

**PROBLEM AND PROSPECT OF
POULTRY PRODUCTION IN
GOMBE L.G.A, GOMBE STATE.**

BY

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**A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL
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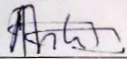
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APPROVAL PAGE

This research work is on the topic “problem and prospect of poultry production in Gombe L.G.A of Gombe state” has been formerly read, carefully supervised and lastly approved for meeting the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of Nigeria certificate in Education (NCE) from the department of agricultural education (Double Major) federal college of education (technical) Gombe.

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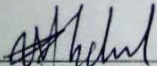
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DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to our families, relatives, friends, pastor and imams for their love, care, and encouragements as well as moral and financial support. May God reward them abundantly, Amen.

ABSTRACT

This study was carried in Gombe L.G.A to carefully determine and find out the problem and prospect of poultry production. Questionnaire method was used as the instrument for data collection. The population involves 80 poultry farmers in Gombe L.G.A of which sample has taken, which would be considered as respondents. However eighty questionnaires were carefully distributed to the five chosen and selected areas in Gombe local government. Data were carefully obtained, presented and critically analyzed in a simple percentage table. And the researchers came up with the following as the problems of poultry production. supply of poor quality chicks, high cost of poultry feeds, poor quality of ingredients used in manufacturing feeds, lack of capital, diseases, high cost of veterinary service, poor marketing and inadequate processing facilities and finally the researchers recommends that both the poultry farmers and the government should put more resources and effort to control such problems affecting poultry production in the study area.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Agriculture continues to be the most important sector of Nigeria economy in terms of provision of employment in spite of its declining contribution to the nation's foreign exchanges.

Banerjee (2005) put "poultry" as the term which applies to a rather wide variety of birds or several species and it refers to them whether they are alive or dressed (slaughter and prepared for market).

Iwena (2008) put "poultry" as the group of birds reared for food and other purpose. Which include domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, guinea fowls, and ducks.

Generally, poultry refers to a range of domesticated birds such as chickens, ducks, turkeys, guinea fowls, pigeon and geese for meat and or eggs. Poultry farm can be breeding farm, farm where poultry are raised for meat or eggs.

Gombe is a state in north-eastern Nigeria; it was created out of Bauchi state on 1st October 1996 by the late general Sani Abacha administration with its capital at Gombe. The state has land mass area of 20,256 km² and a population of around 1.8 million. Gombe state share boundaries with Yobe state to the north,

Adamawa and Taraba to the south, Borno state to the east, and Bauchi state to the west.

In Gombe state farmers are engaged in poultry production in all the local government with chickens, ducks and pigeons been the most reared poultry type.

In April 2014 at least 320 women in Gombe state have been trained by Fadama III project on poultry production on the leadership of the wife of the Gombe state governor Hajiya Adama Hassan Dankwambo in their request to reduce poverty among women in the state.

In Gombe local government of Gombe state, ducks, pigeons, turkeys, and most of all chickens are the common type of poultry that are reared. Various training programs are organized on poultry production in Gombe town of the state capital with view to improve farmer's production of poultry. Women in Gombe local government area are also trained by Fadama III project on poultry production under the leadership of the wife of the Gombe state governor Hajiya Adama Dankawbo. This move by the state government is really helping in improving poultry production in Gombe local government as people are becoming more and more interested in poultry farming business.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The rate of poultry production in Nigeria is quite ok. In Gombe local government it is a small scale, few poultry farmers are progressing because of the problems here and there that surrounds the business. Most of the farmers in Gombe local government area start the business in good shapes but along the way they find it hard to cope with the challenges that are attach to it. such challenged or problems are the reason behind the low production of poultry, and for that result of low production, a research is to be conducted to find out the causes of this setbacks in poultry production in Gombe local government area of Gombe with a view of coming up with strategies and suggestion for good prospect of poultry production in Gombe local government.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are:

- I. To identify the problems faced by poultry farmers.
- II. To suggest ways of avoiding or at least reducing such problems encountered by the farmers in Gombe local government.
- III. To suggest strategies that can improve quantity and quality of poultry products.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the problems encountered by poultry farmers in Gombe local government.
2. What are the possible ways of avoiding such problems faced by the farmers?
3. What are the strategies that can improve the quantity and quality of poultry products?

