

**Government Policy, Technology Adoption and Infrastructural
Development on Supply Chain Resilience:
An Empirical Evidence of Nigerian Manufacturing**

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ABSTRACT

The Nigerian industrial sector's supply chains are hampered by poor infrastructure, inconsistent government rules, and slow technology adoption. Despite being crucial to economic development and industrialization, Nigerian manufacturers suffer intermittent power supply, congested ports, poor road networks, and limited broadband infrastructure. Many Nigerian manufacturing companies, especially SMEs, are lagging in adopting technologies that might improve supply chain visibility, real-time data analytics, and automation. Addressing this deficiency is crucial to developing ways to improve supply chain resilience and preserve Nigeria's industrial economy. Therefore, this study examines the effect of government policy, technology adoption and infrastructure deficiency on supply chain resilience of manufacturing firms in Nigeria. Thus, the quantitative research approach and explanatory designs were considered where 261 managers and owners of manufacturing firms were drawn from the population of 6,598 manufacturing firms in the North Central of Nigeria. The data collected were being analysed using Partial Least Square Structural Equation Modelling to accomplished the research objectives. The findings of the study revealed that government policy, technology adoption and infrastructural development have positive significant on supply chain resilience of manufacturing firms in Nigeria, indicating that better access to power, roads, and other core infrastructure is what drives resilience upward. This indicates that all three hypotheses have good predictor of supply chain resilience. Conclusively, to improve supply chain resilience, policymakers should prioritise consistent policy implementation, accelerate investment in power and transport

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infrastructure, and support the adoption of digital and Industry 4.0 technologies among manufacturing firms.

Keywords: Government Policy, Technology Adoption, Infrastructural Management, Supply Chain Resilience, Nigerian Manufacturing Industry

JEL Classification: M48, R41