



**REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
OSTİM TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAM**

**THE IMPACT OF RICE IMPORTATION AND
AREA OF HARVEST ON THE ECONOMY OF
NIGERIA: ANALYZING NIGERIAN GROSS
DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)
FROM 1971 – 2021**

MASTER'S THESIS

**PREPARED BY
AGELOISA ALEKOSE PROMISE**

**THESIS ADVISOR
ASSIST. PROF. TUĞRUL OĞUZHAN**

ANKARA 2023



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MASTER THESIS ORIGINALITY REPORT

Title of the Thesis: **THE IMPACT OF RICE IMPORTATION AND AREA OF HARVEST ON THE ECONOMY OF NIGERIA: ANALYZING NIGERIAN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) FROM 1971 – 2021**

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Signature

Ageloisa Alekose Promise

Date: 09/06/2023

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Ageloisa Alekose Promise

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ABSTRACT

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THE IMPACT OF RICE IMPORTATION AND AREA OF HARVEST ON THE ECONOMY OF NIGERIA: ANALYZING NIGERIAN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) FROM 1971– 2021

This research studied the impact of rice importation and area of harvest on Nigerian economic growth: analyzing Nigeria Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 1971 to 2021. The thesis includes four chapters besides introduction and results sections. In the first chapter, the issue of rice importation, area of rice harvest in comparison to the Nigerian GDP in the years under review was introduced. The second chapter contains the antecedents and consequences of rice importation on Nigeria economic growth from 1971 to 2021. In the third chapter, relevant information of the literature about the other variables of the research (GDP, Area of Harvest and Economic growth) and other factors for national development are presented. In the fourth chapter, the findings made from the analysis of data collected are presented. The analysis was done using descriptive analysis, correlation and regression method. The findings of the thesis show that: there has been a very high level of rice importation in Nigeria's from the period of 1971 to 2021, and this has significantly affected Nigeria economic growth as reflected in its Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The ban on rice importation policy in 1986 and 2015 of the government did not significantly lead to the reduction of rice importation in Nigeria, the increase in the area harvested for rice cultivation in Nigeria, is believed to pave way for exploitation of economies of scale and serves as a platform for mechanizing rice production. In the long run, the importation of rice to meet the rising demand for rice consumption, will lead to the economic growth of Nigeria. In this study, it has been determined that the increase in the harvest area has significant effects on

the country's GDP, and therefore it has been seen how important it is to increase production for the growth of the country's economy. Vital inputs of production like fertilizer, pesticides and adequate supply of water among other factors are very important for the production of rice in Nigeria. Based on findings, the study recommends that the Nigerian government should relax the rice ban policy so as to create room for the importation of rice to meet the local demand for rice, and also to increase the GDP of the country.

Key Words: Area of harvest, Economy, Growth, Importation, and Rice.



ÖZET

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PİRİNÇ İTHALATININ VE HASAT ALANININ NİJERYA EKONOMİSİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: 1971-2021 YILLARI ARASINDA NİJERYA GAYRİ SAFİ YURTIÇİ HASILASININ (GSYİH) ANALİZİ

Bu araştırmada, pirinç ithalatının ve hasat alanının Nijerya ekonomik büyümesi üzerindeki etkisi 1971'den 2021'e kadar olan dönem esas alınarak Nijerya Gayri Safi Yurtiçi Hasılası'nın (GSYİH) analizleri yapılması şeklinde incelenmiştir. Tez, giriş ve sonuç bölümlerinin yanı sıra dört bölümden oluşmaktadır. İlk bölümde, pirinç ithalatı konusu incelenmiş ve incelemenin yapıldığı yıllar arasında Nijerya GSYİH'sına kıyasla pirinç hasat alanı tanıtılmıştır. İkinci bölüm, pirinç ithalatının 1971'den 2021'e kadar olan dönemde Nijerya'nın ekonomik büyümesi üzerindeki etkilerini göstermek üzere öncülleri ve sonuçları içermektedir. Üçüncü bölümde, araştırmanın değişkenleri (GSYİH, Hasat Alanı ve Ekonomik büyüme) ve ulusal kalkınma için diğer faktörler hakkında literatürden elde edilen bilgiler sunulmaktadır. Dördüncü bölümde, toplanan verilerin analizinden elde edilen bulgular sunulmuştur. Analiz betimsel analiz, korelasyon ve regresyon yöntemi kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Tezin bulgularından elde edilen sonuçlar şunlardır: Nijerya'da 1971'den 2021'e kadar çok yüksek düzeyde pirinç ithalatı olmuştur ve bu durum Gayri Safi Yurtiçi Hasıla'ya (GSYİH) yansıdığı gibi Nijerya'nın ekonomik büyümesini de önemli ölçüde etkilemiştir. Hükümetin 1986 ve 2015 yıllarında pirinç ithalatı politikasını yasaklaması Nijerya'da pirinç ithalatının azalmasına çok önemli etkisi olmamıştır. Nijerya'da pirinç ekimi için hasat edilen

alandaki artışın ölçek ekonomilerinin sömürülmesinin önünü açtığına inanılmakta ve pirinç üretimini mekanize etmek için bir platform görevi görmektedir. Bu çalışmada, hasat alanında yapılacak artışın ülke GSYİH'ye anlamlı etkilerinin olduğu tespit edilmiş ve bu nedenle üretimi arttırmanın ülke ekonomisinin büyümesi için ne kadar önemli olduğu görülmüştür. Uzun vadede, pirinç tüketimine yönelik artan talebi karşılamak için yapılan pirinç ithalatı Nijerya'nın ekonomik büyümesine yol açacaktır. Diğer faktörlerin yanı sıra gübre, böcek ilaçları ve yeterli su temini gibi üretimin hayati girdileri, Nijerya'da pirinç üretimi için çok önemlidir. Bulgulara dayanarak, çalışma, Nijerya hükümetinin, yerel pirinç talebini karşılamak ve ayrıca ülkenin GSYİH'sını artırmak için pirinç ithalatına yer açmak için pirinç yasağı politikasını gevşetmesini önermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hasat Alanı, Ekonomi, Büyüme, İthalat ve Pirinç.

PREFACE

The general purpose of this postgraduate thesis is to provide professional, academic, and personal development, and social and economic benefits, which will further enable the student to gain the ability to access, evaluate, interpret and produce new information by conducting research in one of the fields of social science. This thesis with topic: the impact of rice importation and area of harvest on Nigeria economic growth: analyzing the Nigerian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 1971 to 2021 is prepared to provide insight into the effect of continuous importation of processed rice on the Nigerian economy. The study made use of Secondary data which includes the Nigerian Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Nigerian importation, and the area of harvest in 1000 Hectares from 1971 to the year 2021. It is hoped that the findings from the study will be helpful in providing ready solutions to policy makers, future researchers who intend to analyze ways for the increase in growth of the Nigerian economy. It is also hoped that the thesis provides high contribution to industry and science, and be published as qualified intellectual and academic products of OSTİM Technical University Institutes.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAOSTAT	Food and Agriculture Organization, Statistical Database
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
HT	Hectares
MT	Metric Tons
Q-Q	Quantile-Quantile
SW	Shapiro-Wilk
USAID	United States Agency for International Development



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

According to Nigeria Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO, 2017), Nigeria, after independence in 1960, was a large exporter of food products, and there was economic movement towards food sufficiency. Thus, there was a projection that the country would have the highest average GDP growth in the world between 2010 and 2050 (FAO, 2003). This is as Palmer (2012) noted that economic growth is a situation where there is increase in the productive capacity of a country due to its ability to produce additional quantities of goods and services. In line with achieving the economic growth of Nigeria, government policy makers concentrated on the streamlining of importation, and hence in 2015, it introduced a ban on imported goods into the country, including staple foods such as rice. Nigeria is known to be one of the largest importers of rice in Africa (FAO, 2017), and the rice import ban is envisaged to curb the influx of foreign products into the country, and thereby promoting the development of local production of rice and increased exportation on the long run. This is also aimed at increasing domestic income and Gross National Income (GNI), leading to economic growth.

Todaro and Smith (2012) has stated that when a country's capital resources are exported outside its borders, or when there is increase local production in its territory, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of such country can produce significant measures of total output. Rice is a very popular food among countries across the globe; it can be regarded as one of the most important foods that have sustained humankind for several decades. Nigeria is not an exception when it comes to the massive consumption of rice within the nation. The Nigerian government spends a large amount of money on the importation of rice every year and it has significant effect on her GDP. According to studies on the impact of rice importation on Nigeria's economy it was discovered that annually billions of Naira is been spent on importing rice into the country to make up for the excess demand in rice consumption across the country (Modish Project, 2021). The impact of importing rice into Nigeria has been considered detrimental and depleting the economy due to a large amount

of money directed towards the importation. In 2016, national rice demand was estimated at 6.3 million metric tons while domestic supply was put at 2.3 million metric tons. The deficit of 4 million metric tons was expected to be filled by import.

The continuous importation of rice has significantly affected Nigeria's economy in terms of foreign exchange (forex) earnings and the nation's foreign reserves. As a matter of fact, the Nigerian Government spent a whopping \$2.41 billion on rice importation between January 2012 and May 2015 (Premium Times, 2015). It could be noted that in order to bridge the gap between supply and the ever-growing demand; the federal government of Nigeria, at one time or the other, has initiated policies and incentives for farmers to increase rice production locally. Some of such policies are 1986 and 2015 rice importation ban, which was targeted at reducing rice import in order to develop the local rice industry. It is against this background that this study is conducted, to critically assess the impact of continuous rice importation and area of harvest on Nigeria's economy, analysing the impact of rice importation on the Nigeria economy from 1971 to 2022.

1.2 Theoretical Framework

The Monetary Theory of International Trade

This research work is based on the Monetarist theory by Frédéric Bastiat. According to Momoh (2021), the 19th-century economist and philosopher Frédéric Bastiat expressed the idea that trade deficits actually were a manifestation of profit, rather than a loss. The theory states that the national trade deficit was an indicator of a successful economy, rather than a failing one. Bastiat predicted that a successful, growing economy would result in greater trade deficits, and an unsuccessful, shrinking economy would result in lower trade deficits. According to him trade deficit do not really matter because when export increase the currency value rises. Trade deficit is removed and export and import are reduced.

