

Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O,OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA),Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

e-mail:emehutevictor2014@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages .In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return .The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo.Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources;from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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but are poor in protein. These and other features endowed it with a special capacity to bridge the gap in food security, poverty alleviation and environmental protection (Clair *et al.*,2000).Cassava can be grown on a wide range and can yield satisfactorily even in acidic soils where most other crops fail(Hahn,2004).The crop has continually played very vital roles which include income for farmers, low cost food source for both the rural and urban dwellers as well as household food security (Nweke, 1996). In Nigeria cassava is generally believed to be cultivated by small scale farmers with low resources (Ezebuio *et al.*,2008).Nigerian agriculture is dominated by the small scale farmers who produce the bulk of food requirements in the country like cassava. Despite their unique and pivotal profit, the small holder farmers belong to the poorest segment of the population and therefore cannot invest much on their farms. The vicious circle of poverty among these farmers has led to the unimpressive performance of the agricultural sector (Olowa, 2001). Cassava is a perennial wood shrub with an edible root, which grows in tropical and subtropical areas of the world like Asia, America and Africa. It grows to above 3.5m in height, has broad canopy, shiny leaves of the shape of a human hand, attractive hand and white/pink flowers (Erhabor *et*

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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Field Survey,2019

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A multi-stage sampling method was adopted in selecting the respondents for this work.Purposively in the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities in the study area.The selected five communities chosen were Ikot Idem Udo, Ikot Esenam,Ikot Inuen, Mbon Ebre and Obio Ndot communities.In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were randomly selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

years, 22.5% were within the age bracket of 40-49 years,17.5% were within the age of 50-59 years while 7.5% were within the range of 60 and above.This shows that cassava production in Oruk Anam were more of youths rather than elderly people.

Table 2: Distribution of Respondents According to Marital Status

Marital status	Frequency	percentage
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Married	61	50.8
Divorce	20	16.7
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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

for labour which causes the family to make savings that would have been paid to hired labours for cassava production. This has implication on labour at the peak of production (Ozor and Nnaji, 2010)

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to Educational level attended

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Secondary education	68	56.7
Tertiary education	29	24.2
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Table 3 shows that majority of the farmers were educated, 56.7% had their secondary school, 5% had no formal education, while 14.2% and 24.2% had their primary and tertiary education respectively. Education enhances the ability of the farmers to understand and evaluate new production techniques

and also boosts the farmers productivity. Educational status influences the types of work and standard of living one has on impact directly on cassava production. Also, education increases the adoption and application of agricultural innovations (Ogungbaeru, 2008)

Table 4: Estimation of cost and Returns in Cassava Production

Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Cassava Roots	Tonnes	45	5000	225000
Cassava stems	Bundles	200	500	100,000
Total				325000
B Variable Cost				
Fixed cost	hectare	100	200	20000
Lease on land				5000
Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				
B Variable Cost				
Consumable Input				
Cassava stem (cutting)	Bundles	250	5000	125000
Fertilizers	Bag	8	2000	16000
Total Cost				
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
Weeding	Mandays	40	700	28000
Harvesting	Mandays	15	700	10500
Transportation				50000
Total cost				276100
D Total variable cost (TVC)=B+C				251100
Gross Margin=TR TVC=AC				73900
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Table 4 shows the analysis of cost and return of sole cassava, the total cost of production is made of the cost of cassava which include cassava stem, fertilizer cost was ₦16000 and labour,accounted for the highest cost of ₦276,100.00.This is so because the farm land were leased, fixed cost and depreciation on matchete, cutlass etc sum up to ₦25000 etc, the total

variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
2. The fertilizer and other farm inputs distribution programme done by the government should be carried out in a manner that the wrong people do not hijack it to the detriment of genuine farmers.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages .In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return .The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo.Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources;from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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30-39	19	15.8
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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

years, 22.5% were within the age bracket of 40-49 years,17.5% were within the age of 50-59 years while 7.5% were within the range of 60 and above.This shows that cassava production in Oruk Anam were more of youths rather than elderly people.

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Marital status	Frequency	percentage
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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

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Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to Educational level attended

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Secondary education	68	56.7
Tertiary education	29	24.2
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Table 3 shows that majority of the farmers were educated, 56.7% had their secondary school, 5% had no formal education, while 14.2% and 24.2% had their primary and tertiary education respectively. Education enhances the ability of the farmers to understand and evaluate new production techniques

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Table 4: Estimation of cost and Returns in Cassava Production

Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Cassava Roots	Tonnes	45	5000	225000
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Total				325000
B Variable Cost				
Fixed cost	hectare	100	200	20000
Lease on land				
Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
B Variable Cost				
Consumable Input				
Cassava stem (cutting)	Bundles	250	5000	125000
Fertilizers	Bag	8	2000	16000
Total Cost				
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
Weeding	Mandays	40	700	28000
Harvesting	Mandays	15	700	10500
Transportation				50000
Total cost				276100
D Total variable cost (TVC)=B+C				251100
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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Total	120	100

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Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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A multi-stage sampling method was adopted in selecting the respondents for this work.Purposively in the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities in the study area.The selected five communities chosen were Ikot Idem Udo, Ikot Esenam,Ikot Inuen, Mbon Ebre and Obio Ndot communities.In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were randomly selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

years, 22.5% were within the age bracket of 40-49 years,17.5% were within the age of 50-59 years while 7.5% were within the range of 60 and above.This shows that cassava production in Oruk Anam were more of youths rather than elderly people.

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Married	61	50.8
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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

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Secondary education	68	56.7
Tertiary education	29	24.2
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Table 4: Estimation of cost and Returns in Cassava Production

Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Lease on land				5000
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C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O,OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA),Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

e-mail:emehutevictor2014@gmail.com

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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30-39	19	15.8
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Total	120	100

Field Survey,2019

Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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Secondary education	68	56.7
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Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
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Total Cost				
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
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(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Total	120	100

Field Survey,2019

Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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Secondary education	68	56.7
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Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
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Total Cost				
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages .In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return .The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo.Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources;from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Total	120	100

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Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

years, 22.5% were within the age bracket of 40-49 years,17.5% were within the age of 50-59 years while 7.5% were within the range of 60 and above.This shows that cassava production in Oruk Anam were more of youths rather than elderly people.

