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## FACTORS AFFECTING DAY OLD CHICKS FLUCTUATION IN IBADAN METROPOLIS

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### ABSTRACT

*This study investigated the factors affecting day old chicks' fluctuation in Ibadan South-West Local Government Area of Oyo State. A total of ninety five questionnaires was purposively administered to the poultry farmers in the study area. The socio-economic characteristics of the respondents were assessed using descriptive statistics; frequency and percentage, while causes of day-old-chicks' fluctuation, involvement of middlemen were analyzed using regression analysis. The result revealed that majority of the day-old-chicks farmers and marketers were female (54.7%) with at least tertiary education which is an indication that they can read and write. Regression analysis showed that price variation and hatchery disease were factors that affected day-old-chicks availability and they are significant at 5% level of probability. The study revealed that majority of the day old chicks farmers patronize reputable hatcheries in Ibadan and its environs such as Foresight hatchery (100%); Ajanla farms (78.9%); Obasanjo farms (100%); Amobyn Farms (100%), while some hatchery were rarely patronized by the farmers. From the study it can be recommended that government through Poultry Association of Nigeria (PAN) should review policies guiding marketers and middlemen participation in the sales of day-old-chick.*

**Keyword:** Poultry, Day Old Chick, Fluctuation.

## INTRODUCTION

The importance of poultry to the national economy cannot be overemphasized, as it has become a popular industry for the small holders that have great contribution to the economy of the country. The industry has assumed greater importance in improving the employment opportunity and animal food production in Nigeria. An earlier report by Okonkwo and Akubuo, (2001), shows that about ten percent of the Nigerian populations are engaged in poultry production, mostly on subsistence and small or medium-sized farms. Presently, the industry has been adversely affected by stringent government economy measure. The measure had been very pronounced on poultry production due to high level of sensitivity of the industry to management factor and resultant effect on life and productivity of the birds. Study by Ojo, (2003) revealed that, the industry falls short of its aim of self-sufficiency in animal protein consumption in the country that is put at 5gm/caput per day which is far cry from F. A. O. recommended level of 35gm/caput per day. In the past ten years, many large scale operators in the industry have been forced out of the business due to various problems ranging from shortage and high cost of feed, high cost and availability of veterinary services and drugs, poor quality of equipment to other input. This study is to investigate on the fluctuation of day old chick in Oluyole local government.

The Nigerian poultry industry in particular has been rapidly expanding in recent years and is therefore one of the most commercialized (capitalized) subsectors of Nigerian agriculture (USDA 2013; Adene and Oguntade, 2006). The popularity of poultry production can be explained by the fact that poultry has many advantages over other livestock. Poultry birds are good converters of feed into useable protein in meat and eggs. The production costs per unit remain relatively low and the return on investment is high. Therefore, farmers need a relatively small amount of capital to start a poultry farm. Furthermore, poultry meat is very tender and acceptability to consumers is high, regardless of their religious beliefs. Also, the production cycle is quite short, so capital is not tied up over a long period. Finally, eggs, one of the major products of poultry production, are more affordable for the common person than other sources of animal protein (Ojo 2003, Aboki *et al.*, 2013). Poultry production in Nigeria is still characterized by low production levels due to the limited financing available for the procurement of basic equipment and materials. Many farmers are unable to increase their productivity by moving from small-scale poultry production to larger- scale production because they face difficulties in credit and loan procurement. To enhance the commercialization of the poultry industry, it has been suggested that Nigerian government policy tackle the problem of credit procurement through expanding the provision of micro-credits and encouraging the formation of cooperative societies for farmers (Akanni 2007; Aromolaran *et al.*, 2013; Aboki *et al.*, 2013; Esiobu, 2014).

