

INFLUENCE OF PRODUCTION COSTS ON THE SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN NIGERIA

BY

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DEGREE IN ECONOMICS

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Influence of Production Costs on the Supply of Agricultural Commodities 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 influence of production costs on the supply of agricultural commodities 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 production. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Rational Choice Theory and the Institutional Theory. A sample size of 402 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 381 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 ($r = 0.564$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.79, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.02$, $p > 0.05$). 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 production costs on the supply of agricultural commodities 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.

Influence occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about production and national development. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with influence. A notable study by Famuyide and Ogbeide (2017) argued that the impact of influence is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. The aggregate picture emerging from Ibrahim and Osinachi (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between influence and the outcomes of interest. 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 relationship between influence and production has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of influence. Research by Kalu and Alade (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting influence and production. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Research by Kalu and Musa (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting influence and production. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of influence. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which influence unfolds. The work of Kalu and Musa (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that production reinforces the effects of influence. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding production. Evidence assembled by Ogbeide and Musa (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to influence. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

In recent years, influence has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on economics. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of influence and production. Research by Nnamdi and Adigun (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting influence and production. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are