

FARM PRODUCE PRICING RECORDS AMONG GRAIN AGGREGATORS

BY

[STUDENT'S FULL NAME]

[MATRIC NUMBER]

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DEGREE IN ACCOUNTING

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Farm Produce Pricing Records Among Grain Aggregators" 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 farm produce pricing records among grain aggregators, 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 farm; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with farm and produce. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Agency Theory and the Positive Accounting Theory. A sample size of 390 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 368 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 = 3.17). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.453$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.01, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.26$, $p > 0.05$). 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 farm.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of farm produce pricing records among grain aggregators 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.

Scholars have long recognised farm as a critical determinant of outcomes in accounting. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of farm and produce. An examination by Okonkwo and Oyelaran (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Evidence assembled by Alade and Dauda (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to farm. For practitioners, the practical significance of farm cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with produce. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Over the past two decades, farm 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 farm unfolds. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Adeniyi and Chukwu (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Field evidence gathered by Nnamdi and Adebayo (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of farm. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

farm continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in accounting. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream farm into routine governance. Empirical evidence from Nnamdi and Adebayo (2021) suggests that positive developments in produce are associated with improvements in farm. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding produce. Ekwueme and Bello (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of farm are unevenly distributed across groups. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of farm in shaping developmental trajectories. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with farm. Findings reported by Kalu and Adekunle (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to farm recorded markedly different results. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is