**IMPACT OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT ON NIGERIAN ECONOMY**

**Abstract**

Agriculture is a panacea for economic growth (Myrdal, 1897). The battle for long-run economic growth is either won or lost in the agricultural sector. However, how this path births economic prosperity has been the subject of debates among economist and development scholars. This study empirically examines the impact of agricultural sector on the economic growth of Nigeria, using time series data from 1981 to 2013. Findings revealed that real gross domestic product, agricultural output and oil rents have a long-run equilibrium relationship. Vector error correction model result shows that, the speed of adjustment of the variables towards their long run equilibrium path was low, though agricultural output had a positive impact on economic growth. It was recommended that, the government and policy makers should embark on diversification and enhance more allocation in terms of budgeting to the agricultural sector.

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**CHAPTER ONE**

**INTRODUCTION**

* 1. **Background of the study**

One of the important objectives of macroeconomic policy in has been the rapid economic growth of an economy. Economic growth is defined as “the process whereby the real per capita income of a country over a long period of time.” Economic growth is measured by the increase in the amount of goods and services produced in a country. A growing economy produces more goods and services in each successive time period. Thus growth occurs when an economy’s productive capacity increases which in turn is used to produce more goods and services. In its wider aspect, economic growth implies raising the standard of living of the people and reducing Inequalities of income distribution. Economic growth is a desirable goal for a country. But there is no agreement over the annual growth rate which an economy should attain. (Jhingan, 2000).

Generally, economists believe in the possibility of continual growth .This belief is based on the presumption that innovations tend to increase productive technologies of both capital and labour over time. But there is every possibility that an economy may not grow despite technological innovations. Production might not increase further due to lack of demand which may retard the growth of the productive capacity of the economy. The economy may not grow further if there is no improvement in the quality of labour in keeping with the new technologies.

Economic growth is usually measured in terms of an increase in real gross national product (GNP) or gross domestic product (GDP) over time or by an increase in income per head over time. GDP measures increase in total output to a change in population. Thus, if total output rises higher as compared to population, then theirs an improvement in the average living standards. Growth is desirable because it enables the community to consume more private goods and services and the provision of a greater quantity of social goods and services such as health, education, etc. in this manner improving living standards. Government can also stimulate economic growth by increasing its current spending in the economy and through tax cuts (fiscal policy), and by increasing money supply and reducing interest rates (monetary policy).

Principally, there are three main determinants of economic growth, which are; the growth of its labour force, the growth of capital stock, and technical progress.

Nigeria used to be heavily dependent on the agricultural sector prior to the oil boom. In the early 1950’s up to the early 1970’s before the discovery of crude oil, agriculture was the mainstay of the economy, employing 70 per cent of the total population. Although subsistence farming was predominant, it was a major revenue earner for the country. In the early 1980’s, it became more apparent that the agricultural sector could no longer perform its traditional role of meeting domestic food requirement, raw materials for industry and started to decline  as a  major foreign exchange earner through exports  due to economic , social and political problems.

Nigeria's soils and climate allow cultivation of a wide variety of food crops, including cassava (of which Nigeria is the largest world producer), millet, sorghum and maize. Agriculture is Nigeria's biggest employer of labour, accounting for about 60 per cent of the workforce, working mainly in small-holdings using basic tools. Together with livestock rising, it provides a third of gross domestic product.

 Growth in agricultural output averaged 3.5 per cent over 1993-1997, higher than the population growth rate, 4.0 per cent, 5.2 per cent, 2.9 per cent, 5.1 per cent from 1998-2000 respectively (CBN 2000). This compares with a period of stagnation in the first half of the 1980’s when growth averaged just 0.5 per cent, due to low producer prices, marketing restrictions and a drought. Agriculture picked up after the economic reforms introduced in 1986, which included trade liberalization, dissolution of price-fixing marketing boards and improved producer prices facilitated by devaluation of the naira. Growth in the sector averaged 3.8 per cent in 1986-92, and there was a burst of activity in the cash crop sector, with many farmers returning to previously abandoned fields. However, the renewed interest was not sustained, nor did it result in increased investment in cash crop production, mostly carried out by smallholders. Improved food crop production contributed to a sharp fall in food imports, from 19.3 per cent of total imports in 1983 to 7.1 per cent in 1991, although this crept back up to 13.1 per cent in 1996. Much of the increase in agricultural output in recent years has resulted from expansion of the area under cultivation, rather from increased productivity. The sector has been hampered by lack of investment in improved farming technology. Over-farming of fragile soil has worsened. The share of agricultural products in total exports has plummeted from over 70 per cent in 1960 to less than 2 per cent today. The decline was largely due to the phenomenal rise of oil shipments, but also reflected the fall in the output of products like cocoa, palm oil, rubber and groundnuts, of which Nigeria was once a leading world producer. For example, production of cocoa, currently Nigeria's biggest non-oil export earner, has remained around 160,000 tonnes per year since 1995, compared with an annual average of 400,000 tonnes at its peak before the oil boom. The government has made some effort to encourage private investment in agriculture and agro-industries by providing incentives, including tax breaks, finance credit and extension services, but without much success

This area of study is quite broad and as such various studies have been carried out in the area in general and other sub-sectors, highlighting the relevance of the sector towards economic growth. With the understanding been identified, many researchers, scholars have developed models on improving and developing the agricultural sector especially in developing countries. However the study will attempt to review available literatures within its reach. Nigeria is one of the largest countries in Africa, with a total geographical area of 923 768 square kilometres and an estimated population of about 126 million (2006 estimate). It lies wholly within the tropics along the Gulf of Guinea on the western coast of Africa. Nigeria has a highly diversified agro ecological condition, which makes possible the production of a wide range of agricultural products. Hence, agriculture constitutes one of the most important sectors of the economy. The sector is particularly important in terms of its employment generation and its contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) and export revenue earnings. Despite Nigeria’s rich agricultural resource endowment, however, the agricultural sector has been growing at a very low rate. Less than 50% of the country’s cultivable agricultural land is under cultivation. Even then, smallholder and traditional farmers who use rudimentary production techniques, with resultant low yields, cultivate most of this land. The smallholder farmers are constrained by many problems including those of poor access to modern inputs and credit, poor infrastructure, inadequate access to markets, land and environmental degradation, and inadequate research and extension services. Since the collapse of the oil boom of the 1970s, there has been a dramatic increase in the incidence and severity of poverty in Nigeria, arising in part from the dwindling performance of the agricultural sector where a greater majority of the poor are employed. Furthermore, poverty in Nigeria has been assuming wider dimensions including household income poverty, food poverty/insecurity, poor access to public services and infrastructure, unsanitary environment, illiteracy and ignorance, insecurity of life and property, and poor governance. In response to the dwindling performance of agriculture in the country, governments have, over the decades, initiated numerous policies and programs aimed at restoring the agricultural sector to its pride of place in the economy. But, as will be evident from analyses in the study, no significant success has been achieved due to the several persistent constraints inhibiting the performance of the sector. From the perspective of sustainable agricultural growth and development in Nigeria, the most fundamental constraint is the peasant nature of the production system, with its low productivity, poor response to technology adoption strategies, and poor returns on investment. It is recognized that agricultural commercialization and investment are the key strategies for promoting accelerated modernization, sustainable growth and development and, hence, poverty reduction in the sector. However, to attract investment into agriculture, it is imperative that those constraints inhibiting the performance of the sector are first identified with a view to unlocking them and creating a conducive investment climate in the sector. The development challenges of Nigeria’s agriculture are, therefore, those of properly identifying and classifying the growth and development constraints of the sector, unlocking them, and then evolving appropriate strategies for promoting accelerated commercialization and investment in the sector such that, in the final analysis, agriculture will become one of the most important growth points in the economy. In spite of the existence of a well-articulated agricultural policy document for Nigeria since 1988, the country has never established a systematic focus in her agricultural planning history that shows a conscious effort to purposely prioritize her agricultural development based on the generally identified components that constitute modern agriculture. Over the years, there has been the development and adoption of programs that tended to generally support only increased production of commodities in the country. Such programs have included, among others :

a. Farm settlement schemes (FSS) in the early to mid 1950s for creating farmsteads of the Israeli Moshav-type agriculture intended to increase commodity output and create employment for young school leavers

b. River basin development authorities (RBDA’s) for the purpose of harnessing water resources for farmers throughout the country.

c. Green revolution scheme (GRS) that encouraged all Nigerians in both urban and rural areas to go into agriculture for both commerce and provision of food for home consumption.

d. Agricultural development programs (ADP’s) in all states of the .federation to help organize farmers into more productive agriculture through the provision of modern inputs.

Each of these programs/schemes succeeded in momentarily increasing food production only. There were no inbuilt components that purposely catered for the processing and/or commercialization of the food output. Thus, understandably, they failed as efforts aimed at developing the agriculture sector. Recent attempts that have recognized agriculture’s current level of performance and the fact that every aspect of Nigeria’s agriculture sector needs attention have only listed specified areas that require attention. For instance, the 2001 Rural Development Sector Strategy identifies the following areas for immediate attention if agriculture and rural development in Nigeria are to make the desired impact on the lives of the people:

a. Institutional restructuring and role reassignment in the agricultural extension sub sector.

b. Agricultural technology development and natural resource management

c. Physical and social infrastructural development.

d. Public intervention in specified areas of rural agriculture to measure effectiveness.

e. Human capacity building in the agriculture sector.

Similarly, the 2002 Agricultural Policy document that listed the new directions that agricultural development in the country should take has also only listed the various components of the agricultural sector without any attempt at prioritizing the components.

**1.2  STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

The specific problems to address include;

* Inadequate investment opportunities in the sector.
* What steps have been taken in past years and in recent times to fuse agricultural proceeds into a source of economic growth
* In what ways have the government policies on agriculture aid and encourage private and public participants in the agricultural sector.
* The damaging effects of inadequate storage facilities which has caused great post-harvest loss.
  1. **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The purpose of the study is to examine the impact of agricultural output on the growth of the Nigerian economy, specifically. The objectives are:

* To know if there are government policies that support agriculture in Nigeria and if there are, how effective and efficient.
* To also help in highlighting alternative procedures that can be taken to improve methods of enhancing agricultural output effectively.
* To make policy recommendations based on the findings of the study.

**1.4 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

The study focuses on the Nigerian economy as a whole. That is agricultural sustainability in Nigeria, Institutional reforms, Financial Reforms, Agricultural development programmes, analysis of selected agricultural indicators, constraints of agricultural output and strategies for maintaining agricultural growth in Nigeria. Limitations are bound in the time series data available.

The study covers a span of 34 years; the values are all evenly distributed about the mean.

**1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

 It is believed that the discovery  of the study will benefit the government tremendously, in terms of agricultural policies, budgetary allocation on agricultural expenditure, the importance of agriculture and its effects on economic growth, also to encourage  participants both public and private alike, provision of adequate subsidies , will enable the farmers achieve whatever goals and objectives .

Furthermore, most areas of output have their benefit as well as challenges in Nigeria thus the study renders adequate solutions to such challenges. The literature review will serve as a useful source of secondary database for the academic world and Nigeria at large

**1.6 FORMULATION OF HYPOTHESIS**

In an attempt to achieve the above objective, the study is going to test the hypothesis:

**H0:** there are no government policies that support agriculture in Nigeria

**H1:** there are government policies that support agriculture in Nigeria

**H0:** Agricultural output has no impact on economic growth in Nigeria.

**H1:** Agricultural output has an impact on economic growth in Nigeria.

**1.7**       **METHODOLOGY**

This study relies heavily on the use of secondary data.  These will be obtained from the CBN statistical bulletin as well as its annual report and statement of accounts, and economic reports on agriculture.  Data from the Ministry of Agriculture will also be used in our analysis.

The ordinary least squares econometric technique will also be used to analyse our data.  This method has been chosen because of its BLUE (Best Linear Unbiased Estimate) properties.  The regression approach in general is adopted since we are assessing the impact of an independent variable on a dependent variable.

**1.8 ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY**

In addition to this introductory chapter, the essay has four other chapters. Chapter two presents review of the literature surrounding the study as well as enlightenment on some basic concepts pertaining to the study. Chapter three presents a theoretical framework, estimation of the models and model specification of the study, while chapter four presents the empirical analysis on the findings of the study.

Furthermore, chapter five discusses the summary of the research findings

**CHAPTER TWO**

**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

**2.1 Introduction**

Nigeria is generously endowed with abundant natural resources including biological and non-biological resources. The resources of the entire world should be developed to the fullest extent possible with available means as a whole can progress only by the efficient and rational use of the natural resources. Resources depend on importance attached to it. Hence, agriculture constitutes one of the most important sectors of the economy. The significance of agriculture resource in bringing about economic growth and sustainable development of a nation cannot be underestimated. Agriculture contributes to the growth of the economy, provides employment opportunities for the teaming population, export revenue earnings and eradicates poverty in the economy. Abayomi (1997) stated that stagnation in agriculture is the principal explanation for poor economic performance, while rising agricultural productivity has been the most important concomitant of successful industrialization. Oji-Okoro (2011) is of the opinion that agriculture resource has been an important sector in the Nigerian economy in the past decades, and is still a major sector despite the oil boom; basically it provides employment opportunities for the teeming population, eradicates poverty and contributes to the growth of the economy. The pervasive influence of agriculture on Nigeria’s economic and social development has also been articulated by Oluwasami (1966). A strong and efficient agricultural sector would enable a country to feed its growing population, generate employment, earn foreign exchange and provide raw materials for industries. The agricultural sector has a multiplier effect on any nation’s socio-economic and industrial fabric because of the multifunctional nature of agriculture (Ogen 2007). Agriculture has been defined as the production of food and livestock and the purposeful tendering of plants and animals, (Ahmed, 1993). He stated further that agriculture is the mainstay of many economies and it is fundamental to the socio-economic development of a nation because it is a major element and factor in national development. In the same view, Okolo (2004) described agricultural sector as the most important sector of the Nigeria economy which holds a lot of potentials for the future economic development of the nation as it had done in the past. Notwithstanding the enviable position of the oil sector in the Nigerian economy over the past three decades, the agricultural sector is arguably the most important sector of the economy. Agriculture’s contribution to the Gross Domestic product (GDP) has remained stable at between 30 and 42 percent, and employs 65 per cent, of the labour force in Nigeria (Emeka 2007). Generally, the agriculture sector contributes to the development of an economy in four major ways-product contribution, factor contribution, market contribution and foreign exchange contribution (Kuznetz 1961; Mackie 1964; Abayomi 1997; Abdullahi 2002; World Bank 2007). The objective of this study therefore is to analyze the contribution of the agricultural sector to the development of Nigeria economy between 1970 and year 2010 using a econometric technique.

**2.2 NIGERIA’S AGRICULTURE SECTOR**

Originally an agriculture dependent country, Nigeria shifted focus to oil exports in the 1970s and decades of slow economic growth later; there is a need to refocus on agriculture. With the pressure to attain the MGDs, it is important to investigate the contribution of the sector to Nigeria's economic growth. Agriculture contributes 40% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employs about 70% of the working population in Nigeria (CIA, 2012). Agriculture is also the largest economic activity in the rural area where almost 50% of the population lives. Nigeria suffers from the resource curse4 (Aluko, 2004; Otaha, 2012). Given the enormous resource endowment both in human capital and natural resources, the performance of the economy has been far below expectation. The most populous nation in Africa, with a population of over 150million and a labour force of 53.83million (2012 estimates; CIA, 2012), Nigeria is blessed with ample source of labour to fuel economic growth. Besides being Africa‟s largest producer of oil, Nigeria‟s gas reserves ranks 6th globally and it has the 8th largest crude oil reserve in the world (Sanusi, 2010). About 31 million hectares of the land area is under cultivation and the diverse climate makes production of a variety of products, from tropical and semitropical areas of the world possible (Chauvin, Mulangu and Porto, 2012). Despite these endowments, the nation ranks among the world‟s poorest economies. The agriculture sector has been the mainstay of the economy since independence and despite several bottlenecks; it remains a resilient sustainer of the populace. In the 1960s, Nigeria was the world‟s largest exporter of groundnut, the second largest exporter of cocoa and palm produce and an important exporter of rubber, cotton (Sekunmade, 2009). More recently, agriculture employs about two-thirds of Nigeria‟s labour force, contributes significantly to the GDP and provides a large proportion of non-oil earnings (CIA, 2013, Sekunmade, 2009). The sector has several untapped potential for growth and development in the availability of land, water, labour and its large internal markets. It is estimated that about 84 million hectares of Nigeria‟s total land area has potential for agriculture; however, only about 40% of this is under cultivation (FMARD, 2012). Productivity in the cultivated lands is also low due to small farm holdings and primitive farming methods. Nigeria has therefore become heavily dependent on food imports. In addition to diverse and rich vegetation that can support heavy livestock population, it also has potential for irrigation with a surface and underground water of about 267.7 billion cubic meters and 57.9 billion cubic meters respectively (Chauvin, Mulangu and Porto, 2012; Lipton 2012). Nigeria‟s large and growing population provides a potential for a vibrant internal market for increased agricultural productivity. In spite of these opportunities, the state of agriculture in Nigeria remains poor and largely underdeveloped. The sector continues to rely on primitive methods to sustain a growing population without efforts to add value. This has reflected negatively on the productivity of the sector, its contributions to economic growth as well as its ability to perform its traditional role of food production among others. This state of the sector has been blamed on oil glut and its consequences on several occasions (Falola & Haton, 2008). In 1960, petroleum contributed 0.6% to GDP while agriculture‟s contribution stood at 67%. However by 1974, shares of petroleum had increased to 45.5% almost doubling that of agriculture which had decreased to 23.4% (Yakub, 2008). It should be clarified that this pattern was not an outcome of increased productivity in the non-agricultural sectors as expected of the industrialization process (Christaensen & Demery, 2007); rather it was the result of low productivity due to negligence of the agriculture sector. Furthermore, the nation was self-sufficient in food production and exports of major crops accounted for over 70% of total exports in 1960. However, due to fall in local production among other things, importation of food began to increase and food items like bread made from imported wheat flour began to replace cheap staple foods. In 2012 alone, importation of wheat was valued at $1billion (Nzeka, 2013). Largely due to significant fall in the output of export products like cocoa, palm oil rubber and groundnuts, the share of agricultural products in total exports decreased to less than 2% in the 1990s (Olajide, Akinlabi & Tijani, 2012). The subsectors of the agriculture sector in Nigeria have potentials that give the sector opportunity for growth. According to CBN (2012), between 1960 and 2011, an average of 83.5% of agriculture GDP was contributed by the crops production subsector making it the key source of agriculture sector growth. The food production role of the agriculture sector depends largely on this subsector as all the staples consumed in the nation comes from crop production, 90% of which is accounted for by small-scale, subsistent farmers. The major crops cultivated include yam, cassava, sorghum, millet, rice, maize, beans, dried cowpea, groundnut, cocoyam and sweet potato. The second largest is the livestock subsector contributing an average of 9.2% between 1960 and 2011. This sector is the largest source of animal protein including dairy and poultry products. The economic importance of the subsector is therefore evident through food supply, job and income creation as well as provision of hide as raw material. Despite this, the sub-sector has been declining in its contribution to economic growth, according to Ojiako and Olayode (2008). Between 1983 and 1984, the share of livestock in agricultural GDP was about 19% but this dropped as low as 6% between 2004 and 2005. In the fishery subsector, local production is inadequate for domestic demand and consumption. Nigeria imports 700,000MT of fish annually which is 60,000 MT more than total domestic production (Ibru, 2005 in Essien & Effiong, 2010). However, the subsector has recorded the highest average growth rate of 10.3% (1961-2011) compared to the 6% recorded in crop production in the same period (CBN, 2012). With an average contribution of 4.3% to total agriculture GDP between 1960 and 2011 and provision of at least 50% animal protein, fisheries contributes to economic growth by enhancing food security and improving livelihood of fish farmers and their households (Gabriel et al., 2007; Essien & Effiong, 2010). Forestry is the smallest sub-sector in Nigerian agriculture contributing only 3.0% (between 1960 & 2011); however, the subsector plays a major role in providing industrial raw materials (timber), providing incomes as well as preserving biodiversity. In these subsectors, productivity is low and contributions to the economy are below expectation. Among other constraints, low productivity has been identified as a major contribution to the declining growth rate in Nigerian agriculture sector. Iyoha and Oriakhi (2002) find that slow growth in capital per worker and not slow Total Factor Productivity (TFP) is responsible for slow growth in the agriculture sector. This was further explained to be due to inadequate capital investment and rapid growth of the population and labour force. Also, Muhammad-Lawal and Atte (2006) recommends increase in per-capita productivity through the introduction of improved technology in agricultural production. They also indicated a positive and consistent relationship between GDP growth rate, population growth rate, and the Consumer Price Index as factors affecting domestic agricultural production in Nigeria. However, it is estimated based on the prospects of the sector that by 2015, it is possible to provide 3.5 million jobs within the agriculture value chain, increase farmers‟ incomes by $2 billion and also reduce food insecurity by 20 million metric tons (MT) increase in food supply (FMARD, 2012). This can only be achieved by intensified efforts in increasing productivity and developing the agriculture value chain