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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

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Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to Educational level attended

Educational level	Frequency	Percentage
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Tertiary education	29	24.2
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Table 3 shows that majority of the farmers were educated, 56.7% had their secondary school, 5% had no formal education, while 14.2% and 24.2% had their primary and tertiary education respectively. Education enhances the ability of the farmers to understand and evaluate new production techniques

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Table 4: Estimation of cost and Returns in Cassava Production

Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Cassava Roots	Tonnes	45	5000	225000
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Total				325000
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Lease on land				
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C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
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Transportation				50000
Total cost				276100
D Total variable cost (TVC)=B+C				251100
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Table 4 shows the analysis of cost and return of sole cassava, the total cost of production is made of the cost of cassava which include cassava stem, fertilizer cost was ₦16000 and labour,accounted for the highest cost of ₦276,100.00.This is so because the farm land were leased, fixed cost and depreciation on matchete, cutlass etc sum up to ₦25000 etc, the total

variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O,OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA),Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18 kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

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Secondary education	68	56.7
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Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Total				325000
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Fixed cost	hectare	100	200	20000
Lease on land				
Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
B Variable Cost				
Consumable Input				
Cassava stem (cutting)	Bundles	250	5000	125000
Fertilizers	Bag	8	2000	16000
Total Cost				
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
Weeding	Mandays	40	700	28000
Harvesting	Mandays	15	700	10500
Transportation				50000
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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O,OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA),Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18 kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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30-39	19	15.8
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Total	120	100

Field Survey,2019

Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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Secondary education	68	56.7
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Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
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Total Cost				
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
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(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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ABSTRACT

The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages .In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return .The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo.Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources;from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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but are poor in protein. These and other features endowed it with a special capacity to bridge the gap in food security, poverty alleviation and environmental protection (Clair *et al.*,2000).Cassava can be grown on a wide range and can yield satisfactorily even in acidic soils where most other crops fail(Hahn,2004).The crop has continually played very vital roles which include income for farmers, low cost food source for both the rural and urban dwellers as well as household food security (Nweke, 1996). In Nigeria cassava is generally believed to be cultivated by small scale farmers with low resources (Ezebuio *et al.*,2008).Nigerian agriculture is dominated by the small scale farmers who produce the bulk of food requirements in the country like cassava. Despite their unique and pivotal profit, the small holder farmers belong to the poorest segment of the population and therefore cannot invest much on their farms. The vicious circle of poverty among these farmers has led to the unimpressive performance of the agricultural sector (Olowa, 2001). Cassava is a perennial wood shrub with an edible root, which grows in tropical and subtropical areas of the world like Asia, America and Africa. It grows to above 3.5m in height, has broad canopy, shiny leaves of the shape of a human hand, attractive hand and white/pink flowers (Erhabor *et*

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30-39	19	15.8
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Total	120	100

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Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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A multi-stage sampling method was adopted in selecting the respondents for this work.Purposively in the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities in the study area.The selected five communities chosen were Ikot Idem Udo, Ikot Esenam,Ikot Inuen, Mbon Ebre and Obio Ndot communities.In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were randomly selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

years, 22.5% were within the age bracket of 40-49 years,17.5% were within the age of 50-59 years while 7.5% were within the range of 60 and above.This shows that cassava production in Oruk Anam were more of youths rather than elderly people.

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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

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Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to Educational level attended

Educational level	Frequency	Percentage
No formal education	6	5
Primary education	17	14.2
Secondary education	68	56.7
Tertiary education	29	24.2
Total	120	100

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Table 3 shows that majority of the farmers were educated, 56.7% had their secondary school, 5% had no formal education, while 14.2% and 24.2% had their primary and tertiary education respectively. Education enhances the ability of the farmers to understand and evaluate new production techniques

and also boosts the farmers productivity. Educational status influences the types of work and standard of living one has on impact directly on cassava production. Also, education increases the adoption and application of agricultural innovations (Ogungbaeru, 2008)

Table 4: Estimation of cost and Returns in Cassava Production

Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Cassava Roots	Tonnes	45	5000	225000
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Total				325000
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Fixed cost	hectare	100	200	20000
Lease on land				5000
Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
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Transportation				50000
Total cost				276100
D Total variable cost (TVC)=B+C				251100
Gross Margin=TR TVC=AC				73900
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Table 4 shows the analysis of cost and return of sole cassava, the total cost of production is made of the cost of cassava which include cassava stem, fertilizer cost was ₦16000 and labour,accounted for the highest cost of ₦276,100.00.This is so because the farm land were leased, fixed cost and depreciation on matchete, cutlass etc sum up to ₦25000 etc, the total

variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18 kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Total	120	100

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Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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Secondary education	68	56.7
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Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
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C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18 kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O,OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA),Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages .In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return .The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo.Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources;from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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but are poor in protein. These and other features endowed it with a special capacity to bridge the gap in food security, poverty alleviation and environmental protection (Clair *et al.*,2000).Cassava can be grown on a wide range and can yield satisfactorily even in acidic soils where most other crops fail(Hahn,2004).The crop has continually played very vital roles which include income for farmers, low cost food source for both the rural and urban dwellers as well as household food security (Nweke, 1996). In Nigeria cassava is generally believed to be cultivated by small scale farmers with low resources (Ezebuio *et al.*,2008).Nigerian agriculture is dominated by the small scale farmers who produce the bulk of food requirements in the country like cassava. Despite their unique and pivotal profit, the small holder farmers belong to the poorest segment of the population and therefore cannot invest much on their farms. The vicious circle of poverty among these farmers has led to the unimpressive performance of the agricultural sector (Olowa, 2001). Cassava is a perennial wood shrub with an edible root, which grows in tropical and subtropical areas of the world like Asia, America and Africa. It grows to above 3.5m in height, has broad canopy, shiny leaves of the shape of a human hand, attractive hand and white/pink flowers (Erhabor *et*

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Total	120	100

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Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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A multi-stage sampling method was adopted in selecting the respondents for this work.Purposively in the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities in the study area.The selected five communities chosen were Ikot Idem Udo, Ikot Esenam,Ikot Inuen, Mbon Ebre and Obio Ndot communities.In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were randomly selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

years, 22.5% were within the age bracket of 40-49 years,17.5% were within the age of 50-59 years while 7.5% were within the range of 60 and above.This shows that cassava production in Oruk Anam were more of youths rather than elderly people.