Nigeria has a relatively advanced infrastructure, compared to many other African countries. Roads still lag far behind, but airports and ports have enjoyed considerable investment in recent years, resulting in good international portals. The government has also increasingly advocated the use of public-private partnerships; therefore, infrastructure networks cover extensive areas of the national territory. It is estimated that improving the country's infrastructure still further could boost annual real GDP growth by around four percentage points (PWC, 2014). Ohajianya *et al.* (2013) examined the economic efficiency of poultry production in parts of Nigeria. Their results showed that, from an economic perspective, many producers manage their poultry farms inefficiently and therefore lose

highly promising cost savings. As economic efficiency is a product of technical and locative efficiencies, these factors should be improved to make poultry production even more profitable in the future. To be technologically effective, farmers need to invest in production factors. Inadequate funding hinders farmers from acquiring the necessary resources and technologies to assist them to produce efficiently and remain in production (Esiobu *et al.*, 2014). The costs of medication and vaccination and of feed constitute substantial input costs in production (Esiobu *et al.*, 2014). A number of studies have shown that feed costs constitute one the highest variable costs in the poultry production process (Esiobu *et al.*, 2014; Nmadu *et al.*, 2014; Ohajianya *et al.*, 2013; Tijani *et al.*, 2012).

Commercial poultry systems are industrialized and, therefore, based on large, dense, uniform stocks of modern poultry hybrids. They demand more capital, input, and technology and are the target market for foreign agribusiness firms. They house their animals in open-sided coops and employ the deep litter method. This design is cheaper than closed, environmentally controlled designs, but it exposes poultry to the vagaries of climate and weather with negative consequences for the productivity and health of stock. Tunnel ventilation fans, foggers, and cooling pads as well as shade trees are used to provide relief from overheating (Adene and Oguntade, 2006). Watering and feeding is often manual, using troughs or buckets. More advanced integrated holdings use automated feeding and watering systems. Eggs are mainly collected manually from nest boxes filled with straw or wood shavings. To keep out infections and minimize the need for medication, all-in-all-out systems are implemented on most commercial poultry farms. There are good housing, feeding, and husbandry standards, which especially entail daily standard cleaning and disinfecting of the environment, utensils, stock, and handlers to reduce the bacterial load. Vaccine application for disease prevention is also well established in Nigeria's poultry industry (Adene and Oguntade, 2006).

However, most of the poultry is still kept in rural production systems, which are characterized by insufficient hygiene management. Even though many farmers would like to stock hybrids, which gain weight more quickly and are more disease resistant, their high mortality rates make hybrid production less profitable (Esiobu *et al.*, 2014).

## **PROBLEM STATEMENT**

Ibadan South-West local government Area has the highest number of day old chick's marketers in Oyo state. Poultry farmers come to this location to market their products and majority of hatcheries in Ibadan is located in this axis, the area is otherwise regarded as the depot of Day-old-chicks in South West Nigeria.

However, during certain periods of the year, these birds are either not available or only available in limited supply with unwarranted increase in price, at this periods some of the farmers sell as high as double the original price and make ambiguous profit and this limits the number of patronages and discourages some intended farmers. Therefore there is a need to investigate into factors responsible for this seasonal fluctuation and availability of these birds at some parts of the year and proffer solution to this menace.

The general objective of this study is to investigate factors affecting day old chick's fluctuation in the selected Ibadan metropolis. The study described the Socio-economic characteristic of the respondents in the study area; determined causes of day old chicks

fluctuation in the study area; examined the effect of middle men involvement in day old chick fluctuation in the study area and also ascertained extent of access to different sources of breeds available in the study area.

## METHODOLOGY

### Area of the study

This study was carried out in Ibadan South West Local Government Area, Ibadan South-West Local Government Area is one of the oldest Local Government council in Oyo State. The Local Government has its headquarters at Oluyole Estate, popular area or district includes, Ring- Road, Oke –Ado, Oke –Bola Gege, Born Photo, Isale –Osi. It has an area of 40km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 282,585 at the 2006 population census, the postal code of the area is 200, and the postal address ranges from SW1 to SW12 depending on the ward.

### SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

This study involved all registered day old chicks farmers in Ibadan, Oluyole zone and a purposive sampling procedure was used. Out of about one hundred and fifty registered day-old-chicks' farmers in the zone, ninety five of them were randomly selected for questionnaire administration.

### METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

Data for this study was collected from primary source through use of well structured questionnaire and personal interview method.

### METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

All data collected was subjected to analysis of variance using descriptive statistics, frequency, and percentage. While chi square, PPMC and regression analysis were used for the hypotheses.

