



HUNGER, INFLATION AND POVERTY: A POTPOURRI OF EVALUATION INDICES OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT: Hunger, inflation, and widespread poverty remain major challenges in Nigeria, where over 80 million people live in extreme deprivation. These conditions fuel rising stress, depression, and suicide, despite the nation's vast resources and successive government efforts. The desirable programmes to free more Nigerians from extreme poverty by governance performance have little or no effect for several reasons, including poor government policies, bad governance and corruption which aggravate hunger, inflation and poverty. It was estimated that Nigeria is one of the poorest countries with high inflation, poverty and hunger in West Africa. Historically, Nigeria has experienced hunger, inflation and poverty, but these have been exacerbated in the present day-to-day activities. Hunger, poverty and inflation have been precipitated by bad governance and economic competition and have generated human, economic, social and cultural hardship; this has worsened the problem of hunger, inflation and poverty. The paper examines the prevalence of indices, causes, alleviation, nexus, control regulation and evaluation lesson act related to hunger, inflation and poverty among families. The inflation, hunger and poverty-related events are highlighted to provide a better understanding on how households are affected negatively with an over-view that farmers should be involved in decision making in relation to development policies of each community and the federal government should once again encourage an agricultural system of farming where modernization techniques should be promoted.

KEYWORDS: Hunger, Poverty, Inflation, Performance, Evaluation, Nexus.

INTRODUCTION

The issues of hunger, inflation and poverty are endemic in Nigeria, which was brought to limelight during the world conference when it was clear to the government that all countries across the globe need to strategize on how best to improve industrial and agricultural activities to meet the essential needs of the people, mostly in developing countries like Nigeria. The Nigerian economy is identified based on the perception of hunger, poor channel distribution, inflation, insecurity and violence which were major causes of subsidy removal in 2023 by the federal government of Nigeria. The indices are subjected to evaluation and government performance as a way of multifaceted conceptualization issues that are determined by biological, geographical and socio-economic factors which connote the goal of millennium development in a way of eliminating extreme poverty, hunger and inflation. Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpor (2013) believed that poverty, inflation and hunger have jeopardized the nation's economy. Despite the huge natural resources and geometrical budget increase for both the federal, state and local government, they failed to provide the basic essential needs, security and input environment for citizens to survive. In Nigeria, the alarming rate of hunger, poverty inflation has increased, giving birth to unpalatable consequences, such as insecurity, theft, geometrical price increase on goods and services, armed robbery, kidnapping, fraud and killing. Others include mismanagement of the nation's resources, low level of production of goods and services, migration, corruption, poor infrastructural development facilities and low level of technology.

The global peace index shows that Nigeria has high inflation, poverty and hunger rates with an "unsafe peace abode," as one of the terrorist nations of the world. Esekpa (2023) observed that conflict, hostilities, violence, poor road networks and high transportation rate have been linked to poverty, hunger and inflation, which made most of the traders abandon their commercial activities. Moreso, Nigeria has been rated as 98 among 109 hungry countries of the World (Sahara Reporters, 2019). However, Esekpa (2023) further believed that hunger, poverty and inflation connote the basic problem of life. This can be traced to the time of development of private property ownership, and socio-economic differences between one or two, whose influence is based on opinion and not limited to our theoretical concept, model, traditional background, experience and environmental activities as well as world economic view. Today, scholars like Okolo and Obidigbo (2015) view it in a narrow point as a process which entails poor basic needs, poor hospitality, and high level of economic commodities. This implies that the antithesis comprises democratic and non-democratic activities as well as individuals or groups of individuals and wellbeing consideration. Above all, inflation, poverty and hunger are related terms which are centred and evaluated through poor purchasing power, inadequate food supply and economic widespread malnutrition. The thrust of this paper is to determine "Hunger, Inflation and Poverty: Evaluation Indices of Government Performance in Nigeria.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

There were basically poor conceptual items that make up this framework as it relates to this paper.

Hunger

The concept of hunger has taken a framework front-burner in government performance discussion. The whole idea of hunger is mirrored towards economic improvement of life, socio-cultural interaction of government and economic wellbeing of the people. The United Nations' (UN) hunger report defines hunger as a basic period when the population is basically experiencing severe food shortages. The report further sees hunger as a process where people spend the entire day with nothing to eat due to various reasons like lack of funds, lack of accessible roads and lack of improved facilities like education, water and hospitals. Hunger also connotes sensational physical pain, an uncomfortable situation caused by the government's insufficient consumption of dietary energy. Hunger can also be seen as a condition in which a person does not have the financial and physical capacity to eat sufficient food to meet basic nutritional requirements. The World Food Council (WFC) in Ottawa conference estimated five hundred million people in 1979 who were living in precarious conditions. According to a news watch report of 1989, malnutrition claimed over 100,000 Nigerian children each year while 60.2% children were suffering from various diseases.

