

**ROLE OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (ADP) IN POVERTY
ALLEVIATION AMONG YOUTH FARMERS IN KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA**

BY

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FACULTY OF EDUCATION
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY,
ZARIA**

MAY, 2015

TITLE PAGE

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**DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY,
ZARIA**

MAY, 2015

DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this Thesis entitled “Role of Agricultural Development Project in Poverty in Alleviation among the Youth Farmers in Kaduna State has been carried out by me in the Department of Vocational and Technical Education, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. No part of this thesis was previously presented for another degree or diploma at this or any other institution.

Yusuf, Nadabo ABUBAKAR

Date

CERTIFICATION

This Thesis entitled “ROLE OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (ADPS) IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AMONG YOUTHS IN KADUNA STATE” by Yusuf Nadabo ABUBAKAR, meets the regulations governing the award of Master degree (M.Sc.Ed) in Agricultural Education of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and it is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my late mother, Hajara Hussaini Garba, my children, Hajara, Fatima, Amina, Maryam, Hassana, Usaina, Muhsin, Mahfuza, Hhadija, Rahma and Muktar.

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ABSTRACT

This research was carried out to determine the role of Agricultural Development Projects (ADP) on poverty alleviation among youth farmers, in Kaduna State. The study had five specific objectives which aimed at determining the extent of youth farmers' awareness of (KADP) Programme role toward poverty alleviation among youth farmers, the constraints of ADP programmes on poverty alleviation. It aimed at identifying appropriate measures implored and the effective strategies to improve accessibility of the programme to Youth to achieve poverty alleviation. Five research questions were answered and five null hypotheses were also tested. The descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study and a self-designed four-point rating scale questionnaire was used to collect data. The population of the study was 1,811,612 consisting of both male and female youth farmers in Kaduna state. A sample of six hundred (600) respondents was randomly selected for the study. Six hundred copies of questionnaire were distributed but 550 were retrieved. Data collected were analyzed using statistical tools. Percentage scores were used to analyze the demographic variables of the respondents, while research questions were answered using mean scores. Any item with mean score of 2.50 or above was accepted, otherwise rejected. Also the five null hypotheses were tested using t-test and analysis of variance (ANOVA) at alpha, 0.05 level of significance. The result showed that all the five null hypotheses were rejected. The finding of the study revealed that, Agricultural Development Project had not played any significant role in poverty alleviation among youth farmers in Kaduna State. It was concluded that most of the youth farmers were not aware of the existence of the Kaduna State Agricultural Development programme. There were a number of constraints preventing youth farmers' access to KSADP Programme lack of education among majority of the youth farmers had a negative effect on the awareness of the KSADP Programmes. In order to ensure effective role of KSADP in poverty alleviation among youth farmers in Kaduna State it was recommended that; government should provide adequate funding for the KSADP programme. Extension agents should be employed and deployed to all parts of the state to create awareness.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE.....	i
DECLARATION.....	iii
CERTIFICATION.....	iv
DEDICATION.....	v
ABSTRACT.....	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	ix
LIST OF TABLES.....	xi
LIST OF APPENDICES.....	xii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	xiii
OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS.....	xiv
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	6
1.3 Objective of the Study.....	6
1.4 Research Questions.....	7
1.5 Research Hypotheses.....	7
1.6 Significance of the Study.....	8
1.7 Basic Assumptions for the Study.....	8
1.8 Delimitation of the Study.....	9
CHAPTER TWO.....	10
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE.....	10
2.1 Theoretical Framework.....	10
2.2 Youth in Nigerian.....	11
2.3 Poverty.....	12
2.4 Youths and Poverty.....	13
2.5 Poverty Alleviation.....	14
2.6 Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Nigeria.....	16
2.7 Agricultural Development Project (ADPs).....	19
2.7.1 Organization and Programme of ADPs.....	20
2.7.2 Funding Support.....	21
2.7.3 Shared Responsibilities of the ADPs.....	22

2.7.4	Components and Features of ADPs System	22
2.8	Roles of ADPs in Poverty Alleviation	23
2.8.1	Relevance of ADPs in Poverty Alleviation	24
2.8.2	Strategies of ADPs in Curbing Poverty	24
2.8.3	Constraint's of ADPs to Poverty Alleviation.....	25
2.9	Empirical Studies	26
2.10	Summary of the Reviewed Literature	31
CHAPTER THREE		33
RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY		33
3.1	Research Design.....	33
3.2	Population for the Study	33
3.3	Sample Size and Sampling Procedure	34
3.4	Instrument for Data Collection	35
3.4.1	Validation of Research Instrument	35
3.4.2	Pilot Study.....	35
3.4.3	Reliability of the Instrument	35
3.5	Data Collection	35
3.6	Data Analysis	36
CHAPTER FOUR.....		37
PRESENTATION AND DATA ANALYSIS		37
4.1	Analysis of Socio-demographic data	37
4.2	Answer to research questions.....	40
4.3	Test of the Null Hypotheses.....	49
4.4	Summary of the Major Findings	53
4.5	Discussion of the Results	53
CHAPTER FIVE		57
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION		57
5.1	Summary	57
5.2	Conclusion	58
5.3	Recommendations.....	58
5.4	Suggestions for Further Studies	58
REFERENCES		60
APPENDIX A.....		64
APPENDIX B		65

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1:	Selected Sub-Sahara African Countries Youth Population living below the poverty line (US \$ 1 per day) 2000.....	18
Table 2.2:	Poverty Assessment for five years in Nigeria.....	19
Table 3.1:	Population for the Study	34
Table 3.2:	Sample Size for the Study.....	34
Table 4.1:	Gender of Respondents	37
Table 4.2:	Age of respondents	37
Table 4.3:	Educational Qualification	38
Table 4.4:	Occupation of respondents.....	38
Table 4.5:	Marital Status of respondents.....	39
Table 4.6:	No. of wives of respondents.....	39
Table 4.7:	No. of children	39
Table 4.8:	No. of dependants	40
Table 4.9:	Respondent ratings on Research question 1.....	41
Table 4.10:	Respondent Ratings on Research Question 2	42
Table 4.11:	Respondent Ratings on Research Question 3	44
Table 4.12:	Respondents Ratings on Research Questions 4	46
Table 4.13:	Respondent Ratings on Research Question 5	48
Table 4.14:	Test of null hypothesis (HO^1)	49
Table 4.15:	Testing of null hypothesis (HO^2)	50
Table 4.16:	Testing of null hypothesis (HO^3)	51
Table 4.17:	Testing of null hypothesis (HO^4).....	52
Table 4.18:	Test of null hypothesis (HO^5)	52

LIST OF APPENDICES

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|---|----|
| i. | Appendix A: | Letter of Request to the Respondents to fill questionnaires | 90 |
| ii. | Appendix B: | Questionnaire for the Youth | 91 |

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADP	-	Agricultural Development Projects
IEG	-	Independent Evaluation Group
HDI	-	Human Development Index
CEE	-	Central Esteem Europe
FSU	-	Former Soviet Union
PRB	-	Population Reference Bureau
VEA	-	Village Extension Agent
FNT	-	Fortnightly Training Session
T & V	-	Training and Visit
MTRM	-	Monthly Technology Review Meeting
WIA	-	Women in Agriculture

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Absolute poverty	-People living on a dollar or less per day per person
Poverty alleviation	-People to live above absolute poverty
Youths	-Adult of 15 years – 35years of Age
Human Development Index (HDI)	-General measures of country standard of living
Gini coefficient	-This measures the extent to which income distribution among individuals in an economy deviates from perfectly equal distribution.
Indicators	-Various social aspects of human life that assists in assessment of standard of living

**THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (ADP) IN
POVERTY ALLEVIATION AMONG YOUTHS IN KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA**

EXTERNAL DEFENCE

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Occurrence of poverty as a phenomenon is not strange but it is the high incidence that is worrisome. Poverty has been a strong development indicator given attention globally, with intent of reducing it to the barest minimum. In economic terms, poverty is a situation of low income or low consumption. This view is analytically useful for construction of poverty lines. (Chambers, 1995). The value of income or consumption necessary to purchase the minimum standard of nutrition and other necessities, does not tell the complete story. Poverty in real term has both income and non-income dimensions and they are usually interwoven. In this regard, poverty refers to lack of physical necessities, assets and income. It includes more than being income-poor

One of the definitions of poverty drawn from World Bank report (1990) defines poverty as “inability to achieve a minimum standard of living”. The World Bank devoted its world development report to the topic of poverty as early as 1990 (attacking poverty). (www.worldbank.org/poverty/WDRpoverty).

Carvalho and White (1997) established some of the possibilities for classifying poverty as:

- i. establishing of the level of income necessary for a minimum standard of living in a given country.
- ii. observation of income distribution by means of Gini Coefficient in countries where their income is concentrated among the few, it is highly probable that many suffer wants.
- iii. indicator for various social aspects of human life that assist in assessment of standard of living.

The United Nation Organization (1999) used Human Development Index (HDI) as a general measure of a country's standard of living and thus as an indicator of the poverty situation there. The HDI include in addition to average per capital income, three social indicators as well, average life expectancy; the literacy rate, and the proportion of children attending school. Afonja and Ogwumike (2003) explained the insufficiency of growth rate as a sufficient measure of assessing development.

Social dimension of poverty analysed through qualitative approach is more realistic and recently more in use. The qualitative approach define poverty so as to capture the processes and interactions between social, cultural, political, and economic affairs. It includes a wider range of factors such as vulnerability, isolation, powerlessness, survival, personal dignity, security, self-respect, basic needs and ownership of assets. According to Obaseki and Onwioduakit (1997), the poverty profile in Nigeria indicates that despite Nigeria's rich endowment in human, physical and natural resources, land, oil and gas, forest etc, the incidence of poverty is high. Poverty is serious and extensive to differing degrees in all parts of the country. Okebukola (2005) suggests that offering farmers with irrigation machineries and improved seed varieties will help to boost agricultural production and tackle poverty since half of Nigerian poor people work in agriculture. He also suggested that supporting small and medium-size enterprises will help create jobs. It is so clear that this perfectly describes the terrain within which agricultural service delivery may have to function in poverty alleviation. If all the above statements are to be considered then agriculture may playing a key role to the poverty alleviation in Nigeria and Kaduna State in particular.

Many agricultural development interventions have been carried out in Nigeria targeted towards increased agricultural production. Government intervention in agricultural production and development started in the year 1893 with the Department of Botanical Research near Olokemeji in the present Ogun State. Since then there has been several

agricultural programmes such as: Farm Settlement Scheme, which was established in 1965, Integrated Agricultural Development Projects in 1972, Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) in 1976, Green Revolution in 1979 and River Basin Development Authority Scheme in 1983, (Jibowo, 1992).

The researcher observed that among the Agricultural Programmes, Agricultural Development Project has numerous programmes that can be utilized by the youth farmers in order to minimize the level of poverty among the people of the state specially the youth farmers. Nigerian government and the World Bank went into bilateral talk which resulted into the introduction of the Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs) in Nigeria in 1975. The first generation of ADPs started as enclave projects which covered few local government areas in three states in 1975. These were Funtua in then Kaduna State, Gusau in then Sokoto State and Gombe in then Bauchi State. Ayingba in old Benue State was added in 1978, Lafia in old Plateau State in 1979. Bida in Niger State in 1980 and Ilorin in Kwara State in 1980, The Oyo - North ADP was established in 1981 while the Ekiti-Akoko ADP was established in 1982.