**2.3 AGRICULTURE SECTOR AND ECONOMIC GROWTH**

Several studies have focused on understanding the association between agriculture and economic growth, yet there is some disagreement. While some researchers have argued that agriculture should be the foundation of economic growth (Gollin, Parente & Rogerson, 2002; Thirtle, Lin & Piesse, 2003), others claim that the linkages agriculture has with other sectors are too weak and its innovative structures inadequate for promoting economic growth (Ranis and Fei, 1961; Jorgenson, 1961). However, the relationship between the agriculture sector and other sectors should not be a competition but rather be viewed as interdependent where supply and demand in sectors can be accommodated through strengthened linkages (Adelman, 1984; Sabry, 2009). For instance, industry is an important sector and every economy that strives for development should work 9 toward strengthening its industries (Lewis, 1954). Nonetheless, the position of agriculture in the strive for industrialization should not be ignored as the case has been in Nigeria. As argued by advocates of agriculture-led growth (ALG), development of the agriculture sector is a prerequisite for industrialization through increase in rural incomes and provision of industrial raw materials, provision of a domestic market for industry and above all the release of resources to support the industry (Schultz, 1964; Timmer, 2004). Neglect of the agriculture sector in favour of the industrial sector will only lead to slow economic growth and inequality in income distribution. Therefore, despite the fact that agriculture may be unable to singlehandedly transform an economy, it is a necessary and sufficient condition in kick-starting industrialization in the early stages of development (Byerlee, Diao, & Jackson, 2005). The contributions of agriculture to economic growth can be examined through the roles of the sector in the economy. Johnston and Mellor (1961) summarized these roles in five inter-sectoral linkages; food, labour, market, domestic savings and foreign exchange. The most basic of these roles is, perhaps the supply of food for both domestic consumption and export. Direct contributions of food production can be through income generated from sales of farm produce and returns from economic activities related to production; or indirectly from increased capacity to partake in any form of economic activity through improved diet. Anyawu, Ibekwe and Adesope (2010) using correlation matrix find that production of major staples in Nigeria contributed significantly to GDP growth (except wheat) between 1990 and 2001. Also, as observed by Timmer (1995), the agriculture sector contributes to economic growth through provision of better caloric intake and food availability. The attainment of global food security and reduction of hunger hinges largely on this singular role. According to FAO (2005), agriculture can facilitate the attainment of all 8 MDGs through the direct or indirect linkages to food availability and poverty reduction. In 2008, UNDP reported that the 12.6% reduction recorded in the proportion of underweight children between 1990 and 2008 can be attributed largely to growth in the agriculture sector in Nigeria (UNDP, 2008). Furthermore, as population increases, failure to increase food supply in proportion to increased demand has negative effects on industrial profits, investment and economic growth (Johnston & Mellor, 1961). Hazell and Roell (1983) assert that in the early stages of development, rising incomes of rural/farming households is essential to providing market for domestically produced goods and services via strengthened purchasing power. The most direct contribution of agriculture to 10 economic growth, according to Irz et al. (2001), is increase in incomes of farmers and therefore their purchasing power. Results of several studies, including Gallup et al. (1997), Irz et al. (2001) and Thirtle et al. (2001), show that an increase in agriculture growth results in an increase in the income level of the poorest of the population. Also results from cross-country regressions among developing countries show that $1 increase in GDP results in significantly more poverty reduction when the growth is in agriculture rather than other sectors (Lipton, 2012). This sectoral growth increases the incomes and therefore purchasing power of farmers resulting in a vibrant domestic market for other sectors, hence growth in the economy. An offshoot of income growth is increased domestic savings, both at micro and macro levels as observed in developed economies like Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong and recently, China (Harbaugh, 2004). Agriculture therefore contributes to economic growth by increasing the incomes of majority of the population thereby strengthening their saving capacity. Results from an IFPRI publication on Ethiopia‟s growth and transformation plan shows that increased domestic savings is imperative to the achievement of higher Total Productivity (GTP) (Engida et al., 2011). Using Tobit regression model on multi-stage data from Kwara state, Nigeria, Obayelu (2012) finds that domestic saving is low among rural dwellers/farmers in Nigeria. He highlights the effect of high expenditure on food, which is a consequence of low income due to low productivity, on saving capacities of the farming households in the study. This implies that domestic savings largely influences the growth path of the economy. The sector is also in a position of making surplus labour available to industries. As productivity in the agriculture sector increases, surplus labour and capital is created and diverted to investment in industrial sector resulting in economic growth (Ike, 1982). This facilitates the industrialization process and eventually the transformation of the economy as postulated by the structural development advocates (Awokuse, 2008). Having argued that economic growth in Nigeria depends to a large extent on growth in the agriculture sector, empirically investigating the sector‟s contributions to growth is important both to assess past efforts and justify future investment. Our empirical analysis in the next sections will be aimed at providing evidence on the sources of growth in the Nigerian economy. To further do justice to this, we will evaluate the agriculture sector by investigating the sources 11 of its growth and the subsectors that require further attention based on already highlighted potentials relative to their past contributions