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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

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Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to Educational level attended

Educational level	Frequency	Percentage
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Primary education	17	14.2
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Tertiary education	29	24.2
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Table 3 shows that majority of the farmers were educated, 56.7% had their secondary school, 5% had no formal education, while 14.2% and 24.2% had their primary and tertiary education respectively. Education enhances the ability of the farmers to understand and evaluate new production techniques

and also boosts the farmers productivity. Educational status influences the types of work and standard of living one has on impact directly on cassava production. Also, education increases the adoption and application of agricultural innovations (Ogungbaeru, 2008)

Table 4: Estimation of cost and Returns in Cassava Production

Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Cassava Roots	Tonnes	45	5000	225000
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Total				325000
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Fixed cost	hectare	100	200	20000
Lease on land				
Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
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Transportation				50000
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D Total variable cost (TVC)=B+C				251100
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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O,OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA),Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages .In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return .The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo.Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources;from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Field Survey,2019

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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Secondary education	68	56.7
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Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
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C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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ABSTRACT

The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18 kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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but are poor in protein. These and other features endowed it with a special capacity to bridge the gap in food security, poverty alleviation and environmental protection (Clair *et al.*, 2000). Cassava can be grown on a wide range and can yield satisfactorily even in acidic soils where most other crops fail (Hahn, 2004). The crop has continually played very vital roles which include income for farmers, low cost food source for both the rural and urban dwellers as well as household food security (Nweke, 1996). In Nigeria cassava is generally believed to be cultivated by small scale farmers with low resources (Ezebuio *et al.*, 2008). Nigerian agriculture is dominated by the small scale farmers who produce the bulk of food requirements in the country like cassava. Despite their unique and pivotal profit, the small holder farmers belong to the poorest segment of the population and therefore cannot invest much on their farms. The vicious circle of poverty among these farmers has led to the unimpressive performance of the agricultural sector (Olowa, 2001). Cassava is a perennial wood shrub with an edible root, which grows in tropical and subtropical areas of the world like Asia, America and Africa. It grows to above 3.5m in height, has broad canopy, shiny leaves of the shape of a human hand, attractive hand and white/pink flowers (Erhabor *et*

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30-39	19	15.8
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Total	120	100

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Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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A multi-stage sampling method was adopted in selecting the respondents for this work.Purposively in the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities in the study area.The selected five communities chosen were Ikot Idem Udo, Ikot Esenam,Ikot Inuen, Mbon Ebre and Obio Ndot communities.In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were randomly selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

years, 22.5% were within the age bracket of 40-49 years,17.5% were within the age of 50-59 years while 7.5% were within the range of 60 and above.This shows that cassava production in Oruk Anam were more of youths rather than elderly people.

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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

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Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to Educational level attended

Educational level	Frequency	Percentage
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Primary education	17	14.2
Secondary education	68	56.7
Tertiary education	29	24.2
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Table 3 shows that majority of the farmers were educated, 56.7% had their secondary school, 5% had no formal education, while 14.2% and 24.2% had their primary and tertiary education respectively. Education enhances the ability of the farmers to understand and evaluate new production techniques

and also boosts the farmers productivity. Educational status influences the types of work and standard of living one has on impact directly on cassava production. Also, education increases the adoption and application of agricultural innovations (Ogungbaeru, 2008)

Table 4: Estimation of cost and Returns in Cassava Production

Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Cassava Roots	Tonnes	45	5000	225000
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Total				325000
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Fixed cost	hectare	100	200	20000
Lease on land				
Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
Weeding	Mandays	40	700	28000
Harvesting	Mandays	15	700	10500
Transportation				50000
Total cost				276100
D Total variable cost (TVC)=B+C				251100
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Table 4 shows the analysis of cost and return of sole cassava, the total cost of production is made of the cost of cassava which include cassava stem, fertilizer cost was ₦16000 and labour,accounted for the highest cost of ₦276,100.00.This is so because the farm land were leased, fixed cost and depreciation on matchete, cutlass etc sum up to ₦25000 etc, the total

variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

Field Survey,2019

Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O,OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA),Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

e-mail:emehutevictor2014@gmail.com

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18 kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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30-39	19	15.8
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Total	120	100

Field Survey,2019

Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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Secondary education	68	56.7
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Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
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Total Cost				
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
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(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages .In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return .The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo.Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources;from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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30-39	19	15.8
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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

years, 22.5% were within the age bracket of 40-49 years,17.5% were within the age of 50-59 years while 7.5% were within the range of 60 and above.This shows that cassava production in Oruk Anam were more of youths rather than elderly people.

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Marital status	Frequency	percentage
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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

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Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to Educational level attended

Educational level	Frequency	Percentage
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Secondary education	68	56.7
Tertiary education	29	24.2
Total	120	100

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Table 3 shows that majority of the farmers were educated, 56.7% had their secondary school, 5% had no formal education, while 14.2% and 24.2% had their primary and tertiary education respectively. Education enhances the ability of the farmers to understand and evaluate new production techniques

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Table 4: Estimation of cost and Returns in Cassava Production

Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Cassava Roots	Tonnes	45	5000	225000
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Total				325000
B Variable Cost				
Fixed cost	hectare	100	200	20000
Lease on land				
Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
B Variable Cost				
Consumable Input				
Cassava stem (cutting)	Bundles	250	5000	125000
Fertilizers	Bag	8	2000	16000
Total Cost				
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
Weeding	Mandays	40	700	28000
Harvesting	Mandays	15	700	10500
Transportation				50000
Total cost				276100
D Total variable cost (TVC)=B+C				251100
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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

Field Survey,2019

Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHITE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHITE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

e-mail: emehutevictor2014@gmail.com

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages .In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return .The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo.Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources;from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Field Survey,2019

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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Secondary education	68	56.7
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Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
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C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18 kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Total	120	100

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Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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Secondary education	68	56.7
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Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
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C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18 kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Total	120	100