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study will benefit the following group of people:

1. It will give poultry farmers an idea on how to improve their production of poultry.
2. Poultry farmers will be exposed to the better management practice that will increase poultry production in Gombe.
3. The societies will benefit also from this study as their demands for poultry meat and eggs will be granted when the poultry products become available in the local government.
4. The nation in general will benefit from this study because as soon as farmers improve on their poultry farming business, it will open doors for job

opportunities for unemployed persons which will result in reduction of crime and law breakers in the nations.

5. The study will also make easier for research s and students.

1.6 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The research is aimed in looking at the problems and prospect of poultry production. However, due to the nature of the topic, financial and transportation problems, the research work is only limited to Gombe local government area with a special emphasizing to some major areas of the local government which include: Pantami, Jekadafari, Nayinawa, Federal Low cost and Gabukka. The hindrances faces by researchers are: inadequate capitals, poor roads leading to farmers residence, and also tribal problems which has being a great set back to the research work.

1.7 DEFINITION OF TERMS

For a better understanding of this research work, some professional and technical terms should be defined. Therefore the following terms are defined;

Poultry: refers to average of domestically birds such a chickens, ducks, turkey's, guinea fowls, pigcons and geese for meat or eggs purpose.

Poultry farm: a location of building for keeping birds.

Poultry farmer: is the one who rears and keeps poultry farm.

Species: is a group in which animals or plants that are able to breed with each other and produce healthy young ones belong.

Pullet: a young female chicken, especially one that is less than one year old.

Diet: the food that you eat and drink to have a healthy living and contain all the body needs for normal functioning.

Stock: A supply for something that is available for use or sale example; poultry feeds.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter consists of various literatures that are related to the problems and prospect of poultry production. It also give more emphasis on the review of people opinions, views and suggestions on the problems and prospect of poultry production in a given study area.

2.2 POULTRY

CBN, (2007), poultry which is generally considered as domesticated fowls kept primarily for meat and eggs includes the chicken, turkeys, guinea fowl, pigeon, ostriches, pheasant, quail, peafowl and swimming birds such as duck, geese and swans.

Abiola (1992) poultry refers to birds that have been successfully domesticated by man to supply meat and eggs for his consumption.

Van der zipp, (1991), poultry production is the rearing of domesticated birds such as chickens, ducks, turkeys, and geese for the purpose of farming meat or eggs for food. Poultry are formed in great numbers with chicken begin the most

numerous. Chicken raised for eggs are usually called layers while chicken raised for meat are often called broilers.

2.3 POULTRY PRODUCTION SYSTEM

As in most developing countries, the main poultry production system in Nigeria can generally be differentiated into two groups, namely; subsistent and commercial poultry production.

The commercial poultry production can be further classified into small medium and large scale with modern technology. Small, medium, and large scale enterprises varies in size from 100-20, 001-50-000 and 50, 000 birds respectively.

Under the subsistent poultry production, birds are mostly of indigineouse breed that roam the homestead and scavenge for feed freely. In commercial production, exotic and high production birds are kept under intensively care and given complete feeds (FAO 2008).

According to Shaner *et al.*, (1982), the terms small scale refers to those operation which the farmer frequently have difficulties obtaining sufficient input to allow the use of the technology available to medium and large scale farmers. Small scale enterprises are found in rural village where production input is difficult to obtain and marketing outlet is not well organized. In contrast large scale

enterprises are concentrated along the high way and in urban as well as pen urban area where there are access to production facilities and marketing outlets.

Subsistent poultry production usually comprises of stocks of heterogeneous breeds, mixed strains, different types and ages resources input under this system are not organized and marketing or consumption of birds is done on ad-hoc basis. Family members provide labour but no conscious effort is made to determine the cost benefit ratio of operation. Indeed, most household in Nigeria regards poultry keeping merely as a traditional or cultural activity. The low resource input and bio security level of background results in sub-optimal productivity of birds. Similarly, the economic incentives of background production are unattractive and this hampers the prospect of expanding existing poultry business as well as attracting new entrants.(Abiola 1992)

Adejoro S.O, (1991) the resources input and marketing under the commercial production system tends to be similar to those of large scale industries in the non agricultural sectors. It is usually capital intensive because of the cost of the high level of technology involved. Interestingly, it is also labour intensive because of the need of support automated device with direct human labour, especially in critical times of mechanical failures. Stocks of birds kept are highly productive modern breeds

2.4 IMPORTANCE OF POULTRY PRODUCTION

Aribissala, (1993), poultry meat and eggs play a very useful role in bringing the protein needs gap in Nigeria. The growth in poultry production in Nigeria is as a result of opportunities for high economic returns in the poultry industry. Private sector investment in poultry is expanding and the industry is growing at about 20% per annum. It was estimated that the poultry production in the country would have been about 500 million by 1995 and is expected to meet the poultry needs of the country with possibility for exports.

