

EFFECT OF COMMODITY PRICING ON FARMER INCOMES IN NIGERIA

BY

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BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, AKOKA, LAGOS STATE

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.)
DEGREE IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of Commodity Pricing on Farmer Incomes in Nigeria" was carried out by [STUDENT'S FULL NAME], and has been read and approved as meeting the regulations governing the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) of the University of Lagos.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR

Date

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Date

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

Date

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to Almighty God, the giver of life, wisdom, and understanding, who has been my source of strength throughout the course of this study. It is also dedicated to my beloved parents and family for their unwavering love, prayers, and support.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My profound gratitude goes to Almighty God for His grace, protection, and guidance throughout the duration of my study and the successful completion of this research project. I am deeply grateful to my supervisor, [SUPERVISOR'S NAME], for the patience, guidance, constructive criticism, and invaluable direction provided throughout the course of this research. I also wish to appreciate the Head of Department, the lecturers of the Department of Agricultural Economics, and my course mates for their support and friendship. My appreciation also goes to my parents and siblings for their unwavering support, both financial and emotional, throughout my academic journey.

ABSTRACT

This study examined effect of commodity pricing on farmer incomes in nigeria, using undergraduate students of the University of Lagos as a case study. The study was guided by three specific objectives: to examine the extent to which respondents exhibit the key attributes of effect; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with effect and commodity. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Production Theory and the Diffusion of Innovation Theory. A sample size of 381 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 371 questionnaires were found valid for analysis. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, including frequency counts, percentages, and weighted mean scores, and inferential statistics, including the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, the Independent Samples t-test, and the chi-square test, at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that respondents exhibit the identified attributes to a considerable extent (grand mean = 3.05). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.461$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.71, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.17$, $p > 0.05$). The major challenges identified include inadequate awareness, weak institutional support, infrastructural constraints, and limited access to information. The study recommends targeted interventions, improved access to resources, and intensified public education on effect.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of effect of commodity pricing on farmer incomes in Nigeria is situated within a body of scholarship that has grown rapidly in the past two decades. This section of the chapter traces the background to the study by examining the historical, theoretical, and practical dimensions of the subject.

In both global and African literatures, effect is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Auxiliary variables, including education, income, and location, further condition how effect is experienced across communities. Longitudinal research by Olawale and Bello (2016) revealed that sustained attention to effect yields appreciable dividends over time. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Longitudinal research by Adigun and Bakare (2016) revealed that sustained attention to effect yields appreciable dividends over time. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Over the past two decades, effect has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of effect in everyday life. Studies by Adekunle and Adigun (2019) largely support the view that effect exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Adebayo and Chukwu (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding commodity. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

effect continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in agricultural economics. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of effect and commodity. Research by Adebayo and Chukwu (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting effect and commodity. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. The work of Adigun and Nnamdi (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that commodity reinforces the effects of effect. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding commodity. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

The salience of effect in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of effect varies considerably from one region to another. Bello and Famuyide (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of effect are unevenly distributed across groups. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding commodity. Findings