Field Survey,2019

Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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Secondary education	68	56.7
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Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
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C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages .In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return .The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo.Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources;from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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Secondary education	68	56.7
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Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
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Total Cost				
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
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(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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but are poor in protein. These and other features endowed it with a special capacity to bridge the gap in food security, poverty alleviation and environmental protection (Clair *et al.*, 2000). Cassava can be grown on a wide range and can yield satisfactorily even in acidic soils where most other crops fail (Hahn, 2004). The crop has continually played very vital roles which include income for farmers, low cost food source for both the rural and urban dwellers as well as household food security (Nweke, 1996). In Nigeria cassava is generally believed to be cultivated by small scale farmers with low resources (Ezebuio *et al.*, 2008). Nigerian agriculture is dominated by the small scale farmers who produce the bulk of food requirements in the country like cassava. Despite their unique and pivotal profit, the small holder farmers belong to the poorest segment of the population and therefore cannot invest much on their farms. The vicious circle of poverty among these farmers has led to the unimpressive performance of the agricultural sector (Olowa, 2001). Cassava is a perennial wood shrub with an edible root, which grows in tropical and subtropical areas of the world like Asia, America and Africa. It grows to above 3.5m in height, has broad canopy, shiny leaves of the shape of a human hand, attractive hand and white/pink flowers (Erhabor *et*

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30-39	19	15.8
40-49	27	22.5
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60 and above	9	7.5
Total	120	100

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Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

Sampling size

A multi-stage sampling method was adopted in selecting the respondents for this work.Purposively in the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities in the study area.The selected five communities chosen were Ikot Idem Udo, Ikot Esenam,Ikot Inuen, Mbon Ebre and Obio Ndot communities.In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were randomly selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

years, 22.5% were within the age bracket of 40-49 years,17.5% were within the age of 50-59 years while 7.5% were within the range of 60 and above.This shows that cassava production in Oruk Anam were more of youths rather than elderly people.

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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

for labour which causes the family to make savings that would have been paid to hired labours for cassava production. This has implication on labour at the peak of production (Ozor and Nnaji, 2010)

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to Educational level attended

Educational level	Frequency	Percentage
No formal education	6	5
Primary education	17	14.2
Secondary education	68	56.7
Tertiary education	29	24.2
Total	120	100

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Table 3 shows that majority of the farmers were educated, 56.7% had their secondary school, 5% had no formal education, while 14.2% and 24.2% had their primary and tertiary education respectively. Education enhances the ability of the farmers to understand and evaluate new production techniques

and also boosts the farmers productivity. Educational status influences the types of work and standard of living one has on impact directly on cassava production. Also, education increases the adoption and application of agricultural innovations (Ogungbaeru, 2008)

Table 4: Estimation of cost and Returns in Cassava Production

Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Cassava Roots	Tonnes	45	5000	225000
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Total				325000
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Fixed cost	hectare	100	200	20000
Lease on land				5000
Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
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Transportation				50000
Total cost				276100
D Total variable cost (TVC)=B+C				251100
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Table 4 shows the analysis of cost and return of sole cassava, the total cost of production is made of the cost of cassava which include cassava stem, fertilizer cost was ₦16000 and labour,accounted for the highest cost of ₦276,100.00.This is so because the farm land were leased, fixed cost and depreciation on matchete, cutlass etc sum up to ₦25000 etc, the total

variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

Field Survey,2019

Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O,OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA),Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

e-mail:emehutevictor2014@gmail.com

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O,OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA),Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18 kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Total	120	100

Field Survey,2019

Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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Secondary education	68	56.7
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Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
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C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages .In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return .The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo.Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources;from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O,OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA),Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages .In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return .The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo.Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources;from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O,OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA),Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages .In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return .The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo.Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources;from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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but are poor in protein. These and other features endowed it with a special capacity to bridge the gap in food security, poverty alleviation and environmental protection (Clair *et al.*,2000).Cassava can be grown on a wide range and can yield satisfactorily even in acidic soils where most other crops fail(Hahn,2004).The crop has continually played very vital roles which include income for farmers, low cost food source for both the rural and urban dwellers as well as household food security (Nweke, 1996). In Nigeria cassava is generally believed to be cultivated by small scale farmers with low resources (Ezebuio *et al.*,2008).Nigerian agriculture is dominated by the small scale farmers who produce the bulk of food requirements in the country like cassava. Despite their unique and pivotal profit, the small holder farmers belong to the poorest segment of the population and therefore cannot invest much on their farms. The vicious circle of poverty among these farmers has led to the unimpressive performance of the agricultural sector (Olowa, 2001). Cassava is a perennial wood shrub with an edible root, which grows in tropical and subtropical areas of the world like Asia, America and Africa. It grows to above 3.5m in height, has broad canopy, shiny leaves of the shape of a human hand, attractive hand and white/pink flowers (Erhabor *et*

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30-39	19	15.8
40-49	27	22.5
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Total	120	100

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Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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A multi-stage sampling method was adopted in selecting the respondents for this work.Purposively in the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities in the study area.The selected five communities chosen were Ikot Idem Udo, Ikot Esenam,Ikot Inuen, Mbon Ebre and Obio Ndot communities.In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were randomly selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

years, 22.5% were within the age bracket of 40-49 years,17.5% were within the age of 50-59 years while 7.5% were within the range of 60 and above.This shows that cassava production in Oruk Anam were more of youths rather than elderly people.