### Model specification

#### Chi square model:

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(O_1 - E_1)^2}{E_1}$$

Where  $X^2$  = the chi square,

$O$  = the observed value,

$\sum$  = the summation of values,

$E_1$  = expected value.

#### PPMC model:

$$P = \frac{\sum(x)(Y)}{\sqrt{\sum X^2 \sum Y^2}}$$

Where  $P$  = Pearson product moment correlation

$\sum$  = Summation of the frequency

$X^2$  = Means of the frequency

$Y^2$  = Means of the frequency

$X = X^2 - Y^2$

**Regression model**

$Y = X^1 + X^2 + X^3 + X^4 + X^5 + \dots + X^n$

Y = perceived effect

$X^1$  = Source of finance

$X^2$  = Experience

$X^3$  = Secondary occupation

$X^4$  = Causes of fluctuation

$X^5$  = Access to source of breeds

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**TABLE 1: SOCIO ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS**

| Variable                 | Frequency | Percentage   |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| <b>Sex</b>               |           |              |
| Male                     | 43        | 45.3         |
| Female                   | 52        | 54.7         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>95</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| <b>Age</b>               |           |              |
| 20 – 30                  | 21        | 22.1         |
| 31 – 40                  | 47        | 49.5         |
| 41- 50                   | 11        | 11.6         |
| Above 50                 | 16        | 16.8         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>95</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| <b>Marital Status</b>    |           |              |
| Single                   | 12        | 12.8         |
| Married                  | 76        | 80.9         |
| Divorce                  | 0         | 0.00         |
| Widow                    | 6         | 6.4          |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>95</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| <b>Religion</b>          |           |              |
| Christian                | 46        | 48.4         |
| Muslim                   | 49        | 51.6         |
| Traditional              | 0         | 0.0          |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>95</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| <b>Educational Level</b> |           |              |
| No Formal Education      | 0         | 0.0          |
| Adult Education          | 0         | 0.0          |
| Primary Education        | 2         | 2.1          |

|  |           |              |
|--|-----------|--------------|
| Secondary Education                            | 16        | 16.8         |
| Tertiary Education                             | 77        | 81.1         |
| <b>Total</b>                                   | <b>95</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| <b>Family Size</b>                             |           |              |
| 1 – 4  | 41        | 43.2         |
| 5 – 8  | 54        | 56.8         |
| 9 and Above                                    | 0         | 0.0          |
| <b>Total</b>                                   | <b>95</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| <b>Secondary Occupation</b>                    |           |              |
| Trading  | 11        | 11.6         |
| Farming  | 51        | 53.7         |
| Self employment                                | 33        | 34.7         |
| Others   | 0         | 0.0          |
| <b>Total</b>                                   | <b>95</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| <b>Source of Finance</b>                       |           |              |
| Personal savings                               | 59        | 62.1         |
| Friends and relatives                          | 0         | 0.0          |
| Cooperatives                                   | 36        | 37.9         |
| Others   | 0         | 0.0          |
| <b>Total</b>                                   | <b>95</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| <b>Farming/Marketing Experience</b>            |           |              |
| 1 – 5  | 25        | 26.3         |
| 6 – 10   | 33        | 34.7         |
| 11 – 15  | 31        | 32.6         |
| 16 above                                       | 6         | 6.3          |
| <b>Total</b>                                   | <b>95</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| <b>Cartons Of Day Old Chicks Sold Per Week</b> |           |              |
| 1 – 10   | 45        | 47.4         |
| 11 – 20  | 39        | 41.1         |
| 21 – 30  | 11        | 11.6         |
| 31 – 50  | 0         | 0.0          |
| 50 above                                       | 0         | 0.0          |
| <b>Total</b>                                   | <b>95</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