In the application of the monetary theory to this study, it could be seen that the over reliance on the importation of rice by the Nigerian government is prompted by the desire to have a balance of trade. That is, the government decided to spend more money on areas of import that will bring more value to the economy and spend less on ventures. This has made the country over reliance on rice importation as a means of economic survival.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Due to the rising demand in the consumption of rice in Nigeria after independence in 1960, the Nigeria government policies allowed for the support for home grown rice with increase in rice importation. With the increasing imports and subsequent drainage of foreign exchange due to liberalization of trade in this period, tariffs on imports were increased, but fluctuated between 66% in 1974 and 19% in 1979 due to the inconsistent nature of the then trade policy. Hence in 1986, the government introduced a ban policy on the importation of rice in other to stabilize the efforts for local production. Various other programs and projects aimed at developing rice production were also initiated. However, there were still deficit in the quantity of rice available in the country to feed the needs of its demand by the population. In 1995, the quantitative restrictions on rice imports were lifted and Nigeria adopted a more liberal trade policy on rice. This was to address the widening demand-supply gap and aid in attainment of self-sufficiency in rice production. The continued problem of lack of increased capacity in the local production of rice and harvest area, prompted the Nigerian government, to place a ban in 2015 on importation of rice. Anagor (2021) reported that despite the prohibition by the Federal Government, foreign rice continued to cross the borders into the Nigerian market with thousands of bags frequently being discovered and seized in warehouses across the country. Industry watchers believe the continued smuggling in of foreign rice is being spurred by the inability to meet local demand.

Oyejide, Olugboyega and Adeleke (2013) noted that rice policy environment in Nigeria has remained largely on the need to protect the domestic rice industry from influx of rice importation. But Asiru, Iye and Olaoluwa, (2018) asserts that inconsistent policies, and unstable nature of the country's rice tariff and trade policy structure limits investment by farmers in their fields. The large amount budgeted towards the importation, which could have been directed towards stabilizing the local farming of rice, increase the area of local harvest leading to growth in the nation's economy (Modish Project, 2021). This study is therefore timely, as it analyses the impact of rice importation and area of harvest on Nigeria economic growth. It evaluates the Nigeria Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 1971 to 2021 towards determining the economic growth rate of the country in the period under review.

1.4 Research Questions

1. What is the relationship between rice importation and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Nigeria from 1971 to 2021?
2. What is the relationship between areas harvested for rice production and Nigeria GDP from 1971 to 2021?
3. What is the relationship between importation and area harvested for rice production in Nigeria from 1971 to 2021?

1.5 Objectives of the Study

The study's main objective is to understand the impact of rice importation and area of harvest of rice on Nigeria's economic growth. Specific objectives are outlined below:

1. To find out the relationship between rice importation and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Nigeria from 1971 to 2021.
2. To determine the relationship between areas harvested for rice production and Nigeria GDP from 1971 to 2021.
3. To find out the relationship between harvested for rice production and rice importation in Nigeria from 1971 to 2021.

1.6 Research Hypothesis

Hypothesis 1: Rice importation has no significant effect on Nigeria Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 1971 to 2021.

Hypothesis 2: Area harvested for rice production has no significant effect on Nigeria GDP from 1971 to 2021.

Hypothesis 3: Rice importation has no significant relationship on Area harvested in Nigeria from 1971 to 2021.

1.7 Significance of the Study

There is a lot of controversy as to the impact of rice importation and area harvested for rice production on Nigeria's economy. Hence, this study will help scholars and stakeholders

in economic development to get more understanding on rice importation, area harvested for rice production and their impact on the Nigerian economy. This is further revealed through theoretical, empirical, and methodological approaches of the study. Findings from the study will contribute to the reform in Nigeria's economy and add to the existing works of literatures to bridge the gap in research focused on the impact of rice importation on the Nigerian economy.

1.8 Scope and Limitations of the Study

This study is aimed at investigating the impact of rice importation and areas harvested for rice production on Nigeria's economy. It covers the economic activities in Nigeria from the period of 1971 to 2021. Extensive research on the topic corroborates to the study outcomes. Materials relevant to the study were sourced from online e-books, articles, journals, publications, World Bank databases, and others. The limitation encountered in this study includes the use of secondary data which limits first-hand information, and the fact that the study is solely focused on Nigeria which could be an impediment to future generalization in other contexts.

1.9 Organization of Chapters

The study is divided into five chapters. The first chapter comprised of the study introduction, problem statement, objectives, significance, scope, and limitations. The second chapter focused on the literature review, this is where the theoretical, conceptual, and review of studies is discussed at length. The third chapter discussed the study methodology. Chapter four detailed the result and discussion of findings. Chapter five concluded the thesis through sections such as the summary, conclusions, and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Literature Review

2.1.1 Conceptual Review

The variables that constitute the main subject of this thesis are rice import, rice production and GDP. In Nigeria there are also other consumed grains like maize and beans. Rice, maize and beans are arguably the favorite meals of most Nigerians.

In fact, these arable crops are eaten at different times of the day and used for different types of meals depending on the preference of the consumers, and amongst these top three grains, rice remains the favorite of all Nigerians. Beans can be eaten any day in week and is nicknamed the poor man's food, not because it's affordable to the masses but because of its sustaining power. Beans is also the favorite of mothers whose family members wants nothing to do with vegetables, they turn to bean as a substitute because of its nutritional value, an old wife's tale in Nigeria says that 'a moderate consumption of beans on a daily basis would make a child strong and tall.' Mothers tell this proverb to their children to boost their appetite for beans, bean can be eaten after it has been parboiled in its original state or when it's blended into a paste or flour, interesting it can be eaten alongside rice, all these depends on the cravings of the consumers. Akinfolarin (2019) noted that Beans farmers in Nigeria usually grow beans or cowpea towards the end of the rainy season in Nigeria. Intense rainfall during the rainy season months can negatively impact the growth and yield of the bean plants. The farmers generally start planting beans seeds between the months of June and August in Nigeria. The rainfall during these months will greatly help the cowpea to grow well. It is noted that beans can be grown all year round in Nigeria when there is irrigation in place, and drip irrigation is the best type of irrigation for the growth of beans in the country

Corn on its own can be eaten, cooked and served in different ways, it is majorly a street food, eaten as an appetizer, eaten for dinner or in-between meals, it is also nutritious and new mothers are encouraged to feed it to their babies as a form of cereal, adults too eat this cereal or soup, in Nigeria, this cereal is generally known as pap or Akamu. Corn can be eaten

with pear or coconut when it is roasted or boiled, it is eaten mostly in raining season and it is usually the best part of the season for Nigerian. According to Adedotun (2021), Maize farming is a very popular form of crop cultivation in Nigeria. It is an essential diet and is consumed by a good number of families and homes. An average Nigerian consumes maize or its derivatives at least once every day. Maize farming in Nigeria is practiced across the country in small, medium, or large-scale capacities. It serves as a significant source of income for many households that are into farming in Nigeria.

Rice, the king grain of the other grains, is cooked and served in different ways, in Nigeria. Rice is usually eaten once a week, (on Sunday afternoon), or once a year (Christmas day/new year eve) depending the social status of the family. Rice is usually used in entertaining guest during celebration festivals such as marriages, weddings, birthday parties, new yam festival, baby dedication burial ceremonies etc. Rice is a ceremonial food in Nigeria, it is served alongside other delicacies but it's the integral part of whatever celebration is happening, hence the increasing demand for its by Nigerians from domestic producers and foreign importers.

Although maize and beans can be eaten alongside rice, rice remains one of the most preferred staples for consumption in Nigeria, thus the importation of rice continues throughout history. Rice import is very important to the country GDP and we have more data on Rice importation and productions than other consumed agricultural production, Rice import is important to the country's GDP which was why it was chosen as the variable of this study.

Through this conceptual look having mentioned above, the findings of the previous studies explaining the relationship between our dependent variable (economic growth and GDP), and independent variables were explained in the next sections, and we research hypotheses are formed by evaluating these findings.

2.1.1.1 Economic Growth

Onyekwere (2016) *sees* economic growth as the increase or improvement in the inflation-adjusted market value of the goods and services produced by an economy over a certain period of time. Economic growth caused by more efficient use of inputs. In contrast, the growth presented in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) caused only by increases in the number of inputs available for use counts as extensive growth. Onyekwere (2016) also noted that economic growth represents an increase in jobs and income in the community. It refers

to the expansion in economic activity in the State. This definition emphasized that economic development encompasses job and income growth, sustainable increase in the productivity of individuals, businesses and resources to increase the overall wellbeing of citizens and quality of life. While Palmer (2012) stated that economic growth refers to an increase in the productive capacity of an economy as a result of which the economy is capable of producing additional quantities of goods and services. The standard of living is measured by the quantity of goods and services available to a country in a way that economic growth is synonymous with an increase in the general standard of living. Cost is entailed in the course of generating economic growth. Increased output requires an increase in the quality and or quantities of inputs.

Dilini (2017) conducted a study on economic growth titled: “Difference between economic growth and GDP”. Findings from the study shows that the relationship between economic growth and GDP is not a very distinct one since both are closely related. Economic growth is the measure of how well and how fast an economy produces goods and services, where the monetary value of all goods and services produced in a period is arrived through the GDP. An upward trend in economic growth rate and an increasing GDP indicates a positive sign of an economy. If a country is able to maintain an upward trend in GDP, it serves as a favorable economic condition. If the economic growth rate remains negative for two consecutive quarters; then the economy is said to be in a recession. Negative economic growth can be a result of factors such as natural disasters, unstable political situation, and rise in cost of production (Dilini, 2017). It can be concluded that GDP is a measure with great use and provides a fairly well indication of the economic condition in a country. GDP indeed is the most widely used economic measure in all countries, and this makes it convenient to compare results among countries. Further, this is used as an indicator of standard of living, where higher the GDP, higher the standard of living if the country’s citizens.

2.1.1.2 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Economic Growth

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a monetary measure of the market value of all the final goods and services produced and sold (not resold) in a specific time period by countries (BEA, 2019). Due to its complex and subjective nature this measure is often revised before being considered a reliable indicator. GDP (nominal) per capita does not, however, reflect differences in the cost of living and the inflation rates of the countries, while nominal GDP

is more useful comparing national economies on the international market (Graham, 2006). Total GDP can also be broken down into the contribution of each industry or sector of the economy. The ratio of GDP to the total population of the region is the per capita GDP (also called the Mean Standard of Living). GDP definitions are maintained by a number of national and international economic organizations. An IMF publication states that, GDP measures the monetary value of final goods and services that are bought by the final user produced in a country in a given period of time (say a quarter or a year) (Callen, 2016).