It would be noticed that out of the nine enclave ADPs which were first established seven were located in the north, while the last two were established in the western part of the country. Perhaps, the reason was that these ADPs were located where food production could be easier because of their open vegetations. The initial Projects were to last for five years before being evaluated and if found successful, it would planned to be extended to other states in Nigeria (Omokore, 1983). In Kaduna state the Kaduna State Agricultural Development Project is the implementation organ of the State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, It is semi-autonomous, focuses on the small-scale farmers and it adopted the integrated rural development strategy in its operations.

The policy-making body is the Agricultural Development Project Executive Committee (ADPEC) headed by the State Governor or the Commissioner for Agriculture. Its executions

body is the Project Management Unit (PMU) headed by the Project Manager, who is assisted by heads of various divisions. Its programmes consist of Adaptive Research, Extension or Technology transfer, Input supply and rural infrastructure, (Jibowo, 1992).

Kaduna State Agricultural Development Project (KADP) is an offshoot of the Funtua Enclave Agricultural Development Project (FADP) later transformed into Integrated Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (IRDA) and finally to KADP in 1985, (KADP Annual Report, 1985).

It has the following mandate in the state agricultural sector. These are to:

- i. generate modern farming technologies in conjunction with relevant agricultural research institutes,
- ii. Disseminate improved agricultural technologies to farmers through effective extension delivery.
- iii. Linking farmers to sources of fund (soft-loan grants) and to educate farmers on how to get better market for their produce.

The organization has five departments (2 technical and 3 supports). The technical departments includes:- Agricultural Services and Fadama Development while the Support Services Department include Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Finance and Supply, Administration, Personnel and Training. The two technical department cover the following areas; Crops. Livestock. Fisheries, Bee-Keeping. Crop Protection, Soil and Water Conservation, Agro-Forestry and Seed Development under the following programmes:

- i. Fadama Projects
- ii. National Programme on Food Security
- iii. Community Based Agriculture and Rural Development Programmes (CBRADP)
- iv. Root and Tuber Expansion Programme (RTGP)

- v. Multi-Nerica Rice Reduction Programme
- vi. Commercial Agriculture Development Programme (CADP)
- vii. Irrigation Development Programme
- viii. Agriculture Enhancement Programme.

The other three departments facilitated the performance of the listed activities by the Technical Departments in terms of planning, monitoring, evaluation administration, financial management, training, etc. KADP has the following Zonal arrangement across the state:

- i. Maigana Zone:- with Headquarters at Tudun Saibu, Maigana zone covers the following Local Government Area; Giwa, Zaria, Sabon Gari, Kudan, Makarfi, Soba-Ikara and Kubau.
- ii. Samaru Zone:- with Headquarters at Samaru - Kataf covers the following Local Government Areas- Kachia, Zangon Kataf, Kagarko, Jaba, Kaura, Jema'a and Sanga.
- iii. Birnin Gwari Zone:- with Headquarters at Birnin Gwari covers the following Local Government Areas; Birni Gwari, Chikun, Kaduna North, Kaduna South, Kajuru.
- iv. Lere Zone with Headquarters at Sabon Birni Saminaka covers the following Local Government Areas: Igabi. Kauru. Lere.

Okebukola (2005) observes that an affective poverty reduction strategy must attack poverty on all fronts at the same time. The many strands of poverty intertwine and can pull people into downward spiral. The researcher observes that one of the key ways in which ADPs are different from previous agricultural development programmes is that they rely on a holistic view of the social and economic challenges facing farmers and offer a multi-pronged approach to attacking poverty. Perhaps the greatest hindrance to this achievement can be the farmers level of awareness or literacy especially with regard to the KADP programmes.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

It is common now to find Youths in our various communities ganging up drinking beer and smoking Indian hemp and no amount of security employed can stop them. Fafunwa (2000) observed that “Nigeria has so many works to be done, but yet there is no employment”. As a result of unemployment, majority of youths in Kaduna state are in absolute poverty. They form gangs and influence their peers to commit social vices in society. The extent and depth of poverty in the developing world at close of the 20th Century was astonishing. About 1.3 billion people of the population are in absolute poverty (Anderson P. and Pandyan-Lorch R., 1999). This confirms the observation of the researcher in Kaduna State. Many youths who are supposed to contribute to community development are left idle. The popular saying of “an idle mind is a devil’s work shop” has come to reality in society.

Owuna (1984) asserts “that (planners) recognize the fact that Agriculture has been expected to provide employment opportunities and self reliance in basic food production, and high per capita income. It is thus, better to concentrate efforts on raising food production per man per unit area of cultivation by subsistent farmers, who account for seventy to ninety percent of total agricultural output. It is on this note that researcher; investigate the role of KADP in poverty alleviation among the youth farmers in Kaduna State. According to Independent Evaluation Group (I.E.G. 2009) Report “the government adoption of the ADPs concept puts small holder sector in the centre of agricultural development strategy.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The general objective is to determined role of ADP in poverty alleviation among youth farmers in Kaduna state. The specific objectives are however to:

- i. Identify the role of youth farmers’ awareness of ADP programme in poverty alleviation in Kaduna State.

- ii. Identify the role of ADP effort in poverty alleviation among youth farmers in Kaduna State.
- iii. Identify the constraints of ADP role in poverty alleviation among youth farmers in Kaduna State,
- iv. Identify the role of ADP strategies in poverty alleviation among youth farmers in Kaduna State.
- v. Identify the role of ADP measures of improvement in poverty alleviation among youth farmers in Kaduna State.

1.4 Research Questions

For the purpose of this research work the following research questions were raised.

- i. What is the extent of youth farmers' awareness of ADP programme?
- ii. What are the practical efforts of ADP programme in poverty alleviation among youth farmers in Kaduna state?
- iii. What are the constraints of ADP in poverty alleviation among youth farmers in Kaduna State?
- iv. What are the strategies of ADP programme in poverty alleviation among youth farmers in Kaduna state?
- v. What are ADP measures of improvement in youth farmers' poverty alleviation in Kaduna State?

1.5 Research Hypotheses

In line with the specific objectives and the research questions the following null hypotheses were tested.

- i. ADP programme awareness has no significant role on youth farmers' poverty alleviation in Kaduna State.

- ii. ADP programme effort has no significant role on to youth farmer's poverty alleviation in Kaduna State.
- iii. ADP programme constraints have no significant role on youth farmers' poverty alleviation in Kaduna State.
- iv. ADP programme strategies have no significant role on youth farmers poverty alleviation in Kaduna State.
- v. ADP programme measure of improvement has no significant role on youth farmers' poverty alleviation in Kaduna State.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study will be significant in many ways:

Youths will become aware that if they embrace ADP programme it will provide them with self employment. The study will sensitize all the three (3) tiers of Governments on the alarming rate of among the Youths poverty and the need to promote Vocational Agricultural Training that would assist in massive production to reduce the youths' unemployment. Through this study Government would be able to keep properly the record of Youths unemployment in Kaduna State and this can help in planning of poverty alleviation programme. The finding will enable the educators, researchers, and general public to consider ADP programme as a means of poverty alleviation. In addition, the study will bridge the gap between the previous studies on ADP and poverty alleviation and also serve as reference for further research studies.

1.7 Basic Assumptions for the Study

For the purpose of this study, it was assumed that:

- i. ADPs programme can be means of solving the problem of poverty among the youths in Kaduna State.
- ii. poverty is a threat that can hinder National Development.

- iii. Youths do not understand that ADP programmes can be a help to alleviate poverty among the Youths.
- iv. ADP programme has some constraints which if eliminated can be a better means of alleviating poverty.

1.8 Delimitation of the Study

The study was delimited to:

- i. All the youths between 15-34 yrs of age in Kaduna state.
- ii. The following programmes of ADP. Namely: Fadama Projects, National Programme on Food Security. Community Based, Agricultural and Rural Development Programmes (CBRADP). Commercial Agricultural Development Programme (CADP). Irrigation Development Programme, Agricultural Enhancement Programme and Root and Tubers Expansion Programme (RTEP).

In addition, the study was delimited to four (4) ADPs zones in Kaduna State namely: Maigana. Samaru, Birnin Gwari and Lere Zones.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviewed the related literature under the following sub-headings:-

- 2.1 Theoretical Framework
- 2.2 Youth in Nigeria
- 2.3 Poverty
- 2.4 Youths and Poverty
- 2.5 Poverty Alleviation
- 2.6 Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Nigeria
- 2.7 Agricultural Development Project
- 2.8 Roles of Agricultural Development Project in Poverty Alleviation
- 2.9 Empirical Studies
- 2.10 Summary of the Reviewed Literature

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Poverty is a serious problem which requires a lot of approaches and solutions. Social scientists use a lot of theories in explaining the incidence of poverty. The theoretical framework adopted for this study was the minority group theory developed by Rowntree and the functionalist theory of poverty developed by Talcott Parsons, Kingsly Davis and W.E. Moore between 1940 and 1945. The minority group theory point out that poverty may come up as a result of the death, incapacity or loss of work by family wage earners as well as largeness of family and lowness of wage. On the other hand, the functionalist theory of poverty states that all societies are made up many positions and statuses. It also states that poverty performs a number of functions in the society among which is that it stimulates the

development of charitable and philanthropic activities. Similarly, material reward and prestige motivate people to occupy certain positions in the society. These theories are taken to be appropriate for the study because it is obvious that the causes of poverty identified by the minority group theory are visible in Kaduna State. Similarly, it is the importance of poverty that made the government to see the necessity of setting up poverty alleviation programmes among which is the Kaduna State Agricultural Development Project. Therefore, to improve on people's personalities and accord respect to themselves, it is expected that poverty will stimulate our youth to welcome poverty alleviation through agricultural programmes.

2.2 Youth in Nigerian

Half of the world population 6.3 billion peoples are under the age of 25. Addressing the critical challenges faces the largest youth generation in history is an urgent priority if social and economic development efforts are to succeed. UNFPA (2009) invest in programmes to meet young people's needs for health care, education, economic opportunity and large skills. The fund work to ensure that adolescents and young people received accurate information, none judgment Counseling and comprehensive and affordable services.

Nigerian has a population of forty million people (NPC 2006) which her the most population nation in African. One third of her population is young peoples between the ages of 10 – 24 years. the period of adolescent is between the ages of 10 – 19 years (where as youth 15 – 24 years. Young people: 10 – 24 years and children: 0 – 18 years) (UNFPA 2003:4).

The Nigerian National youth policy (2001:2) defines youth as comprising all young persons between the ages 18 and 35 years who are citizens of federal republic of Nigeria.

Youth in Nigeria include citizens of federal republic of Nigeria aged 18 – 35 years. Variance in chronologies are used in defining youth and are addressed by number of the state in accordance to their particular society Nigerian is the most populous in country in Africa with

of the largest population of youth in the world, comprising 33,652,424 members. Excessive mortality from HIV/AIDs result in low life expectancies in Nigeria.

National youth policy of federal republic of Nigeria (2009) recognizes five priority area that need to be addressed to enhance youth life. These include the impact of globalization, access and use of communication technology the impact of STDs and HIV/AIDs, inter-generational issues in an aging society, youth perpetrators and victim of armed conflict. the policy is guided by several national and international policy initiatives, including national policy for education, gender, health, population for sustainable development and the national economic empowerment development strategies (Needs). The millennium development goal, the African youth charter and other international agreements further guided the policy goals founded in the documents, (Furiiong 2013).

2.3 Poverty

The World Bank (1999) defined poverty as inability to achieve a minimum standard of living. In economic terms poverty is situation of low income or low consumption. This view is analytically useful for construction of poverty line. The value of income or consumption necessary to purchase the minimum standard of nutrition and other necessities does not tell poverty in real terms. Poverty has both income and non-income dimensions usually interwoven. In this regard, poverty refer to lack of physical necessities, assets and income. It includes more than being income poor.

