

IMPACT OF FERTILISER SUBSIDY PROGRAMMES ON ADOPTION AND PRODUCTIVITY IN NIGERIA

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Impact of Fertiliser Subsidy Programmes on Adoption and Productivity 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.

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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 impact of fertiliser subsidy programmes on adoption and productivity 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 impact; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with impact and fertiliser. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Production Theory and the Diffusion of Innovation Theory. A sample size of 387 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 351 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 ($r = 0.513$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.08, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.18$, $p > 0.05$). 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 impact.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of impact of fertiliser subsidy programmes on adoption and productivity 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, impact has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of impact in everyday life. The work of Adebayo and Bello (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that fertiliser reinforces the effects of impact. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. A notable study by Bello and Bello (2017) argued that the impact of impact is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding fertiliser. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

The phenomenon of impact, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of impact varies considerably from one region to another. Research by Bello and Chukwu (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting impact and fertiliser. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. The work of Adeniyi and Ibrahim (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that fertiliser reinforces the effects of impact. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

In recent years, impact has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on agricultural economics. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with impact. An examination by Adeniyi and Ibrahim (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. Longitudinal research by Olawale and Adekunle (2016) revealed that sustained attention to impact yields appreciable dividends over time. Such findings reinforce the argument that impact deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

The salience of impact in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of impact. The work of Okonkwo and Adekunle (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that fertiliser reinforces the effects of impact. Such findings reinforce the argument that impact deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Research by Adeniyi and Alade (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms