed based on how you know ward in Konduga local government this item<two; show that (33.9%) and 32.6% of the respondents strongly agreed and 3.9% strongly disagreed with this statement.

Table 3: Strategy used in distributing of KEKE NAPEP by Ministry of Poverty Alleviation Borno State

S/N	Statement	SA	A	UD	DA	SDA
1	KEKE NAPEP is distributed according to ward in Konduga local government.	134(33.9%)	101(21.5%)	22(6.5%)	52(14.5%)	52(14.5%)
2	KEKE NAPEP is distributed based on who You know ward in Konduga local government.	112(31.5%)	181(52.2%)	20(1.1%)	23(5.6%)	12(3.3%)

Table 3 shows the impact of KEKE NAPEP poverty alleviation programme in Konduga.

From statement one above 25.8% strongly agreed of 35. 1° -o agreed, while 12.9% were undecided. Furthermore 14.3% disagreed and 2.4% strongly disagreed with the research statement respectively. One can infer the poverty alleviation is one of the impacts of poverty in Konduga local government area of Borno state. Items two above shows that (21.8%) and 32.3% of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively with the statement 12.2% were undecided, while 13.2% and 4.4% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively with the statement one can conclude that the employment generation is one of the impact of the poverty in Konduga local government from the next statement above 25.5% strongly agreed 32.2% agree while 12.2% were undecided. Furthermore 15.3% disagreed and 4.4% strongly disagreed with the research statement, one cannot infer

that reduction in youth restiveness is one of the impact of poverty alleviation in Konduga Local government. The next item shows that (37.7%) and (35.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively with the statement 15.1% were undecided while 3.3% and 23.3% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively with the statement. One can conclude that reduction in crime is one of the impacts of poverty alleviation in Konduga local government area of Borno State.

Table 4 Result of Person Product Moment Correlation on Relationship between KEKE NAPEP Programme and Poverty Alleviation among Youths in Konduga Local Government Area, Borno State

Variable	N	X	SD	DF	P value
KEKE NAPEP	255	249050	1.96610	128	
Poverty alleviation	255	21.7606	2.8550	128	

The second finding revealed according to word, based on who you know and lobbying were the strategies used in distribution of KEKE NAPEP by ministry of poverty alleviation in Konduga local government, Borno state. This study agrees with a study conducted by Itodo (2005) who majesties examine and determined the contribution of KEKE NAPEP in poverty alleviation in Lagos Nigeria, the study was descriptive designed, the study use purposive sampling technique select 320 respondents. This study used descriptive and inferential statistics for data analysis. The study revealed according to word based on how you know, and lobbying were the strategies use in distribution of KEKE NAPEP by ministry of poverty alleviation in Lagos State as said.

The third finding revealed that poverty alleviation, employment generation and reductions in crime were the impact of KEKE NAPEP in poverty alleviation in Konduga local government. Aligning with this finding is study carryout by Tunji (2009) who examined the contribution of KEKE NAPEP in poverty alleviation in Oyo, Nigeria, the study was a descriptive described the study use purposive sampling technique select 230 respondent and structured questionnaires were Administered to gather

information from the respondents the study revealed poverty alleviation in Oyo, Nigeria. The study was in descriptive and inferential statistics for data analysis the study revealed poverty alleviation employment, generation, reduction in youth restiveness and reduction in crime were the impact of KEKE NAPEP in poverty alleviation in Oyo state.

The fourth finding revealed favoritism in the distribution of tricycle, bribery and corruption and problem of continuity were the problem hindered the success of KEKE NAPEP on poverty alleviation programme in Konduga local government of Borno State in agreement with this finding is a study conducted by Suleiman (1999) who examined impact of KEKE NAPEP in poverty alleviation in Kano, Nigeria the study was a descriptive designed. This study used purposive sampling technique select 5000 respondent and structural questionnaires were gathered information from the respondents. This study employed descriptive and inferential statistics for data analysis the study revealed the problems hindered the success of KEKE NAPEP on poverty alleviation programme in Kano state.

The fifth finding revealed a significant relationship between KEKE NAPEP programme and poverty alleviation among youth in Konduga Local government area Borno state. This finding is in line with a study conducted by Sulaiman (1999) who was examine impact of KEKE NAPEP in poverty alleviation in Kano State, Nigeria. The study was a descriptive designed. The study used purposive sampling technique select 500 respondent and structured questionnaires were administered to gather information from the respondents. The study employed descriptive and inferential statistics for data analysis. The study revealed a significant relationship between KEKE NAPEP programme and poverty among youth in Kano state as been said in the study.

