

EFFECT OF VALUE ADDITION ON THE INCOME OF SMALLHOLDER FARMERS IN NIGERIA

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of Value Addition on the Income 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 value addition on the income 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 value. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Production Theory and the Diffusion of Innovation Theory. A sample size of 392 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 = 2.99). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.527$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.5, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.27$, $p > 0.05$). 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title Page	i
Certification	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Abstract	v
Table of Contents	vi
List of Tables	vii
List of Figures	viii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background to the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	4
1.3 Objectives of the Study	7
1.4 Research Questions	7
1.5 Research Hypotheses	7
1.6 Significance of the Study	7
1.7 Scope and Limitation of the Study	10
1.8 Definition of Terms	12
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	14
2.1 Conceptual Review	14
2.1.1 Concept of Effect	14
2.1.2 Concept of Value	15
2.1.3 Concept of Addition	17
2.2 Theoretical Framework	19
2.2.1 Production Theory	19
2.2.2 Diffusion of Innovation Theory	20
2.2.3 Farming Systems Theory	21
2.2.4 Household Economic Theory	22
2.3 Empirical Review	23
2.3.1 Early Studies on effect	23
2.3.2 Recent Nigerian Evidence on effect	25
2.3.3 Effect and value	27
2.3.4 Comparative Perspectives across Africa	29
2.4 Summary of Literature Review	30
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	32
3.1 Research Design	32
3.2 Population of the Study	32
3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Technique	33
3.4 Sources of Data Collection	34
3.5 Research Instrument	35
3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instrument	36
3.7 Method of Data Analysis	37
3.7.1 Administration of the Instrument	38

3.8 Ethical Considerations	38
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	41
4.1 Data Presentation	41
4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	41
4.3 Analysis of Research Questions	42
4.4 Test of Hypotheses	43
4.5 Discussion of Findings	44
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	49
5.1 Summary	49
5.2 Conclusion	50
5.3 Recommendations	51
5.4 Suggestions for Further Studies	51
REFERENCES	53
APPENDIX	55
APPENDIX C: SUPPORTING RECORDS AND DATA SCHEDULES	58

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Summary of the Review of Related Literature	31
Table 2.2: Operationalisation of the Study Variables	31
Table 3.1: Population of the Study and Sampling Technique	39
Table 3.2: Validity and Reliability of the Research Instrument	39
Table 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	47
Table 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	47
Table 4.3: Educational Attainment of Respondents	47
Table 4.4: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question One	47
Table 4.5: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question Two	48
Table 4.6: Correlation Summary between the Independent and Dependent Variables	48
Table 4.7: Independent Samples t-test by Gender	48
Table 4.8: Chi-square Test of Association	48
Schedule 1: Farm Input Cost Schedule (20 Farmers)	58
Schedule 2: Crop Yield Records (15 Farms)	58
Schedule 3: Monthly Market Prices of Selected Crops (per Bag)	59

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework of the Study	13
Figure 3.1: Agricultural Economics Research Context	40
Figure 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	46
Figure 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	47

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of effect of value addition on the income 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.

Over the past two decades, effect has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of effect are observed in their starkest form. Empirical evidence from Chukwu and Ogunlana (2021) suggests that positive developments in value are associated with improvements in effect. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. A notable study by Chukwu and Bakare (2017) argued that the impact of effect is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

The phenomenon of effect, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of effect in everyday life. Evidence assembled by Famuyide and Adeniyi (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to effect. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in agricultural economics. Evidence assembled by Obiora and Bakare (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to effect. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of $\{k_0\}$ from confounding factors.

In both global and African literatures, effect is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of effect in everyday life. Research by Obiora and Bakare (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting effect and value. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. A notable study by Adeniyi and Obiora (2017) argued that the impact of effect is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. For practitioners, the practical significance of effect cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with value. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

In recent years, effect has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on agricultural economics. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of effect. Research by Alade and Chukwu (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting effect and value. For practitioners, the practical significance of effect cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with value. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Bakare and Ogbeide (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. These