GDP Data are normally calculated in relation to U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using single year official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used. In 2014, Nigeria changed its economic analysis to account for fast-growing contributors to its GDP, such as telecommunications, banking, and its film industry. GDP is often used as a metric for international comparisons as well as a broad measure of economic progress. It is often considered to be the "world's most powerful statistical indicator of national development and progress (Raworth, 2017). GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

A nation's GDP represents domestic or international activity. (Heike, 2017). GDP defines production based on the geographical location of production (Daly, 1996). When a country's capital or labor resources are employed outside its borders, or when a foreign firm is operating in its territory, GDP can produce different measures of total output. (Todaro and Smith, 2012). Brueckner, Dabla-Norris, and Gradstein (2014) indicates that increases in national income have a significant moderating effect on GDP. Yzdykova et al. (2019) noted that imports and exports have significant influence on a country economic growth.

2.1.1.3 Importation and GDP

According to Singh (2009), importation is the process involved in the transactions in goods and services to a resident of a jurisdiction (such as a nation) from non-residents. It is the action of buying or acquiring products or services from another country or another market other than own. Imports are important for the economy because they allow a country to supply nonexistent, scarce, high cost, or low-quality certain products or services, to its

market with products from other countries. An import of a good occurs when there is a change of ownership from a non-resident to a resident; this does not necessarily imply that the good in question physically crosses the frontier. However, in specific cases, national accounts impute changes of ownership even though in legal terms no change of ownership takes place (e.g., cross border financial leasing, cross border deliveries between affiliates of the same enterprise, goods crossing the border for significant processing to order or repair). Also, smuggled goods must be included in the import measurement.

Imports of services consist of all services rendered by non-residents to residents. In national accounts any direct purchases by residents outside the economic territory of a country are recorded as imports of services; therefore, all expenditure by tourists in the economic territory of another country are considered part of the imports of services (Lequiller and Blades, 2006). Also, international flows of illegal services must be included. Data on international trade in goods are mostly obtained through declarations to custom services. If a country applies the general trade system, all goods entering the country are recorded as imports. Burda (2005) work shows that a country has demand for an import when the price of the good (or service) on the world market is less than the price on the domestic market. The balance of trade is the difference between the value of all the goods (and services) a country exports and the value of the goods the country imports. A trade deficit occurs when imports are larger than exports. Imports are impacted principally by a country's income and its productive resources.

Abbas, Agada, and Kolade (2018) conducted a study titled: “Impacts of Rice Importation on Nigeria's Economy”. The study critically examined the negative effects of importation of rice on the Nigerian economy, as it analyzed the various import policies embarked upon by the Nigerian government as inconsistency in policy is a major hurdle to long term investment in the rice sub-sector. Findings made shows that Nigeria spends billions of Naira on annual basis to import rice with its attendant depletion of the nation’s foreign reserves. The study also found that the negative trend can be reversed as there are a lot of opportunities in the rice sector that will not only help the country to achieve self-sufficiency in rice production, but also transform the country from a net importer to an exporter of rice. The study however recommended that in order to meet local demand, the right investment has to be made in production, milling and grading (especially in the production of excellent quality rice that can replace imported rice), marketing, road infrastructure etc. It also recommended that farm inputs (fertilizers, improved quality seeds, pesticides etc.) should be heavily subsidized by the government at different levels as timely

access to inputs can significantly raise the level of production and also lead to an increase in the quantity and quality of yield. Also, there has to be a consistent and business friendly government policy in the rice sub-sector in order to encourage investors.

From the background identified above, it could be seen that despite the heavy investment Nigeria has made in the importation of rice into the country, the economic growth rate is still slow, and the GDP did not increase. This observed gap formed the basis of hypothesis one (1) as presented below:

Null Hypothesis (H₀): Rice importation has no significant effect on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Nigeria from 1971 to 2021.

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁): Rice importation has significant effect on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Nigeria from 1971 to 2021.

2.1.1.4 Area Harvested for Rice Cultivation and GDP

Rice, a monocot, is normally grown as an annual plant, although in tropical areas it can survive as a perennial and can produce crop for up to 30 years. Rice cultivation is well-suited to countries and regions with low labor costs and high rainfall, as it is labor-intensive to cultivate and requires ample water. However, rice can be grown practically anywhere, even on a steep hill or mountain area with the use of water-controlling terrace systems. Although its parent species are native to Asia and certain parts of Africa, centuries of trade and exportation have made it commonplace in many cultures worldwide. Production and consumption of rice is estimated to have been responsible for 4% of global greenhouse gas emissions in 2010. In 2020, world production of paddy rice was 756.7 million metric tons (834.1 million short tons) (FAO, 2003), led by China and India with a combined 52% of this total (FAOSTAT, 2020). Other major producers were Bangladesh, Indonesia and Vietnam. The five major producers accounted for 72% of total production, while the top fifteen producers accounted for 91% of total world production in 2017, while developing countries account for 95% of the total production.

According to Imolehin and Wada (2000), rice (*Oryza glaberrima* Steud) has been cultivated for the past 3 500 years. The earliest cultivation of improved rice varieties (*O. sativa* L.) started in about 1890 with the introduction of upland varieties to the high forest zone in Western Nigeria. Consequently, by Nigeria independence in 1960, the *O. sativa* had

taken over from *O. glaberrima*, which became limited to some deep-flooded plains of the Sokoto-Rima River basin and other isolated pockets of deep swamps all over the country. Imolehin and Wada (2000) also noted that Nigeria has a potential land area for rice production of between 4.6 million and 4.9 million Hectares (ha). However, only 1.7 million ha, or 35 percent of Nigeria's total land mass, is cropped to rice. The cultivable land to rice is spread over five major ecologies - upland, inland or shallow swamp, irrigated rice, deep water or floating rice, and tidal mangrove or swamp.

With expansion of the cultivated land area to rice, there has been a steady increase in rice production and consumption in Nigeria. The production increase has, however, not been enough to meet the consumption demand of the rapidly growing urban population, who has a great preference for parboiled rice. This situation led to acute demand for parboiled rice in the 1990s, which contrasted with Nigeria's self-sufficiency in rice during the 1960s.

With land area for crop production in major agricultural food crop producing countries been gradually exhausted, concerted efforts are been put in place to increase productivity of current fields to enhance sustainability. A challenge faced by most countries in Africa, especially West African countries, is low productivity of farmers' fields. Although blessed with vast land area, the production of most food crops lags well behind demand as a result of low productivity of current fields. This signals that the problem of low productivity is more or less a general one and needs addressing to ensure continuous supply of adequate amounts of rice in the near future (Boansi, 2013). These observed trends therefore formed the basis for hypothesis two (2) as presented below:

Null Hypothesis (H₀): Area harvested for rice production has no significant effect on Nigeria GDP from 1971 to 2021.

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁): Area harvested for rice production has significant effect on Nigeria GDP from 1971 to 2021.

2.1.1.5 Rice Importation and Area Harvested for Rice Cultivation

In developing countries, rice is a major food staple and a mainstay for their rural population and national food security. It is mainly cultivated by small farmers in holdings of less than one hectare. Rice is also a wage commodity for workers in the cash crop or non-agricultural sectors. Rice is vital for the nutrition of much of the population in Asia, as well

as in Latin America and the Caribbean and in Africa; it is central to the food security of over half the world population.

Because of the importance of rice to human nutrition and food security, the domestic rice markets tend to be subject to considerable state involvement. While the private sector plays a leading role in most countries, agencies such as in Indonesia, the Philippines, in Vietnam and India are all heavily involved in purchasing of paddy from farmers or rice from mills and in distributing rice to poorer people. Many rice grain-producing countries have significant losses post-harvest at the farm and because of poor roads, inadequate storage technologies, inefficient supply chains and farmer's inability to bring the produce into retail markets dominated by small shopkeepers.

World trade figures are very different from those for production, as less than 8% of rice produced is traded internationally (*Cendrowski, 2013*). In economic terms, the global rice trade was a small fraction of 1% of world mercantile trade. Many countries consider rice as a strategic food staple, and various governments subject its trade to a wide range of controls and interventions. Developing countries are the main players in the world rice trade, accounting for 83% of exports and 85% of imports. While there are numerous importers of rice, the exporters of rice are limited. Just five countries. Major importers usually include Nigeria, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Malaysia, Philippines, Brazil and some African and Persian Gulf countries. In common with other West African countries, Nigeria is actively promoting domestic production. However, the very heavy import duties (110%) open Nigerian borders to smuggling from neighboring countries. Parboiled rice is particularly popular in Nigeria. Although China and India are the two largest producers of rice in the world, both countries consume the majority of the rice produced domestically, leaving little to be traded internationally.

Rice is the seed of the grass species *Oryza sativa* (Asian rice) or less commonly *Oryza glaberrima* (African rice). The name wild rice is usually used for species of the genera *Zizania* and *Porteresia*, both wild and domesticated, although the term may also be used for primitive or uncultivated varieties of *Oryza*. As a cereal grain, domesticated rice is the most widely consumed staple food for over half of the world's human population, especially Nigeria. It is the agricultural commodity with the third-highest worldwide production, after sugarcane and maize (FAOSTAT, 2020). Since rice is an important food crop with regard to human nutrition and caloric intake, providing more than one-fifth of the calories consumed worldwide by humans (Smith, 1998). There are many varieties of rice and culinary preferences tend to vary regionally. The traditional method for cultivating rice is flooding

the fields while, or after, setting the young seedlings. This simple method requires sound irrigation planning but reduces the growth of less robust weed and pest plants that have no submerged growth state, and deters vermin. While flooding is not mandatory for the cultivation of rice, all other methods of irrigation require higher effort in weed and pest control during growth periods and a different approach for fertilizing the soil.

A World Bank-FAO study claims 8% to 26% of rice produced is lost in developing nations, on average, every year, because of post-harvest problems and poor infrastructure. Some sources claim the post-harvest losses exceed 40% (World Bank, 2011). Not only do these losses reduce food security in the world, the study claims that farmers in developing countries lose approximately US\$89 billion of income in preventable post-harvest farm losses, poor transport, the lack of proper storage and retail. *Basavaraja, Mahajanashetti and Udagatti (2007) has proposed that if these post-harvest grain losses could be eliminated with better area of harvest allocated for its production, infrastructure and retail network, enough food would be saved every year to feed a country. It is against this backdrop that hypothesis three (3) is made below:*

Null Hypothesis (H₀) Area of rice harvested has no significant relation with rice importation in Nigeria from 1971 to 2021.

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁): Area of rice harvested has significant relation with rice importation in Nigeria from 1971 to 2021.

2.1.2 Empirical Review

2.1.2.1 Nigerian Economic Growth in GDP from 1971 to 2021

The Economy of Nigeria is a middle-income, mixed economy and emerging market, with expanding manufacturing, financial, service, communications, technology, and entertainment sectors (USAID, 2017). It is ranked as the 27th-largest economy in the world in terms of nominal GDP, and the 24th-largest in terms of purchasing power parity. Nigeria has the largest economy in Africa. The country's re-emergent manufacturing sector became the largest on the continent in 2013, and it produces a large proportion of goods and services for the region of West Africa. In addition, the debt-to-GDP ratio was 16.075% as of 2019 (World Bank, 2020).

The largely subsistence agricultural sector has not kept up with the country's rapid population growth. Nigeria was once a large net exporter of food, Mechanization helped to resurgence in the manufacturing and exporting of food products, and there was consequently a move towards food sufficiency (FAO, 2017). It is projected that, Nigeria would have the highest average GDP growth in the world between 2010 and 2050 (FAO, 2003).

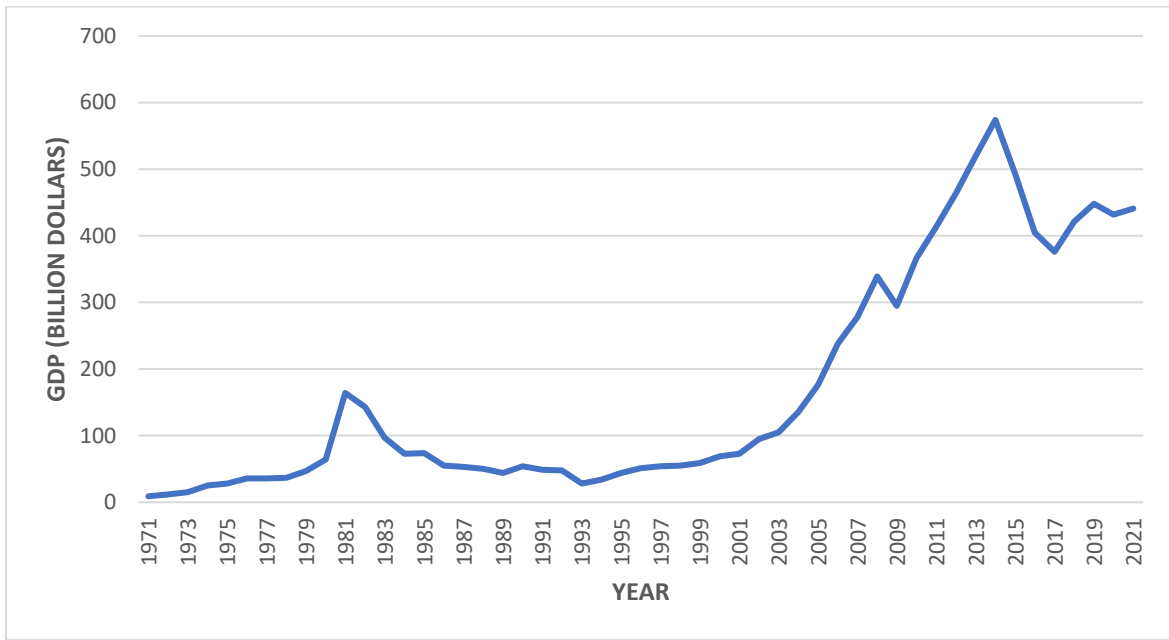


Figure 1: Nigeria GDP (in Billion Dollars) from 1971 -2021 (Researcher constructed data from Table in Appendix 1)

Figure 1 above, shows Nigerian GDPs trend from 1971 to 2021. From careful observation, it could be seen that as at 1971, the GDP level was 6 billion dollars. It gradually rose to 164 billion dollars in 1981, and went down to 28 billion dollars in 1993. Then it rose up sharply to 574 billion dollars in 2014; which is the peak level. However, it dramatically fell to 376 billion dollars in 2017 but gradually rose again and reached 441 billion dollars in 2021.

2.1.2.2 The Impact of Rice Importation ban on Nigeria Economic Growth

Traditionally, rice import policy in Nigeria has not been consistent due to change of government. Different government regimes come up with different policies and a new

regime may not like to continue with the policies of the former regime. Therefore, frequent changes in policies have increased the risks and uncertainties faced by investors in the sector and these changes in policy have made long term investment in the sector a difficult task. In October of 2015, the Nigerian Government allowed the importation of rice through the land borders once appropriate charges and duty were paid. But there was a reversal of this policy in March of 2016 in which a zero-tolerance policy to importation of rice through the land borders was introduced (Premium Times, 2016).

Akpokodje *et al.* (2001) maintained that, a comprehensive and up to date picture of rice sector in Nigeria in general and rice production, processing and consumption in particular is lacking. It can be seemingly noticed that, despite its agricultural potentials, Nigeria is yet to harness its vast land resources suitable for agriculture, to not only improve its export on rice, but even to cater for its domestic consumption which will invariably serve for sufficient food security. This is evident from the fact that, rice consumption in Nigeria increases over decades and in alarming rates. Although, the total rice production is increasing recently due to high demands; the recorded increase however, have not been sufficient to meet the increasing demand from the rapidly growing population; estimated at over 174 million people.

According to Abbas, Agada, and Kolade (2018), the continuous rice importation has the potential of worsening the poverty status of small-scale holders in rice farming. Excessive importation of rice especially low-quality rice into the country will make life difficult for small scale rice farmers because of high cost of production they have to bear as compared to their foreign counterparts who enjoy a lot of subsidies from their respective governments. Higher cost of production means that local rice farmers will be making little or no profit from their investment in rice farming, thereby, aggravating their poverty level. Huge level of imported milled rice on regular basis into the country means that more jobs will be created in those countries where rice is being imported from while local rice farmers who cannot cope with high cost of producing rice will definitely be out of work; this will make life difficult especially in a country where there is high level of unemployment. More rice farmers out of work means a reduction in rice production at the local level which can lead to food insecurity.

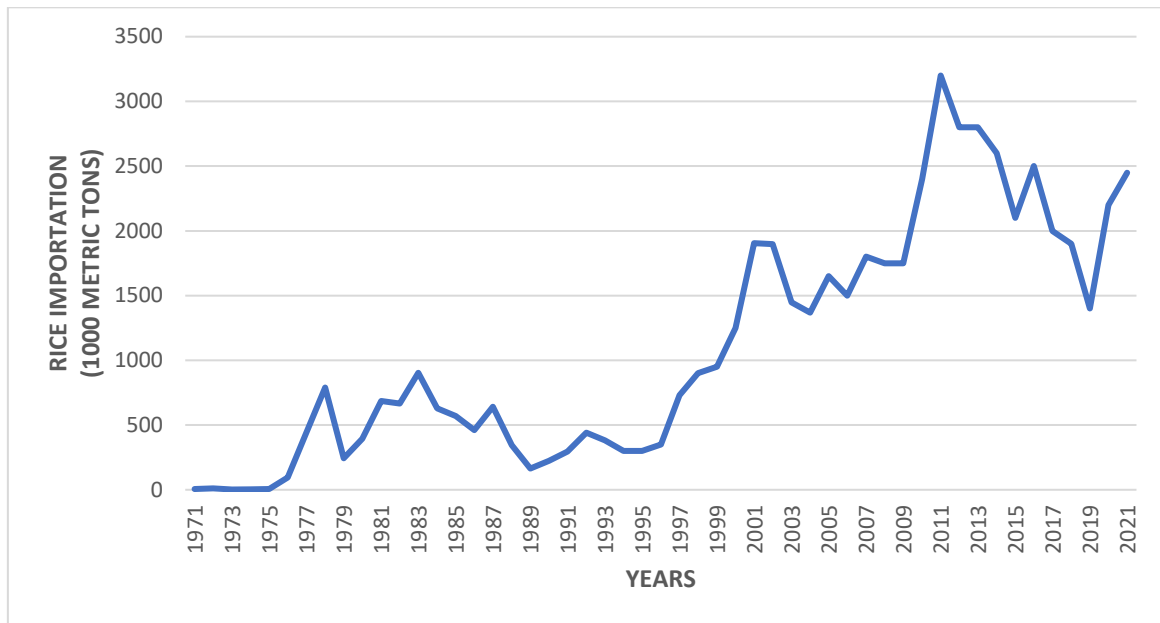


Figure 2: Nigeria Rice Importation Data (1000 Metric Tons) from 1971 -2021 (Researcher constructed data from Table in Appendix 1)

From Figure 2 above, it could be seen that as at 1971, the total quantity of imported rice stood at 6 (1000 MT). It rose steadily to 789 (1000 MT) in 1978, then declined in quantity up to 1989 reaching 164 (1000 MT). Then from 1990 to 2001, it rose sharply from 224 (1000 MT) to 1904 (1000 MT). It also dropped sharply from 1897 (1000 MT) in 2002 to 1369 (1000 MT) in 2004, before rising dramatically to 1800 in 2007. However, it peaked at 3200 (1000 MT) in 2011 and fell to 1400 in 2019. It final rose to 2450 in 2021.

Abbas, Agada, and Kolade (2018) observed that rice import dependency makes a country to be exposed to soaring and unpredictable price and does not give room for sustainable development. On the global market scene, developing countries have little or no say as far as prices of milled rice are concerned i.e., developing countries are price takers and not price makers. Therefore, they are vulnerable to market manipulations by major players in the global rice industry. Over-dependency on rice importation if not checked, will give room for dumping of low quality, sub-standard and sometimes expired rice into any country that allows it. This in particular can lead to rice food swamps being created. Also, the dumping of heavily subsidized rice from developed economies into developing countries makes it difficult for local rice producers to compete favorably with their foreign counterparts. The local producers of rice are encouraged when a ban is put in place on the importation of rice, in as much as there are other challenges on the production of rice in the

country. Adequate solutions to boost local production requires major steps to be taken by the government to ban the importation of rice and rather create an avenue for the foreign investors to invest in Nigeria where rice can be produced locally.