**2.4 THEORETICAL REVIEW**

Various people have defined Agriculture in different ways but common among these definitions is the fact that it is the production of food, feed, fiber and other goods by the systematic growing and harvesting of plants and animals. Akinboyo (2008) defines Agricture as the science of making use of the land to raise plants and animals. It is the simplification of natures food webs and the rechanneling of energy for human planting and animal consumption. Until the exploitation of oil reserves began in the 1980s, Nigeria’s economy was largely dependent on agriculture. Nigeria’s wide range of climate variations allows it to produce a variety of food and cash crops. Ikala (2010) has descibe that agriculture is the profession of majority of humans. The United Nations Organization (2008) estimated that the world as a whole, over 50% of the world population is engaged in agriculture or dependent of it for a living, this is a general description of the sector. On the other hand, it includes farming, fishing, animal husbandry and forestry. Oji-Okoro (2011), stated that agricultural sector is the largest sector in the Nigerian economy with its dominant share of the GDP, employment of more than 70% of the active labour force and the generation of about 88% of non-oil foreign exchange earnings. Its share of the GDP increased from an annual average of 38% during 1992 to 1996 to 40% during 1977-2001 compared to crude oil the GDP from which declined from an annual average of 13% in 1992-1996 to 12% during 1997-2001. Development economists have focused on how agriculture can best contribute to overall economic growth and modernization. The physiocrats laid more emphasis on agriculture in the development of an economy. In their views, the development of an economy depends on the growth of the agricultural sector. The source of national wealth is essentially agriculture. The physiocrats believe that the fate of the economy is regulated by productivity in agriculture and its surplus is diffused throughout the system in a network of transactions. The agricultural sector to the physiocrats is the only genuinely productive sector of the economy and the generator of surplus upon which all depends. Todaro and Smith (2003), while looking at Lewis theory of development, assume that the underdeveloped economies consist of two sectors. These sectors are the traditional agricultural sector characterized by zero marginal labour productivity and the modern industrial sector. The primary focus of the model is the labour transfer and the growth of output and employment in the modern sector. Todaro and Smith (2003) argued further that, if development is to take place and become self-sustaining, it will have to include the rural area in general and the agricultural sector in particular. Rostow (1960) as cited in Oji-okoro (2011) argued that in the process of economic development, nations pass through several stages namely: traditional stage, the precondition for take-off, the take off stage, drive to maturity and the high mass consumption stage. Agriculture played crucial roles in the first three stages (Traditional society, pre-conditions for take-off and take-off stages). The agricultural sector has the potential to be the industrial and economic springboard from which a country‟s development can take off. Indeed, more often than not, agricultural activities are usually concentrated in the less- developed rural areas where there is a critical need for rural transformation, redistribution, poverty alleviation and socio-economic development. (Stewart, 2000 welcome Address “proceeding of the 7th World sugar Farmers Conference Durban) Tombofa (2004) reported that the state of agriculture is of paramount importance to the development process. He pointed out that agriculture provides the basis for the world’s great civilization in the past and the increase in agricultural productivity in England laid the basis for, and sustained the first industrial revolution. The agricultural sector is known to employ over 75 percent of the labour force in developing countries and provide the purchasing power over industrial goods The of Western countries experiences on economic development was seen as requiring a rapid structural transformation of the economy focused on agricultural activities to a more complex modern industrial and services society. As a result, agriculture’s primary role is to provide food and manpower to the expanding industrial economy. Agricultural Sector and Economic Growth in Nigeria: A Review of Empirical Literature In any economy, successful economic development depends on open balanced interaction between various sectors over a period of time, often the process of interaction is such that some sector becomes more important than others, depending o the level and the stage of development. In Nigeria, Agriculture is an example of one key sector whose role is, and would remain crucial to development fortunes. Economic history is replete with ample evidence that agricultural revolution is a fundamental pre-condition for economic growth, especially in developing countries (Woolf and Jones, 1969; Oluwasanmi, 1966; Eicher and Witt, 1964). Iganiga and Unemhilin (2011) studied the effect of federal government agricultural expenditure and other determinants of agricultural output on the value of agricultural output in Nigeria. A Cobb Douglas Growth Model was specified that included commercial credits to agriculture, consumer price index, annual average rainfall, population growth rate, food importation and GDP growth rate. The study performed comprehensive analysis of data and estimated the Vector Error Correction model. Their results showed that federal government capital expenditure was found to be positively related to agricultural output. Oji-Okoro (2011) employed multiple regression analysis to examined the contribution of agricultural sector on the Nigerian economic development. They found that a positive relationship between Gross Domestic Product (GDP) vis a vis domestic saving, government expenditure on agriculture and foreign direct investment between the period of 1986-2007. It was also revealed in the study that 81% of the variation in GDP could be explained by Domestic Savings, Government Expenditure and Foreign Direct Investment. Using time series data, Lawal (2011) attempted to verify the amount of federal government expenditure on Agriculture in the thirty-year period 1979 – 2007. Significant statistical evidence obtained from the analysis showed that government spending does not follow a regular pattern and that the contribution of the agricultural sector to the GDP is in direct relationship with government funding to the sector. Ogwuma (1981), studied on public expenditure in Agricultural sector using econometric analysis. Based on his report, Agricultural financing in Nigeria shows positive relationship between interest rate and loanable funds on the level of Agricultural output. The strong correlation that has been established between Nigerian’s total GDP and the agriculture suggests that the prospects of the non-oil sub-sector and the overall economy are closely tied to the performance of the agricultural sector. Ukeji (2003) submits that in the 1960‟s, agriculture contributed up to 64% to the total GDP but gradually declined in the 70‟s to 48% and it continues in 1980 to 20% and 19% in 1985, this was as a result of oil glut of the 1980’s.