Table 1 shows that (45.5%) of the respondents were male and (54.7%) female, the table shows that there is high number of women involvement in day old chicks marketing. Also the table shows that (22.1%) of the respondents have their age range between 20-30, while (49.5%) ages between 31-40, (11.6%) ages between 41-50, while (16.8%) range from 50 and above. The table shows that age range 31-40 have the highest percentage; this implies that most of the respondents were youth. This agrees with the findings of Odebode (2008) associated with youthful and active age of farmers, also in line with Gingras *et al.* (2005) which state that the younger the farmer the more productive they are. Also, the table shows that (12.8%) of the respondents are single, while (80.9%) are married, (0.0%) is divorced and

(6.4%) are widow. This supported with the findings of Adelore *et al.* (2006) that most of the farmer are married. Also, (48.4%) of the respondents are Christians (51.6%) are Muslim. Also (2.1%) of the respondents had primary education qualification, (16.8%) had secondary education and (81.1%) have tertiary education alongside with Sofoluwe *et al.* (2011) confirmed that education influence people's perception and acceptability. Also, (43.2%) of the respondents have 1-4 family size, while (56.8%) have 5-8 family size in the study area. Furthermore, (11.6%) of the respondents have secondary occupation as trading, while (53.7%) as farming, (34.7%) as self-employment. Also, (62.1%) of the respondents use their personal savings to run their business, while (37.9%) depend on cooperatives. This implies that most marketer of old chicks depend on self-saving money to run the business. Also, (26.3%) of the respondents have 1-5 years of farming/marketing experience, while (34.7%) have 6-10 years' experience, (32.6%) have 11-15 years of experience and while (6.3%) have 16 years above. Also (47.4%) of the respondents sell 1-10 cartoons of day old chick per week, while (41.1%) sell 11-20 cartoons of day chick per week, (11.6%) sell 21-30 cartoons of day old chick per week.



**TABLE 2: CAUSES OF DAY OLD CHICKS FLUCTUATION IN THE STUDY AREA**

| S/N | CAUSES OF FLUCTUATION                                   | Larger extent | Lesser extent | Rarely    | Not at all |
|-----|---|---------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 1   | Unavailability of hatchable eggs sometimes              | 0(0.0)        | 38(40.0)      | 33 (34.7) | 24 (25.3)  |
| 2   | Limited functioning hatchery in Ibadan and its environs | 0(0.0)        | 0(0.0)        | 52 (54.7) | 43 (45.3)  |
| 3   | Unavailability of parents stock                         | 0(0.0)        | 92 (96.8)     | 3(3.2)    | 0(0.0)     |
| 4   | Price variation   | 92 (96.8)     | 0(0.0)        | 3(3.2)    | 0(0.0)     |
| 5   | Inconsistent Government policies                        | 49 (51.6)     | 43 (45.3)     | 3(3.2)    | 0 (0.0)    |
| 6   | Unregulated Marketer policies and by laws               | 21 (22.1)     | 71 (74.7)     | 3 (3.2)   | 0 (0.0)    |
| 7   | Diversion of available day old chicks to Highest bidder | 0 (0.0)       | 72 (75.8)     | 23 (24.2) | 0 (0.0)    |
| 8   | Middle men participation and involvement                | 0 (0.0)       | 56 (58.9)     | 39 (41.1) | 0 (0.0)    |
| 9   | Accident during course of hatching                      | 1 (1.1)       | 26 (27.4)     | 68 (71.6) | 0 (0.0)    |
| 10  | Undesirable breed                                       | 0 (0.0)       | 2 (67.4)      | 30 (31.6) | 1 (1.1)    |
| 11  | Adulteration by middlemen                               | 0 (0.0)       | 93 (97.9)     | 2 (2.1)   | 0 (0.0)    |
| 12  | Hatchery Diseases outbreak                              | 54 (56.8)     | 41 (43.2)     | 0 (0.0)   | 0 (0.0)    |
| 13  | Festivity of the period                                 | 95(100.0)     | 0 (0.0)       | 0 (0.0)   | 0 (0.0)    |
| 14  | Early booking by commercials farmer                     | 15(15.8)      | 36 (37.9)     | 44 (46.3) | 0 (0.0)    |
| 15  | low rate of supply of day old chicks                    | 45 (47.4)     | 47 (49.5)     | 3 (3.2)   | 0 (0.0)    |
| 16  | Unfavorable laying period of the parent stocks          | 94 (98.9)     | 0 (0.0)       | 1 (1.1)   | 0 (0.0)    |
| 17  | Introduction of improved breeds                         | 45 (47.4)     | 47 (49.5)     | 3 (3.2)   | 0 (0.0)    |
| 18  | Farmers policies  | 54 (56.8)     | 41 (43.2)     | 0 (0.0)   | 0 (0.0)    |
| 19  | Unavailability of market                                | 77 (81.1)     | 18 (18.9)     | 0 (0.0)   | 0 (0.0)    |
| 20  | Deliberate withholding by farmers for personal reasons. | 73 (76.8)     | 22 (23.2)     | 0 (0.0)   | 0 (0.0)    |