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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

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Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to Educational level attended

Educational level	Frequency	Percentage
No formal education	6	5
Primary education	17	14.2
Secondary education	68	56.7
Tertiary education	29	24.2
Total	120	100

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Table 3 shows that majority of the farmers were educated, 56.7% had their secondary school, 5% had no formal education, while 14.2% and 24.2% had their primary and tertiary education respectively. Education enhances the ability of the farmers to understand and evaluate new production techniques

and also boosts the farmers productivity. Educational status influences the types of work and standard of living one has on impact directly on cassava production. Also, education increases the adoption and application of agricultural innovations (Ogungbaeru, 2008)

Table 4: Estimation of cost and Returns in Cassava Production

Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Cassava Roots	Tonnes	45	5000	225000
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Total				325000
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Fixed cost	hectare	100	200	20000
Lease on land				
Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
Weeding	Mandays	40	700	28000
Harvesting	Mandays	15	700	10500
Transportation				50000
Total cost				276100
D Total variable cost (TVC)=B+C				251100
Gross Margin=TR TVC=AC				73900
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Table 4 shows the analysis of cost and return of sole cassava, the total cost of production is made of the cost of cassava which include cassava stem, fertilizer cost was ₦16000 and labour,accounted for the highest cost of ₦276,100.00.This is so because the farm land were leased, fixed cost and depreciation on matchete, cutlass etc sum up to ₦25000 etc, the total

variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

e-mail: emehutevictor2014@gmail.com

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Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages .In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return .The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo.Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources;from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O,OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA),Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages .In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return .The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo.Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources;from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Total	120	100

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Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to Educational level attended

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and also boosts the farmers productivity. Educational status influences the types of work and standard of living one has on impact directly on cassava production. Also, education increases the adoption and application of agricultural innovations (Ogungbaeru, 2008)

Table 4: Estimation of cost and Returns in Cassava Production

Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Lease on land				5000
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C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

e-mail: emehutevictor2014@gmail.com

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18 kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

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Secondary education	68	56.7
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Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Cassava Roots	Tonnes	45	5000	225000
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Total				325000
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Fixed cost	hectare	100	200	20000
Lease on land				
Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
B Variable Cost				
Consumable Input				
Cassava stem (cutting)	Bundles	250	5000	125000
Fertilizers	Bag	8	2000	16000
Total Cost				
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
Weeding	Mandays	40	700	28000
Harvesting	Mandays	15	700	10500
Transportation				50000
Total cost				276100
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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O,OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA),Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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ABSTRACT

The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages .In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return .The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo.Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources;from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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30-39	19	15.8
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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

years, 22.5% were within the age bracket of 40-49 years,17.5% were within the age of 50-59 years while 7.5% were within the range of 60 and above.This shows that cassava production in Oruk Anam were more of youths rather than elderly people.

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Marital status	Frequency	percentage
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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

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Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to Educational level attended

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Secondary education	68	56.7
Tertiary education	29	24.2
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Table 3 shows that majority of the farmers were educated, 56.7% had their secondary school, 5% had no formal education, while 14.2% and 24.2% had their primary and tertiary education respectively. Education enhances the ability of the farmers to understand and evaluate new production techniques

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Table 4: Estimation of cost and Returns in Cassava Production

Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Cassava Roots	Tonnes	45	5000	225000
Cassava stems	Bundles	200	500	100,000
Total				325000
B Variable Cost				
Fixed cost	hectare	100	200	20000
Lease on land				
Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
B Variable Cost				
Consumable Input				
Cassava stem (cutting)	Bundles	250	5000	125000
Fertilizers	Bag	8	2000	16000
Total Cost				
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
Weeding	Mandays	40	700	28000
Harvesting	Mandays	15	700	10500
Transportation				50000
Total cost				276100
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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Total	120	100

Field Survey,2019

Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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Secondary education	68	56.7
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Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
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Total Cost				
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
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(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages .In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return .The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo.Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources;from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Total	120	100

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Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

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Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to Educational level attended

Educational level	Frequency	Percentage
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Primary education	17	14.2
Secondary education	68	56.7
Tertiary education	29	24.2
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Table 3 shows that majority of the farmers were educated, 56.7% had their secondary school, 5% had no formal education, while 14.2% and 24.2% had their primary and tertiary education respectively. Education enhances the ability of the farmers to understand and evaluate new production techniques

and also boosts the farmers productivity. Educational status influences the types of work and standard of living one has on impact directly on cassava production. Also, education increases the adoption and application of agricultural innovations (Ogungbaeru, 2008)

Table 4: Estimation of cost and Returns in Cassava Production

Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Lease on land				5000
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C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

e-mail: emehutevictor2014@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18 kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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60 and above	9	7.5
Total	120	100

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Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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A multi-stage sampling method was adopted in selecting the respondents for this work.Purposively in the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities in the study area.The selected five communities chosen were Ikot Idem Udo, Ikot Esenam,Ikot Inuen, Mbon Ebre and Obio Ndot communities.In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were randomly selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

years, 22.5% were within the age bracket of 40-49 years,17.5% were within the age of 50-59 years while 7.5% were within the range of 60 and above.This shows that cassava production in Oruk Anam were more of youths rather than elderly people.

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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

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Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to Educational level attended

Educational level	Frequency	Percentage
No formal education	6	5
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Secondary education	68	56.7
Tertiary education	29	24.2
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Table 3 shows that majority of the farmers were educated, 56.7% had their secondary school, 5% had no formal education, while 14.2% and 24.2% had their primary and tertiary education respectively. Education enhances the ability of the farmers to understand and evaluate new production techniques

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Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Cassava Roots	Tonnes	45	5000	225000
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Fixed cost	hectare	100	200	20000
Lease on land				5000
Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
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Transportation				50000
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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O,OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA),Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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but are poor in protein. These and other features endowed it with a special capacity to bridge the gap in food security, poverty alleviation and environmental protection (Clair *et al.*, 2000). Cassava can be grown on a wide range and can yield satisfactorily even in acidic soils where most other crops fail (Hahn, 2004). The crop has continually played very vital roles which include income for farmers, low cost food source for both the rural and urban dwellers as well as household food security (Nweke, 1996). In Nigeria cassava is generally believed to be cultivated by small scale farmers with low resources (Ezebuio *et al.*, 2008). Nigerian agriculture is dominated by the small scale farmers who produce the bulk of food requirements in the country like cassava. Despite their unique and pivotal profit, the small holder farmers belong to the poorest segment of the population and therefore cannot invest much on their farms. The vicious circle of poverty among these farmers has led to the unimpressive performance of the agricultural sector (Olowa, 2001). Cassava is a perennial wood shrub with an edible root, which grows in tropical and subtropical areas of the world like Asia, America and Africa. It grows to above 3.5m in height, has broad canopy, shiny leaves of the shape of a human hand, attractive hand and white/pink flowers (Erhabor *et*

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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30-39	19	15.8
40-49	27	22.5
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60 and above	9	7.5
Total	120	100

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Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

Sampling size

A multi-stage sampling method was adopted in selecting the respondents for this work.Purposively in the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities in the study area.The selected five communities chosen were Ikot Idem Udo, Ikot Esenam,Ikot Inuen, Mbon Ebre and Obio Ndot communities.In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were randomly selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

years, 22.5% were within the age bracket of 40-49 years,17.5% were within the age of 50-59 years while 7.5% were within the range of 60 and above.This shows that cassava production in Oruk Anam were more of youths rather than elderly people.

