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Faculty of Humanities
Sule Lamido University Kafin Hausa,
Jigawa State, Nigeria

makiyuabubakar@gmail.com
umaraa@slu.edu.ng

slu.edu.ng

08038622918, 07032086833
07066574733, 08032274436
07014071446, 08032377941



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CORRESPONDENCE:

Website: www.shadaijournal.com

Email: makiyuabubakar@gmail.com or umaraa@slu.edu.ng

GSM: +2347032086833 +2348038652918 : +2347066574733

+2348032274436 +2347014071446 +2348032377941

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NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

S/N	AUTHORS	AFFLIATION
01	Ali Abdu Giginyu Ph.D	<i>Department of Education, Faculty of Education, Federal University Dutse, Jigawa State, Nigeria</i>
02	Aisha Muhammad Yakasai	<i>Department of Education, Faculty of Education, Federal University Dutse, Jigawa State, Nigeria</i>
03	Najib Usman	<i>Department of Education, Faculty of Education, Federal University Dutse, Jigawa State, Nigeria</i>
04	Ass. Prof. Rakiya Maiwada Abubakar	<i>Department of Education, Faculty of Education, Federal University Dutse, Jigawa State, Nigeria</i>
05	Nafisah Muhammad Sani	<i>Department of Education, Faculty of Education, Federal University Dutse, Jigawa State, Nigeria</i>
06	Salisu Musa Sani Ph.D	<i>Department of Science Education, Faculty of Education, Federal University Kashere, Gombe State, Nigeria</i>
07	Abubakar Ali Chifwang, PhD	<i>America University of Nigeria Yola, Adamawa State, Nigeria.</i>
08	Mahmud Yusuf	<i>Department of History and International Studies, Sule Lamido University Kafin Hausa, Jigawa State, Nigeria</i>
09	Zailani Kabir Umar	<i>Academic Programmes Department, National Commission for Colleges of Education, Abuja</i>
10	Dauda Abdullhai	<i>Academic Programmes, Department, National Commission for Colleges of Education, Abuja</i>
11	Yabawa Bk Iman	<i>Academic Programmes, Department, National Commission for Colleges of Education, Abuja</i>
12	Shehu Ibrahim PhD	<i>Department of Islamic Studies, Kaduna State University, Kaduna</i>
13	Dr. Hauwa Muhammad	<i>Sashen Harsuna da Al'adun Afirka, Jami'ar Ahmadu Bello, Zariya.</i>
14	Abdulsalam Oladimeji Sholagberu	<i>Department of Adult and Primary Education University of Ilorin</i>
15	Yakubu Toyin Ibrahim	<i>Kwara State College of Education Ilorin</i>
16	IBRAHIM ALHAJI ISA	<i>Department of Islamic Studies, Yusuf Maitama Slue Federal University of Education</i>
17	SALIHI ASHIRU MUSA	<i>Department of Arts and Humanities, School of Continuing Education Bayero University,</i>
18	NANA ASMA'U AHMAD	<i>Department of Islamic Studies, Sule Lamido University, Kafin Hausa Jigawa state-Nigeria.</i>
19	Nura Umar	<i>Government Day Senior Secondary School, Yalawa</i>
20	Abdullahi Shatima	<i>Department of History, Faculty of Humanity, Sule Lamido University,</i>