Jakande, (1999) eggs have been recognized as important protein source better than milk and meat. It is an excellent, easily digestible food with a high nutrition value and a rich source of protein of high biological value. Eggs contain some nutrient and can be used for different purposes. An average hen egg contains about 13% nutrients, 12% fat with negligible amount of carbohydrate, but it is particularly rich in calcium, phosphorous, potassium and other necessary food substance among which vitamin A, B complexes and D features prominently. It can be eaten in various forms. Apart from consumption in the homes, it also forms an important ingredient, in the preparation of several beverages, baby foods and confectionaries.

FAO, (1992) the feeding of poultry is paramount to the feeding of mass as essential protein and calorie intake must not only be adequate but sufficient in supply of essential vitamins and minerals to enhance the animal growth, maintenance or reproduction. The significant role of feed in poultry improvement program is still grossly under-rated in many part of Africa; as it also provides other useful nutrients like vitamins, minerals, hormones and other valuable products.

(Olomu, 1995), here in Nigeria poultry farm serve as a valuable source of income to the farmers and it is expected to be profitable. This is because poultry farming has the highest turnover rate of capital under proper management and effective utilization of resources when compared to other kinds of livestock's sectors.

According to sing (1990), almost all part of poultry product have one or other kind of industrial use. The vital eggs are used in vaccine preparations, inedible eggs for hatchery can be used in many pharmaceutical preparations, paints, vanishes and adhesive. Furthermore poultry droppings (faeces) can be used as fertilizers (farmyard manure) for crop production after proper treatments. The industry serve as an effective instrument of socio-economic upliftment among the rural populace and as a source of meeting their protein requirement and foreign exchange earning to a nation.

2.5 PROBLEMS AFFECTING POULTRY PRODUCTION

In spite of the contribution of the poultry industry to Nigeria economy, the sub-sector is facing challenges of further growth. For example, there are many road blocks in the process of migration from subsistence to commercial poultry production.

Adejoro (1991) stated that there is poor quality of ingredients used in the manufacture of feeds: many of the raw materials are not properly processed and handled, some others are adulterated. Frequently moisture content, a toxic level and other microbial contaminants of raw materials are never evaluated prior to purchase and use the manufacture of poultry feeds. Consumption of such feeds by birds often results into serious health problems, depressed productive (in the case of layers). In extreme cases of contaminated feeds, high mortality often occurs.

Reddy (1991) observed that poor quality chicks are supplied, this is a major source of sub-optimal production and reproductive performance of flocks in the country. The problem is often accelerated for the fact that poor quality chicks are not always realized early enough until considerable level of cost have been incurred in raising the chicks. There is no strict and compulsory quality control measure either in the hatching or in the market in most developing countries.

Adeyemo and Adeyemo (2009), observed that there is high feed cost: overall ranking of the problems militating against commercial eggs production in the southern guinea savannah indicated that finance was highest (96.6%) followed by the cost of feed (91.5%). This study was in agreement with that of Agro-Ind (2002) which identified general high cost of animal feed as a threat to the poultry industry in Nigeria.

Adeyemo and Adeyemo (2009) stated that there is inadequate access and high cost of veterinary services: a large number of backyard and small scale farmers especially those in the rural areas do not have easy access to veterinary clinical services. Some of those in the urban and per-urban centers who do even hesitate to avail themselves of the opportunities to use the services because they cannot afford the financial implications

Reddy (1991) observed that there is poor marketing information system, which is often perceived that there are potential markets for poultry products. However, there are no comprehensive empirical data to support effective demands and this makes proactive intervention, production as well as marketing planning to be some how difficult.

Reddy (1991) also observed that there are inadequate poultry: poultry extension services due to general shortage of agricultural extension agents.

Adejoro (1991) observed that there is concern about environmental pollution, one of the major challenges of commercial poultry is waste management. Large quantity of poultry waste is inevitable generated on continuous basis in commercial production to the extent of the intensity of operation. The waste, if not properly managed can be luminal to human health and water quality. For example, bacteria's in poultry waste can contaminate drinking water and may cause potentially serious illness. High level of nitrate (a form of nitrogen that develop nat rally in poultry waste) in drinking water may particularly harm unborn or young infant and young livestock's. Nutrients in poultry waste that enter streams also may lower oxygen level and kill fish and other wildlife.

Adejoro (1991) stated that there is source of conflicts: repugnant odor from commercial poultry operations, especially when the waste are not properly managed, has often been found to be a major source of conflict within communities in cases where enterprises is located within or near residential areas.

FAOSTAT (2002) observed that wide gap exist between local demand and supply of grandparent stocks (GPS): one of the attempt to solve this problems is importation of GPS and the eggs for hatching. Unfortunately, this exercise has been carried out indiscriminately, and without following strict legislative control. Consequently, there have been reported cases of outbreak of disease that either were not known or did not exist in the country.

Shaner, *et al* (1982) stated that there is inadequate slaughtering, meat and egg processing facilities: there are very few meat and egg processing facilities within the country where as there is need for such in order to encourage large commercial poultry production.

Agro-Ind (2002) observed that there is inadequate and sometimes outright lack of basic infrastructure such as roads, electricity and water supply: the need for poultry farmers to make provision for infrastructure where they are not available often discourages migration from subsistence to higher scale of commercial production.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter involves the various method and techniques involved in collecting data and information on a research work.

methodology is from the simple word "method" which can be define as plane or steps of doing something and these method are many. The well known ones are questionnaire, interview, observation, and project and survey method.

As far as this work is concern, questionnaire method will be the central and focal point of obtaining data. Using this method will definitely make the work more reliable and effective.

3.1 AREA OF STUDY

This research work is conducted in Gombe local government with special or particular areas in the local government being considered including: Patami, Jekadafari, Nayinawa, Federal low cost and Gabukka.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design employed is questionnaire method. This is adopted because only small is known about the issue under investigation or under study.

3.3 POPULATION OF THE STUDY

The population involves 80 farmers or poultry keepers' in Gombe local government area of Gombe state which sample will be taken and will be considered as respondents.

3.4 SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

Eighty questionnaires will be distributed to the respondents. 16 will be distributed in Pantami, 16 will be distributed in Jekadafari, 16 in Nayinawa, 16 in Federal low cost, and the remaining 16 questionnaire will be distributed in Gabukka area in Gombe local government which make a total number of 80 respondents.

3.5 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

Information required for this study will be carefully obtained through primary and secondary source of data.

The primary source include: the distribution of questionnaire, while the secondary source consist of relevant textbooks, newspapers, journals, pamphlets, periodicals, encyclopedia, magazines to mention but a few.

3.6 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

In this research the method that will be used to analyze the data is simple percentage method.

Simple percentage means for every 100 or out of 100. The (%) symbol is a quick way to write the fraction with a denomination of 100. the formulae for calculating percentage or for converting from percentages are relatively simple. to convert to fraction or decimal to percentage, multiply by 100.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This chapter consist of information obtained from the questionnaire distributed to the respondent union, was analyzed and the result were tabulated in percentage table.

The data collected was manually analyzed using a single percentage. The formula is given as;

$$\frac{x}{n} \times 100$$

Where x= the number of respondents or response

N= the total number of questionnaires returned

%= the number of percentage

Research question (1) one of the problems of poultry production is the supply of poor quality chicks.

Table 4.1

OPTION	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE %
YES	58	72.5
NO	22	27.5
TOTAL	80	100

The above table shows 58 respondents representing 72.5% says YES, one of the problems of poultry production is the supply of poor quality chicks, while 22 respondents representing 27.5% says NO.

Therefore, this table clearly shows majority of the respondents are of the opinion that supply of poor quality chicks in most of the poultry farm in Gombe L.G.A is a serious problem to poultry farmers in the study which affect poultry production. Because some chicks die at the early stage and this seriously makes the farmers not to continue with the farming because this may lead to lost instead of profit.