Chambers (1995) said poverty is a general condition of deprivation vulnerability, seasonality, powerlessness and humiliation. From the ongoing, one begins to appreciate that there is the social dimension of poverty and this explain the insufficiency of growth rate as a sufficient measure of development. Income (material) poverty has been quantitatively analyzed and classified variously as – structural/transient and absolute/relative, (Afonja and Ogwumike, 2003). Social dimension of poverty analyzed through qualitative approach is more realistic

and recently more in use. The qualitative approach defined poverty so as to capture the process and interactions between social, cultural, political and economic affairs. It includes a wider range of factors such as vulnerability. Isolation, powerlessness, survival, personal dignity, security, self respect, basic need and ownership of assets than does the definition of poverty under quantitative approach (Carvalho and White, 1997).

Oladoja (2002) remarked that although the meaning of poverty is well known, the exact description has been difficult. The definition often depends on the perception of the person analyzing the subject. From whatever angle one looks at it, the fact remains that poverty is undesirable; it is an economic and social malaise and a ravage phenomena that must be tackled.

2.4 Youths and Poverty

Ben-Amos (1994) reports that, there is no other stage in the life cycle that provides as much debate as the period between childhood and adulthood that embraces puberty. An extended period of youth becomes common from the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries, ranging over a broad age span between the age of 12-25 (Ben-Amos, 1994). Population Reference Bureau, (PRB) (September, 2000) defines youths as young people aged between 15 and 24 years. These people total almost 1.1 billion or 18 percent of the global population (youth and children), include those aged 24 years and below who account for nearly 40 percent of the world's population. Almost half a billion youths aged 15-24 years, live in low-income countries representing nearly half of all young people in this age group in the world.

Another one third of all the youths (15-24 years old) live in lower-middle income countries. Sub-Saharan Africa, which, with the exception of a few countries, make up of almost entirely of low-income countries has a high concentration of youths accounting for 19.8 percent of their total population. The higher number of youths living in poor developing countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa means that the region also has to cope with high poverty

levels among young people. It was estimated that 238 million young people in the world representing 22.5 percent of the global total of 1.01 billion, were living in extreme poverty (below US \$ 1 a day) in the year 2000. Among these, 60 million (25.2 percent) were in sub-Saharan Africa, (Reality of Aid Africa edition, 2003).

World Youths Report (2005), indicates that there is a need for more quantitative and qualitative research on poverty alleviation among youth making a thorough analysis of specific characteristics of youth. Poverty remains difficult due to lack of age disaggregated data, and most poverty research do not specifically focus on young people. There is a strong need for prior acknowledgement of the needs of youths and for research on and consultation with youth as prerequisite for their inclusion in national poverty alleviation strategies.

Mainstreamed of poverty reduction strategies emphasizing on importance of poverty reduction among youth farmers, to socio-economic development of the country. Young people should be included in all priority issues identified in the world program of action for youths as being relevant to the national situation.

Rural youths should be at the fore front of interventions aimed at reducing poverty and stemming the current large-scale migration of young people to urban areas. Table 1 indicates the high poverty levels in selected African countries with more than half the youths in the countries living below the US \$1 poverty line. It is perhaps not a coincidence that apart from Nigeria, Botswana, Namibia and Lesotho, the rest of the countries on the list were also heavily indebted poor counties (HIPC). So, besides the high poverty levels among youths, these countries are also heavily indebted, which reduces their capacity to effectively deal with problems of poverty affecting youths.

2.5 Poverty Alleviation

Modern poverty will not be eradicated by giving out small loan to the poor. This method cannot solve case poverty, poverty, because the specific individual inadequacy that precludes

them from participation in the loan program as not been eliminated. because of the self or environmental factors, the targeted groups could not be reach by those administering the programs. it is not surprise that some of the bank involved in the program are not even located in poor and rural communities where the majority of the groups lives. the true remedy of poverty in Nigeria should begin with providing education and skill training to the needy and assist them to secure employment, either in their localities or else where. those entrapped in the “homing to instinct” which crowd them into areas of inadequate opportunity and frustration, should be educated to work against that. in addition, the spread or location of industries in these communities will have remedial effect on the poor. A society can alleviate poverty by guaranteeing a minimum income to the poor and the unemployed for decency and comfort (like the welfare, pension and unemployment programs in the United sate, etc). Good health-care program is an important variable in poverty alleviation, because a sick person is usually an unproductive worker. And pension programs should be well implemented, as the retired are known to constitute a bulk of the poor in many societies. Corruption and bureaucratic bottleneck are know to have destroyed the pension programs in the society.

We are not concerned here with argument about the disincentives of unemployment insurance. However, any assistance to the unemployed should case as soon as one get a job. Securing this minimum standard would help ensure that the misfortunes of parents deserved or otherwise re not visited on their children; and it ensures that poverty would not be self perpetuating. Any fairly rich, rational and compassionate society could afford this prescription. In a rich but cruel Nigeria, and person without a job would starve, even if he or she has physical and mental disabilities. The remedy for the poverty is bit difficult to procure for those inflicted with alcohol and mental incompetents. However, the combination of medical treatment and individual therapy would go a long way to alleviating their problems.

The UNDP has prescribed some poverty alleviation strategies which this author likes to recommend to nations. The strategies include the adoption of a long-term process and to have a growing understanding of what poverty is; to adopt an inclusive process with women and minorities, and to utilize local expertise and to have a better coordination within government. Others are training and education of the public (within and outside formal educational establishments) in poverty issues, and to make sure the strategies are well founded (UNDP, 15-17 March 2001).

Poverty could also be remedied by ensuring that investment in the children from families presently afflicted with poverty is increased. As Galbraith 1956 & 1958 notes, if the children of poor families have access to first-rate schools: and if school attendance is properly enforced. If the children are well nourished at school. If the community has good health services and the physical well-being of the children is vigilantly watched. If there is opportunity for advanced education for those who qualify regardless of means: and if law and order are well enforced and recreation is adequate. then there is a very good chance that the children of the very poor

will come to maturity without grave disadvantage.

2.6 Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Nigeria

Different administrations in Nigeria have adopted their own poverty alleviation programs, instead of continuing with, and improving on the previous poverty programs. The first known poverty alleviation program in Nigeria was the *National Accelerated Food Production Programme* and the Nigeria Agricultural and Cooperative Bank set up by General Yakubu Gowon in 1972. Nothing was shown for the huge sum sunk into the programme; it only served as a conduit to transfer money to his cronies.

In 1976 General Olusegun Obasajo came in with *Operation Feed The Nation*. The program delegated university student to the rural areas to teach the rural farmers how to use modern farming tools that where not available.

The civilian of Alhaji Shehu Shagari toyed with the *Green Revolution Programme of 1979*. The objective of the program were to reduce food importation while boosting local food production. In theory, the program was a Nobel one, but like others before it, had nothing to show after gulping billions of naira. the program ended when General M. Buhari chased Shagari out of office in 1983. After that General Buhari introduced the *Go back to Land Programme*. but this program was as bad as the previous ones.

when the General Babangida took over power with his horde of rogues in 1986, he established the directed of food, roads and rural infrastructure (DFRRI). The peoples of bank of Nigeria and the community bank in Nigeria (which were parts of the program), were set up to give loans to rural poor. Even his wife came up with her own poverty reduction program, better life programme, to improve the lives of rural women. But the program ended up making richer the well-connected and powerful women entrusted with the administration of the program.

General Sani Abaca who wrestle power from the interim administration of Chief Shonekan in 1993 set up the family support programme and the family economic advancement programme. After spending several billions of naira to reduce poverty, instead poverty blossomed, because Abaca took delight in dismissing civil servants with impunity.

When Chief Olusegun Obasanjo came back to power in May, 29, 1999, he promised to improved the lots of the masses. He has however, transformed himself into a “roving ambassador” without an idea on how to tackle the deteriorating poverty profile of Nigeria. It has been reported that more-than Ten Billion Naira has already gone into the poverty

alleviation programs of his administration (in fiscal year 2000), but Nigeria is still the 26th poorest country in the world given the resources at her disposal, Nigeria should not have such a dismal poverty profile. But the corrupt political leaders are only chasing the shadow of money, with the people wallowing in object poverty in the face of plenty, (Victor, 2011)

Table 2.1: Selected Sub-Sahara African Countries Youth Population living below the poverty line (US \$ 1 per day) 2000

Country	Poverty Gap Rate	Youth Population (Thousand)	Youth below line (Thousands)	Living Poverty
Sierra Leone	39.5	924.5	527.0	
Central African Republic	38.1	717.1	477.6	
Mali	37.4	2386.2	1737.2	
Nigeria	34.9	2475.9	17,358.3	
Niger	33.9	2042.1	1253.9	
Zambia	32.7	2036.7	1297.4	
The Gambia	28.8	220.2	130.6	
Burkina Faso	25.5	2387.3	1461.0	
Lesotho	20.3	461.1	198.7	
Ghana	17.3	3925.8	1758.8	
Namibia	14.0	343.1	119.8	
Bostwana	12.5	348.1	115.9	
Mozambique	12.0	3736.5	1416.1	
Cameroon	11.8	3010.7	1005.6	

*Source: UN Global Youth Report, New York (2003) (Unpublished).

Table 2.2: Poverty Assessment for five years in Nigeria

Year	Below Poverty Line (%)	Sources
1980	27.2	UNDP 2004
1985	43.6	UNDP 2004
1992	42.2	UNDP 2004
1999	41.6	UN Report 1999
2004	70.0	UNDP, 2004

* Source: The Punch, Vol 17. No. 19 December 6th, 2004.

Table 2 indicates the level of poverty for five years in Nigeria. In any case poverty appears to be the most pressing problem affecting youths in developing countries.

It is estimated that 133 million youths worldwide are illiterate, majority of them of course are in the developing countries. Anderson and Pandya-Lorch (2000) indicated that even when the rural-based poor were not engaged in their own agricultural activities, they rely on non-farm employment and income that depended on one way or the other on agriculture. Agricultural growth is a catalyst for broad-based economic growth and development. In most low-income countries, agriculture's linkages to the non-farm economy generate considerable employment, income and growth in the rest of the economy. Very few countries have experienced rapid economic growth without agricultural growth either preceding or accompanying it. Economic growth is strongly linked to poverty reduction.

2.7 Agricultural Development Project (ADPs)

The agricultural development projects (ADPs) were rightly tagged World Bank projects because of the Bank's heavy financial and technical commitments to them. ADPs began as integrated agricultural development projects which dated back to 1972, when the World Bank assisted the officials of Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Agriculture to mount a country-wide agricultural projects identification mission. The ADPs were designed in response to a fall in agricultural productivity, and hence a concern to sustain domestic food supplies, as labour had moved out of agriculture into more remunerated activities that were benefiting from the

oil boom. Conversely, domestic re-cycling of oil income provided the opportunity for the government with the World Bank support to develop the ADPs, (Omokore, 1983).

The project provided agricultural investment and services, rural roads and village water supplies. The government's adoption of the ADP concept put the small-holder sector at the centre of agricultural development and marked a clear shift away from capital intensive investment project for selected area of agricultural potential Nigerian mounted a country-wide agricultural projects identification mission. The mission identified three integrated agricultural projects in the North and four small-holder cocoa, oil palm, rubber and integrated rice development in the South. The first ADPs in Nigeria were enclave projects each covering a specific region within a state. Their early results impressed both the federal and state governments and there was pressure to replicate the approach across the whole country. By 1987 all Nigeria's 19 states had ADPs (Independent Evaluation Group (IEG), 2001).