		<i>K/Hausa</i>
21	SULAIMAN ADAMU	KADUNA POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES
22	ABUBAKAR DALHA	BAKORI KADUNA POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES
23	Abba Sagir Abubakar	<i>Sashen Koyar da Harsunan Nijeriya, Jami'ar Jihar Nasarawa, Keffi</i>
23	Bashir Isah	<i>Sashen Koyar da Harsunan Nijeriya, Jami'ar Jihar Nasarawa, Keffi</i>
	ISHAQ ADAMU	PRIMATY HEALTH CARE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY MAIGATARI LOCAL GOVERNMENT JIGAWA STATE
24	BADAMASI ABDULLAHI	PRIMATY HEALTH CARE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY MAIGATARI LOCAL GOVERNMENT JIGAWA STATE
25	Usaini Jafar	<i>Department of Science Education, Faculty of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.</i>
26	Sani Adamu Gwanji	<i>Department of Science Education, Faculty of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.</i>
27	Basiru Muhammad	<i>Department of Science Education, Faculty of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.</i>
28	AMINA MUHAMMAD	<i>Department of Mathematics, School of Science, Jigawa State College of Education Gumel.</i>
29	ABUBAKAR ABDULKADIR	<i>Department of Mathematics, School of Science, Jigawa State College of Education Gumel.</i>
40	Hussaini Ibrahim Tafida	<i>Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim</i>
41	Ali Umar Muhammad Ph.D	<i>Department of Nigerian Languages, Northwest University, Kano</i>
42	Nura Muhammad Iliyas	UMARU MUSA YAR'ADUA UNIVERSITY, KATSINA FACULTY OF HUMANITIES DEPARTMENT OF ISLAMIC STUDIES
43	Baba Uba Ibrahim, Ph.D.	<i>Department of Islamic Studies, Faculty of Humanities, Sule Lamido University Kafin Hausa, Jigawa State, Nigeria</i>
44	Dr. Kabiru Uba Ibrahim	<i>Department of Arts and Social Science Education, Faculty of Education, Federal University Dutse, Jigawa, Nigeria</i>
45	Muhammad Ibrahim Muhammad	<i>Department of Arabic studies Faculty of Arts Federal University Ilokoja.</i>
46	Aliyu Muhammad Usman	<i>Nigeria Arabic Language Village, Ngala (Inter University Center for Arabic Studies)</i>
47	Dr. Sunusi Abubakar Ramadan	<i>Arabic Department, Sule Lamido University Kafin Hausa</i>
48	Dr. Rabi'u Abubakar Ibrahim	<i>Arabic Department, Sule Lamido University Kafin Hausa</i>
49	Dr. Binta Yusuf Abdullahi	<i>Department of Arabic, Yusuf Maitama Federal University, Kano</i>

50	Dr. Ahmad Imam Saad	<i>Daar al Ulum al Akadimiyya al Islamiyya, Yola, Adamawa State</i>
51	Dr. Abdurrazak Umar Tashusu	<i>Islamic University Say, Niger Republic</i>
52	Dr. Musbahu Hadi Tijjani	<i>Annahada International University, Niger Republic.</i>
53	Makiyu Abubakar Danyaya, PhD	<i>Department of Islamic Studies, Sule Lamido University Kafin Hausa, Jigawa State</i>
54	Mahmud Muhammad Ibrahim	<i>Language center, Uni MAID</i>
55	Dr. Tijani Muhammad Sharif al-Muhadhir	<i>Department of Arabic, Uni MAID</i>
56	Abubar Alhaji Abuna	<i>Department of Arabic, Uni MAID</i>
57	Sunusi Shuaibu	<i>Department of Accounting, Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, Sule Lamido University Kafin Hausa, Jigawa State</i>
58	Suleiman Shatima	<i>Department of Accounting, Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, Sule Lamido University Kafin Hausa, Jigawa State</i>
59	Babayo Esther Makka	<i>PG Student, Department of Accounting, Gombe State University, Gombe State</i>
60	Dr. Muhammad Ahmad	<i>Kaduna State University, Faculty of Humanities, Department of Islamic Studies</i>
61	Salisu Yunusa Ph.D.	<i>Department of Education, Sule Lamido University Kafin Hausa Jigawa State, Nigeria</i>
62	Sani Haruna	<i>Yusuf Maitama Sule college of Education And advanced studies, Ghari Kano State.</i>
63	Biniya Madaki	<i>Department of Nigerian Languages and Linguistics, Sa'adu Zungur University Bauchi</i>
64	Prof. Badmus N. O. A.	<i>Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Prince Abubakar Audu University, Anyigba</i>
65	Dr. Suleiman Muhammad Saleh	<i>Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Prince Abubakar Audu University, Anyigba</i>
66	Ismaila Usman Nuratu	<i>Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Prince Abubakar Audu University, Anyigba</i>
67	Salisu Muhammad Gumel	<i>Jigawa State Polytechnic, Dutse Jigawa State, Nigeria</i>
68	DR. ABDULLAHI ABUBAKAR AHMAD	<i>DEPARTMENT OF ISLAMIC STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI</i>
69	DR.ALIYU SALIHU	<i>DEPARTMENT OF ISLAMIC STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI</i>
70	Salisu Muhammad Gumel	<i>Jigawa State Polytechnic Dutse, Jigawa State, Nigeria</i>
71	Dr. Muhammad Kamisu Husain	<i>Department of Arabic, Northwest University Kano</i>