Research question (2) High lost of poultry feed is one of the factors affecting poultry production.

Table 4.2

OPTION	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE %
YES	70	87.5
NO	10	12.5
TOTAL.	80	100

The above table shows 70 respondents representing 87.5% says YES, the lost of poultry feed is one of the factors affecting poultry production, while 10 respondents representing 12.5% says NO.

However, this table reveals majority of the respondents agree with the idea that high cost of feed in the study area is a serious challenge to poultry farmer in the study which affects poultry production and this high cost of the feed discourages farmers from embarking into poultry farming in the study area because high cost of feeds reduces the profit of the farmer.

Research question (3) Lack of capital is another problem that hinders poultry production.

Table 4.3

OPTION	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE %
YES	73	91.25
NO	7	8.75
TOTAL	80	100

The above table shows 73 respondents representing 91.25% says YES, lack of capital is another problem that hinders poultry production, while 7 respondents representing 8.75% says NO.

Therefore this table indicate majority of the respondents belief that lack of capital in most of the poultry farms in Gombe L.G.A is a serious problem to poultry farmers in the study which affect poultry production because farmers need enough capital to invest in the business and take care of problems that might arise in the farm such as high cost of feed and vaccination which is why some farmers

are unable to continue while those interested could not start due to their lack of capital.

Research question (4) another challenge of poultry production is the poor quality of ingredient used in manufacturing poultry feeds.

Table 4.4

OPTION	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE %
YES	46	57.5
NO	34	42.5
TOTAL	80	100

The above table shows 46 respondents representing 57.5% says YES, another challenge of poultry production is the poor quality of ingredient used in manufacturing poultry feeds, while 34 respondents representing 42.5% says NO.

Therefore this table indicate majority of the respondents are of the idea that poor quality of ingredient used in the manufacturing poultry feeds in Gombe L.G.A is a serious challenge to poultry production because it increase the cost of poultry production as farmer will spent a lot of capital on poultry feed with nothing to show on birds and it discourage many people from embarking into poultry business.

Research question (5) one of the factors militating against poultry production is environmental pollution.

Table 4.5

OPTION	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE %
YES	50	62.5
NO	30	37.5
TOTAL	80	100

The above table observed 50 respondents representing 62.5% says YES, one of the factors militating against poultry production is environmental pollution, while 30 respondents representing 37.5% says NO.

However, this table clearly observed majority of the respondents agreed that environmental pollution in Gombe L.G.A is one of the factors militating against poultry farmers in the study which affects poultry production because large quantity of poultry waste is inevitable generated on continuous basis in commercial production and the waste if not managed properly can be dangerous to health of birds, it also contaminate the drinking water as well as their feeds. Such issues make some farmers to withdraw from the business.

Research question (6) Lack of veterinary services hinders poultry production in Gombe L.G.A.

Table 4.6

OPTION	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE %
YES	52	77.5
NO	18	22.5
TOTAL	80	100

The above table observed 52 respondents representing 77.5% says YES, lack of veterinary services hinders poultry production in Gombe L.G.A, while 18 respondents representing 22.5% says NO.

However, this table clearly shows majority of the respondents belief that lack of enough veterinary services in most of the poultry farms in Gombe L.G.A is a serious problem to poultry farmers in the study area which affect poultry production because farmers find it difficult to treat their sick birds as such farmers prefer to kill their birds whenever they are knock down by disease.

Research question (7) another problem of poultry production is poor marketing.

Table 4.7

OPTION	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE %
YES	47	58.75
NO	33	41.25
TOTAL	80	100

The above table shows 47 respondents representing 58.75% says YES, another problem of poultry production is poor marketing, while 33 respondents representing 41.25% says NO.

However, the above table shows majority of the respondents agreed that poor marketing of the poultry product in the study area is a serious problem to poultry farmers in the study which affects poultry production. People in the study

area preferred the local chicken over the broilers and layers because of differences in test of the meat.

Research question (8) one of the problems of poultry production is the inadequate slaughtering, meat and egg processing facilities.

Table 4.8

OPTION	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE %
YES	69	86.25
NO	11	13.75
TOTAL	80	100

The above table shows 69 respondents representing 86.25% says YES, one of the problems of poultry production is the inadequate slaughtering, meat and egg processing facilities, while 11 respondents representing 13.75% says NO.