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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

for labour which causes the family to make savings that would have been paid to hired labours for cassava production. This has implication on labour at the peak of production (Ozor and Nnaji, 2010)

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to Educational level attended

Educational level	Frequency	Percentage
No formal education	6	5
Primary education	17	14.2
Secondary education	68	56.7
Tertiary education	29	24.2
Total	120	100

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Table 3 shows that majority of the farmers were educated, 56.7% had their secondary school, 5% had no formal education, while 14.2% and 24.2% had their primary and tertiary education respectively. Education enhances the ability of the farmers to understand and evaluate new production techniques

and also boosts the farmers productivity. Educational status influences the types of work and standard of living one has on impact directly on cassava production. Also, education increases the adoption and application of agricultural innovations (Ogungbaeru, 2008)

Table 4: Estimation of cost and Returns in Cassava Production

Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Cassava Roots	Tonnes	45	5000	225000
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Total				325000
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Fixed cost	hectare	100	200	20000
Lease on land				
Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
Weeding	Mandays	40	700	28000
Harvesting	Mandays	15	700	10500
Transportation				50000
Total cost				276100
D Total variable cost (TVC)=B+C				251100
Gross Margin=TR TVC=AC				73900
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Table 4 shows the analysis of cost and return of sole cassava, the total cost of production is made of the cost of cassava which include cassava stem, fertilizer cost was ₦16000 and labour,accounted for the highest cost of ₦276,100.00.This is so because the farm land were leased, fixed cost and depreciation on matchete, cutlass etc sum up to ₦25000 etc, the total

variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

Field Survey,2019

Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

e-mail: emehutevictor2014@gmail.com

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Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O,OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA),Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18 kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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Secondary education	68	56.7
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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O,OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA),Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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but are poor in protein. These and other features endowed it with a special capacity to bridge the gap in food security, poverty alleviation and environmental protection (Clair *et al.*, 2000). Cassava can be grown on a wide range and can yield satisfactorily even in acidic soils where most other crops fail (Hahn, 2004). The crop has continually played very vital roles which include income for farmers, low cost food source for both the rural and urban dwellers as well as household food security (Nweke, 1996). In Nigeria cassava is generally believed to be cultivated by small scale farmers with low resources (Ezebuio *et al.*, 2008). Nigerian agriculture is dominated by the small scale farmers who produce the bulk of food requirements in the country like cassava. Despite their unique and pivotal profit, the small holder farmers belong to the poorest segment of the population and therefore cannot invest much on their farms. The vicious circle of poverty among these farmers has led to the unimpressive performance of the agricultural sector (Olowa, 2001). Cassava is a perennial wood shrub with an edible root, which grows in tropical and subtropical areas of the world like Asia, America and Africa. It grows to above 3.5m in height, has broad canopy, shiny leaves of the shape of a human hand, attractive hand and white/pink flowers (Erhabor *et*

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30-39	19	15.8
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60 and above	9	7.5
Total	120	100

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Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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A multi-stage sampling method was adopted in selecting the respondents for this work.Purposively in the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities in the study area.The selected five communities chosen were Ikot Idem Udo, Ikot Esenam,Ikot Inuen, Mbon Ebre and Obio Ndot communities.In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were randomly selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

years, 22.5% were within the age bracket of 40-49 years,17.5% were within the age of 50-59 years while 7.5% were within the range of 60 and above.This shows that cassava production in Oruk Anam were more of youths rather than elderly people.

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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

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Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to Educational level attended

Educational level	Frequency	Percentage
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Primary education	17	14.2
Secondary education	68	56.7
Tertiary education	29	24.2
Total	120	100

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Table 3 shows that majority of the farmers were educated, 56.7% had their secondary school, 5% had no formal education, while 14.2% and 24.2% had their primary and tertiary education respectively. Education enhances the ability of the farmers to understand and evaluate new production techniques

and also boosts the farmers productivity. Educational status influences the types of work and standard of living one has on impact directly on cassava production. Also, education increases the adoption and application of agricultural innovations (Ogungbaeru, 2008)

Table 4: Estimation of cost and Returns in Cassava Production

Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Cassava Roots	Tonnes	45	5000	225000
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Total				325000
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Fixed cost	hectare	100	200	20000
Lease on land				
Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
Weeding	Mandays	40	700	28000
Harvesting	Mandays	15	700	10500
Transportation				50000
Total cost				276100
D Total variable cost (TVC)=B+C				251100
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Table 4 shows the analysis of cost and return of sole cassava, the total cost of production is made of the cost of cassava which include cassava stem, fertilizer cost was ₦16000 and labour,accounted for the highest cost of ₦276,100.00.This is so because the farm land were leased, fixed cost and depreciation on matchete, cutlass etc sum up to ₦25000 etc, the total

variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

Field Survey,2019

Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O,OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA),Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages .In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return .The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo.Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources;from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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but are poor in protein. These and other features endowed it with a special capacity to bridge the gap in food security, poverty alleviation and environmental protection (Clair *et al.*,2000).Cassava can be grown on a wide range and can yield satisfactorily even in acidic soils where most other crops fail(Hahn,2004).The crop has continually played very vital roles which include income for farmers, low cost food source for both the rural and urban dwellers as well as household food security (Nweke, 1996). In Nigeria cassava is generally believed to be cultivated by small scale farmers with low resources (Ezebuio *et al.*,2008).Nigerian agriculture is dominated by the small scale farmers who produce the bulk of food requirements in the country like cassava. Despite their unique and pivotal profit, the small holder farmers belong to the poorest segment of the population and therefore cannot invest much on their farms. The vicious circle of poverty among these farmers has led to the unimpressive performance of the agricultural sector (Olowa, 2001). Cassava is a perennial wood shrub with an edible root, which grows in tropical and subtropical areas of the world like Asia, America and Africa. It grows to above 3.5m in height, has broad canopy, shiny leaves of the shape of a human hand, attractive hand and white/pink flowers (Erhabor *et*

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30-39	19	15.8
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Total	120	100

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Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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A multi-stage sampling method was adopted in selecting the respondents for this work.Purposively in the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities in the study area.The selected five communities chosen were Ikot Idem Udo, Ikot Esenam,Ikot Inuen, Mbon Ebre and Obio Ndot communities.In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were randomly selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

years, 22.5% were within the age bracket of 40-49 years,17.5% were within the age of 50-59 years while 7.5% were within the range of 60 and above.This shows that cassava production in Oruk Anam were more of youths rather than elderly people.