Poverty

However, poverty can be defined as a situation of low income or consumption. Eguatu (2002) defined poverty as the inability to meet socio-economic and other standards of wellbeing. Olu (2002) equally defined poverty as lack of basic material needs (food, water, shelter, health, education, clothing) as well as non-material needs (dignity, participation and identity). According to the World Bank (2000/2001), poverty is a state of unacceptability of human deprivation in terms of nutrition, economic opportunity, education as well as lack of security and empowerment (Abubaker, 2002). Existing from the above analysis, poverty is seen as a low level of resources, nutrition, shelter, water, health, education as well as productive employment. This is the limited availability of statistical household data or improvement to the methodological use of consumer goods and services—severely limited based on available records of evidence needed to guide the government policies for poverty reduction. Esekpa (2023) believed that government and monetary policies affect poverty through increased taxation rate exchange, inflation, hardship, output, crubs and regressive economic growth. The two statistical poverty measures include absolute and relative measures. The absolute measures consist of income against the needed amount to meet the day-to-day personal needs—for instance, food, shelter and clothing—while relative poverty measures connote the inability of a person or individual to meet up with an economic basic minimum requirement of life. The measure consequences entail criminal justice cost, sizable losses in production, productive cost, increase in transportation and higher healthcare. The 2000 World Development Report defines poverty as a denial of choice and opportunities, a violation of dignity. This implies that poverty is associated with lack of basic human capacity to perform effectively in society, not having enough to clothe and feed a family, not having a school or clinic to go, not having access to credit facilities, not having land on which to cultivate food or job to earn a living, insecurity, powerlessness, and exclusion of individuals, communities and households. It also connotes susceptibility to violence and it often implies living in a marginal or fragile environment

without access to clean water or sanitation. This summarizes the economic, political and socio-cultural window of opportunities which are closed to poor masses and which make them practically inactive to the society.

Inflation

Various scholars have given various analytical concepts in respect to the concept of inflation. It can be seen as a rate of increase in wages over a given period of time; this implies that inflation is a typical broad measure, such as the overall increase in goods and service, increase in the cost of living, and increase in market mechanism without a corresponding increase in wage. Inflation can also be defined as a continuous rise in prices, arising where there is too much demand facing few goods. This is as a result of rise in consumer income spending, further increasing aggregate demand, desire to sort for industries to increase the prices of their goods and services, fuel monopolization, and economic effect in terms of lowering loss of purchasing power, high interest rates, anti-inflationary measures and economic growth. However, inflation can either be creeping, hyper-inflation, galloping and walling, in the Nigerian economy. Inflation is the sustained rise in the general prices of goods and services, which reduces the purchasing power of money. Inflation in the Nigerian economy reduces the debt values, and purchasing power over a period of time, thereby causing and affecting economic growth of the country. Inflation also promotes hunger, poverty, violence and corruption among government functionaries and office performances. Inflation further encourages borrowing, increased credit demand, high interest rate and unemployment. Most economists believe that inflation is the increase in the monitoring values in relation to the economic supply of available goods and services. High inflation is usually considered harmful since it amounts to hardship, poor purchasing power and lack of employment opportunities. The description of inflation can be illustrated as follows:

- It results in an increased amount of money relative to the supply of available goods and services.
- It is considered harmful if it is high, while it can draw economic growth if it involves a small amount.
- It is based on personal consumption, expenditure price index, targeted at the federal reserve at 2%.

In Nigeria's situation, the impact of rising agricultural products and oil on the economy is determined by the government, such as input values of commercial ventures and increase in transportation of goods and services, which is caused by price increase without a corresponding increase in supply, demand and wages. Inflation can also be defined as a function of both demand and supply for money, meaning that the purchasing producing rate relative to more dollars causes each dollar to become economically "less valuable" in facing the general "price level."