Problem hindering KEKE NAPEP poverty reduction

S/N	Statement	SA	A	UD	DA	SDA
1	Favoritism in the distribution of tricycle	116(32.%)	142(13.5%)	30(41.2%)	22(7.3%)	12(3.46%)
2	Tribalism in the distribution of tricycle.	74(59.7%)	122(161.6%)	60(16.7%)	33(12.5%)	20(5.6%)

3	Politics in the distribution of tricycle.	164(4.6%)	138(148.1)	35(15.1%)	40(13.6%)	16(4.5%)
4	Bribery and corruption	86(22.0%)	143(152.25%)	45(12.0%)	39(12.4%)	18(5.1%)
5	Problem of continuity	51(20.8%)	128(140.4%)	52(51.4%)	41(20.8%)	18(5.1%)

The table below indicates a significant problem hindering the KEKE NAPEP programme and poverty alleviation among youth in Konduga local government Borno State. This is because of probability value ($p=0.001$) is less than alpha ($\alpha=0.05$) level of significant as the correlation index $r=(0.700)$ sample size ($N=250$) degree of freedom. Hence the null hypotheses which state that there is no significant relationship between KEKE NAPEP programme alleviation among youth in Konduga local government Borno State is hereby rejected at 0.04 level of significant relationship between KEKE NAPEP programme alleviation among youth in Konduga local government area Borno State.

The demographic information of the respondents and research questions were analyzed using descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage) while inferential statistics (person product moment correlation coefficient) was used to test the hypothesis.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The first revealed poor saving poor knowledge of investment strategies employment, violence, poor environments, lack of entrepreneurship knowledge skills, bad character and bad morals, fractural and dysfunctional families and lack of supervision and poor parenting were the course of poverty among youth in Konduga local government.

This finding support a study conducted by Daramola (2003) who was examined and think about the course of poverty in Northern part of Nigeria. The study was a survey designed the study used positive sampling technique select 120 respondents and structured questionnaires were administered to gather information from the respondents. The study employed descriptive and inferential statistics for data analysis. The study

revealed poor environment lack of entrepreneurship knowledge/skills bad character and bad morals fracture and dysfunctional families and lack of supervision and poor parenting were the course of poverty among youth in Konduga local government.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

CONCLUSION

There had been poor supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the scheme. The ministry of poverty alleviation and youth empowerment has not significantly alleviated poverty. Despite of the numerous poverty alleviation schemes and the success recorded. Poverty in the Konduga is still high. Based on the foregoing findings it is concluded that poverty is a social and economic problem with serious negative effects on almost every number of the Nigerian society. As economic destroyers, poverty has bedeviled this nation for too long a time. It has along with other factors led to a large extent system and to large extent contributed to our under development.

However, it is very disheartening to note that the government (in a commensurate magnitude) does not seem to be committed to its obligation in the provision of or galvanizing a proper policy directed towards improvement of free social service and amenities such as good roads, portable drinking water, hospital with adequate teaching aids and qualified teachers etc. Finally poverty as it is an impediment to the peaceful co-existences of our social and political life because it is main course of economic dislocation must be fought head on and hydra heading with government taking the head. In short to be more emphatic all hands must be on desk for the achievement of this curriculum task.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations are hereby forwarded which if carefully considered will help a long way in improving the light of the poor and less privilege.

1. Borno state government should intensified effort to reduce the rate of poverty before the matter goes out of hand state by Karlmax if the

poor cannot sleep because he is hungry the rich also cannot sleep because the poor are awake.

2. National, international and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) should mobilize their services including the academic to effectively formulate anti-poverty programme.
3. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil organization should initiate more job opportunities in order to reduce the level of idleness among its teeming youth based on the slogan that says an idle mind is a devil's workshop.
4. More loans, training and poverty alleviation materials should be given to those who are in need and not for political reasons.
5. The number of beneficiaries should be increased in order to accommodate more people and consequently spread in impact, an increase in the number will also attract the support and commendation of the populace.
6. There should be just and fair play in the enrolment on distribution of materials; favoritism, nepotism, and other vices should be criticized and stopped to actualize this God-fearing and patriotic citizens with clear proven integrity should be selected to implement the programme, and also be given a free hand in the discharge of their duties.

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