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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

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Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to Educational level attended

Educational level	Frequency	Percentage
No formal education	6	5
Primary education	17	14.2
Secondary education	68	56.7
Tertiary education	29	24.2
Total	120	100

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Table 3 shows that majority of the farmers were educated, 56.7% had their secondary school, 5% had no formal education, while 14.2% and 24.2% had their primary and tertiary education respectively. Education enhances the ability of the farmers to understand and evaluate new production techniques

and also boosts the farmers productivity. Educational status influences the types of work and standard of living one has on impact directly on cassava production. Also, education increases the adoption and application of agricultural innovations (Ogungbaeru, 2008)

Table 4: Estimation of cost and Returns in Cassava Production

Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Cassava Roots	Tonnes	45	5000	225000
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Total				325000
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Fixed cost	hectare	100	200	20000
Lease on land				
Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
Weeding	Mandays	40	700	28000
Harvesting	Mandays	15	700	10500
Transportation				50000
Total cost				276100
D Total variable cost (TVC)=B+C				251100
Gross Margin=TR TVC=AC				73900
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Table 4 shows the analysis of cost and return of sole cassava, the total cost of production is made of the cost of cassava which include cassava stem, fertilizer cost was ₦16000 and labour,accounted for the highest cost of ₦276,100.00.This is so because the farm land were leased, fixed cost and depreciation on matchete, cutlass etc sum up to ₦25000 etc, the total

variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

e-mail: emehutevictor2014@gmail.com

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Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18 kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
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Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O,OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA),Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages .In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return .The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo.Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources;from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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but are poor in protein. These and other features endowed it with a special capacity to bridge the gap in food security, poverty alleviation and environmental protection (Clair *et al.*,2000).Cassava can be grown on a wide range and can yield satisfactorily even in acidic soils where most other crops fail(Hahn,2004).The crop has continually played very vital roles which include income for farmers, low cost food source for both the rural and urban dwellers as well as household food security (Nweke, 1996). In Nigeria cassava is generally believed to be cultivated by small scale farmers with low resources (Ezebuio *et al.*,2008).Nigerian agriculture is dominated by the small scale farmers who produce the bulk of food requirements in the country like cassava. Despite their unique and pivotal profit, the small holder farmers belong to the poorest segment of the population and therefore cannot invest much on their farms. The vicious circle of poverty among these farmers has led to the unimpressive performance of the agricultural sector (Olowa, 2001). Cassava is a perennial wood shrub with an edible root, which grows in tropical and subtropical areas of the world like Asia, America and Africa. It grows to above 3.5m in height, has broad canopy, shiny leaves of the shape of a human hand, attractive hand and white/pink flowers (Erhabor *et*

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30-39	19	15.8
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Total	120	100

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Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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A multi-stage sampling method was adopted in selecting the respondents for this work.Purposively in the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities in the study area.The selected five communities chosen were Ikot Idem Udo, Ikot Esenam,Ikot Inuen, Mbon Ebre and Obio Ndot communities.In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were randomly selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

years, 22.5% were within the age bracket of 40-49 years,17.5% were within the age of 50-59 years while 7.5% were within the range of 60 and above.This shows that cassava production in Oruk Anam were more of youths rather than elderly people.

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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

for labour which causes the family to make savings that would have been paid to hired labours for cassava production. This has implication on labour at the peak of production (Ozor and Nnaji, 2010)

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to Educational level attended

Educational level	Frequency	Percentage
No formal education	6	5
Primary education	17	14.2
Secondary education	68	56.7
Tertiary education	29	24.2
Total	120	100

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Table 3 shows that majority of the farmers were educated, 56.7% had their secondary school, 5% had no formal education, while 14.2% and 24.2% had their primary and tertiary education respectively. Education enhances the ability of the farmers to understand and evaluate new production techniques

and also boosts the farmers productivity. Educational status influences the types of work and standard of living one has on impact directly on cassava production. Also, education increases the adoption and application of agricultural innovations (Ogungbaeru, 2008)

Table 4: Estimation of cost and Returns in Cassava Production

Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Cassava Roots	Tonnes	45	5000	225000
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Total				325000
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Fixed cost	hectare	100	200	20000
Lease on land				5000
Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
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Transportation				50000
Total cost				276100
D Total variable cost (TVC)=B+C				251100
Gross Margin=TR TVC=AC				73900
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Table 4 shows the analysis of cost and return of sole cassava, the total cost of production is made of the cost of cassava which include cassava stem, fertilizer cost was ₦16000 and labour,accounted for the highest cost of ₦276,100.00.This is so because the farm land were leased, fixed cost and depreciation on matchete, cutlass etc sum up to ₦25000 etc, the total

variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

Field Survey,2019

Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

e-mail: emehutevictor2014@gmail.com

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Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages .In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return .The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo.Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources;from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

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Secondary education	68	56.7
Tertiary education	29	24.2
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Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Total				325000
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Fixed cost	hectare	100	200	20000
Lease on land				
Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
B Variable Cost				
Consumable Input				
Cassava stem (cutting)	Bundles	250	5000	125000
Fertilizers	Bag	8	2000	16000
Total Cost				
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
Weeding	Mandays	40	700	28000
Harvesting	Mandays	15	700	10500
Transportation				50000
Total cost				276100
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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

Field Survey,2019

Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O,OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA),Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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ABSTRACT