Evaluation

Evaluation may either be conceptualized as an activity relating to government indices or activity directed at government performance or academic activity, system of knowledge or techniques as it applies to hunger, poverty and inflation. It can be an appraisal of performances. Government performance indices is an information activity regarding performance programs

or projects. Some of the definitions have a narrow focus, mostly those relating to the program's outcome objective. It is usually broad in scope, embodying program cost, present operation, the economic activities, performances indices, implication basic impact, effectiveness, efficiency and outcome. It assesses the side effects and the worth, and identifies the problem of the study. It also provides collected data and analyses, the measures and assessment of hunger; inflation and poverty determine the country's performance, worth, problems, impact and socio-economic modifications that may be needed.

The evaluation of government performance indices can be linked to three key issues. First, it involves assessing design, formulation, and interpretation challenges to determine whether government initiatives are both beneficial and cost-effective in terms of incentives and wages. Second, it examines how effectively government policies and programmes impact the overall wellbeing of the country. Third, it evaluates whether government projects and programmes are poorly implemented or executed efficiently, effectively, and with measurable value, given the substantial public funds invested. Evaluation is generally classified as prospective and retrospective; evaluation performances focus on feasibility and capability prior to implementation, which raises the basic need of determining which program alternative will be better implemented or to achieve higher benefits or performance. Retrospective evaluation, based on time and focus, is aimed at producing information that will guide and prove government performance programs which are attributed to hunger, poverty and inflation. In Nigeria today, government activities are majorly characterized with attempts at resolving numerous economic problems that are related to the citizens and the environment. The objective is mainly formed through policy design performance with economic basic structures which are aimed at reducing economic problem, for instance, inflation, hunger and poverty. These programs are often characterized by extensive bureaucratic expenditures, heavy energy and structural demands, and significant involvement of political officials. In spite of numerous resources invested on, most performance indices programs are characterized by poor, total failure, and economical waste of resources. Many government programs reveal gaps between performance intents or objective evaluation outcome rather than economic growth, desired changes, poor accomplishment and haphazard implementation. The performances have not only been unsuccessful but have even tended to create more problems of poverty, hunger and inflation than they were intended to solve.

METHODOLOGY

The paper practically adopted the mixed method research design to theoretical analysis of poverty, inflation and hunger between the period of 2018 and 2024. This method is accredited to Agba (2014); the data types used for this paper included objects and fields. The object consisted of discrete data which entail the population data. The field data included information such as the household, market women (traders) and rural and urban population. The primary and secondary data were obtained with questionnaire and interview as a major source of data collection. The secondary data consisted of textbooks, internet, journals, publications, newspapers and magazines with statistical data collected by the National Bureau of Statistics. The data collected were subjected to analysis using both inferential and descriptive statistical techniques such as tables, charts and simple average percentages. The test of hypothesis showed that there is no significant relationship between hunger, inflation, poverty and

government evaluation indices performance in Nigeria. This hypothesis was tested using the Pearson product moment correlation.

The table below shows the statistical analysis of hunger, poverty and inflation rate in Nigeria between 2020–2024.

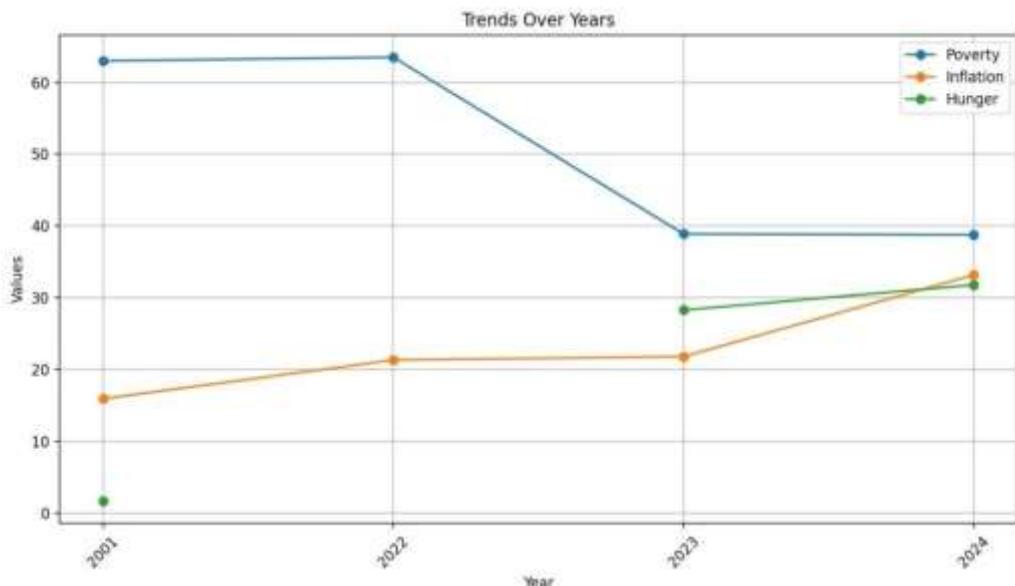
Year	Poverty (%)	Inflation (%)	Coefficient
2018	40.1	11.44	0.2843
2019	40.1	11.98	0.2988
2020	40.0	15.75	0.3938
2021	47.0	15.63	0.3326
2022	63.0	21.34	0.3387
2023	46.	28.92	0.6287
2024	40.7	37.0 - 40.1	0.9472

