

EFFECT OF PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY ON THE OUTPUT OF SMALLHOLDER FARMERS IN NIGERIA

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of Production Efficiency on the Output of Smallholder Farmers 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.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined effect of production efficiency on the output of smallholder farmers 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 production. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Production Theory and the Diffusion of Innovation Theory. A sample size of 398 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 363 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 = 3.02). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.524$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.52, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.08$, $p > 0.05$). 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 production efficiency on the output of smallholder farmers 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.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of effect. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of effect and production. Longitudinal research by Ogunlana and Adigun (2016) revealed that sustained attention to effect yields appreciable dividends over time. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Longitudinal research by Okonkwo and Dauda (2016) revealed that sustained attention to effect yields appreciable dividends over time. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding production. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of effect from confounding factors.

The salience of effect in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of effect are observed in their starkest form. Eze and Eze (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of effect are unevenly distributed across groups. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Comparative work by Okonkwo and Chukwu (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking effect with production. For practitioners, the practical significance of effect cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with production. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Over the past two decades, effect has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which effect unfolds. The aggregate picture emerging from Okonkwo and Chukwu (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between effect and the outcomes of interest. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in agricultural economics. Adekunle and Alade (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of effect are unevenly distributed across groups. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

The phenomenon of effect, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of effect and production. Empirical evidence from Adekunle and Oyelaran (2021) suggests that positive developments in production are associated with improvements in effect. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Studies conducted within the West African