Therefore, this table clearly shows majority of the respondents indicated that inadequate slaughtering, meat and eggs processing facilities in the study area is a serious challenge to poultry farmer in the study area which hinders poultry production because there are very few meat and eggs processing facilities in the study area where as there is need for such in order to encourage poultry production because the lack of such facilities discourage farmers.

Research question (9) inadequate supply of parents for local demands also affects poultry production in Gombe L.G.A.

Table 4.9

OPTION	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE %
YES	55	68.75
NO	25	31.25
TOTAL	80	100

The above table observed 55 respondents representing 68.75% says YES, inadequate supply of parents for local demands also affects poultry production in Gombe L.G.A, while 25 respondents representing 31.25% says NO.

However, this table reveal that majority of the respondent agreed that there is poor supply of parents stocks to local farmers in most of the poultry farm in the study area and is a serious problem that poultry farmers in the study are facing which affect poultry production. Farmers need parents stocks that can fertilize eggs for hatching which is not always available for them. Poultry farmers find it difficult to supply parents stocks into their farms and as such they are discouraged because the lack of parent stocks shows their poultry production.

Research question (10) lack of basic infrastructure such as electricity and water supply hinders poultry production.

Table 4.10

OPTION	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE %
YES	68	85
NO	12	15
TOTAL	80	100

The above table pointed out those 68 respondents representing 85% says YES, lack of basic infrastructure such as electricity and water supply hinders poultry production, while 12 respondents representing 15% says NO.

Therefore, this table clearly pointed out that majority of the respondents says YES lack of steady electricity and water supply in Gombe L.G.A is a serious problem to the poultry farmers in the study which hinders poultry production. Because inadequate electricity in poultry farms especially in the night affects poultry performance and some chicks find it difficult to consume feeds and most of the incubators uses electricity to operate.

Research question (11) sources of conflict are another problem that is militating against poultry production.

Table 4.11

OPTION	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE %
YES	42	52.5
NO	38	47.5
TOTAL	80	100

The above table shows 42 respondents representing 52.5% says YES, sources of conflict are another problem that is militating against poultry production, while 38 respondents representing 47.5% says NO.

However, this table clearly shows majority of the respondents are of the opinion that sources of conflict in the study area is another challenge to poultry farmers in the study which affect poultry production because repugnant odor from commercial poultry operations, especially when the waste are not properly managed has often been a major source of conflict within the community lowering peoples interest in the business.

Research question (12) disease such as Newcastle disease hinders poultry production.

Table 4.12

OPTION	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE %
YES	71	88.75
NO	9	11.25
TOTAL	80	100

The above table reveal that 71 respondents representing 88.75% says YES, disease such as Newcastle disease hinders poultry production, while 9 respondents representing 11.25% says NO.

Therefore, this table reveal that majority of the respondents are of the opinion that Newcastle disease is among the disease in the study area which destroy many birds and as such reduces farmers profit which can make farmers to close the business.

Research question (13) Gumboro disease also affects the performance of poultry.

Table 4.13

OPTION	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE %
YES	67	83.75
NO	13	16.25
TOTAL	80	100

The above table above indicates that 67 respondents representing 83.75% says YES, Gumboro disease also affects the performance of poultry, while 13 respondents representing 16.25% says NO.

However, this table reveal that majority of the respondents agreed that Gumboro disease in most of the poultry farms in Gombe L.G.A is a serious problem to poultry farmers in the study area which affects the performance of poultry because many of the chicks attacked by such disease which causes sores around birds are not treated immediately and the birds will die leaving the farmers at loss and it makes the farmers to give up on the business.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the research work were summarized based on the research work, recommendation were drowned as well as conclusion with connection with problems and prospect of poultry production in Gombe local government.

5.1 SUMMARY

In chapter one which is the introduction, the researchers tends to explain what poultry is all about the level of poultry production in Nigeria, Gombe state and Gombe local government. The introduction of the topic consists of statement of the problem objectives of the study research questions, significance of the study scope and limitation of the study. In chapter two (2) it consists of various literatures that are related to the problem and prospect of poultry production. Chapter three (3) involves the area of the study, the sample and sampling techniques of the study, method used in data collection and the method acquired to analyze the data. Chapter four (4) data presentation and analysis, chapter five (5) seeks to address the general summary of the study, conclusion and recommendations.