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (2024)

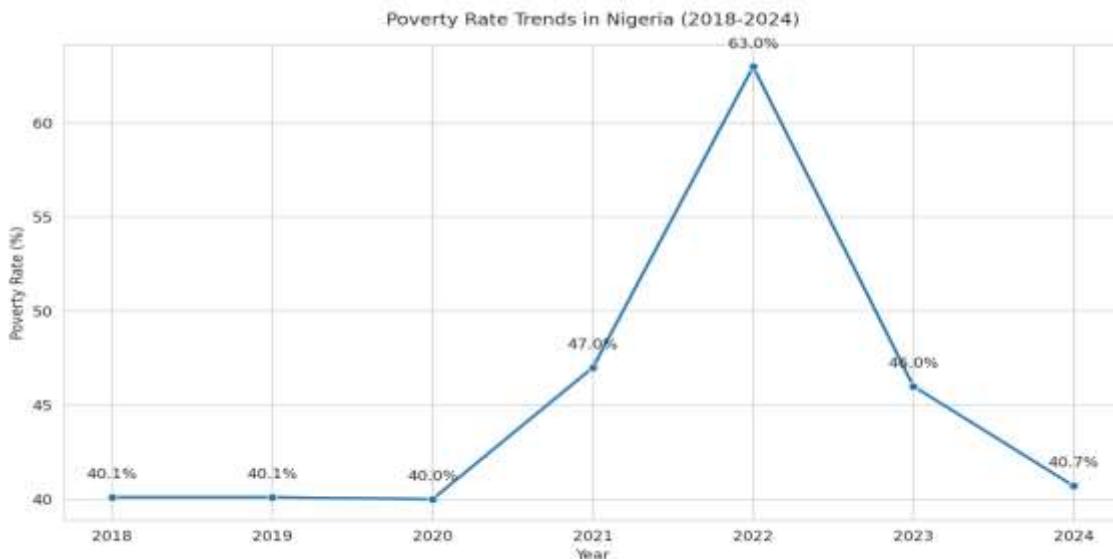
Comprehensive Data Analysis

Data Head:

Trends Over Years Plot:



Data Visualization showing Nigeria's poverty rate trends from 2018 to 2024



Sharp increase in poverty rate from 40% to 63% between 2020–2022

Recent decline to 40.7% in 2024 (World Bank data)

Table 1 shows poverty, inflation and hunger estimation using survey imputation of 2018–2024 rate of consumption approach data, non-monetary economic indicator, household statistical data analysis imputed on consumption vector and coefficient data with an average of 100 estimated results from each imputation. Moreover, the paper highlights that the shortage of consumer goods and services is linked to rising inflation, poverty, and hunger. Based on the United States' poverty benchmark of US\$3.20 for consumable goods and services, along with economic assumptions on neutral distribution patterns, the data indicate that the levels of inflation, poverty, and hunger in Nigeria have changed very little between 2020 and 2024, according to estimates derived from back-casting economic analyses. Above all, we find out that the results are robust to the completely methodological differences with an imputed head index rate differentially with an increase in average point higher than their economic back casted counterparts, which later show the statistical economic analysis of poverty, inflation and hunger rate in Nigeria.