The problem of rice production in Nigeria is largely faced by the poor farmers who are in the production sector. This is because access to credit facilities becomes difficult and therefore, there arises a need for the government through a functional system that is decentralized as a mechanism for the purpose of obtaining credit facilities. Emodi and Madukwe (2011) focused on the needed initiatives in rice innovation system, rice production, and the identified gaps that exist in rice policies. However, their studies failed to identify the impact of such policies and innovation on rice consumption and rice importation as it relates to Nigeria's political and economic development. The gap this paper covered. Emodi and Madukwe (2011) also, in their paper focuses on the strategies that will enhance rice innovation system but made limited contribution regarding the rice consumption and rice importation which this will focus on.

Kebbe and Fagade (2003) noted that Nigeria is the highest consumer of rice within the West African sub-region. The quality of production of rice which is mostly imported in Nigeria is far better than the locally produced rice. That its consumption to some individuals is a habit; while to others is quality preference over the locally produced rice. The Nigerian population is by far greater than the rest of the West African countries; most homes depend on rice consumption and having it as an everyday meal. Human capital is underdeveloped Nigeria ranked 161 out of 189 countries in the United Nations Development Index in 2019 and non-energy-related infrastructure is inadequate. A projected requirement for achieving many of objectives is reducing endemic corruption, which obstructs development and stains Nigeria's business environment. However, while broad-based progress has been slow, these efforts have begun to become visible in international surveys of Nigeria's ranking has mostly improved since 2001 ranking 154 out of 180 countries, but the Nigerian economy still suffers from supply crisis in the power sector, despite a rapidly growing economy. This is also as power supply difficulties are frequently experienced by residents.

Table 1: Marginal Quantity Level of Rice Importation in Pre-ban Period of 1971-1985

Year	Quantity (1000 MT)	Marginal Quantity
1971	6	0
1972	11	5
1973	2	-9
1974	4	2
1975	6	2
1976	94	88
1977	446	352
1978	789	343
1979	242	-547
1980	394	152
1981	686	262
1982	666	-20
1983	903	237
1984	629	-274
1985	569	-60
Total	5447	1434

Source: Computed from Table in appendix 1 below

Table 1 above, shows the yearly marginal quantity level of imported milled rice in Nigeria from 1971 to 1985, the period before rice importation ban policy was introduced in 1986. It could be seen that at in the beginning year of 1971, the marginal level of rice was 0 and increased to 343 (1000 MT) in 1978. However, in 1979, there was a sharp drop in the quantity of imported rice (-547) into the country. It later increased to 292 (1000 MT) in 1981 but finally declined sharply to -60 (1000 MT) as at 1985, the year before the rice importation ban was introduced.

Table 2: Marginal Quantity Level of Rice Importation in Ban Period of 1986-1995

Year	Quantity (1000 MT)	Marginal Quantity
1986	462	0
1987	642	180
1988	344	-298
1989	164	-180
1990	224	60
1991	296	72
1992	440	144
1993	382	-58
1994	300	-82
1995	300	0
Total	3554 (1000 MT)	456 (1000 MT)

Source: Computed from Table in appendix 1 below

Table 2 above shows the yearly marginal quantity level of imported milled rice in Nigeria from 1986 to 1995, the period during the rice importation ban policy. It could be seen that at in the beginning year of 1986, the marginal level of imported rice was 0 and increased to 180 (1000 MT) the following year of 1987. There were decline in quantity imported up to 1989, but in 1990 to 1992, it increased again to 144 (1000 MT). However, from 1993 to 1995, there was reduction in quantity imported and dramatically with none imported at the end of the period in 1995.

Table 3: Marginal Quantity Level of Rice Importation in Pre-ban Period (1996-2014)

Year	Quantity (1000 MT)	Marginal Quantity
1996	350	0
1997	731	381
1998	900	169
1999	950	50
2000	1250	300
2001	1906	656
2002	1897	-9
2003	1448	-449
2004	1369	-79
2005	1650	281
2006	1500	-150
2007	1800	300
2008	1750	-50
2009	1750	0
2010	2400	650
2011	3200	800
2012	2800	-400
2013	2800	0
2014	2600	-200
Total	33051 (1000 MT)	3587 (1000 MT)

Source: Computed from Table in appendix 1 below

Table 3 above shows the yearly marginal quantity level of imported milled rice in Nigeria from 1996 to 2014, the period before rice importation ban policy was introduced in 2015. It could be seen that at in the beginning year of 1996, the marginal level of rice was 0 and increased to 656 (1000 MT) in 2001. But from 2002 to 2008, the marginal level of imported rise was negative, with terminal increase in 2005 and 2007. There where sharp increase in the quantity of imported rice in 2010 and 2011, but finally declined to -200 (1000 MT) in 2014, the year before the rice importation ban was re-introduced.

Table 4: Marginal Quantity Level of Rice Importation during Ban (2015-2021)

Year	Quantity (1000 MT)	Marginal Quantity
2015	2100	0
2016	2500	400
2017	2000	-500
2018	1900	-100
2019	1400	-500
2020	2200	800
2021	2450	144
Total	14550 (1000 MT)	1344 (1000 MT)

Source: Computed from Table in appendix 1 below

Table 4 above, shows the yearly marginal quantity level of imported milled rice in Nigeria from 2015 to 2021, the period of rice importation ban policy. It could be seen that at in the beginning year of 2015, the marginal level of rice was 0 and increased to 400 (1000 MT) in 2016. However, from 2017 to 2019, there was a sharp drop in the quantity of imported rice into the country. It increased to 800 (1000 MT) in 2020 but finally declined sharply to 1344 (1000 MT) as at 2021.

2.1.2.3 Area Harvested for Rice Production in Nigeria

As a major importing nation of rice, Nigeria also has capacities for local development of rice production. This could be found in interventions through support to farmer (captured by the nominal rate of assistance) which are of beneficial effects to producers in both the long-run and short-run. It also has had positive effect on investment by farmers in their fields by virtue of risk and uncertainty of assured future market for their produce on harvest. There has been increase in nominal rate of assistance as observed in increase in output in the long run (Daramola, 2005).

With rice production in Nigeria being labor intensive, a unit increase in available farm hands leads to increase in output in the long-run. Increases in labor ensure better and timely undertaking of vital cultural practices like fertilizer application, weed control and harvesting. Increases in labor also serves indirectly as an incentive for increasing area under cultivation with hope of getting more hands to help in management of the field. To ensure reliability of the estimates for the yield response of rice, diagnostic tests for serial correlation in the residual series, normality, and structural stability (Akande, 2002).

Increase in area harvested of rice is believed to pave way for exploitation of economies of scale and serves as a platform for mechanizing rice production, increasing area cultivated without completing it with other vital inputs of production like fertilizer, pesticides and adequate supply of water among other factors. This in the long-run leads to sub-optimal yields. Increasing government support to farmers (nominal rate of assistance) is observed to have beneficial effects on yield of rice in Nigeria. Through subsidization of inputs financed with government revenue from imposed tariffs on imports, the cost of production may be lowered (based on the effective rate of protection). If cost is truly lowered, it enables farmers to access adequate amounts of such vital inputs of production for cropping. Ability of farmers to access and properly use sufficient amounts of vital subsidized inputs of production, would lead to the obvious significant positive effects on yield.

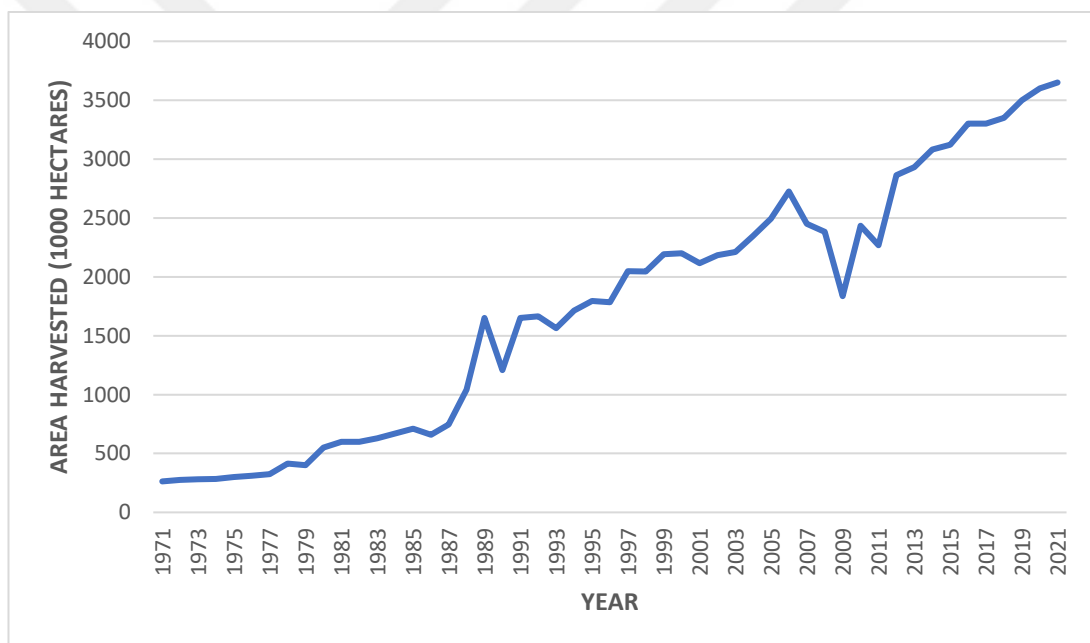


Figure 3: Area Harvested for Rice Cultivation in Nigeria from 1971-2021 (Researcher constructed data from Table in Appendix 1)

Figure 3, shows the area harvester for rice production in Nigeria from 1971 to 2021. It could be seen that from 1971 to 1987, the area harvested for rice measured in 1000 Hectares increased from 283 (1000 Hectares) to 745 (1000 Hectares). From 1988 to 1989, there was a sharp increase to 1652 (1000 Hectares) before dropping to 1208 (1000 Hectares) 1990. It however increased greatly from 1652 (1000 Hectares) in 1991 to 2725 (1000 Hectares) in

2006. The rice harvested area went down sharply from 2007 to 2009, then rose sharply from 2433 (1000 Hectares) in 2010 to 2650 (1000 Hectares) in 2021

2.1.2.4 Discussion of Data

The analysis of data computed from Table 1.1 shows that the total marginal imported quantities of rice before the rice importation ban of 1971-1985 is 1376 (1000 MT). While the total marginal quantities of imported rice during the ban of 1986-1995 as shown in and Table 1.2 is 456 (1000 MT). The above data clearly shows that there were continuous importation of rice into the country after the imposition of rice ban of 1986. The yearly marginal imports during the ban period are very high and significant, as compared to the total marginal quantity before the ban period. The rice ban did not have any significant effect on preventing the importation of rice to Nigeria in the period under review.