5.2 CONCLUSION

The researcher concludes that poultry production in Gombe L.G.A hindered by so many factors which seriously discourage and stopped farmers from embarking into the business some of these problems includes:

Supply of poor quality chicks, high cost of feeds, poor quality of ingredient used in manufacturing poultry feeds, lack of capital, concern about environmental pollution, high cost of veterinary service, poor marketing, inadequate slaughtering, meat and egg processing facilities, inadequate supply of grandparents stocks for local demands, lack of basic infrastructure such as electricity and water supply. source of conflict in the business, Newcastle and Gumboro diseases and research should also be conducted on the problems of other classes of animals such as cattle, sheep, and goat in the study area.

3.3 RECOMMENDATION

The following recommendations are made based on the findings. In order to increase the level of poultry production in the study area;

1. Enough trained technicians, officers and enough processing facilities for successful processing of poultry product that are needed in the study area to alleviate man power problems.
2. Financial institution such as agricultural banks should be given loan to poultry farmers in Gombe state and Gombe L.G.A in particular with low interest rate to help the farmer cope with high cost of poultry feed and veterinary services.
3. Government should organized effective marketing channels for the poultry farmers in the area of the study.
4. Gombe state government should establish some poultry control measures to check the quality of feeds produced by the feed millers in the state.
5. Government should try as much as possible to subsidize the poultry feeds and make sure it is available anywhere in the state particularly the study area to enable farmers afford the feed any time they want for effective poultry production.

6. Government should also organized program on the poultry business for the poultry farmers and those interested to have all ideas on how to start and manage poultry farming.
7. There is need also for the government to provide good and adcquate basic infrastructure such as electricity and water supply for the poultry farmers to thrive in the business.
8. Government should employ more extension agents for adequate deliverance of information to the poultry farmers at the right time for better poultry production.
9. Poultry farmers should locate their farmers if possible at an area it cannot cause environmental pollution i.e. away from residential buildings means especially for poultry farming.

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APPENDIX (1)

FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION (TECH),
SCHOOL OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION,
P,M,B. 060 GOMBE,
GOMBE STATE.

26TH OCTOBER, 2016

Dear Respondent.

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

We are final year students from the school of vocational education, department of agricultural education in federal college of education (technical) Gombe, currently carrying out research study on the problem and prospect of poultry production in Gombe local government area of Gombe state. With due respect we solicit for your help by responding objectively to the questionnaire. This study is mainly for academic purpose and information given will be treated confidentially.

Thanks for your cooperation.

Yours Faithfully

Ishaya Jones

Muhammad Umar

Naziru Zakariyya.

APPENDIX (2)

QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION A (PERSONAL DATA)

1. What type of bird are you rearing?

Chicken { }

Ostriches { }

Pigeon { }

Ducks { }

Others { }

2. The birds you are rearing are purposely for?

Eggs (layers) { }

Meat (broilers) { }

Both { }

3. Which age range do you belong?

20-30 years { }

31-40 years { }

41-50 years { }

51-60 years { }

Above 60 { }

SECTION B

1. One of the problems of poultry production is the supply of poor quality chicks.

YES { } NO { }

2. High cost of poultry feed is one of the factors affecting poultry production.

YES { } NO { }

3. Another challenge of poultry production is the poor quality of ingredient used in manufacturing poultry feeds.

YES { } NO { }

4. One of the factors militating against poultry production is environmental pollution.

YES { } NO { }

5. Lack of capital is another problem that hinders poultry production.

YES { } NO { }

6. High cost of veterinary services is one of the factors affecting poultry production.
- YES { } NO { }
7. Another factor affecting poultry production is the poor marketing.
- YES { } NO { }
8. One of the problems of poultry production is the inadequate slaughtering, meat and egg processing facilities.
- YES { } NO { }
9. inadequate supply of grandparent stocks for local demands also affect poultry production in Gombe L.G.A
- YES { } NO { }
10. Lack of basic infrastructure such as electricity and water supply hinders poultry production.
- YES { } NO { }
11. One of the problems of poultry production is the source of conflict in the business.
- YES { } NO { }

12. Disease such as Newcastle disease hinders poultry production.

YES { } NO ● { }

13. Gumboro disease also affects the performance of poultry.

YES { } NO { }