Indices of Hunger, Poverty and Inflation

Government performance in Nigeria can be evaluated in terms of food, inflation, houses, prices, education, energy and transportation which are valuable through the National Bureau of statistics which ranges between 2018–2024. The indices are as follows: 13.25%, 16.95%, 18.85%, 28.92% 33.4%. The special indices of inflation in Nigeria on the day-to-day increase rate from 2021–2024 include 1.85%, 1.8%, 3.71%, 28.2% and 34.19% in the previous year, which reached amid the removal of fuel subsidies and the economic weakening of local currency items such as food, inflation, which is about 40% as compared to 40.8% in June with a downward slope of houses and utilities which vary at 29.4%, 25.6% respectively (June, 2024) at 25.6%. The annual core inflation increases in energy, farm production rose to 27.47% between July and August on monthly basis with a consumer price at 2.28% after 2.31% in June (National Bureau of Statistic, Nigeria). The consumer price indices were measured due to socio-economic changes of goods and services over economic price increase of 740 goods and services consumed by people for day-to-day living. The weights of the indices are based on



expedition of rural and urban households within the state of the federation with emphasis laid on food, non-alcoholic beverages, water, houses, electricity, communication, recreation, education, health. Others include alcoholic beverages, lottel, miscellaneous, household equipment, maintenance, transport cost, clothing, footwear, and goods and services, and culture. These items' values are at 52% 17%, 8%, 7%, 5%, 4%, 3%, 2%, 1% and 0.5% respectively.

Here is a summary of the key insights from the given text regarding inflation trends in Nigeria from 2018 to 2024:

Inflation Trends in Nigeria (2018–2024)

Inflation Rates

- The text mentions the following inflation rates in Nigeria:
 - 2018: 11.44%
 - 2019: 11.98%
 - 2020: 15.75%
 - 2021: 15.63%
 - 2022: 21.34%
 - 2023: 28.91%
 - 2024: 37.0–40.1%

Source: *National Bureau of Statistics (2024)*

Factors Influencing Inflation

- The removal of fuel subsidies and the weakening of the local currency are cited as contributing factors to the rising inflation.
- Inflation in food prices, which account for around 40% of the consumer price index, is a significant driver of overall inflation.
- Inflation in housing and utilities also increased, reaching 25.6% and 29.4% respectively in June 2024.
- Energy and farm production costs have also contributed to the high inflation, reaching 27.47% between July and August on a monthly basis.

Impact of Fuel Subsidies

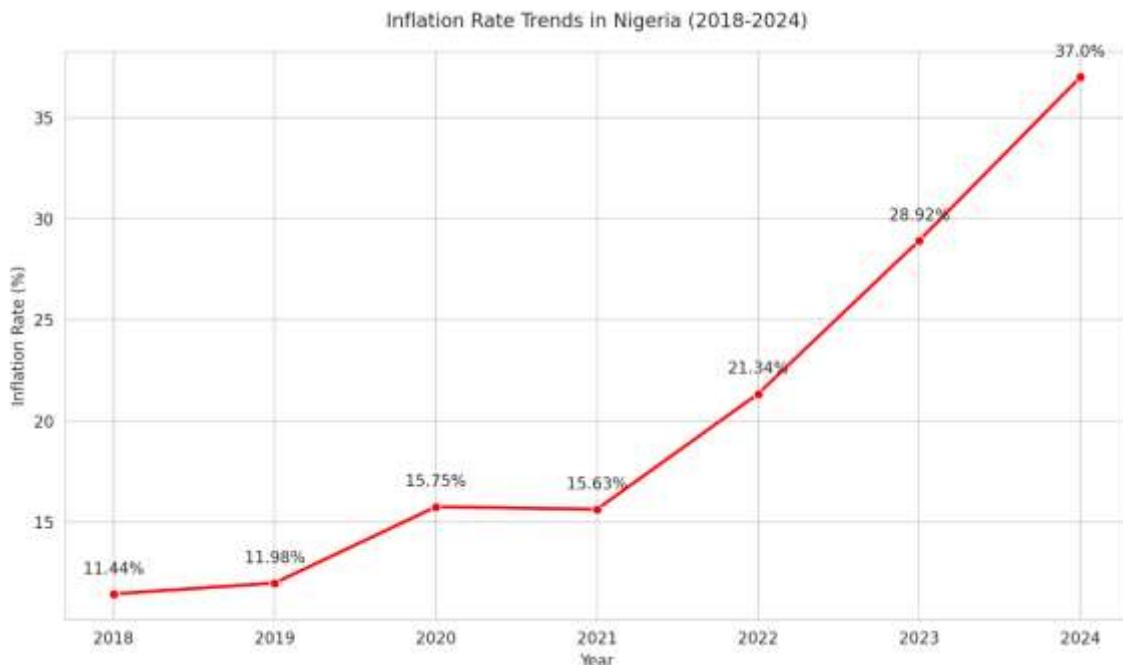
- The removal of fuel subsidies is mentioned as a key factor contributing to the rising inflation rates in Nigeria.