2.7.1 Organization and Programme of ADPs

The ADP is the implementation organ of the State Ministry of agriculture and natural resources, a semi-autonomous body and focused on small farmers. It adopted the integrated Rural development strategy in its operation. The policy making body is the agricultural development project executive committee (ADPEC) headed by the State Governor or the state commissioner for agriculture with programme management unit (PMU) as its execution body headed by the project manager, who is assisted by heads of various divisions. The programme consists of adaptive research, extension or technology transfer, input supply and rural infrastructure. In adaptive research diagnostic survey are usually carried out to identify problems inhibiting technology transfer, and to evolve appropriate technology packages for adoption by farmers.

The extension programme transferred improved package to farmers and bringing problems of farmers through the training and visit (T&V) approach. It involves monthly technology

review meeting (MTRM) during which researcher's from research institutions, trained subject matter specialist (SMS) who in turn train village extension agents (VEA) during fortnightly training session (FNT), who also train farmers on new improved agricultural practices (Jibowo, 1992). According to Sinkaiye (2004), the programmes carried out by ADP include:

- i. Input Supply Programme:- This involves supply of inputs such as fertilizers improved seeds, agrochemicals and others. ADP went further to commercialize inputs supplied by establishing farmer supply companies (FASCOM) to distribute all inputs except fertilizers which were being distributed by the state government. It was considered desirable to privatize input supply by establishing similar companies in all the ADPs.
- ii. Farm Mechanization Equipment:- This is done through ADP farm centres in Kano, Borno, Bauchi, and Kaduna.
- iii. Rural Infrastructures Programme:- This involves the provision of infrastructural facilities particularly feeder roads, rural water through earth dams, deep wells and boreholes. Other programmes of the ADP were:
- iv. Women-In-Agriculture (WIA) focused on improving agricultural production, processing and marketing by women.
- v. Livestock/Fishery Development,
- vi. Land management focused on soil conservation and management.
- vii. Farm mechanization focused on small equipment and animal traction.

2.7.2 Funding Support

ADP project is jointly supported by the federal government, the state government and World Bank initially, the World Bank contributed 32 percent of the increment cost of financing the ADPs, while the federal government contributed 25 percent and the state government 43 percent. Later the sharing formula changed in which the World Bank contributed 60 percent.

federal government 26 percent and state government 14 percent for the multi-state ADPs when naira was devaluated. The contribution later changed where the World Bank contributed 75 percent, federal government 15 percent and state government 10 percent. It is worthy of note that the contribution of World Bank was informed of credit offered at a low interest rate (Ogunbameru, 2004).

2.7.3 Shared Responsibilities of the ADPs

The responsibilities for the ADPs were shared by the state government, federal government and the World Bank. local government also provided tangible support such as maintaining rural feeder roads. The state government provides grant, bulk of personnel, payment of staff salaries and are responsible for project implementation. The federal government provided funds, supervision and assisted in project implementation and evaluation through the federal agricultural co-ordinating unit (FACU) and the agricultural project monitoring and evaluation unit (APMEU). Both PCU and APMEU were merged in 2001 to form the project co-ordinating unit (PCU). The World Bank provided credit, technical and logistic supports through experts, (Jibowo and VanGreen, 1992).

2.7.4 Components and Features of ADPs System

The main components through which the benefits of ADPs were derived includes:-

- i. A reorganized and revitalized agricultural extension system that integrates extension workers, training and farm visits and ensures two-way communication between farmers and researchers.
- ii. An effective farm input distribution system which operate through a network of farm service centres, ensures that supplies and needed farm input are reliable and are available to farmers in the right time and in close proximity to their farms.
- iii. An autonomous ADP management unit that provided for timelessness in Agriculture.

- iv. A vigorous monitoring system that provides needed information to ensure that errors in one project are not perpetrated there or replicated in other projects.
- v. Joint state/federal responsibility both in projects formulation and in implementation.

A special feature of the ADP system was that it passed through each phase of project cycle according to properly worked out guidelines. The phases includes identification, preparation, appraisal negotiation, project start-up with projects facilitation team (PFT), implementation, supervision and evaluation, (Oyaide, 1992).

2.8 Roles of ADPs in Poverty Alleviation

The initial emphasis has been to build the projects infrastructure. This has involved the sitting and construction of farm service centers capable of storing 250-350 tonnes of fertilizer and quantities of insecticides, sprayers and other inputs. Three offices were attached to the bundling for the use of credit, marketing and extension staff. The farm service centers served as the meeting place for farmers and project. Here, inputs and advice were readily available to the farmers and provided a feedback of the community's requirements. Farm service centers were initially built on the existing road system. However, with the construction of further agricultural roads, the network of farm service centers was considerably enlarged so that the projects would have almost completed their construction programmes.

The intention was that farmers will not have to travel more than 5-10 kilometres from their farms to reach a farm service centre. Roads were essential to enable farm inputs to be transported to farm service centres, and produce to be moved out. High yields of crops required heavy transport to move the crops efficiently, but without roads, transportation was limited to traditional forms such as donkeys and camels. The project has established a road construction section that is, developing a comprehensive Agricultural road system. Using low cost techniques following the water shed pattern. The provision of inputs for the farmers

when they wanted them were the immediate goal of the projects from the farm service, (Oluruntoba, 1977).

2.8.1 Relevance of ADPs in Poverty Alleviation

Agricultural growth and development must be vigorously pursued in developing country like Nigeria for at least four reasons which were to:

- i. Alleviate poverty through employment creation and income generation.
- ii. Meet growing food needs by population growth and urbanization.
- iii. Stimulate overall economic growth, given that Agriculture is the most viable lead sector that sustain growth and development.
- iv. Conserve natural resources because poverty is the most serious threat to the environment. The poor are often forced to over used or misuse the natural resources to meet basic needs, (Anderson and Pandya-Loarch, 2000).

2.8.2 Strategies of ADPs in Curbing Poverty

Agriculture must be in the forefront of the national and international agenda to eradicate poverty in all developing countries. Failure to invest in Agricultural Development will make poverty eradication an elusive goal in the 21st century. KADP Annual Report, (1985) and Datt and Revallion, (1998), Adopted the following strategies for curbing poverty.

- i. Provision of input such as fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, improved seeds and implement to farmer at affordable price.
- ii. Transfer of appropriate technology to farmers through extension activities.
- iii. Formation of farmers co-operative societies
- iv. Construction and maintenance of rural roads, dams, and irrigation facilities.
- v. Renovation of workshops, and offices accommodation
- vi. Man power development through the training of staff for project implementation.
- vii. Assistance in land reclamation, soil conservation and land use planning capability.

- viii. Provision of market information.
- ix. Developing grazing reserves for livestock and provision of other livestock services.
- x. Purchase of surplus grains from farmers.
- xi. Planning, monitoring and evaluating the performance of the entire projects activities.

2.8.3 Constraint's of ADPs to Poverty Alleviation

The first reaction of development planners in ADPs programme with little experience in poverty alleviation programme and no institutional capacity to implement that kind of structured programme. This may cause a constrains in the ability of ADPs to deal with issue of poverty alleviation as it is stated:

- i. Unproven or inappropriate assumption about Agricultural technology and a disregard for farmers perspective in projecting how fast technology innovation will be adopted.
- ii. Little regard for the socio-organization aspects of rural development.
- iii. Overemphasis on implementation targets rather than on the establishment of sustainable development and service mechanisms. These also give rise to excessive reliance on expatriates.
- iv. The complete task of changing the behaviour of Agricultural small-holder youth in the issue of improved technology was much more difficult to achieve.
- v. The expatriates working on the ADP projects played a useful role, in assisting implementation, but their numbers were excessive and they acted largely as implementers, rather than training Nigerian personnel on the job.
- vi. Lack of critical defined, appropriated and ensured facilitation through.
- vii. The support of Village Extension Agents (VEAs) during Fortnightly Training Session (FNT) lost its track because youth were oriented towards credit facilities rather than the technology transfer and diffusion.

- viii. A series of workshops, continued training and detailed assistance were not programmed or followed through, in area of extension methodology, perhaps because it was not understood that this is such a critical area, that failures are common and that they become too costly in terms of missed opportunities within the project processes that are not clearly explained, could not be understood and what was not understood could not be well managed.
- ix. Lack of revisiting the issues occurring during implementation, with the benefit hindsight it is fair to state Subject-Matter-Specialist (SMS) should have put more emphasis on defining in detail the necessary stepwise methodology of training and visit (T&V) as well as the necessary facilities processes.
- x. Inability of the various organs concerned with the programme to fulfill their commitment toward funding. This could also lead to delay and difficulties in timely execution of the projects, (IFAD Evaluation, 2009).

2.9 Empirical Studies

Folorunso, (2010) conducted a study on economic analysis of impact of Root and Tuber Expansion on Poverty Alleviation among farmers in Plateau state in Nigeria. The study had six objectives and two null hypotheses. A sample size of 800 farmers were used for the study and multi-stage sampling technique was used to collect the samples from five Local Government Areas in the state using purposive sampling in 3 villages. Stratified random sampling and simple random sampling techniques were used to select the 800 respondents in the study. Descriptive statistics such as mean percentage and frequency distribution were used for analyzing the data of the study. The test of null hypotheses was conducted using z-statistic. Four tools were studied on the whole.

The result indicated that on net farm income, there was significance difference between the profit of the RTEP participants and non-participant farmers in the study area at the ratio of

10% and 5% levels. For Degree of poverty among RTEP 34% of household of participating RTEP farmers were poor, while 45% of non-participating farmers were found to be poor. This showed that non-participating farmers had higher poverty depth than participating RTEP farmers. On cost function analysis, the result of farm level technical (TE) allocative (AE) and economic (EE) efficiencies showed that the predicted efficiencies for RTEP farmers ranged between 43%-95% with mean 91%, 10%-97% with mean of 56%, 43%-92% with the mean of 50%. 90%.

The mean TE, AE and EE of RTEP (participating) was higher than that of the non-participating in the study area. On problem encountered by RETP (participating and nonparticipating). 32.27% of the farmers sighted credit unavailability 30%. farmers complained of high cost of basic inputs, 15.91% channel of inputs supply and lateness in the supply of these input 21.82% including the problem of inadequate market facilities and land availability. It was recommended that Plateau State Agriculture Development Programme (PADP) should be advised to assist farmers in ensuring that basic farm inputs get to the farmers at subsidized prices. Also proper and effective logistics should be put by PADP that would reduce time at which these inputs get to the farmers. The various Local Governments should be encouraged to build more markets with modern facilities which will make marketing activities stress free for the farmers. Government at both State and Federal levels should assist farmers in forming more co-operative and register same, link them up with affordable credit facilities.

The study is similar to the previous study because the present study also dealt with poverty alleviation using ADP programmes, descriptive survey designed was used in past study and it was used in the present study. Null hypothesis testing was involved in both the past and the on-going study. The differences are the 'past research was conducted in Plateau state while the present research was conducted in Kaduna state. 800 farmers were used as a

sample, while the on-going used 600 respondents. The past research used one ADP programme for the research but in the on-going research more than one ADP programme were used.

Afor, (2009) carried out a study on the economic livelihood diversification practices in poverty reduction under Fadama II programme of ADP in Kebbi state, Nigeria. The study consisted of six objectives, six research questions and two null hypotheses, the sample size of 245 respondents were used for the study. Descriptive survey designed technique was adopted in selecting the sample size for the study. There was no test of null hypothesis that was carried out in the study.

Multi-stage sampling techniques was used by the researcher to select farmers for the study, purposive sampling techniques was used to select two Local Government Areas from the eleven Local Government Areas in Kebbi state that participated in the Fadama II Programme in the state, random sampling was used to select two villages from each Local Government selected.