Also, Table 3 shows that the total marginal imported quantities of rice before ban of 1996-2014 was 3587 (1000 MT). While the total marginal imported quantities of rice during the ban of 2015-2021 is 1344 (1000 MT) as indicated on Table 4. This clearly shows that the marginal imported quantities of both periods are very high and significant. It also shows that there were importation of rice into Nigeria after the imposition of rice ban in 2015.

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crop failure and consequent famine. Although it is grown mainly in wet, hot climates, it has been said to thrive in cold, hot, dry or wet conditions, meaning that it is an extremely versatile crop (Fernandez-Armesto, 2011).

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2015 and 11.6 million tons in 2016. In 2017, the figure was 10.4 mm, but it increased to 11.0 mm in 2018, a figure that has been maintained in 2019. About sixty percent of the maize produced in Nigeria is used to manufacture poultry feeds. Maize is reported to be responsible for 50-70% of feeds for poultry farming in Nigeria, this was disclosed in a statement by the chairman of the Poultry Association of Nigeria (PAN) in 2020. The association also attributed the high cost of egg and other poultry products in the country recently to an increase in the price of maize (Adedotun, 2021).

2.2 Theoretical Review

2.2.1 The Human Needs Theory

The theoretical basis of this work is the Human Needs Theory. This theory was propounded by an American psychologist called Abraham Maslow in his 1943 paper: "A Theory of Human Motivation" in the journal *Psychological Review* (Wills and McEwen, 2014). Maslow subsequently extended the idea to include his observations of humans' innate curiosity. Maslow theories parallel many other theories of human developmental psychology, some of which focus on describing the stages of growth in humans. The theory is a classification system intended to reflect the universal needs of society as its base, then proceeding to more acquired emotions (*Deckers, 2018*). The hierarchy of needs is split between deficiency needs and growth needs, with two key themes involved within the theory being individualism and the prioritization of needs. While the theory is usually shown as a pyramid in illustrations, Maslow himself never created a pyramid to represent the hierarchy of needs. The hierarchy of needs is a psychological idea and also an assessment tool, particularly in education, healthcare and social work. The hierarchy remains a popular framework in sociology research, including management training and higher education (*Poston, 2009*).

Moreover, the hierarchy of needs is used to study how humans intrinsically partake in behavioural motivation. Maslow used the terms "physiological", "safety", "belonging and love", "social needs" or "esteem", "self-actualization" and "transcendence" to describe the pattern through which human needs and motivations generally move. This means that, according to the theory, for motivation to arise at the next stage, each prior stage must be satisfied by an individual. The hierarchy has been used to explain how effort and motivation are correlated in the context of human behaviour. Each of these individual levels contains a certain amount of internal sensation that must be met in order for an individual to complete their hierarchy (*McLeod, 2021*). The goal in Maslow's hierarchy is to attain the level or stage of self-actualization.

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is often portrayed in the shape of a pyramid, with the largest, most fundamental needs at the bottom, and the need for self-actualization and transcendence at the top. In other words, the idea is that individuals' most basic needs must be met before they become motivated to achieve higher-level needs. The most fundamental

four layers of the pyramid contain what Maslow called deficiency needs, friendship and love, security, and physical needs. If these "deficiency needs" are not met except for the most fundamental (physiological) need, there may not be a physical indication, but the individual will feel anxious and tense. Deprivation is what causes deficiency, so when one has unmet needs, this motivates them to fulfil what they are being denied (McLeod, 2021). Maslow's idea suggests that the most basic level of needs must be met before the individual will strongly desire (or focus motivation upon) the secondary or higher-level needs. Maslow also coined the term "meta-motivation" to describe the motivation of people who go beyond the scope of basic needs and strive for constant betterment.

In referencing the Maslow theory to this study, it could be seen on how the strong drive in the consumption of rice lead to the importation of rice into Nigeria. The growing need for rice also sustains its importation drive despite the various policies aimed at preventing the influx of rice into the country. This is also in cognisant with the limited area of harvest for local production of rice in the country.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the various methods used in the gathering and analysis of data for the research.

3.1.1 Research Framework

The research design is based on qualitative approach. The research framework illustrates the diagrammatic explanation of the study variables which establishes the relationship between the variables under observation.

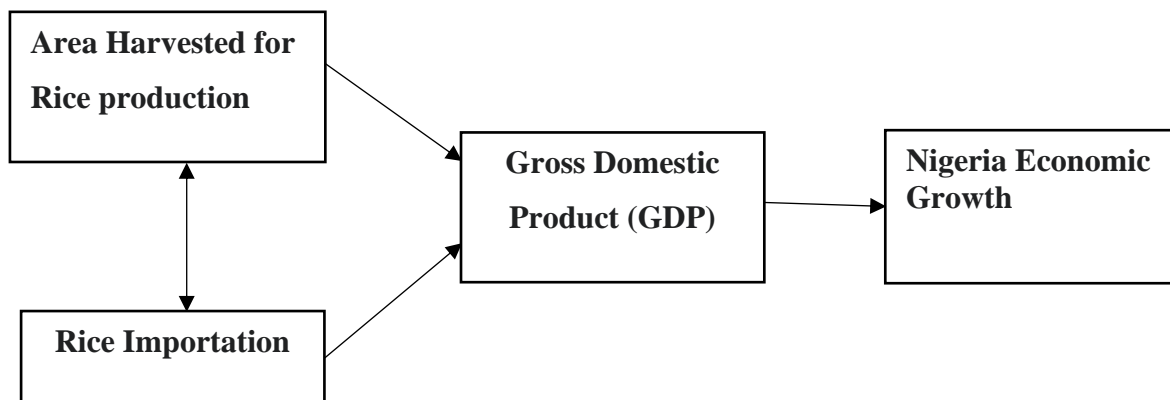


Figure 4: Model Specification

3.1.1.1 Explanation of the Research Variables

Independent Variable

Independent variables in research are variables that function or changes without the influence of other or dependent variables in the research (Aris, 1994). The independent variables in this study are the Area Harvested for Rice in Nigeria (1971-2021) and Rice Importation in Nigeria (1971-2021).

Dependent Variable

Dependent variables in research are variables that functions or changes as a result of the manipulation or changes in the independent variables of the research (Aris, 1994). The dependent variable in this study is the Gross Domestic Product of Nigeria (1971-2021).

3.1.1.2 The Research Hypothesis

Hypothesis One

Null Hypothesis: Rice importation has no significant effect on Nigeria Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 1971 to 2021.

Alternative Hypothesis: Rice importation has significant effect on Nigeria Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 1971 to 2021.

Hypothesis Two

Null Hypothesis: Area harvested for rice production has no significant effect on Nigeria GDP from 1971 to 2021.

Alternative Hypothesis: Area harvested for rice production has significant effect on Nigeria GDP from 1971 to 2021.

Hypothesis Three

Null Hypothesis: Area harvested for rice cultivation has no significant relationship on rice importation in Nigeria from 1971 to 2021.

Alternative Hypothesis: Area harvested for rice cultivation has significant effect on rice importation in Nigeria from 1971 to 2021.

3.1.2 Data Collection

The data used in the study were sourced from government data-base, market research provider's databases such as the World Bank databases, internet resources, publications, and journals etc.

3.1.3 Sampling and Sample Size

The sampling method used in the study is the purposive sampling method. Where an identified number of items or population is deliberately selected for analysis. The sample size is eleven items which were numeric data collected from qualitative sources and further subjected to quantitative review. The data are therefore derived from items in Nigeria rice importation (51 numeric data), Nigeria GDP (51 numeric data), and area harvested for rice production (51 numeric data). Hence, the total sample size selected for analysis in this study is fifty-one (51) sets of numeric data (the three items combined to form sets).

3.1.4 Data Analysis

The data used in the study was tested for its normality with the use of five parameters: the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, Quantile-Quantile (Q-Q) Plot, Multi-Linear Regression and Correlation were used for the hypothesis. The analysis is done by the use of the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software.

Observed quantile. Decision rule is that, if the data is approximately normally distributed, the points will be on or close to the line.

3.1.4.1 Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) Test

The KS test is a non-parametric test used to test if the data used in a study is derived from a normal distribution. In this study, the KS test is based on the assumptions that the data is from a normal distribution. The decision rule is that if the p-value is lesser than the significant level ($\alpha = 0.05$), the null hypothesis is rejected and accept the alternative

hypothesis. But if the p-value is greater than the significant level ($\alpha = 0.05$), the null hypothesis is accepted.

3.1.4.2 The Quantile-Quantile (Q-Q) Plot

The Q-Q Plot is used to compare the observed quantiles of the data (shown as dots) with the quantiles that is expected to be seen if the data is normally distributed (shown as a solid line). Each dot is calculated by subtracting the expected quantile from the observed quantile. Decision rule is that, if the data is approximately normally distributed, the points will be on or close to the line.

3.1.4.3 Multi-Linear Regression

It finds the line of best fit for a set of paired data, allowing for the estimate of a dependent variable from a given set of independent variables. A linear relationship must exist between the independent variables and the dependent variable. To determine this relationship, a p-value which measures the probability that an observed difference could have occurred just by random chance, is set as the measurement parameters. When the p-value is sufficiently small (0.05 or less), then the results are not easily explained by chance alone and the null hypothesis can be rejected. But when the p-value is large (more than 0.05), then the results in the data are explainable by chance alone, and the data is deemed consistent with the null hypothesis.

3.1.4.4 Correlation analysis:

It is preferred because, it is a statistical method that is used to discover if there is a relationship between two variables/datasets, and how strong that relationship may be. A positive correlation result means that both variables increase in relation to each other, while a negative correlation means that as one variable decreases, the other increases. The coefficient operates under the assumption that the data being used is ordinal, which here means that the numbers do not indicate quantity, but rather they signify a position of place

of the subject's standing (e.g., 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.). Each coefficient represents the end result as 'r'. The constraint that this coefficient works under is $-1 \leq r \leq +1$, where a result of 0 would mean that there was no relation between the data. Any score from +0.05 to +1 indicates a very strong positive correlation, which means that they both increase at the same time. But any score from 0.05 to -1 indicate a strong negative correlation, which means that as one variable increases, the other decreases proportionally.



CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

4.1 Data Analysis

This chapter contains the analysis of data used in the study. The normality of the data and the hypothesis is analyzed with the use of the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software.

4.1.1 Tests of Normality of Data

Data used for analysis in in this session is gotten from Appendix 1 below:

Table 5: Kolmogorov-Smirnov Tests of Normality

Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test				
		Rice Importation	Area Harvested	GDP
N		51	51	51
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	1109.84	1741.65	170.53
	Std. Deviation	906.490	1069.767	171.734
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.152	.158	.262
	Positive	.152	.158	.262
	Negative	-.111	-.085	-.173
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1.087	1.125	1.871
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.188	.159	.002
a. Test distribution is Normal.				
b. Calculated from data.				

Sources: SPSS Software, 2023.

Table 5 above, shows result from the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test It could be seen that p values (Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)) of the variables Rice Importation and Area Harvested have a greater value then confidence level, 0.005 but the p value of GDP is lesser than the

significant value of 0.05. In order to determine the level of deviation, the Quantile-Quantile Plot is used to analyze the data as shown below.

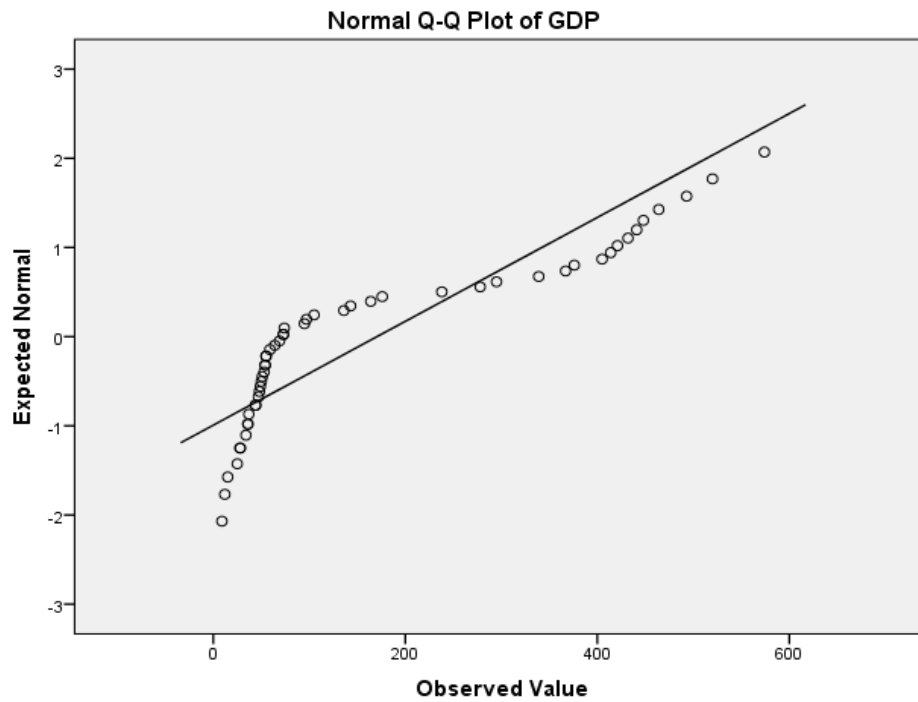


Figure 5: The Quantile-Quantile Plot of Nigeria GDP Data (1971 – 2021) (Sources: SPSS Software, 2023)

Figure 5 above, shows the Q-Q plot of Nigeria GDP (1971 – 2021). It could be seen that the points are distributed very close to the line. This presentation suggests that there is not so much deviation from the normal, hence we conclude that the data from the GDP is approximately normally distributed.

The results from the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and Quantile-Quantile (Q-Q) Plot on GDP in Nigeria from 1971–2021, the area harvested for rice production in Nigeria from 1971–2021 and rice importation from 1971–2021, shows that they are all normal set of data. In view of this, the multi-linear regression method is be adopted. The multi-linear regression finds the line of best fit for a set of paired data, allowing for the estimate of a dependent variable from a given set of independent variables. A linear relationship must exist between the independent variables and the dependent variable. To determine this relationship, a p-value which measures the probability that an observed difference could have occurred just by random chance, is set as the measurement parameters. When the p-value is sufficiently small (0.05 or less), then the results are not easily explained by chance alone and the null

hypothesis can be rejected. But when the p-value is large (more than 0.05), then the results in the data are explainable by chance alone, and the data is deemed consistent with the null hypothesis.

4.2 Tests of Hypothesis

To test the Hypothesis Regression and Correlation analysis is preferred because, it is a statistical method that is used to discover if there is a relationship between two variables/datasets, and how strong that relationship may be and o predict the value of a variable based on the value of another variable. A positive correlation result means that both variables increase in relation to each other, while a negative correlation means that as one variable decreases, the other increases. Multiple regression also allows to determine the overall fit (variance explained) of the model and the relative contribution of each of the predictors to the total variance explained.

Data used for analysis in Table 11 below was gotten from Appendix 1.

Table 6: Correlation between GDP, Rice Import and Area Harvested for Rice Production

		GDP	IMPORT	AREA HARVESTED
Pearson Correlation	GDP	1	.881	.791
	IMPORT	.881	1	.810
	AREA HARVESTED	.791	.810	1
Sig. (1-tailed)	GDP	.	.000	.000
	IMPORT	.000	.	.000
	AREA HARVESTED	.000	.000	.
N	GDP	51	51	51
	IMPORT	51	51	51
	AREA HARVESTED	51	51	51

According to the findings, there is a significant and positive relationship between importation and the GDP ($r=.881$; $p<.001$). There is also a positive and significant relationship between Area harvested and importation ($r =.810$; $p<.001$).

In Table 6 above, it could be seen in the bi-modal correlation analysis that the GDP data correlates with rice importation and area harvested for rice production data. The significant level is 0.00 in the correlation analysis between the independent variables (import

and area harvested) and the dependent variable (GDP). This further shows a very strong relationships between the variables. The significant ratio between all the variables is seen to be less (0.001) than the statistical level of 0.05.

Table 7: Linear Regression Analysis Report (ANOVA)

ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	1144510,056	1	1144510,056	169,884	,000 ^b
Residual	330112,650	49	6736,993		
Total	1474622,706	50			
2 Regression	1170396,213	2	585198,106	92,331	,000 ^c
Residual	304226,493	48	6338,052		
Total	1474622,706	50			

a. Dependent Variable: GDP

b. Predictors: (Constant), IMPORT

c. Predictors: (Constant), IMPORT, AREA_HARVEST

Source: SPSS Software (2023).

In order to test the research question, a multiple regression was conducted. Table 7 above, shows the multi-linear regression analysis ANOVA results of data between rice importation (independent variable), area harvested (independent variable) and GDP data (dependent variable) from 1971-2021. It could be seen that the significant value of 0.001 is lesser the significant level of 0.05. This means that there is significant effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable. Overall, the results showed the utility of the predictive model was significant, $F(2, 48) = 92,331, p < .001$.

Table 8: Regression Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.881 ^a	.776	.772	82.079
2	.891 ^b	.794	.785	79.612

Source: SPSS Software (2023)

- a. Predictors: (Constant), IMPORT
- b. Predictors: (Constant), IMPORT, AREA HARVESTED
- c. Dependent Variable: GDP

In Table 8 above, in Model 2 R Square indicates the change in the GDP level of Nigeria is dependent on the importation of rice, with a 77% variance. It also shows that 79% change of GDP level is dependent both the importation of rice and area harvested for rice cultivation. All of the predictors explain a large amount of the variance between the variables (79%).

Table 9: The significant level between and collinearity report

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Correlations			Collinearity Statistics		
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Zero-order	Partial	Part	Tolerance	VIF	
1	(Constant)	-14.706	18.278		-.805	.425					
	IMPORT	.167	.013	.881	13.034	.000	.881	.881	.881	1.000	1.000
2	(Constant)	-39.393	21.529		-1.830	.074					
	IMPORT	.132	.021	.698	6.250	.000	.881	.670	.410	.344	2.903
	AREA HARVESTED	.036	.018	.226	2.021	.049	.791	.280	.132	.344	2.903

a. Dependent Variable: GDP

Source: SPSS Software (2023)

Multiple linear regression was used to test the model. The overall regression was statistically significant ($R^2 = 0.794$, $F(2, 48) = 92,331$, $p < .000$). The results showed that importation and area harvested were significant positive predictors of GDP. It was found that in the first model, importation significantly predicted GDP score ($\beta = .698$, $p < .000$). It was also found that Area harvested significantly predicted GDP score ($\beta = .226$, $p < .000$). There is no multicollinearity since the VF value is less than 10 and the tolerance level is not below 0 and more than 2.

In Table 9 above, in the second model, one unit change in importation area harvested will cause a 0.698 change and one unit change in area harvested because 0.225 change on GDP. The impact of importation on GDP in first model was (B= 0.881) and in second model when area harvested variable entered the analysis the predictability of import variable decreases to 0.698, this shows that an increase in Area harvest will reduce importation

although the GDP would continue to grow despite the increase or decrease in any of these variables. (The fitted regression model was: $GDP = -39,103 + .132 (\text{import}) + .036 (\text{Area Harvested})$).

4.2.1 Test of Hypothesis One

Null Hypothesis: Rice importation has no significant effect on Nigeria Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 1971 to 2021.

Alternative Hypothesis: Rice importation has significant effect on Nigeria Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 1971 to 2021.

From the regression analysis above, it could be seen that the significant value (0.01) is lesser than the significant level (0.05), in analysis of relationship between rice importation, harvest area and GDP. Hence, the Null hypothesis is rejected, and the Alternative hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, rice importation has significant effect on Nigeria Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 1971 to 2021.

4.2.2 Test of Hypothesis Two

Null Hypothesis: Area harvested for rice production has no significant effect on Nigeria GDP from 1971 to 2021.

Alternative Hypothesis: Area harvested for rice production has significant effect on Nigeria GDP from 1971 to 2021.

From the regression analysis above, it could be seen that the significant value (0.01) is lesser than the significant level (0.05), in analysis of relationship between rice importation, harvest area of rice and GDP. Hence, the Null hypothesis is rejected, and the Alternative hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, the harvested area for rice production has significant effect on Nigeria GDP from 1971 to 2021.