Relevant Statistics

- The consumer price index (CPI) increased from 2.31% in June to 2.28% after June.
- The annual core inflation rate is also mentioned, but the specific value is not provided.

In summary, a significant increase in inflation rates in Nigeria from 2018 to 2024, with the removal of fuel subsidies and the weakening of the local economy.

The inflation rate data from 2018 to 2024 is visualized, showing a significant increase over the years, particularly from 2022 to 2024. Here is the inflation rate data and its corresponding trend chart:



The launching of the multidimensional poverty, inflation and hunger by the federal government was done through the National Bureau of Statistics. This survey was a collaborative effort between the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, the National Social Safety-Nets Coordinating Office (NASSCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) rather than energy cleaner. High deprivation is also apparent nationally in sanitation, housing, time, insecurity and healthcare. Moreso, the monetary poverty incidence is lower than the multidimensional poverty incidence across the state of the federation. This index shows that, in Nigeria, 40.1% of the entire people live below the poverty line between 2018–2019 and 63% are multidimensionally poor, according to the National MPI of 2022. In rural areas, it is estimated that the multidimensional poverty is high, where 72% of the people are poor compared to 42% of the urban dwellers. The National MPI report is with a linked child MPI which provides additional information on multidimensional child poverty in Nigeria. The highest derivational index further shows that two-thirds (67.5%) of children between 0–17 are multidimensionally poor, according to the National MPI, and half (51%) of all poor people are children that lack intellectual stimulation to early childhood development and Human Development Imitative (OPHI).

The study highlight based on the multidimensional poverty revealed that 63% of people living within the federation with a population estimate of over 133 million are multidimensionally poor, while the National MPI is 0.257, showing that poor people within the federation have experienced just over one quarter of all possible deprivations. The data shows that 65% of the poor (86 million people) live in the north while 35% (47 million) live within the south. The poverty level across the states varies significantly, with multidimensional poverty over half of the population of Nigeria. High deprivation is also apparently pivotal to early childhood



development. In Nigeria, childhood poverty is prevalent in rural areas with about 90% of rural children experiencing poverty across the six geo-political zones, with high poverty experiences in the North-East and North-West where 90% of the children are poor, and there is lower poverty in the South-East and South-West (74% and 65.1% respectively). The MPI incidence of children is above 50% in all the states that made up the federation and greater than 95% in Kebbi, Bayelsa, Gombe and Sokoto aged 15–17.

Causes of Hunger Inflation and Poverty

Inflation, hunger and poverty in Nigeria are caused by various socio-economic and political factors. These factors include illiteracy, colonial legacies, shortage of land, bad governance, unemployment, government policies, external factors, national disasters, insecurity and over population (Goshit, 2003).

i. Bad Governance

Bad governance connotes the political failure of public institutions to handle state funds and public affairs. In public institutions, it constitutes distinguished corruption, lack of freedom and criminality as key elements of hunger, poverty and inflation.

ii. Government Policies

The principle of rule of law and constitutionality is supreme for a successful government and for the protection of lives and properties. Government is an index which constitutes the rule of the people with a broad series of contests for socio-economic posts as recognized by the legislature policy framework of a country in question through free and fair, periodic elections. The court also acts as an institution for check and balance, creating problems in policy formulation and other branches of government, mostly the executive due to its supervisory role. Nigeria's political rule today lacks judicial independence and its accompanying evil which have a formula for hunger, poverty and inflation, resulting in bad governance and maladministration which is notable in the executive system of government.

iii. Leadership Question

In public administration, the question of leadership lays an important role in management. Based on this, Nigeria's inability to obtain an efficient and effective administrative role, which centres on human rights, corruption, short- and long-term material resources, and deployment of people, is attributed to hunger, inflation and poverty. Surprisingly, the Nigerian state has failed to meet these objectives. This can be deduced that one of the most profound underpinning of state incompetence in light of hunger, poverty and inflation in Nigeria is an administrative failure.