72	Dr. Husaini Inuwa Musa	<i>Department of English and Linguistics, Federal University Dutse</i>
73	Fatima Muhammad Shehu	<i>Department of linguistics Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna</i>
74	Dr. Bilkisu Yusuf Ali	<i>Department of African Languages, Hausa Unit, Al Qalam University, Katsina</i>
75	Dr Mohamadou Souaibou	<i>The University of Maroua, Cameroon</i>
76	Dr. Husaini Inuwa Musa	<i>Department of English and Literary Studies, Federal University Dutse, Jigawa State</i>
77	Dr. Fatima Muhammad Shehu	<i>Faculty of Humanities, Nigerian Defense Academy Kaduna</i>

EDITORIAL NOTE

All praises are due to Allahu SWT.

It is with immense gratitude to God Almighty that I write this editorial on our esteemed journal; *Shadai: Journal of Research in Humanities*, Volume 2, Issue, II. The journal is a bi-annual publication of the Faculty of Humanities, Sule Lamido University Kafin Hausa.

The present volume contains well – researched academic articles by scholars in the humanities and social sciences drawn from different academic and research institutions. It reflects multi-dimensional and diverse research findings in these fields of Knowledge.

Although the journal was out of circulation for a while, this is not unconnected with the realities of the present circumstance. However, the journal has now bounced back with rigour and more concerted effort in addressing the different challenges of the 21st century.

While we welcome this positive academic feat, we want to re-iterate that the views expressed in these articles do not necessarily reflect the view of the editorial board, but those of the authors.

Finally, it is our hope that readers will find this edition of the journal quite beneficial.

Thank you.

Professor Umar Saje
Editor – in – Chief
Sule Lamido University Kafin Hausa
Jigawa State, Nigeria.

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ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL INVESTMENT N-POWER PROGRAMME ON LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT AMONG
RESIDENTS IN ILORIN METROPOLIS, KWARA STATE, NIGERIA

Abdulsalam Oladimeji Sholagberu & Yakubu Toyin Ibrahim

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL INVESTMENT N-POWER PROGRAMME ON
LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT AMONG RESIDENTS IN ILORIN METROPOLIS,
KWARA STATE, NIGERIA

BY

Abdulsalam Oladimeji Sholagberu

Department of Adult and Primary Education

University of Ilorin

sholagberu.ao@unilorin.edu.ng

Yakubu Toyin Ibrahim

Kwara State College of Education Ilorin

ABSTRACT

The study was carried out to access the impact of social investment N-power programme on livelihood improvement among residents in Ilorin Metropolis, Kwara State, Nigeria. The study's population comprised a total of 1,035 beneficiaries of N-power programme from three local government areas within Ilorin Metropolis. A sample of 90 beneficiaries were selected using a proportionate random sampling technique in the ratio 1:2:3. Three specific objectives guided the study, three research questions were raised and answered and one null hypothesis formulated. A well-structured questionnaire titled "Impact of Social Investment N-Power Programme on People Livelihood Improvement (ISINPPPLI)" duly validated by three experts with the reliability index of 0.76 was used to collect relevant data from the sampled respondents and the data collected were analyzed with the use of both descriptive and inferential statistics; descriptive mean scores, standard deviation and inferential statistics of chi-square. Findings from the study revealed that N-power programme of social investment has significant impacts on the beneficiaries' livelihood status with average mean responses high above the criterion mean (2.86) also, the training received through social investment N-power programme has significant impact on socio-economic development of individual within Ilorin Metropolis. There is statistically significant differences on the basis of gender and the level of livelihood improvement of beneficiaries from social investment N-power programme. The study recommends among that, the economic policies of governments should be geared towards the creation of jobs through various empowerment programme. Also, there is the need for proper monitoring and evaluation of fund meant for the programme for sustenance and to meet target objectives.

Keywords: Livelihood Status, Entrepreneurship development, Economic Empowerment, Social Investment, N-Power Programme (N-SIP)

Introduction

Poverty is a world-wide phenomenon, but it is a prominent feature in developing countries where more than one person in five subsists on less than one dollar per day (World Bank, 2020). Nigeria, which is the most populous developing country, is not exempted. Prior to this, the country was among the richest 50 countries in the early 2000s (Obadan, 2022). In the 1990s, the country has been described as a paradox (World Bank, 2020), obviously as a result of persistent increase in poverty incidence. The paradox was that the poverty level contradicted the country's immense wealth. Nigeria was therefore adjudged to be one of the poorest countries as she was ranked 151st among 174 countries rated on Human Development Index (HDI) scale in 2019 (UNDP, 2019). The poverty assessment survey in Nigeria showed that over seventy per cent of the population was living on less than one dollar per day and over fifty per cent were living below the national poverty line (Food and Agriculture Organisation, (FAO, 2006).