**2.5 CONCEPTUAL REVIEW**

Agriculture is the bedrock of economic growth, development and poverty eradication in the developing countries. Agriculture has also regarded as the engine and panacea to economic prosperity. In the words of Gunner Myrdal (1984), the battle for long-term economic growth will be won or lost in the agricultural sector. However, how this path leads to economic prosperity is still subject to debate among development specialists and economists. Nigerian economy in past decades strives on the agricultural sector. The sector is reputed as the mainstay of the economy in the early 1960’s. It is seen as the key driver for growth and development. In fact, to further buttress the pivotal role the sector plays in the Nigerian economy, the agricultural sector is part of the Millennium Development Goals program of poverty reduction in Nigeria. In most developing countries (low and middle-income countries), the agricultural sector remains, the largest contributor providing inputs, food, employment opportunities, raw materials for other industries, provision of foreign earnings from exportation of the surpluses, and more importantly the enormous advantage of the value added in the various production process (Izuchukwu, 2011). Besides, some researchers (Gardner, 2005 ; Chebbi, 2010) have raised a lot of questions regarding the impact of agricultural sector on economic growth. Lavorel et al. (2013) addressed the question raised by Gardner (2005) for 85 countries “is agriculture an engine of growth” by investigating causality relationship between agricultural value added per worker and gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. Though, their findings revealed enormous claim. According to them, they find a causality relationship between agricultural valued added and growth for the developing countries while that of developed countries remained unclear. This fact, buttress the assumption stated earlier, that agricultural sector has been a backbone of developing economies. Moreover, Matahir (2012) took a different stand on his study on the role of agriculture on economic growth and how it interplays with other sectors in the economy. Time series Johansen cointegration techniques was employed to investigate the non-causality relationship between agriculture and other economic sectors of Tunis. From their findings, it was posited that, policy makers should see agricultural sectors as vital tools in their analysis of inter-sectorial growth policies. Though, agricultural sectors has not benefited immensely from the growth of service and commerce sector of Tunisia but it contribution to economic growth of the economy can never be overemphasized. This lend support from the study carried by out on Thailand economy by Jatuporn et al. (2011). They are also of the opinion that, policy makers should embrace agriculture and see it as a major contributor to Thailand economy. Furthermore, despite the political issues in a small island of Northern Cyprus, Katircioglu (2006) in his analysis on the impact of agricultural sector on the economy of Cyprus posited the importance of the agricultural sector on the economy of Northern Cyprus. According to his findings, agricultural sector has a crucial role to play in the development of any economies, especially that of a tiny island of Northern Cyprus. His study revealed that, there exist bidirectional and long-run dynamic causality relationships between the macroeconomic variables. That is, the feedback from agricultural sector has a huge role to play in the development of the economy. However, studies revealed that (Katircioglu, 2006; Dim and Ezenekwe, 2013; Jatuporn et al, 2011; Tiffin et al., 2013) most developing countries of the world are predominantly agrarian and rural in nature. Asubstantial proportion of the Nigerian population dwells in the remote areas, and this brought the countryside to the attention of policy and decision makers. After the discovery of oil in the 1970’s, a decline in the agricultural sector’s productivity/output was recorded, in term of its contribution to real GDP (RGDP). Empirical research shows that the share of the agricultural sector in GDP increased from 29.2% to 33.3% between 1970 and 1980. According to Aigbokhan (2001) prior to the oil boom in the 1950s and 1960s the agricultural sector accounted for over 63% and 54% of RGDP respectively. There been no consensus in the literature on the subject of agricultural sectors contribution on economic growth. Izuchukwu (2011) found a positive causality i.e. a positive relationship between the agricultural sector and the Nigerian economy while Dim and Ezenekwe (2013) found contrary results. Several scholars found positive causality using varying econometric techniques ranging from cross sectional to panel approach (Oluwatoyese, 2013; Ahungwa et al., 2014; Olajide et al., 2012; Ebere , 2014) while (Dim, 2013; Aggrey, 2009; Oluwatoyese & Applanaidu 2013) found a negative relationship between agriculture and economic growth. According to Alene et al. (2005) Nigeria is endowed with a large deposit of agricultural resources, arable land for the cultivation of crops and rearing of animals. In the 1960s and 1970s the agricultural sector constituted over 65% of total export. The Nigerian agricultural sector was renowned for the export of cash crops (agricultural crops and produce with export value) namely cocoa, rubber, hides and skin, groundnut palm among a host of many others. The agricultural sector holds an enormous potential for the growth and economic development of the country. In a similar study carried out by Bekun (2011) titled “Economics of Yam Marketing in Minna, Nigeria.” The study revealed that over 31.5 million metric tons of yams were produced in the study areas. This is overwhelmingly huge, enough to engage more than half of the population in the coverage area. Regardless of the vast potentials the agricultural sector possesses, the industry endowment has not been fully harnessed. There has been a downturn in the late 1970s and figures have dropped significantly to 20% at the end of the 1990s. The decline in the agricultural sectors’ contribution is explained by the oil discovery in the 1970s. The 1970s outlined the period when oil was discovered in commercial quantity. This discovery has led to the neglect of the agricultural sector and more focus on the petroleum sector (oil sector). This is one way or the other turned Nigeria into an oil dependent and a monoculture economy. With the agricultural sector being so productive with arguably massive potential, why then has it been neglected? The answer to this question prompts the motivation for this study. Recent literature is attempting to estimate the relationship between the agricultural sector and economic growth, do so using cross-sectional data. We argued that this methodology is flawed in the sense that the relationship between the agricultural sector and economic growth is best captured over time. Given the so few studies done using time-series data, there is a gap in explaining the real effect of the agricultural sector on economic growth in Nigeria. This study aims to fill this gap. This study seeks to estimate the effect of the agricultural sector on economic growth under the time series framework, using the vector error correction model (VECM) approach. We seek to investigate the existence of a long-run relationship between the agricultural sector and economic growth using the Johansen co-integration test. By extension, we would evaluate the possible reasons for the neglect of this sector beyond the oil boom in 1970s and the impediments to the growth of the sector in Nigeria. The next section covers overview of the Nigerian economy in view of its agricultural sector perspective, followed by methodology, empirical results and discussions, then conclusion and policy implications.