iv. Colonial Legacies

The trend of professionals, physicians and engineers traveling to other countries in search of greener pastures is at an all-time high, and the cause of this is as a result of hunger, poverty and inflation. The doctors themselves have blamed this mass exit at the doorstep of poor working conditions, poor remuneration, dilapidated health care, and lack of incentives.

v. Poor Economy

The analysis suggests that hunger, inflation, and poverty can influence productive viability, with potential effects on the national growth rate. These factors act as economic lubricants by stimulating certain activities and increasing overall economic circulation. Government performance is affected through policies aligned with philosophical approaches that address poverty and inflation. While inflation and poverty may, in some contexts, support specific economic sectors and encourage commercial ventures in the public sector, they can simultaneously reduce overall productivity in Nigeria by undermining government revenue collection, including taxation and customs duties.

Alleviation of Poverty, Hunger and Inflation in Nigeria

Various successive governments have adopted major aims at alleviating poverty, inflation and hunger in Nigeria. These programmes include agricultural development programmes, River Basin Development Authority, low-cost housing scheme, Operation Feed the Nation, Green Revolution, Universal Primary Education Scheme, rural banking schemes, urban and rural water supply scheme, health schemes, and credit scheme for small scale holders through various specialized institutions and transport schemes. However, these policies show evidence of government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which have a proliferation of development agencies. Despite the numerous rural development policies introduced, the programmes failed woefully due to marginalization of subsistence farmers, hunger, inflation and poverty (Sam, 2014). Other agencies introduced outside government agencies include world health organization (WHO), UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA, and FAO which aimed at setting up socio-economic and political intervention processes toward alleviating poverty, hunger and inflation in Nigeria. Moreso, both non-governmental and international bodies include Rotary Club, Ford Foundation, McArthur Foundation, Planned Parenthood Federation of Nigeria, and Carter Foundation with increase in other non-governmental organizations, which later provided economic and social empowerment and re-orientation to rural and poor people in Nigeria (Vanguard, 2005:22). The commendable effort of this orientation or agencies is targeted toward solving the problem of hunger, inflation and poverty in Nigeria. Currently, the most severe situation is reflected in the 2024 market profile, which has sparked widespread protests. In 2024, a 50 kg bag of imported rice costs between ₦90,000 and ₦120,000, groundnuts range from ₦145,000 to ₦175,000, local rice sells for ₦45,000–₦60,000, and a bag of maize is priced at ₦30,000–₦40,000. These price increases follow the rise in fuel pump prices, which now vary from ₦1,000 to ₦2,300 per litre under the federal government's deregulation programme. However, one can correctly believe that in 2023–2024, there is an increase in consumable goods and services (rice, beans, garri, maize, etc); the government should listen to the masses and change its policy action as a result of hunger, inflation, and poverty which is likely to continue for years despite government policies of rice, beans, cassava and maize production which are means for export (Anam, 2010).

Nyagba (2009) observed that the socio-economic manifestation of poverty, hunger and inflation is basically centred on poor levels of income, saving, investment and increase in the prices of goods and service, particularly on consumable commodities, which tends to be problematic on production for level of management projects, lack of planning, lack of community involvement, poor level of executive order, endemic corruption, lack of qualified personnel, poor infrastructural amenities and lack of funds. Moreso, the above shortcomings focus on government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which aim at assisting the government on established test programs, an instance of enhancing the socio-economic goal. This act is mostly common in African countries like Nigeria which mostly aimed at satisfying

personal needs for personal enrichment. Gohit (2023) added that the result is based on increase in malnutrition, importation of food stuff, increase in social vices, ethno-religious conflict, corruption, armed robbery, child labour and prostitution.

The Nexus Between Hunger, Inflation and Poverty Indices of Government Performance in Nigeria

This area limits the economic nutritional levels due to lack of human and material resources. It can tend to be a situation whereby individuals or groups of individuals are unable to acquire for themselves foods that contain a rich nutritional value at a given time. Inflation, hunger and poverty connote negative attitudes of thoughts and human opinion which is vulnerable to evil based on tension and development from socio-economic discrepancy between value satisfaction and disposition with the agitation of violence. This implies that individual actions were seen as not getting what they need or deserve. International organizations, such as the United Nations (UN) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FOA), have contributed to the economic struggle and agitation of consumable goods and services based on stress and inadequate food supply in order to achieve basic necessities of life.