The levels of poverty in the state has led to many households to live in poor unsatisfactory and overcrowded conditions without adequate access to potable water, sanitation facilities and other basic services (UNDP, 2019; World Bank, 2020; Federal Office of Statistics [FOS], 2021). While such poverty level is pervasive and persistent as well as when coupled with the need for survival, the stage is set for criminal activities and other social vices including robbery, political gangsterism and prostitution (Odunola, 2019). Due to the extent of the incidence of poverty, successive governments in Nigeria, in collaboration with various international organisations such as the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children Education Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) have initiated specific, multi-dimensional and multi-faceted programmes (Okunmadewa, 2021).

**ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL INVESTMENT N-POWER PROGRAMME ON LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT AMONG
RESIDENTS IN ILORIN METROPOLIS, KWARA STATE, NIGERIA**

Abdulsalam Oladimeji Sholagberu & Yakubu Toyin Ibrahim

In recent time, poverty and unemployment have become major problems in Nigeria and many sub-Saharan African countries. The National Bureau of Statistics (2020) reported that 73.6% of the population in Nigeria, which accounted for about 214 million persons, were living in poverty. To sustain this assertion, in 2012, the National Bureau of Statistics conducted National Baseline Survey, and the reports showed that more than half of the Nigerian youth population in the country are unemployed. According to UNDP reports (2021), over 143 million Nigerians live below the poverty line, which is less than US\$1 a day and with the percentage of the population in abject poverty rising from 54.7% in 2004 to 73.6% in 2020. However, considering the magnitude of the problems and the role of entrepreneurship development as the key to poverty eradication, employment generation and rapid economic development of the nation.

In Nigeria, over the last three decades, various governments have implemented several social investment N-power programmes to address the high rate of unemployment, widespread poverty and low level of economic development. The programmes were designed to strengthen individual capacities and skills with a view to engaging them in full employment, work and social life. The social investment N-power programmes that were designed and implemented in Nigeria over the last three decades include; the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), the Better Life Programme, the Family Support Programme, the National Directorate of Employment (NDE), National Agricultural Land Development Authority (NALDA), Poverty Alleviation Programme, National Poverty Eradication Programme, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN), National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy, and Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme (SUREP).

Social investment N-power programme are specified programme aimed at feeding the poor and vulnerable population within the developing countries to address the challenges of destitution. These initiatives is regarded as casual social assurance as such plans are not guided by any formal guidance (Oduro, 2018). The programme addressed the broader issues through policy approach that aimed at ameliorating the suffering of the poor, enhance and protect their livelihood status. The programmes (N-power Programme) is all about empowering the poor and the disadvantaged group like children, women, aged and physically challenged people, the unemployed and the internally displaced people in the society to live an improved and better life.

Accordingly, the National Social investment N-power programme (N-SIP) scheme was compartmentalized into three dimensions, and each dimension contains some sub-dimensions enlisted. The N-Power Teachers' Corps was one of the dimensional components of N-SIP with subsidiaries on N-Agro, N-Health, N-Teach (Abdulkadir, 2020). Another dimensional component of N-SIP is the N-Knowledge which was designed for individual youths with at least a secondary school educational level. The subsidiaries of N-Power Knowledge include; N-Power Creative, N-Power Tech Hardware and N-Power Tech Software. The third component of the N-SIP is N-Power Build, with civil divisions in the area of building services, construction, environment services, utilities, automotive, as well as aluminums and gas. Therefore, this study intends to evaluate the impact of the social investment N-power programmes (N-SIP) on beneficiaries' economic empowerment and entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.

Statement of the Problem

Previous research on Ilorin metropolis has provided valuable insights into its history and cultural heritage. However, a comprehensive analysis of the social investment N-power

programme and its impact on the livelihood status of the diverse population in Ilorin remains lacking.