The results in table 2 show that majority of the respondents 40.0% agreed that unavailability of hatchable eggs can cause fluctuation of day old chicks. Also, the table shows that 54.7% and 45.3% of the respondents had limited functioning hatchery that can cause the fluctuation of the chicks. Also, 96.8% and 3.2% of the respondents agreed that unavailability of parents



stock can cause fluctuation. Furthermore, 51.6%, 45.3% and 3.2% of the respondents agreed that inconsistent government policies can cause fluctuation. Also, 22.1%, 74.7% and 3.2% of the respondents respectively agreed that unregulated marketer policies and bylaws can cause fluctuation. Also, 22.1%, 74.7% and 3.2% of the respondents respectively agreed that diversion of day old chicks can cause fluctuation. Also, 58.9% and 41.1% of the respondents (lesser extent and rarely) respectively agreed that middle men participation and involvement contributed greatly to fluctuation of day old chicks. Furthermore, 1.1%, 27.4%, 71.6% of the respondents (larger extent, lesser extent and rarely) respectively agreed that accident during course of hatching causes fluctuation of day old chicks. Also, 97.9% and 2.1% of the respondents agreed that adulteration of day old chicks can cause day old chicks fluctuation. Also, 100% of the respondents agreed that festive period can cause day old chicks fluctuation because some of the marketers may want to take undue advantage of the period. Also, 15.8%, 37.9% and 46.3% of the respondents believed that early booking do cause day old chicks fluctuation. Also, 81.1% and 18.9% of the respondents strongly believed that unavailability of market do cause day old chicks fluctuation. In addition to the above about 76.8% and 23.2% of the respondents believed that deliberate withhold of day old chicks by farmer do cause day old chicks fluctuation.

**TABLE 3: INVOLVEMENT OF MIDDLE MEN IN DAY OLD CHICKS DISTRIBUTION IN THE STUDY AREA**

| S/N | Involvement of middle men   | Strongly agreed | Agreed    | Undecided | Disagreed | Strongly disagreed |
|-----|---|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1.  | Middlemen are involved in setting of eggs.  | 42 (44.2)       | 11 (11.6) | 11 (11.6) | 31 (32.6) | 0 (0.0)            |
| 2.  | They are involved in price determination.   | 68 (71.6)       | 22 (23.4) | 0 (0.0)   | 5 (5.3)   | 0 (0.0)            |
| 3.  | They are involved in the raising of Parent stocks.                                      | 53 (55.8)       | 5 (5.3)   | 0 (0.0)   | 27 (28.4) | 10 (10.5)          |
| 4.  | They are involved in medication and vaccine administration.                             | 58 (61.1)       | 0 (0.0)   | 0 (0.0)   | 37 (38.9) | 0 (0.0)            |
| 5.  | They are involved in collecting day old chick from hatchery.                            | 58 (61.0)       | 22 (23.2) | 0 (0.0)   | 5 (5.3)   | 10 (10.5)          |
| 6.  | They are involved in sexing.  | 58 (61.1)       | 15 (15.8) | 0 (0.0)   | 22 (23.2) | 0 (0.0)            |
| 7.  | They are involved in transportation.  | 47 (49.5)       | 37 (38.9) | 11 (11.6) | 0 (0.0)   | 0 (0.0)            |
| 8.  | They are involved in Sorting and allocation of day old chicks.                          | 53 (55.8)       | 26 (27.4) | 16 (16.8) | 0 (0.0)   | 0 (0.0)            |
| 9.  | They are involved in transfer of chicks from the hatchery to the farmers and customers. | 27 (28.4)       | 48 (50.5) | 0 (0.0)   | 20 (21.1) | 0 (0.0)            |
| 10. | They are involved in collecting day old chicks from unauthorized hatchery owners.       | 27 (28.4)       | 32 (33.7) | 11 (11.6) | 25 (26.3) | 0 (0.0)            |