4.2.3 Test of Hypothesis Three

Null Hypothesis: Rice importation has no significant relationship on area of harvest in Nigeria from 1971 to 2021.

Alternative Hypothesis: Rice importation has significant relationship on area of harvest in Nigeria from 1971 to 2021.

From the regression analysis above, it could be seen that the significant value (0.01) is lesser than the significant level (0.05), in the analysis of relationship between rice importation, harvest area of rice and GDP. Hence, the Null hypothesis is rejected, and the Alternative hypothesis is accepted. The correlation coefficient value is ($r=0.810$) Therefore, rice importation has very high significant relationship with the on area for harvest in Nigeria from 1971 to 2021.

4.3 Presentation of Findings

This research work analyzed the impact of rice importation and area of harvest on the economy of Nigeria, these two concepts represented the intervening or independent variables of the research.

In the analysis of hypothesis, one as shown in Table 9, it could be seen that the significant value (0.01) is lesser than the significant level (0.05). Thus, in the hypothesis on relationship between rice importation and GDP, the Null hypothesis is rejected, and the Alternative hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, rice importation has significant effect on Nigeria Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 1971 to 2021. This is further seen that as at 1971, the GDP level of Nigeria was 9 billion dollars. It gradually rose to 164 billion dollars in 1981, rose up sharply to 574 billion dollars in 2014 and reached 441 billion dollars in 2021. This could also be seen in the quantity of imported rice which as at 1971 was 6 (1000 MT) and continuous rose through the years to 2450 (1000 MT) as at 2021. It clearly indicates that rice importation significantly helped to boost the Nigerian GDP in the years under review.

In the analysis of hypothesis two, it could be seen that the significant value 0.01 is lesser than the significant level of 0.05. Thus, in the hypothesis on relationship between the area harvested for rice production and GDP, the null hypothesis is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, the harvested area for rice production has significant effect on Nigeria GDP from 1971 to 2021. This can also be seen that from 1971,

the area harvested for rice increased from 363 (1000 Hectares) to 2650 (1000 Hectares) in 2021. This is also accompanied with growth in Nigeria GDP level from 9 billion dollars in 1971 to 9 billion dollars in 2021.



CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

This research work studied the impact of rice importation and area of harvest on Nigeria's economy from 1971 to 2021. The research presented the following objectives: To find out the relationship between rice importation and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Nigeria from 1971 to 2021. To find out the relationship between area of harvest of rice and Nigeria GDP from 1971 to 2021, and to determine the relationship between rice importation and area of harvest of rice in Nigeria from 1971 to 2021. In other to achieve the above objectives, data relating to the variables under study were gathered from secondary sources. After careful analysis of the data generated, the following findings were made.

The importation of rice into Nigeria from 1971 to 2021, has had tremendous positive effect on the country GDP. This also indicates that as the imported quantity of rice increased during the period under review, it also led to a corresponding increase in the GDP of Nigeria. This finding is in contrast to the findings of Abbas, Agada, and Kolade (2018), who observed that rice import dependency makes a country to be exposed to soaring and unpredictable price and does not give room for sustainable development. Agada, and Kolade (2018) works also shows that over-dependency on rice importation will give room economic sabotage, and on the long run, lead to difficulty for local rice producers to compete favorably with their foreign counterparts. This research findings therefore proves that continuous importation of foreign rice helps to boot the economy of Nigeria, so as much as there are productive efforts to encourage local production to close the gap shortage in rice supply in the country.

Findings in the study show that the harvested area for rice production has significant positive effect on Nigeria GDP from 1971 to 2021. This is as the local production of rice in Nigeria increased, the GDP of the country also increased in the period under review. This also shows a situation where the local production of rice helps to close the gap of shortage in supply of rice in the country. This is as the quantity of imported rice could not completely take care of the quantity of rice demanded in Nigeria. These findings support the views of Daramola (2005), who stated that increase in area harvested of rice seen to pave way for

exploitation of economies of scale and serves as a platform for economic growth of in Nigeria. The increase in area harvest also has positive effect on investment by farmers, and there will be increase in nominal rate of assistance as observed in increase in output in the long run.

Finally, the area harvested for rice production has significant relationship with rice importation in Nigeria. This relationship can be seen as local production helps to cover for rice importation gaps, due to the large scale of its demand and consumption in the country. These findings is in contrast with Abbas, Agada, and Kolade (2018) postulation that the continuous rice importation have the potential of worsening the economic status of small-scale holders in rice farming in Nigeria. That excessive importation of rice especially low-quality rice into the country will make life difficult for small scale rice farmers because of high cost of production they have to bear. The findings from this research however shows that local rice production does not have any significant impact on rice importation, but rather, on the long run, it will help to stabilize the supply of rice in the country.

5.2 Conclusion

This research work studied the impact of rice importation and area of harvest on Nigeria's economy from 1971 to 2021. After the generation and analysing of data on the various variables presented in the study, it was found that Rice importation has significant effect on Nigeria Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 1971 to 2021. This is as the GDP level of Nigeria was 9 billion dollars as at 1971, and ended 441 billion dollars in 2021 show great increase. This finding is in tandem with the proposition made by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) (FAO, 2003) on the positive effects of rice importation on the Nigerian GDP.

Findings from this study also shows that the area of harvest of rice in Nigeria has appreciated in the years under review. There is large area of land utilized to produce local rice in other to complement the importation of rice. The findings support Boansi (2013) postulation that when more effort is put in the encouragement of local production of rice, together with the continuous importation of rice, it will meet the needs of Nigerians in the long run. Finally, the study found that the increase in area of harvest of rice for the production of rice in Nigeria, have helped to increase the GDP level of the country. This could be seen in the area of the large area of harvest cultivated in Nigeria from 1971 to 2021

5.3 Recommendations

The following recommendations is made in relation to the findings made in this study:

- Since it was found in this study that there is significant results in the relationship between rice import and economic growth, researchers and scholars should make more efforts in using material evidence to investigate more into how rice importation can be improved in Nigeria and how this improvement would affect GDP and better the life's of farmers. The significant relationship established by these investigations between rice imports, Area harvested and economic growth should be explored more by scholars to provide a more tangible result and briefing that the government can implement on the long run. Researchers and scholars can also carry out different studies so as to obtain better results by using other data that are important to GDP growth, such as corn and bean, to aid the government in their decisions and policies on economic growth for Nigeria.
- In other to boost the local rice capacity of Nigeria, the Nigeria policy makers should ensure that policies are made to allocate more lands for rice production in the country, supported by the distribution of fertilizers to local rice farmers to boost home grown rice production. This will help to close the gap in shortage in supply of rice in the country. It was discovered during the course of this research that an increase in Area harvested will also cause an increase in GDP while reducing the tons of importation of rice, also farmers will be able to provide for their families, create more job opportunities thus reducing the rate of unemployment in Nigeria,
- Since it is found that the increase in importation of rice into Nigeria leads to increase in GDP level of the country, law makers in both the House of Assembly and House of Representatives, should make laws to encourage the importation of rice into Nigeria. This is due to the fact that the introduction of the rice ban policy did not effectively prevent the importation of rice into Nigeria. They can implement a ban on rice importation when the domestic industry for rice production has the capability to produce enough rice to feed the ever-increasing population of Nigeria, but for now since an increase in importation also brings an increase in the GDP, they should increase tariffs on the importation of rice instead of placing an outright ban on it.

- Researchers of Nigeria should also evaluate the effects of other agricultural products like beans and corn on the GDP of Nigeria, doing these with time series analysis may yield more scientifically beneficial results. Research, articles and publications on this subject should be encouraged and rewarded.
- Finally, the government should ensure that rice harvested areas in Nigeria are increased, while more imports are encouraged to cater for the deficit of rice demanded. On the long run, the harvest area of rice will meet up with local demand, and on the long run importation will be reduced.
- The hope of this thesis to contribute to the country's economy and development by sending this study to ministry and institution level officials who are considered to be relevant to the subject in Nigeria.



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APPENDIX 1

TABLE SHOWING VARIABLES FOR SPSS ANALYSIS

YEARLY RANGE	RICE IMPORTATION (1000 MT) 1971 - 2021	AREA HARVESTED (1000 HT) 1971 - 2021	NIGERIA GDP (BILLION \$) 1971 - 2021
1971	6	363	9
1972	11	275	12
1973	2	280	15
1974	4	285	25
1975	6	300	28
1976	94	310	36
1977	446	325	36
1978	789	414	37
1979	242	400	47
1980	394	550	64
1981	686	600	164
1982	666	600	143
1983	903	630	97
1984	629	670	73
1985	569	710	74
1986	462	660	55
1987	642	745	53
1988	344	1041	50
1989	164	1652	44
1990	224	1208	54
1991	296	1652	49
1992	440	1664	48
1993	382	1564	28
1994	300	1714	34
1995	300	1796	44
1996	350	1784	51
1997	731	2048	54
1998	900	2044	55
1999	950	2191	59
2000	1250	2199	69
2001	1906	2117	73
2002	1897	2185	95
2003	1448	2210	105
2004	1369	2348	136
2005	1650	2494	176
2006	1500	2725	238
2007	1800	2451	278
2008	1750	2382	339
2009	1750	1837	295
2010	2400	2433	367
2011	3200	2269	414
2012	2800	2864	464
2013	2800	2931	520
2014	2600	3082	574
2015	2100	3122	493
2016	2500	3300	405
2017	2000	3300	376
2018	1900	3350	421
2019	1400	3500	448
2020	2200	3600	432
2021	2450	3650	441

Source: *Nigeria GDP 1960-2023*. MacroTrends. (n.d).
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AUTOBIOGRAGPHY

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Educational History; I had my nursery, primary and secondary education in Nigeria from 1997 – 2011. In Dec of 2012, I gained admission into the prestigious university of Benin, Edo state, Nigeria to study History and international relations. A four years course that explored the pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial era of Nigeria until independence. After graduating in 2017 and went for my national youth service in Taraba state in the northern region of Nigeria, I finished my service in 2018 and the proceeded to get a post graduate diploma in education, a one-year course exploring the act of teaching in education sector.

September of 2022 i got another admission to study M.Sc. in International business and management. Studying international business management has opened my eyes to the opportunities in the global market and how to position myself either as an investor or a marketer.

AGELOISA ALEKOSE PROMISE

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2023