Additionally, there is a dearth of studies that specifically examine the empowerment initiatives of social investment N-power programmes and their effectiveness in improving the socio economic status of people and the entire communities within the metropolis. Moreover, the role and impact of social investment N-power programme in enhancing access to basic amenities such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure, as well as their contribution to economic empowerment, poverty reduction, social capital formation, trust, and social cohesion within communities. Therefore, this paper aims to address these gaps by conducting a comprehensive assessment of the programme on people's socio-economic development, livelihood status, and empowerment strategies in Ilorin metropolis. The findings of this study will provide valuable insights for sustainable development, inclusive growth, and effective government initiatives, ultimately contributing to the body of knowledge and informing policy recommendations for the region.

Objective of the Study

The main objective of this paper is to analyze the impact of social investment N-power programme on people's livelihood improvement in Ilorin Metropolis, Kwara State, Nigeria.

The specific objectives are as follows:

1. To describe the role of social investment N-power programme in enhancing access to basic amenities.
2. To examine the contribution of social investment N-power programme on economic empowerment and poverty reduction among people.

3. Determine the differences in the impact of Social investment N-power programme on the beneficiaries in Ilorin Metropolis based on gender.

Research Questions

To achieve the stated objectives, this study will address the following questions:

1. What is the role of social investment N-power programme in enhancing access to basic amenities such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure in Ilorin Metropolis?
2. How do social investment N-power programme contribute to economic empowerment and poverty reduction among people in Ilorin Metropolis?

Hypothesis

H₀₁: There is no significant difference in the impact of Social investment N-power programme on the beneficiaries in Ilorin Metropolis based on gender

Methodology

The study is a descriptive survey aimed at assessing the impact of the social investment N-power programme (N-SIP) towards the peoples' economic empowerment and entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. The targeted population comprised 1035 beneficiaries from the three Local Government Areas in Ilorin metropolis, Nigeria. Proportionate random sampling technique in ratio 1:2:3 was used to select beneficiaries across the three local government areas in the state and a total of 90 beneficiaries of the programme were selected. A well-structured questionnaire validated by three (3) experts from Sociology Development University of Ilorin, Ilorin Nigeria with reliability index of 0.76 was used as the instrument for data collection. Data collected through the administered questionnaire were subjected to descriptive mean scores and standard deviation.

Literature Review

Concept of Social Investment

Social investment views a set of policies and programmes designed to curb social and economic risk and vulnerability among less privileged members of society while reducing extreme poverty and deprivation (FAO 2006). The primary objective of social investment is to uplift the lives of poor members of society by decreasing the level of poverty and inequality in society (Abin, 2018). The social investments are formed based on the assumption that welfare states require high employment rates, reduced poverty and inequality, and increased economic growth with an active state to assist in laying the groundwork for this (Akujuru, & Enyioko, 2021).

The central point of social investment is to shift social policy from protecting fewer privileged individuals from the risks of market forces through monetary benefits and instead empower the people economically to be fully integrated into the market as much as possible. This, in turn, brings higher levels of employment, reduces dependency and contributes to entrepreneurship development in the state (Oluwatayo & Ojo 2018). Therefore, social investment involves granting power to individuals to perform certain duties and create positive change in society through poverty reduction, employment and entrepreneurship. Social investment N-power programme and Economic Empowerment There are pieces of evidence in the literature that show a relationship between social investment and economic empowerment. Some of these studies include; Umar and Abdulkadir (2020) conducted a study on social investment and beneficiary's empowerment among Nordic countries in Europe. The result indicates that shifts in

government spending to social investment policies are positively associated with disposable income inequality and poverty among beneficiaries.

Rufai, Abdulkadir, and Abdul (2019) conducted a study on social investment N-power programmes and poverty reduction. The study reveals that there is no clear linkage between social investment spending and inequality, but there is some evidence that social investment policies reduce disposable income poverty. Oduro (2018) evaluates the relationship between government spending on social investment and economic empowerment in Jordan. The results indicate that government spending accounts for 50 per cent of economic growth in the country. Similarly, Samian and Buntat, (2022) conducted on how social grants affected income poverty. The study reveals that social grants have contributed to the increase in income expenditure among recipients. However, in accordance with scholars, structural problems still exist with regard to poverty, income inequality, social initiatives, job creation and entrepreneurship development.

The relationship between social investment and entrepreneurship development has become controversial over the years. Some empirical studies in the literature show a positive relationship between personal wealth and entrepreneurship (Akujuru, & Enyioko, 2021). Others found no significant relationship between individual wealth and the propensity to become an entrepreneur, particularly in developed economies. Similarly, Ahn and Kim (2015) investigated the impact of social investment on economic performance and entrepreneurship development. The results demonstrate that a higher quotient of social investment spending contributes to economic growth, which encourages entrepreneurship development in the economy. The trajectory of social investment is essential for reducing poverty and inequality as well as for

economic growth, whereby entrepreneurship development is regarded as a predictor for economic growth and development of the nation (Abdulkadir et al. 2019).