**CHAPTER THREE**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

* 1. **Research design**

The researcher used descriptive research survey design in building up this project work the choice of this research design was considered appropriate because of its advantages of identifying attributes of a large population from a group of individuals. The design was suitable for the study as the study sought the impact of agricultural output on Nigerian economy

* 1. **Sources of data collection**

Data were collected from two main sources namely:

(i)Primary source and

(ii)Secondary source

**Primary source:**

These are materials of statistical investigation which were collected by the research for a particular purpose. They can be obtained through a survey, observation questionnaire or as experiment; the researcher has adopted the questionnaire method for this study.

**Secondary source:**

These are data from textbook Journal handset etc. they arise as byproducts of the same other purposes. Example administration, various other unpublished works and write ups were also used.

* 1. **Population of the study**

Population of a study is a group of persons or aggregate items, things the researcher is interested in getting information for the study impact of agricultural output on Nigerian economy. 200 staff of the federal ministry of agriculture was selected randomly by the researcher as the population of the study.

* 1. **Sample and sampling procedure**

Sample is the set people or items which constitute part of a given population sampling. Due to large size of the target population, the researcher used the Taro Yamani formula to arrive at the sample population of the study.

n= N

1+N (e) 2

n= 200

1+200(0.05)2

= 200

1+200(0.0025)

= 200 200

1+0.5 = 1.5 = 133.

**3.5 Instrument for data collection**

The major research instrument used is the questionnaires. This was appropriately moderated. The secretaries were administered with the questionnaires to complete, with or without disclosing their identities. The questionnaire was designed to obtain sufficient and relevant information from the respondents. The primary data contained information extracted from the questionnaires in which the respondents were required to give specific answer to a question by ticking in front of an appropriate answer and administered the same on staff of the two organizations: The questionnaires contained structured questions which were divided into sections A and B.

* 1. **Validation of the research instrument**

The questionnaire used as the research instrument was subjected to face its validation. This research instrument (questionnaire) adopted was adequately checked and validated by the supervisor his contributions and corrections were included into the final draft of the research instrument used.

* 1. **Method of data analysis**

The data collected was not an end in itself but it served as a means to an end. The end being the use of the required data to understand the various situations it is with a view to making valuable recommendations and contributions. To this end, the data collected has to be analysis for any meaningful interpretation to come out with some results. It is for this reason that the following methods were adopted in the research project for the analysis of the data collected. For a comprehensive analysis of data collected, emphasis was laid on the use of absolute numbers frequencies of responses and percentages. Answers to the research questions were provided through the comparison of the percentage of workers response to each statement in the questionnaire related to any specified question being considered.

Frequency in this study refers to the arrangement of responses in order of magnitude or occurrence while percentage refers to the arrangements of the responses in order of their proportion. The simple percentage method is believed to be straight forward easy to interpret and understand method.

The researcher therefore chooses the simple percentage as the method to use.

The formula for percentage is shown as.

% = f/N x 100/1

Where f = frequency of respondents response

N = Total Number of response of the sample

100 = Consistency in the percentage of respondents for each item

Contained in questions

**CHAPTER FOUR**

**PRESENTATION ANALYSIS INTERPRETATION OF DATA**

**4.1 Introduction**

Efforts will be made at this stage to present, analyze and interpret the data collected during the field survey. This presentation will be based on the responses from the completed questionnaires. The result of this exercise will be summarized in tabular forms for easy references and analysis. It will also show answers to questions relating to the research questions for this research study. The researcher employed simple percentage in the analysis.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

The data collected from the respondents were analyzed in tabular form with simple percentage for easy understanding.

A total of 133(one hundred and thirty three) questionnaires were distributed and 133 questionnaires were returned.

Question 1

Gender distribution of the respondents.

TABLE I

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Gender distribution of the respondents** | | | | | |
| Response | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | Male | 77 | 57.9 | 57.9 | 57.9 |
| Female | 56 | 42.1 | 42.1 | 100.0 |
| Total | 133 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

From the above table it shows that 57.9% of the respondents were male while 42.1% of the respondents were female.

Question 2

The positions held by respondents

TABLE II

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The positions held by respondents** | | | | | |
| Response | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| **Valid** | Directors | 37 | 27.8 | 27.8 | 27.8 |
| Extension workers | 50 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 65.4 |
| Senior staff | 23 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 82.7 |
| Junior staff | 23 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 133 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

The above tables shown that 37 respondents which represents27.8% of the respondents are directors, 50 respondents which represents 37.6 % are extension workers, 23 respondents which represents 17.3% of the respondents are senior staff, while 23 respondents which represent 17.3% of the respondents are junior staff.

**TEST OF HYPOTHESES**

There are no government policies that support agriculture in Nigeria.

**Table III**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **there are no government policies that support agriculture in Nigeria** | | | |
| Response | Observed N | Expected N | Residual |
| Agreed | 40 | 33.3 | 6.8 |
| strongly agreed | 50 | 33.3 | 16.8 |
| Disagreed | 26 | 33.3 | -7.3 |
| strongly disagreed | 17 | 33.3 | -16.3 |
| Total | 133 |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Test Statistics** | |
|  | there are no government policies that support agriculture in Nigeria |
| Chi-Square | 19.331a |
| Df | 3 |
| Asymp. Sig. | .000 |
| a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 33.3. | |

Decision rule:

There researcher therefore reject the null hypothesis that state that there are no government policies that support agriculture in Nigeria as the calculated value of 19.331 is greater than the critical value of 7.82

Therefore the alternate hypothesis is accepted that state that there are government policies that support agriculture in Nigeria.