The result of the table 3 above shows that majority of the respondents 44.2% are involved in setting of eggs. This implies that some of the middlemen set eggs while others buy and sell in the market. Also the table shows that 71.6% of middlemen involved in price determination that is, the middlemen give their own price for the purpose of gain or profit. Also, 55.8% of the respondents involved in the raising of parent stocks, some of them raise parent sock for consumption or farming. Also, 61.1% of the middlemen involved in the medication and vaccine administration, some of the middlemen administer medication to the day old chicks. Also, 61.0% of the middlemen collect day old chicks directly from the hatchery, which serve as opportunity for some middlemen to make sales and order of goods (day old chicks). Also, 61.1% of the respondents involved in sexing of the day old chicks. Also, 49.5% of the middlemen involved in transportation of day old chicks to farmer or location of order. Also, 55.8% of the respondents involved in sorting and allocation of day old chicks, they sort the day chicks grade by grade and allocate to different sources. Also, 44.2% respectively involved in the duplicating of the day old chicks, some of the respondents mixed up the breed together for the profit and manipulating the chicks for better market value. Furthermore, 50.5% of the middlemen involved in the transfer of chicks from the hatchery to the farmers and customers, some of the farmers serve as intermediary between farmer and customer to the hatchery. Also, 5.3% of the respondents are part of the solution provider to the hatchery, this implies that most of the middlemen did take part in solution or find means of solution to the hatchery. Also, 11.6% of the respondents involved in the supply of day old chicks to non registered farmers, while some supply to both registered and non registered. Also, 28.4% and 33.7% respectively involve in collecting of day old chicks from authorized hatchery owners. Furthermore, 28.4% and 48.4% involve in illegal transfer of day old chicks; middlemen could have collected money from different sources and supply according to the size he can get and maneuver it to another. Also, 28.4% and 49.5% of the respondents have associated themselves to the farmer; this implies that most of the middlemen join an association

**TABLE 4: SOURCES OF BREEDS AVAILABLE IN THE STUDY AREA**

| S/N | Sources Of Breeds                 | Larger Extent | Lesser Extent | Rarely     | Not At All |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| 1.  | Animal care                       | 0 (0.0)       | 27 (28.4)     | 47 (49.5)  | 21 (22.1)  |
| 2.  | Ajanla Farms                      | 75 (78.9)     | 20 (21.1)     | 0 (0.0)    | 0 (0.0)    |
| 3.  | Foresight hatchery                | 95 (100.0)    | 0 (0.0)       | 0 (0.0)    | 0 (0.0)    |
| 4.  | Agro light                        | 0 (0.0)       | 6 (6.3)       | 36 (37.9)  | 53 (55.8)  |
| 5.  | ZARTECH farms                     | 95 (100.0)    | 0 (0.0)       | 0 (0.0)    | 0 (0.0)    |
| 6.  | Amosun farm's                     | 0 (0.0)       | 0 (0.0)       | 27 (28.4)  | 68 (71.6)  |
| 7.  | Obasanjo farms                    | 95 (100.0)    | 0 (0.0)       | 0 (0.0)    | 0 (0.0)    |
| 8.  | Npg farms                         | 62 (66.0)     | 20 (21.3)     | 12(12.8)   | 0 (0.0)    |
| 9.  | Atops farms                       | 0 (0.0)       | 8 (8.4)       | 39 (41.1)  | 48 (50.5)  |
| 10. | Floramos farms and hatcheries ltd | 0 (0.0)       | 0 (0.0)       | 54 (56.8)  | 41 (43.2)  |
| 11. | Karmadex Nigeria LTD              | 0 (0.0)       | 0 (0.0)       | 95 (100.0) | 0 (0.0)    |
| 12. | Okiemute farms                    | 0 (0.0)       | 8 (8.4)       | 54 (56.8)  | 33 (34.7)  |
| 13. | Micholad farms and agro supports  | 7 (7.4)       | 2 (2.1)       | 24 (25.3)  | 62 (65.3)  |
| 14. | Agrited hatchery                  | 95 (100.0)    | 0 (0.0)       | 0 (0.0)    | 0 (0.0)    |
| 15. | Appleblossom farm                 | 0 (0.0)       | 11 (11.6)     | 59 (62.1)  | 25 (26.3)  |
| 16. | AmoByn farms                      | 95 (100.0)    | 0 (0.0)       | 0 (0.0)    | 0 (0.0)    |
| 17. | Ajagbeayodeji farm                | 0 (0.0)       | 11 (11.6)     | 59 (62.1)  | 25 (26.3)  |
| 18. | Other sources                     | 95 (100.0)    | 0 (0.0)       | 0 (0.0)    | 0 (0.0)    |