Some of the Empowerment Programmes in Nigeria

Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (CCT) in Nigeria

Nigeria's Conditional Cash Transfer programme provides targeted cash transfers to the most vulnerable households with the long-term goal of lifting millions out of poverty. A monthly stipend of N5,000 (\$13.89) is given to households in poverty-stricken communities along with an additional N5,000 for families designated as priorities or extreme cases. Along with the cash transfers, as part of the programme, beneficiaries are supported, mentored, and coached by trained Community Facilitators who visit them weekly to help them take ownership of their lives. Savings groups are formed with the intention of creating communities to share and grow financial knowledge, provide training for employment and life skills, as well as improve nutrition, hygiene, and sanitary conditions.

Government Enterprise and Empowerment Programme (GEEP)

The Government Enterprise and Empowerment Programme was established to provide financial support and training to businesses and entrepreneurs at the bottom of the financial pyramid. By providing low-cost micro-lending to over a million women, enterprising youths, agricultural workers, and other vulnerable economic producers, the Government Enterprise and Empowerment Programme supports the development of otherwise low-productivity sectors of the population, bringing millions of people into the modern economy and lifting communities out of poverty (Odey & Sambe, 2019).

The Youth Empowerment

According to the Commonwealth Plan of Action for Youth Empowerment (PAYE), 2006 – 2015, developed through wide-consultation with key stakeholders in all regions of the Commonwealth, youth empowerment is to empower, engage and create value so that young women and men can contribute to the economic, social and cultural advancement of their families and countries and to their own fulfillment. Enyioko (2010) also identified the following dimensions of youth empowerment: Young people are empowered when they acknowledge that they have or can create choices in life, are aware of the implications of those choices, make an informed decision freely, take action based on that decision and accept responsibility for the consequences of these actions.

Studies on the Impact of Social Investment N-Power Programme on Socio-Economic Development of People in Nigeria

The N-Power programme, launched in 2016 under Nigeria's National Social Investment Programme (NSIP), aims to address youth unemployment, enhance skills acquisition, and improve beneficiaries' livelihoods. Several empirical studies have examined its outcomes across different states and sectors.

Oluwole & Akinola (2021) conducted a survey in Oyo and Kwara States using 400 randomly selected N-Power beneficiaries. The study employed descriptive statistics and t-tests to compare beneficiaries' income before and after participation. Findings revealed a significant increase in monthly income, with over 70% of respondents moving from no income or irregular earnings to consistent monthly stipends. This improved their ability to meet basic needs and reduced financial dependence. Also, Adamu and Usman (2020) examined the N-Power Agro component in Kwara State and reported that participants experienced enhanced access to farm

inputs, better productivity, and increased earnings from agricultural activities after their training and placement.

Akujuru and Enyioko (2020), evaluated the N-Power Teach programme in Cross River State using a quasi-experimental design. Results indicated that beneficiaries gained teaching, ICT, and classroom management skills that boosted their employability in the education sector. Over 45% reported securing additional part-time tutoring or education-related roles. Eze and Okafor (2021) assessed N-Power Tech in Ilorin, Kwara State and found that ICT training significantly improved beneficiaries' digital skills, leading to small-scale entrepreneurship in web design, digital marketing, and software repairs. In another study, Ibrahim and Ahmed (2021) carried out a longitudinal study in Kwara and Niger States, tracking 250 beneficiaries over three years. The study showed that N-Power participation reduced poverty incidence among participants from 64% to 38%, as measured by household expenditure levels. However, sustainability was questioned, as many beneficiaries struggled to maintain improved livelihoods after exiting the programme due to lack of capital and limited private sector absorption.

Obadan (2019) in Enugu State reported that the N-Power programme improved food security, access to healthcare, and education for beneficiaries' households, with spill-over effects on dependents. Empirical studies show that while the N-Power programme has significantly improved the livelihoods of many beneficiaries in the short term through income support, skills training, and increased employment prospects its long-term impact is constrained by inadequate transition frameworks into stable employment or self-reliance. Strengthening post-programme support, providing start-up capital, and building stronger private sector linkages are essential for sustaining these gains.