Structural Questionnaire and personal interview were the main instrument used in the collection of data for the study. In order to analyze the data collected for the study, the researcher used descriptive statistics, Farm Budget Technique, Tobit regression model and Foster-Greer-Thorbeck (FGT). The researcher used descriptive statistic which involved the use of measure of central tendency such as means, percentage, frequency distribution and tables to achieve objectives 1,2 and 3. Farm budget was used to achieve objective 4 and part of objective 1, Tobit regression model was used for objective 5, FGT for objective 6

The present study is similar to the past study because the past study examine the poverty reduction under Fadama II Programme of ADP in the study also used programme of ADP to

poverty alleviation. The researcher used descriptive survey designed in this research work, the descriptive research survey designed was also be use for the study.

The differences are the past research consist of six objectives, six research question and 2 null hypotheses while the on-going research will consist of five research question, five objective and five null hypotheses, past research was conducted using only one programme of ADP while the on-going research will consist of more than one programme of the ADP.

The past research was conducted in Kebbi state using only 4 Local Government Areas while eh on-going will be conducted in Kaduna state using 8 Local Government Areas. The past study did not conduct any testing of the two null hypotheses while the present study test of the null hypotheses was carried out. The sample of the past study was 245 farmers which include old and young people while the on-going study deal with only youth in the areas of the study and a sample of 600 respondent which comprises of both male and female.

Obaseki and Onwioduokit, (1997) conducted a study to analyze the poverty alleviation strategies of fishermen and women in Lagos and Ogun states in Nigeria. The study consisted of only one objective, and one null hypothesis sample size of 215 respondents was used for the study,

The population for the study were the co-operative and non co-operative fishermen and women in Lagos and Ogun states. The samples were drawn from this population. Multi-stage sampling was used in the two states for poverty alleviation strategies. The result showed that the poverty alleviation embarked upon by the respondents of all the mentioned items or activities; joining 'esusu' groups, as well as forming daily contribution group were most positively responded to, with mean of 3.86 and 3.60 respectively. For the least responded items with scores below average of 2.0 as cottage industry fabrication of low cost fishing gears and gathering of mushroom and other seasonal product. Mean response scores were

1.09, 1.76 and 1.96. This showed a positive response to items as the total items mean was 2.71 for non co-operators and 2.58 for co-operators.

Thus, on the average non co-operators involved in more poverty alleviation strategies than co-operators. This might be due to the fact that co-operators had better access to credit which the non co-operators did not have. On the test of null hypothesis the result showed that there was no significant difference in the poverty alleviation strategies of respondents from the two (2) categories (i.e. co-operators and non co-operators). The test revealed a coefficient of $t=1.27, p>0.05$. This implied that the poverty alleviation strategies employed might therefore not depend on membership of co-operatives societies. Some of the recommendations made in line with findings of this study were, that Poverty alleviation strategies in particular required strengthening, sound and appropriate institutional basis to ensure that the benefit of such programme reach the target population and to secure their sustainability. Also addressing fishermen and women poverty alleviation strategies should be based on the future developmental research

The present study is similar to past study because they both study poverty alleviation using farming occupation. Descriptive survey design was used by the past researcher and same was be used in the present study. However the difference is that the past study was carried out in two states (Lagos and Ogun states) while the present study be carried out in only one state (Kaduna state). The past study dealt with the strategies employed by the co-operative and non co-operative fishermen and women on poverty alleviation, while present study was deal with the role of ADPs on poverty alleviation among youth in Kaduna state. Also the past study focused on all the fishermen old and young, while the ongoing study will deals with youths only. The past study had only one objective and one null hypothesis, while this study has 5 objectives and 5 null hypotheses.

Manza, (1988) conducted a study that focused on an evaluation of the performance of Kaduna state Agricultural Development Projects in zone II. Two hundred and two farmers were used as samples for the study. The study had four objectives and one null hypothesis. Descriptive survey design was used for the study using questionnaire and oral interview, simple random sampling were used and the Local Government were used as strata. The data analysis were carried out using t and f- test in finding the performance indices. For example, road construction 32.1%, dam construction 3.33% short term training 17.63% long term training 40.3% overseas training seedling 17.6%, fertilizers sales 53.67%, seed production 2.9% and sales of fruit seedling 6.12%. The net present worth, benefit-cost ratio and the internal rate of return were estimated assuming an opportunity cost of capital of 10%, the net present worth was 14.48. The benefit cost ratio 1.76% and the internal rate of return 13.96% on the whole the performance of the project was commendable based on the test of null hypothesis that was found to be accepted. The present study is similar to past study because it deals the performance of ADP in Kaduna state, one of the variable of the ongoing study, the past study employed descriptive survey in it collection of data so also the present study, it also consisted of 4 objectives. The study was carried out in Kaduna state so also the present study. The differences are the past study was carried out in one zone of KADP, while the present study will covered the whole KADP zones in Kaduna state. The past study consisted of 202 samples, while the ongoing study will consist of 600 sample size. The past study did not relate the performance of ADP to poverty alleviation, while the ongoing study will focus on role of ADP programme in poverty alleviation.

2.10 Summary of the Reviewed Literature

Literature relevant to the study were reviewed. Specifically the concept of poverty in which different definition of the word poverty were analysed base on the perception of the different writers and researchers in the subject like World Bank, Ladele, chamber etc were reviewed.

Poverty assessment is also one of the key issue that was reviewed in this chapter, where the views of researcher and World Bank were looked into to enable us ascertain the standard of poverty levels across continent, Regions and countries around the world. United Nation Poverty Assessment, the World Bank and some researchers like Wehrehin (2007). Anderson and Lorch (2000) were among the ones reviewed in this chapter.

In West Africa Benin assessment was sighted as an example of West Africa region then our country Nigeria and finally the state of the researcher interest Kaduna state were all reviewed. Youth and their poverty level was also among the items reviewed by the researcher were the real definition of youth and the average age bracket were also analysed. Views of Ben (1994) and Population Reference Bureau (PRB) were among the literature reviewed on these subject of youths,.

Concept of ADP was among the major variable of the research that was reviewed by the researcher, where the organization and programme of the ADP was looked into. The organization from the policy making body Agricultural Project Executive Committee (APEC) down to the Village Extension Agents (VEAS) were reviewed. The issue of the programme like input supply, farming equipment, rural infrastructures, women in agricultural etc were among the programmed reviewed by the researcher. Funding and sharing of responsibility of the ADP by the World Bank, Federal, State and Local Government were also reviewed.

Lastly, the role, relevance, strategies and the constrains of ADP to poverty alleviation was also among the items reviewed by the researcher in this chapter.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The chapter outlined the research design and the research methodology under the following heading and sub-headings:

- 3.1 Research Design
- 3.2 Population for the Study
- 3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure
- 3.4 Instrument for Data Collection
 - 3.4.1 Validation of research instrument
 - 3.4.2 Pilot study
 - 3.4.3 Reliability of the instrument
- 3.5 Procedure for Data Collection
- 3.6 Procedure for Data Analysis

3.1 Research Design

The study used descriptive survey research design survey research involves a clear definition of the problem, collection of relevant and adequate data, careful analysis and interpretation of the data and skillful or professional reporting of the findings.

3.2 Population for the Study

The population for the study comprised of all the youths in Kaduna state aged 15-34 years. This was made up of 979,638 males, 831,974 females, and a total of 1,811,612. The breakdown of the population is as shown in Table 3.1

Table 3.1: Population for the Study

Age (in Years)	Males	Females	Total
15-19	313,053	316,607	629,660
20-24	248,924	307,976	556,900
25-29	230,028	283,025	513,053
30-34	187,633	201,546	389,179
Total	979,638	831,974	1,811,612

Source: Table DS 5.18, National Population Commission (2006)

3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

Samples for the study were drawn from eight local government areas (LGAs) selected for the study. Six hundred (600) Youths comprising both males and females were selected using stratified sampling techniques. The eight selected villages in the eight (8) LGAs formed the strata for the study. Also the researcher applied proportional sampling to select from each stratum.

The researcher used the four (4) LGAs as the stratum, each Village selected in the Local Government Areas formed the quota. Then, the sample were drawn proportionately from the population using simple random sampling from the groups which comprises both males and females.

Table 3.2: Sample Size for the Study

Zones	Local Government Areas	Villages	Youths Population	Sample	
1	1	Giwa	Shika	99,908	68
	2	Zaria	T/Wada	139,068	88
2	3	K/South	U/Mua'zu	137,618	66
	4	Igabi	Rigasa	147,188	98
3	5	Chikun	Nasarawa	127,205	78
	6	Jema'a	Kafanchan	95,062	58
	7	Kagarko	Jere	81,686	47
	8	Lere	Saminaka	116,089	77
Total			8,539,714	600	

3.4 Instrument for Data Collection

The instruments that was used for data collection for the study was questionnaire. The questionnaire was divided into two sections. Section 'A' and Section 'B'. Section 'A' solicited for the personal information (bio-data) of the respondents. Section 'B' focused on the questionnaire based on research questions and research hypotheses. A close-ended four-point rating scale questionnaire was used. The rating scale was strongly agreed (SA=4) agreed (A=3), disagreed (D=2) and strongly disagreed (SD=1).

3.4.1 Validation of Research Instrument

The questionnaire designed for this study was validated by experts in the Department of Vocational and Technical Education and Statistical analyst to adjudge it meeting up with the criteria of face and content validity for the study.

3.4.2 Pilot Study

The instrument was subjected to a pilot study with 20 (Twenty) respondents in funtua local government area of Kasitna state outside the study area. This is because the area has similar characteristic with area of the study. The pilot test was conducted to determine the instrument attainment of the study objectives and also established its validity and internal consistency.

3.4.3 Reliability of the Instrument

The reliability - coefficient of the instrument was determined after pilot test using split-half method. The reliability coefficient obtained was 0.736, while the internal consistency for the items within the instrument was 0.947. With this, the instrument was reliable and internally consistent. Because according to Awotunde and Ogodulunwa (2004) an instrument with reliability – coefficient of 0.70 or above is taking to be reliable for research purpose.

3.5 Data Collection

The researcher after obtaining a letter of introduction from the head of the department, vocational and technical education visited the locations for the study and administered the

copies of the questionnaire with the assistance of two trained research assistant who assisted in interpreting the questionnaire. The filled questionnaire were collected back after one (1) week by the researcher himself Any research question whose mean was 2.50 or above was accepted, otherwise, rejected.

3.6 Data Analysis

Data collected were analyzed using frequency distribution, percentage and mean to analyse the bio-data and all the research questions. Null hypothesis two was analysed using t-test at 0.05 level of significance. Null hypotheses one, three, four and five were tested using ANOVA at 0.05 level of significance.

Decision rule: any null hypotheses whose calculated value was greater than the table value was rejected and vice versa.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DATA ANALYSIS

The analyses is done under the following heading

- 4.1 Socio-demographic data
- 4.2 Answer to the research questions
- 4.3 Hypothesis testing
- 4.4 Discussion of finding

4.1 Analysis of Socio-demographic data

The demographic data was analysed and the analysis is contained in tables 4.1 to 4.8

Table 4.1: Gender of Respondents

Variables	Options	Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	341	62.0
	Female	209	38.0
	Total	550	100.0

In the Table 4.1, it could be seen that 62% of the respondents were males, while 38% were females. This distribution could be attributed to the gender orientation in the society in which the females tended to be more restricted to the house than the males.

Table 4.2: Age of respondents

Variables	Options	Frequency	Percent
Age (in years)	15-19	106	19.3
	20-24	143	26.0
	25-29	178	32.4
	30-34	123	22.3
	Total	550	100.0

The data in Table 4.2 showed that the ages of respondents. The data revealed that 19.3% were within the 15 to 19 years age bracket, while 143 or 26.0% were within the 20 to 24years age

range. Respondents within the 25 to 29 years were 178 or 32.4%, while 123 or 22.3% were within the 30 to 34 years age range. This implied that the Youths in the state for which the programmes is expected to have impact were completely reflected.