Source: Computed From Researcher's Survey Data, 2019

The table 4.4 above shows that majority of the respondents which are 28.4%, 49.5% and 22.1% have lesser extent, rarely and not at all respectively have access to the animal care breed in the study area. Also, 78.9% and 21.1% respectively have access to Ajanla farms breed in the area. Also, 100% of the middlemen have highest access to foresight breeds; this implies that all the respondents have access to the breed. Furthermore, 6.3% and 37.9% have the access to the Agrolight breeds. Also, 100% of the respondents have access to ZARTECH breeds. Also, 28.4% of the respondents have access to the Amosun breeds rarely. Also, 100% of the respondents have access to the Obasanjo farms breeds, most of the access to the breed of the hatchery within the premises of the study area. Also, 66% of the middlemen have access to NPG farms breeds. 8.4% and 56.8% of the respondent have access to Atops farms breeds. Also, 56.8% of the respondents have rarely access to Floramos farms

breeds. Furthermore, 100% of the middlemen have rarely access to Karmadex Nigeria LTD. Also, 84% and 56.8% of the respondents have lesser extent and rarely respectively to supplies and access of Okiemute farms breeds. Also, 7.4%, 2.1% and 25.3% of the respondents have larger extent, lesser extent and rarely respectively to the access of Micholad farms and agro supports in the study area. Also, 100% of the middlemen have access to the Agrited hatchery breeds; this implies that the middlemen market their product (day old chick) at the study area. Furthermore, 11.6% and 62.1% of the respondents have access to Appleblossom at lesser extent and rarely rate. Also, 100% of the middlemen have access to AmoByn farms breeds; this implies that most of the farmers can get the breeds. Also, 11.6% and 62.1% of the respondents lesser extent and rarely have access to the Ajagbeayodeji farm breed; this implies that the middlemen have limited access of the breed in the study area. Also, 100% of the respondents have access to the other sources of breed; this implies that other source of breeds which the middlemen have access to may be within the state or not.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the findings of the study, the conclusions drawn were: the study reveals that majority of the respondents in the study area are young / youth age group and have highest percentage of married personality. The educational level of most respondents is tertiary education qualifications, their source of finance is based on personal savings, most of the respondents make sale of 1 -10 cartons of day old chicks per week. Price variation, festive period, unfavorable laying period and farmer policies mostly cause the day old chicks fluctuation.

Furthermore, the respondents perceived that the involvement of middlemen also contributes to the fluctuation of the day old chicks in the price determination, collecting of day old chicks from the hatchery and also allocation of the day old chicks in the study area.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

From the findings of my study, the following recommendations were made:

- Government should make a large marketplace for the farmer, so favorably that the marketer and middlemen will be able to sell their day old chicks on daily basis.
- Financial assistance by government to the farmer, so that there could be more outputs.
- The government should review the policies implemented upon the marketers and middlemen, so as to give chance for unemployed people to engage into buying and selling of day old chicks.
- Government or marketers' association should try to hold seminars to enlighten the farmer about the opportunity in multiplying of day old chicks.
- Policies should be made to govern the illegal allocation of day old chicks.

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