Hunger, poverty and inflation are seen as a “deprivation” based on the Marxist point of view. The Marxists believe that society focuses attention mostly on the rich and socio-economic, ignoring the poor. They lay emphasis on class struggle and economic perspective. They further believe that the psychological, social and physical aspect cannot be avoided since they depend on individual classical need or human wants, such as food, clothing, security, medical care and other improvised socio-economic standard of living, concluding that, if avoided, it can lead to violence. They also believe that poverty, inflation and hunger connote a poor level of development, low level of education, poor level of investment and low level of infrastructure.

Control and Regulation of Poverty, Inflation and Hunger

The following ways can be used to solve the problem of hunger, poverty and inflation. These include:

Social Welfare

Government and non-governmental organizations or individuals should aim at supporting individuals or groups of individuals who are unable to care for themselves by providing grants to low-income earners with dependent children. This grant should include medical care, educational faculties, housing, food and other social necessities that will assist the unemployed and retirees.

Food

Food is a necessity of life, which constitutes and retains carbon dioxide, fat and oil, vitamins, etc. Food helps in body building and energy to do work. In many countries, food is used as a form of incentive payment, and in some cases, local development programs are supported using Nigerian foodstuffs. This helps mostly rural areas to get rid of the surplus products with depressing prices. The introduction of the federal stump project was to develop people who are low-income earners through crop planting and other cash crops in Nigeria, which were accepted by food storage as payment to food.



Subsidies Provision to Farmers

Agriculture is an important instrument for development within a given country or nation. The economic and political interference of agriculture is tailored towards the provision of raw materials for our local industry. In 1960, the legislature crop price regulation was introduced, which aimed at educating farmers on the new method of farming system rather than the traditional farming system, with the aim of reducing the available stock of gains, cotton, rice, maize and yam, knowing government stage cost and strengthening market prices and several other subsidies that are enjoyable by all.

Economy Regulation and Control

This is most common in the private sector which has a monopoly especially in the provision of infrastructure and energy. Nigeria's government performance indices showed reluctance to intervene in the economy due to the administrative principle of the "laissez-faire" approach, which limits government involvement in public ventures and economic activities, except in maintaining law and order. Government performance attitudes changed in the 19th century where individuals engaged in small-scale commercial ventures and public labour movements. Other aspects related to the economy include public welfare, banking, security, minimum wage, and agricultural policies.

Employment Opportunities

This issue was subjected to an act established for employment immediately after independence. This act declared that promotion of employment should be based on purchasing power and production. Under an act of employment, the unemployment insurance scheme was established as a social security act to create room for both the federal and state unemployment compensation schemes, which connote income support for unemployment citizenry and equally insured wages and incentives during the period of unemployment force.

Evaluated Lessons and Acts Related to Nigeria

Lessons and acts related to Nigeria can be learnt from most developed nations as Nigeria should be deeply committed to the welfare of her citizens and see freedom from want as a right of all, as an act of alleviating poverty, inflation and hunger. In order to develop our economy, there is a need to reduce poverty, inflation and hunger as a way of working hard.

Premium should be placed on agriculture because of its importance in economic, political and cultural development, thereby enhancing the provision of huge subsidies offered to her farmers. This implies that the Nigerian government should marginalize subsistence farming and engage in a commercial system of farming, which produces over 80% of food in Nigeria, as a way of dominating poverty, hunger and inflation.

New programmes should be employed as a way of stabilizing the Nigerian political system.

In Nigeria, corruption regarding the socio-economic and political system through division of funds, misconduct and misappropriation of funds should be avoided to create room for transparency and accountability.



CONCLUSION

The study examined Hunger, Inflation and Poverty: Evaluation Indices of Government Performance in Nigeria. It concluded that inflation, poverty and hunger can only be eliminated through efficient and effective encouragement of Nigerians towards agricultural and industrialization systems. This can be achievable through careful policy formation, identification of projects, and proper addressing of the causal factor, subsidies, incentives, employment opportunities and provision of fertilizers to meet up the day-to-day needs of the people.

Today, food demand exceeds productive nutritional capacity, giving rise to an incentive theory that drives public agitation against poor governance, hunger, inflation, poverty, violence, and crime. Consequently, there is an urgent need to revive the agricultural sector and restore classical government support as a strategy to create jobs and ensure food security for all.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Farmers should be involved in decision making in relation to agricultural policies, programmers and plans.
2. The federal government should depend more on agricultural activities rather than on oil or industrialization, thereby encouraging farmers to produce more crops or food as a way of eliminating hunger, poverty and inflation.

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