Table 4.3: Educational Qualification

Variables	Options	Frequency	Percent
Educational qualification	University degree	94	17.1
	HND	56	10.2
	NCE/OND/Nursing	110	20.0
	Secondary	232	42.2
	Primary	58	10.5
	Total	550	100.0

The data in Table 4.3 revealed that the majority, (232 or 42.2% of the respondents had only secondary school certificate as their highest qualifications. Next to this group were those with the National Certificate in Education or its equivalent in Diploma or Nursing certificate which were 110 or 20.0% of the respondents. Respondents with university degree or the Higher National Diploma (HND) were 94 or 17.1% and 56 or 10.2% respectively. Only 58 or 10.5% of the respondents were with primary school certificates.

Table 4.4: Occupation of respondents

Variables	Options	Frequency	Percent
Occupation	Farming	117	21.3
	Trading	139	25.3
	Labourer	75	13.6
	Not employed	219	39.8
	Total	550	100.0

From Table, 4.4, 219 that is 39.8% of the respondents were not gainfully employed in any occupation, while 117 or 21.3% of the respondents were involved in farming. Also 139 or 25.3% were involved in petty trading, but 75 or 13.6% of the respondents said they were labourers. This means that they depended on daily paid jobs whenever it was available and were therefore not attached to a regular organization or in farming.

Table 4.5: Marital Status of respondents

Variables	Options	Frequency	Percent
Marital status	Married	207	37.6
	Single	343	62.4
	Total	550	100.0

In terms of marital status, 343 or 62.4% of the respondents were single, while 207 or 37.6% were married. This is expected since the focus of the study is on youths.

Table 4.6: No. of wives of respondents

Variables	Options	Frequency	Percent
Number of wives	Not indicated	369	67.1
	One wife	117	21.3
	Two wives	42	7.6
	More than two wives	22	4.0
	Total	550	100.0

The data in Table 4.6 showed that among the respondents that were married, 117 or 21.3% had one wife each, while 42 or 7.6% had two wives and 22 or 4.0% had more than 2 wives.

Table 4.7: No. of children

Variables	Options	Frequency	Percent
Number of children	Not indicated	293	53.3
	1-2	105	19.1
	3-4	94	17.1
	5-6	45	8.2
	Above 6	13	2.4
	Total	550	100.0

Data in Table 4.6 showed that among the respondents, 105 or 19.1% had between 1 and two children while 94 had between 3 and 4 children each. Those with 5 to 6 children were 45 or 8.2% of the total respondents. Only 13 or 2.4% of the respondents said they had over 6 children. But 293 or 53.3% of them did not have children. This is generally expected because of the relatively lower age of the respondents.

Table 4.8: No. of dependants

Variables	Options	Frequency	Percent
Number of dependants	Not indicated	293	53.3
	1-2	139	25.3
	3-4	51	9.3
	5-6	42	7.6
	Above 6	25	4.5
	Total	550	100.0

The Table 4.8 showed that 139 of the respondents had between 1 and 2 dependants, while 51 have between 3 and 4 dependants living with them. Those who had between 5 and 6 dependants were 42 or 7.6% and 25 or 4.5% of the respondents had more than 6 dependants in their respective homes. These variables therefore described the types of respondents covered in the study and the validation of the need for poverty alleviation among them in the state.

4.2 Answer to research questions

Data relating to the research questions were analyzed. The result is shown in tables 4.9 – 4.13. The details of the responses are as follows

Research Question 1:

What is the extent of youth farmers' awareness of ADP programme?

To answer this research question, questionnaire items 1 – 8 were included in the questionnaire to gather the necessary data. The result is shown in table 4.9

Table 4.9: Respondent ratings on Research question 1

Types of ADP Programmes	SD	D	A	SA	Mean	SD
1. Fadama project	191 34.7	114 20.7	98 17.8	147 26.7	2.37	1.73
2. National programme on food security	188 34.2	175 31.8	129 23.5	58 10.5	2.10	1.23
3. Community based agricultural and rural development programme (CRADP)	195 35.5	157 28.5	122 22.2	76 13.8	2.14	1.87
4. Root and tuber expansion programme (RTEP)	210 38.2	228 41.5	70 12.7	42 7.6	1.90	1.12
5. Multi Nerica rice production programme	230 41.8	156 28.4	97 17.6	67 12.2	2.00	1.02
6. Commercial agricultural development programme (CADP)	189 34.4	117 21.3	105 19.1	139 25.3	2.35	1.51
7. Irrigation development programme	129 23.5	184 33.5	137 24.9	100 18.2	2.38	1.32
8. Agricultural enhancement programme	174 31.6	175 31.8	118 21.5	83 15.1	2.20	1.52
Aggregate mean score					2.18	1.42

Source: field survey; 2014

Analysis of Respondent on Research Question One

The awareness level of the Youth farmers on the different programmes by the state ADP for the alleviation of poverty among the youths was very low. In Table 4.9, 191 or 34.7% and 114 or 20.7% of the respondents Strongly Disagreed and Disagreed respectively with the existence of the Fadama Project in their localities. Also 98 or 17.8 and 147 or 26.7% of the respondents Agreed and Strongly Agreed respectively that the project exist in their localities. This would mean that most localities in the state where the project was expected to be sited do not have them. This is clearly demonstrated in the table with relatively low mean scores for all the items used for the assessment. For example the mean score for item 1 in the Table 4.9, 2.37 which implied that most respondents were not aware of the existence of the Fadama project in their different localities.

In the same vein, most respondents were not aware of the existence of the National programme on food security and the Community based Agricultural and Rural Development Programme (CRADP). The mean scores for the two programmes were 2.14 and 2.10

respectively. The Root and Tuber Expansion Programme (RTEP) and Multi Nerica Rice Production Programme were least in the level of their awareness among the youths with mean scores of 1.90 and 2.00. They were followed by the Agricultural Enhancement Programme with a mean score of 2.20. Though the respondents could not be said to be aware of the Commercial Agricultural Development Programme (CADP) and the Irrigation Development Programme, but their ratings in the Table were relatively better. From the aggregate mean score of 2.18 from the Table, 4.9 data it could be said that the Youths who were supposed to be the beneficiaries of the Poverty Alleviation Programmes of the ADP in the state were not aware of the existence.

what are the practical effort of ADP in poverty alleviation among youth famers in Kaduna state.

Research Question 2:

What are the practical efforts of ADP programme in poverty alleviation among youth farmers in Kaduna state?

To answer this research question, questionnaire items 9 – 14 were included in the questionnaire to gather the necessary data. The result is shown in table 4.10

Table 4.10: Respondent Ratings on Research Question 2

Effort by ADP towards poverty alleviation in the locality	SD	D	A	SA	Mean	SD
i. Adequate supply of agricultural inputs	106	173	106	165	2.60	1.06
	19.3	31.5	19.3	30.00		
ii. Provision of credit to the young farmers	159	128	107	156	2.47	1.04
	28.9	23.3	19.5	28.4		
iii. Construction of rural road network	144	138	108	160	2.52	1.25
	26.2	25.1	19.6	29.1		
iv. Provision of water resource for irrigation and domestic purposes	176	150	101	123	2.31	1.13
	32.0	27.3	18.4	22.4		
v. Provision of market facilities to the farmers	128	194	116	112	2.39	1.32
	23.3	35.3	21.1	20.4		
vi. Provision of cottage industries	212	161	75	102	2.12	1.22
	38.5	29.3	13.6	18.5		
Aggregate mean score					2.40	1.17

Sources: Field survey, 2014

Analysis of Result of on Research Question 2

Though the overall observation of the Table 4.3 did not reveal a positive effort in the approach of the ADP in the alleviation of poverty among the Youths, there were some areas where some practical efforts by the agency seem to be acknowledged by the respondents. Among such areas were the provision of farm inputs which in Table 4.10 had a mean score of 2.60 and the construction of feeder road network with a mean score of 2.52. The implication here is either these items were readily available to the respondents or that the agency was directly responsible for their adequacy among the respondents from the different communities in the state.

The respondents did not agree that the ADP could be credited with any other practical effort in terms of poverty alleviation among the Youths in the state. This is clearly demonstrated in the relatively lower mean scores for the remaining items in the Table 4.10. For example, in responding to items 4 to 6, the respondents did not agree that the ADP could made adequate efforts in the provision of water resource for irrigation and domestic purposes, market facilities to the farmers and the provision of cottage industries in the different localities of the state for the alleviation of poverty among the youths. From the aggregate mean score of 2.40, the ADP did not make adequate practical efforts towards the alleviation of poverty among the Youths in the state.

Research Question 3:

What are the constraints of ADP in poverty alleviation among youth farmers in Kaduna State?

To answer this research question, questionnaire items 23 – 27 included in the questionnaires to gather the necessary data. The result is shown in table 4.11

Table 4.11: Respondent Ratings on Research Question 3

Constraints faced by ADP in their effort at poverty alleviation among youths in the locality		SD	D	A	SA	Mean	SD
i.	Illiteracy among youths	107	99	192	152	2.71	1.17
		19.5	18.0	34.9	27.6		
ii.	Lack of adequate extension workers	82	63	213	192	2.94	1.05
		14.9	11.5	38.7	34.9		
iii.	Youths negative attitude towards agricultural occupations	74	103	161	212	2.93	1.13
		13.5	18.7	29.3	38.5		
iv.	Lack of understanding of various programme of ADP	61	76	161	252	3.10	1.57
		11.1	13.8	29.3	45.8		
v.	Inadequate supply of agricultural inputs	81	92	218	159	2.83	1.13
		14.7	16.7	39.6	28.9		
vi.	Non-fulfillment of state/local governments counterpart funding arrangement	65	79	151	255	3.08	1.45
		11.8	14.4	27.5	46.4		
vii.	Lack of adequate research facilities	76	80	192	202	2.95	1.05
		13.8	14.5	34.9	36.7		
viii.	Corrupt practices among the ADP personnel	92	86	130	242	2.95	1.33
		16.7	15.6	23.6	44.0		
Aggregate mean score						2.93	1.24

Source: field work, 2014

Analysis of Result on Research Question 3

The scores in Table 4.11 clearly demonstrated that there were a number of constraints to the effectiveness of the programmes of the ADP aimed at the alleviations of poverty among youths in the state. In the first instance there was the problem of awareness already identified. This lack of awareness with the level of illiteracy of the Youths in the state as showed in the first item of table 4.11 for example, the respondents agreed that illiteracy among the Youths was a major limiting factor of the programmes by the ADP. The mean score for the item 2.71 and 192 or 34.9% along with 152 or 27.6% of the respondents Agreed' and Strongly Agreed' with this opinion respectively. The only divergent opinion among the respondents were the 107 or 19.5% and 99 or 18.0% who Strongly Disagreed' and Disagreed' respectively with the notion that illiteracy among the youths was a major limiting factor to the ADP programmes. The respondents were of the view that lack of adequate extension workers was another major constraint to the efforts of the ADP programs. This opinion corresponds with the first item of

the Table 4.11 which also bordered on awareness. Thus in the third item, the respondents were of the view that the youths negative attitude towards agricultural occupations could be a major constraint as well. The ignorance and illiteracy of such youths coupled with the lack of understanding of various programme of the ADP which the respondents agreed could be one of the limiting factors.