**TEST OF HYPOTHESIS TWO**

Agricultural output has no impact on economic growth in Nigeria

Table V

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Agricultural output has no impact on economic growth in Nigeria** | | | |
| Response | Observed N | Expected N | Residual |
| Yes | 73 | 44.3 | 28.7 |
| No | 33 | 44.3 | -11.3 |
| Undecided | 27 | 44.3 | -17.3 |
| Total | 133 |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Test Statistics** | |
|  | Agricultural output has no impact on economic growth in Nigeria |
| Chi-Square | 28.211a |
| Df | 2 |
| Asymp. Sig. | .000 |
| a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 44.3. | |

Decision rule:

There researcher therefore rejects the null hypothesis that state that Agricultural output has no impact on economic growth in Nigeria as the calculated value of 28.211 is greater than the critical value of 5.99

Therefore the alternate hypothesis is accepted that state that Agricultural output has an impact on economic growth in Nigeria.

**CHAPTER FIVE**

**SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

**5.1 Introduction**

It is important to ascertain that the objective of this study was to ascertain the impact of agricultural output on Nigerian economy.

In the preceding chapter, the relevant data collected for this study were presented, critically analyzed and appropriate interpretation given. In this chapter, certain recommendations made which in the opinion of the researcher will be of benefits in addressing the challenges of agricultural output on Nigerian economy.

**Summary**

In recent times, there has been increasing pressure to increase investment in agriculture due to the need to attain the MGDs among other things. The importance of agriculture development in ensuring poverty reduction and the economic growth hinges on the fact that 70% of the population is employed in the agriculture sector. The sector’s role of food production, provision of resources for other sectors, creation of viable market and domestic savings gives credence to its importance in economic growth. Also, Nigeria’s natural endowments in agricultural production factors – extensive arable land, water, human resources, and capital highlight the potential of agriculture in economic transformation. In view of the existing controversy among development economists on the role of agriculture as a precondition for industrialization and economic growth, we explored the contributions of agriculture to economic growth. This study provides evidence that agriculture contributes significantly to GDP growth in Nigeria. The trend of contributions observed also highlights the responsive nature, the buffer role and the resilient nature of agriculture; we consider these as nature of agriculture that could be leveraged upon. Finally we find that economic growth does not impact on agriculture growth. This supports the notion that lack of investment in the sector may be responsible for the slow growth experienced in Nigerian agriculture.

**5.3 Conclusion**

On the whole, the agricultural sector contributes significantly to Nigeria’s GDP. The employment base of the Nigeria economy is largely dependent on this sector. The finding showed agricultural sector contributes more than 30 percent to the economy i.e. 34.4 percent. As expected agricultural sector maximally to Nigerian economy more than 50 percent, but the low 34.4 percent is due to the neglect of agriculture when oil was discovered in a commercial quantity in the 1970s. It is well over due for the Nigerian economy to diversify. The negative perception and orientation of the average Nigerian about agriculture sector should be disabused so that these sectors can contribute optimally to GDP.

**5.4 Recommendations**

It is recommended that Government should provide funds to acquire sophisticated farm tools and increase her budgetary allocation to this sector in a consistent manner because of its importance to the national economy, hoping that with proper monitoring of fund, it would contribute more significantly to the economy of the country. An effective utilization of such funds is also advocated and all areas of wastage blocked. The peasant farmers who live in the rural areas and who are the major providers of food for the nation should be adequately catered for by making the rural areas more conducive and habitable by the provision of adequate infrastructural facilities such as good roads, pipe borne water and electricity. The provision of these facilities will no doubt impact positively on the rural farmers’ productivity.

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**QUESTIONNAIRE**

**INSTRUCTION**

Please tick or fill in where necessary as the case may be.

Section A

1. Gender of respondent

A male { }

B female { }

1. Age distribution of respondents
2. 15-20 { }
3. 21-30 { }
4. 31-40 { }
5. 41-50 { }
6. 51 and above { }
7. Marital status of respondents?
8. married [ ]
9. single [ ]
10. divorce [ ]
11. Educational qualification off respondents
12. SSCE/OND { }
13. HND/BSC { }
14. PGD/MSC { }
15. PHD { }

Others……………………………….

1. How long have you been in working with the ministry of agriculture?
2. 0-2 years { }
3. 3-5 years { }
4. 6-11 years { }
5. 11 years and above……….
6. Position held by the respondent in ministry of agriculture
7. Directors { }
8. Extension workers { }
9. Senior staff { }
10. Junior staff { }
11. How long have you been working in ministry of agriculture?
12. 0-2 years { }
13. 3-5 years { }
14. 6-11 years { }
15. 11 years and above……….

SECTION B

1. Does agricultural output has any impact on Nigeria economy?
2. Agrees { }
3. Strongly agreed { }
4. Disagreed { }
5. Strongly disagreed { }
6. Does agricultural sector plays any role on the growth of Nigeria’s GDP?

(a) Agrees { }

(b) Strongly agreed { }

(c) Disagreed { }

(d) Strongly disagreed { }

1. Does government policy has any effect on the growth of agricultural sector?
2. Agreed { }
3. Strongly agreed { }
4. Disagreed { }
5. Strongly disagreed { }
6. Is the government investing enough to aid the growth of the sector?
7. Agreed { }
8. Strongly agreed { }
9. Disagreed { }
10. Strongly disagreed { }
11. Is there any relationship between economic growth and agricultural output?
12. Agreed { }
13. Strongly agreed { }
14. Disagreed { }
15. Strongly disagreed { }
16. Are there possible ways of improving agricultural production in Nigeria?
17. Agreed { }
18. Strongly agreed { }
19. Disagreed { }
20. Strongly disagreed { }
21. Does policy formulation and implementation enhanced the growth of agricultural sector?
22. Agreed { }
23. Strongly agreed { }
24. Disagreed { }
25. Strongly disagreed { }
26. Does the government play any role in improving agricultural output?
27. Agreed { }
28. Strongly agreed { }
29. Disagreed { }
30. Strongly disagreed { }
31. Does agricultural sector has enough manpower to drive the economy?
32. Agreed { }
33. Strongly agreed { }
34. Disagreed { }
35. Strongly disagreed { }