The reality is that only about 5-7% of the teaming unemployed graduates are within the coverage of N-power programme. According to Obadan (2017) the increasing incidence of poverty, both within and among locations, was in spite of various resources and efforts exerted on poverty y-related programmes and schemes in the country, thus suggesting that the programmes and schemes were ineffective and ineffectual. The conclusion that, low skills reduce labour force productivity and make investment less attractive, decreasing the transfer of technology and “know-how” from high-income countries.

Results and Discussion

This chapter deals with the presentation, analysis and discussion of data acquired from field, personal observations, studies and experience.

Results Presentation

Demographic characteristics of respondents. This aspect deals with the description of demographic data of respondents through the use of descriptive statistic of frequency and percentage.

Table 1: Gender Distribution of Respondents

Gender	Frequency (No)	Percentage (%)
Male	50	55.6
Female	40	44.4
Total	90	100.0

From the table 50 respondents representing 55.6% were male, while the remaining 40 or 44.4% were female.

Table 2: Distribution of Respondents on the basis of Level of Education

Qualification	Frequency (N)	Percentage %
SSCE	38	42.2

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Degree	22	24.4
Others	30	33.3
Total	90	100

Table 2 shows the distribution of the respondents based on educational qualification. From the table, 38 (42.2%) of the traders have SSCE certificate, 22 (24.4%) are degree (B.Ed) holders while the remaining 30 (33.3%) have other certificate. From the table majority of the respondents are secondary school (SSCE) holder.

Analysis of Research Questions and Test of Hypothesis

Question One: What is the role of social investment N-power programme in enhancing access to basic amenities?

Table 3: Descriptive Statistics of Mean and Standard Deviation Showing the role of Social investment N-power programme in Enhancing Access to Basic Amenities

S/N	STATEMENT/ITEMS	Mean	Std deviation	Remark
1	The social investment N-power programme enhance individual wellbeing through access to clean water and sanitation	2.55	1.38	Agree
2	Social investment N-power programme promote ease of access to health care services	2.70	1.38	Agree
3	Social investment N-power programme has positively impacted the overall well-being of the people	3.84	0.98	Agree
4	Provision of educational programmes, adult literacy classes and scholarship initiatives	2.66	1.42	Agree
5	Social investment N-power programme promote access to nutritious food, meal programmes to combat food insecurity	3.58	1.18	Agree
	Weighted Average	2.86	1.18	

From the analysis depicted in table 3 above, it shows clearly that respondents has positive expression that social investment N-power programme enhance individual livelihood status through access to functional access to clean water and sanitation in Ilorin metropolis, with the average mean score responses of 2.55 and a Standard of 1.38 and this is agreed on as it is high above the 2.50 criterion mean score. From the table all items (i.e items 1,2,3,4, and 5) had a mean score above the criterion 2.50 mean (Benchmark). The average mean scores for the entire items is 2.76 which implies that large percentage of the respondents were of positive view that social investment N-power programme has contributes significantly in influencing the standard of living and livelihood status and Social investment N-power programme has positively impacted the overall well-being of the of people within Ilorin Metropolis.

Question Two: How do social investment N-power programme contribute to people socio-economic development in Ilorin Metropolis?

Table 4: Descriptive Statistics of Mean and Standard Deviation Showing Contribution of Social investment N-power programme to People Socio-Economic Development in Ilorin Metropolis

S/N	STATEMENT/ITEMS	Mean	SD	Remark
1	Provision of small loans and financial services to individuals to promote their investment	2.99	1.23	Agree
2	Offering skill development and vocational training programmes to enhance employability of individual	2.62	1.36	Agree
3	Establishment of collective business ventures to pool resources and increase economic productivity of people	2.88	1.13	Agree
4	Assist in building individual knowledge in Agricultural businesses and offer support services.	2.18	1.52	Disagree
5	Implementation of programmes that target women's economic empowerment	2.68	1.36	Agree
	Weighted Average	2.65		

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From the analysis depicted in table 4 above, item 1 which state that, social investment N-power programme enhance the provision of small loans and financial services to individuals to promote their investment with mean score of 2.99 and it shows clearly that respondents strongly agrees that social investment N-power programme enhance individual livelihood status through as the mean score is high above the 2.50 criterion mean. On item 2, which state that social investment N-power programme offer skill development and vocational training programmes to enhance employability of individual had an average mean score responses of 2.62 and this is agreed on as it is high above the 2.50 criterion mean score. From the table all other items (i.e items 3 and 5) had a mean score above the criterion 2.50 mean (Benchmark) with only item which have a mean score below the criterion mean (2.18). The average mean scores for the entire items is 2.65, which implies that large percentage of the respondents were of positive view that social investment N-power programme has contributes significantly in influencing socio economic development of individual in the State. Also, Social investment N-power programme has positively contribute to people socio-economic development enhanced social safety and individual social status in Ilorin Metropolis.

