



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Asian Research Journal of Arts & Social Sciences
Manuscript Number:	Ms_ARJASS_46604
Title of the Manuscript:	An Empirical Investigation of the link between Government Intervention Programs and Poverty Alleviation. A Case of Nigeria
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)																																
Compulsory REVISION comments	<p>The state of knowledge of the problem is poorly disclosed. First, the author should include a review of publications on the dependence of poverty on gender, age, employment, education. Then the author should compare the results with the points of view of other researchers. Second, to strengthen the theoretical part of the literary review, to indicate the theoretical approaches used in the article.</p> <p>The author should strengthen the conclusions. The article contains the analysis of poverty depending on age, sex, education of the population. From this point of view, the author should propose the implementation of programs aimed at reducing poverty, taking into account all the analyzed parameters.</p>	<p>See the correction under section 1.2</p> <p>Abiola and Olaopa (2008) stated that the disease of poverty in Nigeria is an indisputable fact, which brings about unemployment, diseases, malnutrition, ignorance, hunger, poor access to credit facilities, high level of illiteracy among men and women were only 19 percent of the children complete years of schooling, and only 30 percent of the children attend schools, as well as a general level of human misery [OPHI] (2017). Additionally, the rate of unemployment had been rising over the years in Niger state. Statistics show that the rate of unemployment has increased by more than 100 percent, for instance, in 2010 it was 11.7 percent while it increased to 39.4 percent by 2011 (NBS, 2011). The level of poverty and unemployment situation in Niger state is alarming. ational Bureau of Statistic [NBS] (2011) had ascribed to Niger State which has shown the connection between poverty and unemployment which according to Todaro (2009) asserts that the empowering of the youth in Nigeria can reduce the rate of poverty and unemployment in the society.</p>																																
Minor REVISION comments	<p>In the introduction, the author writes that poverty reduction programmes implemented by previous governments have failed. However, in the conclusions, it notes the existence of a link between the implementation of programmes and reduce poverty, as well as offers to "increase budget allocations to agencies-Yam, dealing with the problems of poverty in order to create more opportunities and provide support for poor members of society." This is not convincing enough, as these recommendations require a separate evaluation of specific programmes. The author's conclusions about the increase in program funding require additional arguments.</p>	<p>See a paragraph under section 6.0 highlighted</p> <p>Numerous poverty alleviation measures adopted by government at different level (federal, state and local government) have failed as a result of severe budgetary abuses, bad governance, poor target on beneficiaries, corruption among others (Felix, 2014). Therefore, government should ensure that all budgetary allocations to poverty-related agencies were fully utilized and accountable in order to avoid mismanagement of public funds, which would enhance more opportunities and support to the poor target beneficiaries.</p>																																
Optional/General comments	<p>The author notes that the percentage of the Nigerian population living in poverty is growing from year to year. The relevance of the problem statement will be more convincing if the author includes in the article analytical data characterizing poverty indicators in the country for the analyzed period in the form of a graph or a table.</p>	<p>See Table in section 1.0.</p> <table><tr><th>Years</th><th>Poverty Incidence (%)</th><th>Estimated Population (millions)</th><th>Population in poverty (millions)</th></tr><tr><td>1980</td><td>27.2</td><td>65</td><td>17.1</td></tr><tr><td>1985</td><td>46.3</td><td>75</td><td>34.7</td></tr><tr><td>1992</td><td>42.7</td><td>91.5</td><td>39.2</td></tr><tr><td>1996</td><td>65.6</td><td>102.3</td><td>67.1</td></tr><tr><td>2004</td><td>54.4</td><td>126.3</td><td>68.7</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>69.0</td><td>163</td><td>112.5</td></tr><tr><td>2014</td><td>64.2</td><td>176</td><td>112.99</td></tr></table> <p>Source: NBS, 2014.</p>	Years	Poverty Incidence (%)	Estimated Population (millions)	Population in poverty (millions)	1980	27.2	65	17.1	1985	46.3	75	34.7	1992	42.7	91.5	39.2	1996	65.6	102.3	67.1	2004	54.4	126.3	68.7	2010	69.0	163	112.5	2014	64.2	176	112.99
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PART 2:

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	