Other constraints which tended to affect the efforts of the ADP program as exhibited by the respondents' opinions in the Table 4.11 were inadequate supply of agricultural inputs, non-fulfillment of State and Local Governments' counterpart funding arrangement, lack of adequate research facilities which the respondents were of the view were the major constraints affecting the effectiveness of the ADP programmes in their alleviation of poverty among the Youths in the state.

An overwhelming constraint in the overall assessment was the corruption in the society which the respondents agreed affected the effectiveness of the ADP programmes. Even funds meant for poverty alleviation were not properly appropriated due to lack of accountability and the accompanied inefficiency of the process of program implementation. From the aggregate mean score of 2.93 from Table 4.11, it could be said that there were significant constraints to the efforts of the ADP programmes aimed at alleviating poverty among the youths in the state.

Research question 4:

What are the strategies of ADP programme in poverty alleviation among youth farmers in Kaduna state?

To answer this research question, questionnaires items 23 – 27 included in the questionnaire to gather the necessary data. The result is show in table 4.12

Table 4.12: Respondents Ratings on Research Questions 4

Strategies for improving ADP objectives in the locality		SD	D	A	SA	Mean	SD
i.	Improved land tenure system to provide youths the opportunity to land access	54 9.8	58 10.5	161 29.3	277 50.4	3.20	1.02
ii.	Providing youths the opportunity to get loans and farming inputs	50 9.1	64 11.6	202 36.7	234 42.5	3.13	1.31
iii.	Development of youths through educational training	43 7.8	79 14.4	154 28.0	274 49.8	3.20	1.32
iv.	Involving the youths during the programme planning	57 10.4	80 14.5	155 28.2	258 46.9	3.12	1.23
v.	ADP programme and policies should be as a vital means of poverty alleviation programme	57 10.4	113 20.5	192 34.9	188 34.2	2.93	1.06
Aggregate mean score						3.11	1.20

Source: field survey, 2014

Analysis of Result on Research Question 4

The effectiveness of the strategies was clearly demonstrated in this construct. For example, 161 or 29.3% and 277 or 50.4% of the respondents ‘Agreed’ and ‘Strongly Agreed’ respectively that improvement in land tenure system to provide youths the opportunity to land could be a significant factor in making the ADP to be effective in their bid to alleviate poverty among the youths through their respective programmes in the state. The mean score of the item is 3.20. Only 54 or 9.4% and 58 or 10.5% of the respondents ‘Strongly Disagreed’ and ‘Disagreed’ respectively with this strategy.

Equally compelling strategy is the use of credit facility. In the Table, 4.12, 202 or 36.7% and 234 or 42.5% of the respondents ‘Agreed’ and ‘Strongly Agreed’ respectively with the view that providing youths with the opportunity to get loans and farming inputs would boost the success of the ADP programmes of poverty alleviation in the state. Only 50 or 9.1% and 64 or 11.6% of the respondents ‘Strongly Disagreed’ and ‘Disagreed’ with this opinion respectively in the Table 4.12. The mean score was 3.13.

The need for enlightenment among the youths is another strategy which the respondents agreed in the Table 4.12, could help to improve the effectiveness of the ADP programmes. In item 3 of the table 4.12, the respondents agreed with a mean score of 3.20 that the development of youths through educational training could be an effective strategy for attaining the objective of the ADP in their poverty alleviation in the state.

The incorporation of youths in policy and program planning is another major strategy which the respondents were of the view could lead to effectiveness of the ADP efforts at alleviating poverty among the youths. In item 4 for example, 155 or 28.2% and 258 or 46.9% of the respondents were of this opinion and the mean score for the item is 3.12. Only 57 or 10.4% and 80 or 14.5% of the respondents ‘Strongly Disagreed’ and ‘Disagreed’ respectively with this strategy. In item 5 of the table 4.12 the respondents were of the view that the ADP programme and policies should be directed to poverty alleviation which means that they were of the view that there were vital aspects of the programmes that did not seem to be directed at the objective. From the aggregate mean score of 3.11, it could be concluded that the suggested strategies were seen by the respondents as effective for improving the efforts of the KADP in their bid to alleviate poverty among the youths in the state.

Research Question 5:

What are ADP measures of improvement in youth farmers’ poverty alleviation in Kaduna State?

To answer this research question, questionnaire items 28 – 34 included in the questionnaire to gather the necessary data. The result is shown in table 4.13

Table 4.13: Respondent Ratings on Research Question 5

Measures for improving accessibility to ADP programmes in the locality		SD	D	A	SA	Mean	SD
i.	Sensitization through the media	52	71	204	223	3.09	1.75
		9.5	12.9	37.1	40.5		
ii.	Provision of adequate extension services	58	76	232	184	2.99	1.33
		10.5	13.8	42.2	33.5		
iii.	Adequate provision of extension agents	72	85	175	218	2.98	1.18
		13.1	15.5	31.8	39.6		
iv.	Moving of farm services centres close to the villages	64	97	139	250	3.05	1.50
		11.6	17.6	25.3	45.5		
v.	Introduction of vocational agricultural training centre	67	76	152	255	3.08	1.58
		12.2	13.8	27.6	46.4		
vi.	Using new teaching methods	54	85	148	263	3.13	1.34
		9.8	15.5	26.9	47.8		
vii.	Career guidance on occupational opportunities in agriculture.	89	95	126	240	2.94	1.42
		16.2	17.3	22.9	43.6		
Aggregate mean score						3.04	1.44

Source: field survey, 2014

Analysis of the Result on Research Question 5

The effectiveness of the measures suggested in the Table 4.13 is demonstrated by the mean scores which explained the respondents' agreement in accessing the ADP programmes. Most of the measures as indicated in the Table 4.13 centred on education which could be attained through enlightenment campaign and extension services by the ADP personnels. This is clearly demonstrated in the response to items 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 in the Table 4.13. In these items the emphasis was on training and creating awareness through close contact which could be attained through ADP personnel.

The use of facilities for the creation of accessibility was another measure which the respondents said could enhance accessibility. This is clearly demonstrated in item 4 of the Table 4.13 where 139 or 25.3% and 250 or 45.5% of the respondents 'Agreed' and 'Strongly Agreed' that moving of farm services centers close to villages could enhance accessibility to the ADP programs. From the aggregate mean score of 3.04 it could be concluded that the

respondents were of the view that training and enlightenment campaign coupled with the sitting of farm services centers to the rural communities were some of the measures that could be used to enhance accessibility of ADP programmes to youths of the state.

4.3 Test of the Null Hypotheses

In this section the null hypothesis were tested using t-test and analysis of variances and the results contained table 4.14 – 4.26

Null Hypothesis I:

ADP programme awareness has no significant role on youth farmers' poverty alleviation in Kaduna State.

The test of the null hypothesis can be seen as summarized in table 4.14

Table 4.14: Test of null hypothesis (H₀¹)

Source	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	11.867	3	3.956	7.635	0.000
Within Groups	282.879	546	0.518		
Total	294.746	549			

(F-critical=2.60, P<0.05)

Source: Result of field work, 2014

P-value is 0.000

The result revealed that the respondents differed significantly by their ages on the level of youths' awareness on the types of programmes mounted by the ADP for the alleviation of poverty among the youths. The observed F-values for the test was higher than the critical value of 2.60 at the same degree of freedom. The observed levels of significance (P) for the test (0.000) is lower than 0.05 ($P < 0.05$). This means that the respondents differed significantly in their opinions by their age groups on the awareness level of youths with respect to the ADP programmes for poverty alleviation. Therefore the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference between the respondents of different age groups in their awareness level of the ADP programmes geared towards the alleviation of poverty in Kaduna State was rejected.

Null Hypothesis 2:

ADP programme effort has no significant role on youth farmer's poverty alleviation in Kaduna State.

The test of this null hypothesis can be seen s summarized in table

Table 4.15: Testing of null hypothesis (H0²)

Variables	Gender	N	Mean	S. D.	S. E.	t-value	DF	P
Efforts	Male	341	2.35	0.791	0.043	2.001	548	.046
	Female	209	2.49	0.927	0.064			
Constraints	Male	341	2.83	0.714	0.039	5.009	548	.000
	Female	209	3.12	0.653	0.045			
Strategies	Male	341	3.02	0.776	0.042	3.742	548	.000
	Female	209	3.26	0.659	0.046			
Measures	Male	341	2.93	0.755	0.041	4.217	548	.000
	Female	209	3.21	0.712	0.049			

(t-critical = 1.96, P < 0.05)

Source: Result of field work, 2014

The result of the test reveals that the females generally had higher perceptions of the indices than the males. Though all the respondents disagreed with the notion that the ADP made significant practical efforts at reducing poverty among youth farmers in the state, but the females tended to be more inclined to positive opinions than their male counterparts. This is shown by the t-cal of 2.001 which is greater than the critical value and the p-value of 0.046 which is less than alpha level of 0.05. On the constraints facing the ADP programmes in their efforts at alleviating poverty among the Youths, the females had higher perceptions of the constraints than the males, this was on the observation of items 3 in Table 4.17 the strategies of improving the Youth accessibility to ADP programmes. In all of the variables, significant differences (P < 0.05) were observed between the two groups. Therefore, the null hypotheses that there is no s significant difference between male and female respondents on the efforts of ADP programmes aimed at alleviating poverty among Youths, constraints, strategies for improving the programmes and measures for improving accessibility of youths to the programmes in the State was thus rejected.

Null Hypothesis 3:

ADP programme constraints have no significant role on youth farmers' poverty alleviation in Kaduna State.

The test of null hypothesis can be seen as summarized in table 4.16

Table 4.16: Testing of null hypothesis (HO³)

Source	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	9.07	4	2.27	4.67	.001
Within Groups	265.01	545	.49		
Total	274.08	549			

(F-critical=2.37, $P < 0.05$)

Source= Result of field work, 2014

P=value is 0.001

The result revealed significant difference between the respondents of different educational qualifications and the constraints faced by ADP programmes aimed at alleviating poverty among Youths in the State ($P < 0.05$). The observed F-values (4.665) for the test, were higher than the critical value of 2.37 at the same degree of freedom. The null hypothesis that there is no significant difference between the respondents of different educational qualifications on the constraints faced by ADP programmes aimed at alleviating poverty among youths in Kaduna State is therefore rejected.

Null Hypothesis 4:

ADP programme strategies have no significant role on youth farmers' poverty alleviation in Kaduna State.

The testing of null hypothesis can be seen as summarized in table 4.21

Table 4.17: Testing of null hypothesis (H0⁴)

Source	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	8.90	3	2.97	5.52	0.001
Within Groups	293.76	546	0.54		
Total	302.66	549			

(F-critical = 2.60, P < 0.05)

Source: Result of field work, 2014

P= value is 0.001

The observed F-value (5.515) for the test were higher than the critical value of 2.60 at the same degree of freedom. The observed level of significance (P) for the test is 0.001 (P < 0.05). This means that the respondents differed significantly in their opinions by the strategies that could be used for improving the effectiveness of the ADP programs in the state. The Null hypothesis that there is no significant difference between the respondents of different age groups on the strategies that could be used to improve ADP programmes for poverty alleviation in Kaduna State is therefore rejected.

Null Hypothesis 5:

ADP programme measure of improvement as no significant influence on youth farmer's poverty alleviation in Kaduna state.

The test of null hypothesis can be seen as summarized in table 4.24.

Table 4.18: Test of null hypothesis (H0⁵)

Source	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	13.140	3	4.380	8.084	.000
Within Groups	295.847	546	.542		
Total	308.987	549			

(F-critical = 2.60, P < 0.05)

Source: Result of field work, 2014

P= value is 0.000

The observed F-values (8.084) for the test is higher than the critical value of 2.60 at the same degree of freedom. The observed levels of significance (P) for the test is lower than 0.05 (P < 0.05). This means that the respondents differed significantly in their opinions by their occupations on the measures that could be used to improve youths' access to the ADP

programmes for poverty alleviation in the State. The null hypothesis that there is no significant difference between the respondents of different occupation on the measures that could be used to improve access to the ADP programmes for poverty alleviation in Kaduna State was therefore rejected. Table 4.25 presents the mean scores of the respondents by their occupations.

4.4 Summary of the Major Findings

Based on the specific objectives of the study, research questions and the null hypothesis, the following were the major findings of the study.

- i. There was low Youths awareness of KADP Programmes in Kaduna State.
- ii. There were no significant practical efforts made by KADP towards Youths poverty alleviation in Kaduna State.
- iii. There were many constraints faced by KADP towards Youths poverty alleviation in Kaduna State.
- iv. There are many significant strategies which if adopted by KADP can enhance Youths poverty alleviation in Kaduna state.
- v. Accessibility of Youths to KADP programmes would be improved through sensitization, provision of extension agents, etc.

4.5 Discussion of the Results

Based on the data analysis on research questions 1- 5, using means and the null hypotheses 1- 5 tested using t-test and analysis of variance (ANOVA). The following are discussion of findings.

Discussion of major findings on research questions and hypothesis

Based on the analysis of research question one in table 4.9 on ADP programme awareness by youth farmers which is indicated by the grand mean of 2.18 and falls under the categories of

disagree, implies that youth farmers disagree with awareness of the presence of ADP programme in their locality. This is in line with the null hypothesis one in the table 4.14 which shows that there is a positive correlation between ADP awareness of youth farmer and ADP programme. This means the null hypothesis is not accepted and the alternative was upheld that is there is no significant relationship between ADP programme awareness and poverty alleviation among youth farmers in Kaduna State. This means the respondents disagree with their awareness of most ADP programmes in Kaduna State.

The negative role of ADP awareness may be due to lack of adequate extension agents or advocacy and sensitization through media or education on the side of the youth farmers. The issue of awareness is importance if we are to use ADP programme in poverty alleviation as suggested by Okebukola. (2005).

The analysis of research question two in table 4.10 shows the role of ADP effort in youth farmers' poverty alleviation as indicated by the grand means of 2.40 which falls under the categories of disagree. This implies that most of the youth farmers disagree with the effort of ADP programmes in poverty alleviation. This in line with the null hypothesis two in the table 4.15 which shows that there is a positive correlation between the effort of ADP and poverty alleviation among youth farmers. This means the null hypothesis is not accepted and the alternative up held. That is, there is no significant role of ADP effort in poverty alleviation among youth farmer in Kaduna State. This means the respondent disagree with most of the indices on the effort of ADP in poverty alleviation among youth farmers in Kaduna State.

The result of the analysis of research question three in table 4.11 shows the role of ADP constrains to poverty alleviation among youth farmers as indicated by the grand means of 2.93 which fall under the category of agree. This implies that most respondents agreed that ADP has many constraints to poverty alternative among youth farmer in Kaduna State. This in line with null hypothesis three tested in table 4.16 which shows that there is positive

correlation between ADP constraints and youth farmer poverty alleviation in Kaduna State $P= 0.001$. This means the null hypothesis is not accepted and the alternative not upheld. That is, there is no significant relationship between ADP constraints and poverty alleviation among youth farmers in Kaduna State. This means that the respondents agree with most of the indices on constrain to poverty alleviation.

Hence the absence most of the indices as indicated by the result of the research question 3 means weakness of ADP in poverty alleviation as observed by p-value less than 0.05, null hypothesis was thus, rejected.

The result of the analysis of research question four in table 4.12 shows the role of ADP strategies in poverty alleviation as indicated by the grand means of 3.11 which falls under the category of agree. This implies that almost all the strategies can be used to improve ADP role to poverty alleviation among youth farmers in Kaduna State.

This is line with the null hypothesis four tested in table 4.17 which shows that there is a positive correlation between these strategies and poverty alleviation among youth farmer in Kaduna State $p-0.01$. This means the null hypothesis is not accepted and the alternative upheld. This means the respondent agree that these strategies if adopted, ADP can be a mean of poverty alleviation among youth farmer in Kaduna State. Hence the absence of this strategy by ADP means weakness in the programme to provide poverty among youth in the Kaduna State as observed by Omokore (1983).

The result of the analysis the research question five in table 4.13 showed the measures of improvement that can be used by ADP in poverty alleviation among youth farmers in Kaduna State as indicated by the grand means of 3.04 which falls under the category of agree. This implies that the measures can be used by ADP to improve ADP its role in poverty alleviation among youth farmers in Kaduna State. This in line with the null hypothesis five tested in

table 4.18 which shows that there is a positive correlation between measures that can be taken to improve ADP Programme in poverty alleviation among youth farmers Kaduna State, $p < 0.000$. This means the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative upheld. That is no significant role of ADP measures for improvement of poverty alleviation among youth farmers in Kaduna State. That means the respondents disagree with the measures of improvement in ADP for poverty alleviation among youth farmers in Kaduna State.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter contained the summary of work, it also contained conclusions drawn and recommendations made base on the analysis of data for the studies.

5.1 Summary

This study was carried out to find out the role of Agricultural Development Projects (ADP) on poverty alleviation among Youths, in Kaduna State. The study had five specific objective which aimed at determining the extent of Youths awareness of (KADP) Programme role toward poverty alleviation among Youths, the constraints of ADP programme on poverty alleviation. Also identify appropriate measures to be implore, and the effective strategies for improve accessibility of the programme to Youth to achieved poverty alleviant. Five research questions were answered and five null hypotheses were also tested. The survey research design was adopted for the study and a designed four point rating scale questionnaire was used to collect the data. The population of the study was 1,811,612 consisting of both male and female Youths in Kaduna state. A sample of six hundred (600) respondents were selected for the study. The data collected were analyzed using statistical tools. Percentage were used to analyze the demographic variables of the respondents while research questions were answered using mean scores.

Any questionnaire item with a mean score of 2.50 or above was accepted, otherwise, rejected. Similarly, the null hypotheses two was tested using t-test and it the result showed that the null hypothesis was rejected. Furthermore, the null hypotheses one, three, four and five were tested using ANOVA and the result showed that all the four null hypotheses were also rejected. Finally, the findings of the study revealed that Agricultural Development Project had not play any significance role in poverty alleviation among the Youths in Kaduna State.

5.2 Conclusion

On the bases of the result of the findings, the researcher concluded that;

KADP is not having serious influence on poverty alleviation among young farmers as type of programme effort constraint, strategies and major taking to improved access to the programme as most of the indices are having weak influence. The implication here is that most of the programme are not well implemented as they should be to reach the real target whose majority are young farmers.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings from the study the following recommendation was made:

- i. Government should provide adequate funding for Kaduna State Agricultural Development Project (KADP) programme to make her achieve the programme of poverty alleviation among Youths in the state.
- ii. Efforts should be made to eliminate all identified constraints that prevented Youths from having effective access and awareness about ADP programs
- iii. Extension agents should be employed and deployed to all parts of the state to create awareness on the existence of Kaduna State Agricultural Development Project (KADP) and its programmes that can create self employment among the Youths.

5.4 Suggestions for Further Studies

The researcher suggested the following

- i. A study on the Role of Agricultural Development Project (ADP) in poverty alleviation among the youth in other state of the country.
- ii. Comparative study of Agricultural Development Project (ADP) programmes and poverty alleviation among Youths.
- iii. Influence of Agricultural Development Project (ADP) programmes on poverty alleviation among Youths.

- iv. Implication of youth involvement in programmes designed by Kaduna State Agricultural Development Project (KADP) programme to achieve poverty alleviation among Youths in the state.

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APPENDIX A

Department of Vocation & Technical
Education,
Faculty of Education,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Zaria.
Date: 9/7/2011

Dear Respondents,

Request to Fill Questionnaire

I am a Post graduate student in the above named institution presently on research study titled “The Role of Agricultural Development Project (ADPs) on Poverty Alleviation among Youths in Kaduna State”. I write to request you to help fill the questions in the attached questionnaire.

Your response will be of immense value to the success of the study. Any information given shall be treated as confidential and used only for the purpose of this study. Thank you

Yours faithfully

Nadabo, Y. A.

APPENDIX B
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE YOUTHS

Section A
RESPONDENT BIO-DATA

Please indicate by ticking (√) in the blank space for the most correct answer.

1. Gender
(a) Male ()
(b) Female ()
2. Age (In years)
(a) 15-19 ()
(b) 20-24 ()
(c) 25-29 ()
(d) 30-34 ()
3. Highest Educational Qualification
(a) University degree ()
(b) HND ()
(c) NCE/OND/Nursing ()
(d) Secondary Education ()
(e) Primary Education ()
4. Occupation
(a) Farming ()
(b) Trading ()
(e) Labourer ()
(f) None ()
5. Source of Income
(a) Parents ()
(b) Relations ()
(c) Friends ()
(d) None ()
6. Marital Status
(a) Married ()
(b) Single ()
7. Number of wives
(a) One ()
(b) Two ()
(c) More than two ()
8. Number of children
(a) 1-2 ()
(b) 3-4 ()
(c) 5-6 ()
(d) 7 and above ()
9. Number of dependants
(a) 1-2 ()

- (b) 3-4 ()
(c) 5-6 ()
(d) 7 and above ()
(e) No dependents ()

Section B

Instruction: Tick (√) the most appropriate option in the column provided for answers.

Key for rating?

SA (4) – Strongly Agree

A (3) – Agree

D (2) – Disagree

SD (1) – Strongly Disagree

S/N	A. Awareness of ADP Programmes available in your locality	SA (4)	A (3)	D (2)	SD (1)
1	Fadama Project				
2	National Programme on Food Security				
3	Community based Agricultural and Rural Development Programme (CRADP)				
4	Root and Tuber Expansion Programme (RTEP)				
5	Multi Nerica Rice Production Programme				
6	Commercial Agricultural Development Programme (CADP)				
7	Irrigation Development Programme				
8	Agricultural Enhancement Programme				
B	Practical effort in ADP programme geared toward poverty alleviation.				
9.	Adequate supply of Agricultural inputs				
10.	Provision of credit to the young farmers				
11.	Construction of rural road network				
12.	Provision of water resource for irrigation and domestic purposes				
13.	Provision of market facilities to the farmers				
14.	Provision of cottages industries				
C	Constraints of ADP programme to poverty alleviation among Youth in Kaduna State	SA (4)	A (3)	D (2)	SD (1)
15.	Illiteracy among youths				
16.	Lack of adequate extension workers				
17.	Youths negative attitude towards agricultural occupations				
18.	Lack of understanding of the various programme of ADP				
19.	Inadequate supply of Agricultural inputs				
20.	Non-fulfilment of State/Local Governments counterpart funding arrangement				
21.	Lack of adequate research facilities				
22.	Corrupt practices among the ADP personals				

D	Effective strategies of achieving the ADP objectives				
23.	Improved land tenure system to provide youths the opportunity to land access.				
24.	Providing youth the opportunity to get loans and farming inputs.				
25.	Development of youths through educational training.				
26.	Involving the youths during the programme planning.				
27.	ADP programme and policies should be as a vital means of poverty alleviation programme.				
E	The appropriate measures that can improve access to ADP programmes				
28.	Advocacy and sanitization through media				
29.	Provision of adequate extension services				
30.	Adequate provision of extension agents				
31.	Moving of farm services centres close to the villages				
32.	Introduction of Vocational Agricultural Training centre				
33.	Using new teaching methods				
34.	Career guidance on occupational opportunities in Agriculture				