Hypothesis Testing

H₀₁: There is no significant difference in the impact of Social investment N-power programme on the beneficiaries in Ilorin Metropolis based on gender

Table 5: Chi-Square (X^2) test of differences in the impact of Social investment N-power programme on the beneficiaries in Ilorin Metropolis based on gender

Variable	No of cases	Mean (x)	SD	DF	Cal. X^2 -value	Critical X^2 -value	Decision Sign-value
Male	50	12.33	2.33	2	8.17	5.99	P < 0.05 Sig. Exists
Female	40	16.61	6.14				

H0₁ rejected

From the table, the calculated Chi-Square (X^2) value of 8.17 is greater than the critical Chi-Square (X^2) value of 5.99 ($8.17 > 5.99$) at 0.05 level of significance for degree of freedom of 2. Hence, there is a statistically significant differences on the basis of gender and the level of livelihood improvement of beneficiaries from social investment N-power programme. This suggests that male and female beneficiaries experienced different levels of benefits from the programme.

Discussion of Findings

The result in table 3, 4 and 5 shows that Social investment N-power programme has significant role on the employability of people within the people. All the variables tested on the role of social investment N-power programme were found to have significant influence on the livelihood status of people by contributing to the people development programme in the paper questions was accepted to have some influence on respondents' socio status. Result was supported by earlier studies (Stohmeyer, 2017; Odebunmi, 2018 and Morakinyo, 2019) that growing awareness regarding Social investment N-power programme significantly contribute to improving access to essential services and amenities, such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure, among residents of Ilorin Metropolis

The findings reveal that training through social investment N-power programme programme has influenced socio-economic development of individual by providing them with job opportunities and thereby promote socio-economic development of individual in Ilorin

Metropolis, Kwara State. Social investment N-power programme training programme are adult learning geared toward self-development. Individual who benefited from the social investment N-power programme programme acquired life changing skills that transform their socio-economic life from dependent to that of self-employed adult. Akko and Addison (2019) asserted that social investment N-power programme programme provide the beneficiaries with improved employability and income skills that can increase their social status. This is in support of Mbalisi (2010) definition of adult education as any educative and purposeful learning activity organized for adults to initiate them into a new way of life by providing them with relevant skills, competencies, knowledge, information and attitudes required to excel in that aspect of life. Literacy empowers and it is the most essential of all educational skills. Education, formal or non-formal, is the basis for the full promotion and improvement of individual status.

Findings obtained from some of the studies reviewed showed that social investment N-power programme programmes have positively impacted poverty alleviation and brought about economic development. Such studies include Ikegw, (2018) that social investment N-power programme brought self-empowerment by providing jobs and developing individuals' entrepreneurial abilities. Liberty (2018) states that social investment N-power programme has created a new way of tackling poverty and changed people's economic status, providing employment sources. Ogaboh, (2018) that the scheme has helped low income workers access credit facilities and reduced their poverty.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, it is logical to conclude that N-SIP as a social investment N-power programme has enormous impacts on beneficiaries' economic

empowerment and entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. Therefore, the sustenance of the programme will be of greater importance in solving the major problems of youth unemployment and persistent level of poverty and also serves as a catalyst for economic growth and development of the nation.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study and its conclusions, the following recommendations have been made:

1. The Economic policies of governments should be geared towards the creation of jobs through various empowerment and skill acquisition programme.
2. There is the need for an agreed poverty reduction agenda that can be used by all stakeholders be it Federal Government, State Government, Local Governments, NGOs and the International Donor Community towards alleviating people suffering.
3. Beneficiaries should be integrated into the formal school system so that upon leaving the programme, the trainees could use the acquired basic skills in their chosen vocations. This no doubt, would increase their access to more vocational trainings.
4. There should be proper monitoring of fund disbursement process into the programme to ensure proper utilization of the fund.
5. There is the need for proper monitoring and evaluation of fund meant for the programme for sustenance and to meet target objectives.

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