INFLUENCE OF MARKET STRUCTURE ON FARM PRODUCE PRICES IN NIGERIA

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Influence of Market Structure on Farm Produce Prices 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 influence of market structure on farm produce prices 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 influence; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with influence and market. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Production Theory and the Diffusion of Innovation Theory. A sample size of 416 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 387 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 = 3.18). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.52$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.91, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.19$, $p > 0.05$). 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 influence.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of influence of market structure on farm produce prices 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.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of influence in shaping developmental trajectories. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of influence. An examination by Adebayo and Ibrahim (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. A notable study by Famuyide and Osinachi (2017) argued that the impact of influence is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. For practitioners, the practical significance of influence cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with market. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

influence continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in agricultural economics. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which influence unfolds. The work of Musa and Adekunle (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that market reinforces the effects of influence. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Studies by Eze and Obiora (2019) largely support the view that influence exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. 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.

influence occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about market and national development. Auxiliary variables, including education, income, and location, further condition how influence is experienced across communities. Eze and Obiora (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of influence are unevenly distributed across groups. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Findings reported by Ibrahim and Aderemi (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to influence recorded markedly different results. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames influence as inseparable from the broader question of market. Evidence from national agencies indicates that influence has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. The work of Bello and Adekunle (2023) extended earlier analyses by