The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages .In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return .The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo.Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources;from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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but are poor in protein. These and other features endowed it with a special capacity to bridge the gap in food security, poverty alleviation and environmental protection (Clair *et al.*,2000).Cassava can be grown on a wide range and can yield satisfactorily even in acidic soils where most other crops fail(Hahn,2004).The crop has continually played very vital roles which include income for farmers, low cost food source for both the rural and urban dwellers as well as household food security (Nweke, 1996). In Nigeria cassava is generally believed to be cultivated by small scale farmers with low resources (Ezebuio *et al.*,2008).Nigerian agriculture is dominated by the small scale farmers who produce the bulk of food requirements in the country like cassava. Despite their unique and pivotal profit, the small holder farmers belong to the poorest segment of the population and therefore cannot invest much on their farms. The vicious circle of poverty among these farmers has led to the unimpressive performance of the agricultural sector (Olowa, 2001). Cassava is a perennial wood shrub with an edible root, which grows in tropical and subtropical areas of the world like Asia, America and Africa. It grows to above 3.5m in height, has broad canopy, shiny leaves of the shape of a human hand, attractive hand and white/pink flowers (Erhabor *et*

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30-39	19	15.8
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Total	120	100

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Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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A multi-stage sampling method was adopted in selecting the respondents for this work.Purposively in the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities in the study area.The selected five communities chosen were Ikot Idem Udo, Ikot Esenam,Ikot Inuen, Mbon Ebre and Obio Ndot communities.In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were randomly selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

years, 22.5% were within the age bracket of 40-49 years,17.5% were within the age of 50-59 years while 7.5% were within the range of 60 and above.This shows that cassava production in Oruk Anam were more of youths rather than elderly people.

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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

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Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to Educational level attended

Educational level	Frequency	Percentage
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Primary education	17	14.2
Secondary education	68	56.7
Tertiary education	29	24.2
Total	120	100

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Table 3 shows that majority of the farmers were educated, 56.7% had their secondary school, 5% had no formal education, while 14.2% and 24.2% had their primary and tertiary education respectively. Education enhances the ability of the farmers to understand and evaluate new production techniques

and also boosts the farmers productivity. Educational status influences the types of work and standard of living one has on impact directly on cassava production. Also, education increases the adoption and application of agricultural innovations (Ogungbaeru, 2008)

Table 4: Estimation of cost and Returns in Cassava Production

Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Cassava Roots	Tonnes	45	5000	225000
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Total				325000
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Fixed cost	hectare	100	200	20000
Lease on land				5000
Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
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Transportation				50000
Total cost				276100
D Total variable cost (TVC)=B+C				251100
Gross Margin=TR TVC=AC				73900
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Table 4 shows the analysis of cost and return of sole cassava, the total cost of production is made of the cost of cassava which include cassava stem, fertilizer cost was ₦16000 and labour,accounted for the highest cost of ₦276,100.00.This is so because the farm land were leased, fixed cost and depreciation on matchete, cutlass etc sum up to ₦25000 etc, the total

variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

e-mail: emehutevictor2014@gmail.com

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Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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30-39	19	15.8
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Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

years, 22.5% were within the age bracket of 40-49 years,17.5% were within the age of 50-59 years while 7.5% were within the range of 60 and above.This shows that cassava production in Oruk Anam were more of youths rather than elderly people.

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Marital status	Frequency	percentage
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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

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Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to Educational level attended

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Secondary education	68	56.7
Tertiary education	29	24.2
Total	120	100

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Table 4: Estimation of cost and Returns in Cassava Production

Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Cassava Roots	Tonnes	45	5000	225000
Cassava stems	Bundles	200	500	100,000
Total				325000
B Variable Cost				
Fixed cost	hectare	100	200	20000
Lease on land				
Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
B Variable Cost				
Consumable Input				
Cassava stem (cutting)	Bundles	250	5000	125000
Fertilizers	Bag	8	2000	16000
Total Cost				
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
Weeding	Mandays	40	700	28000
Harvesting	Mandays	15	700	10500
Transportation				50000
Total cost				276100
D Total variable cost (TVC)=B+C				251100
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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

Field Survey,2019

Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages .In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return .The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo.Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources;from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Field Survey,2019

Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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Secondary education	68	56.7
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Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
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Total Cost				
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
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(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages .In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return .The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo.Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources;from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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60 and above	9	7.5
Total	120	100

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Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

years, 22.5% were within the age bracket of 40-49 years,17.5% were within the age of 50-59 years while 7.5% were within the range of 60 and above.This shows that cassava production in Oruk Anam were more of youths rather than elderly people.

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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

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Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to Educational level attended

Educational level	Frequency	Percentage
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Primary education	17	14.2
Secondary education	68	56.7
Tertiary education	29	24.2
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Table 3 shows that majority of the farmers were educated, 56.7% had their secondary school, 5% had no formal education, while 14.2% and 24.2% had their primary and tertiary education respectively. Education enhances the ability of the farmers to understand and evaluate new production techniques

and also boosts the farmers productivity. Educational status influences the types of work and standard of living one has on impact directly on cassava production. Also, education increases the adoption and application of agricultural innovations (Ogungbaeru, 2008)

Table 4: Estimation of cost and Returns in Cassava Production

Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Fixed cost	hectare	100	200	20000
Lease on land				
Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
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Transportation				50000
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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

e-mail: emehutevictor2014@gmail.com

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18 kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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60 and above	9	7.5
Total	120	100

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Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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A multi-stage sampling method was adopted in selecting the respondents for this work.Purposively in the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities in the study area.The selected five communities chosen were Ikot Idem Udo, Ikot Esenam,Ikot Inuen, Mbon Ebre and Obio Ndot communities.In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were randomly selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

years, 22.5% were within the age bracket of 40-49 years,17.5% were within the age of 50-59 years while 7.5% were within the range of 60 and above.This shows that cassava production in Oruk Anam were more of youths rather than elderly people.

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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

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Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to Educational level attended

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Primary education	17	14.2
Secondary education	68	56.7
Tertiary education	29	24.2
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Table 3 shows that majority of the farmers were educated, 56.7% had their secondary school, 5% had no formal education, while 14.2% and 24.2% had their primary and tertiary education respectively. Education enhances the ability of the farmers to understand and evaluate new production techniques

and also boosts the farmers productivity. Educational status influences the types of work and standard of living one has on impact directly on cassava production. Also, education increases the adoption and application of agricultural innovations (Ogungbaeru, 2008)

Table 4: Estimation of cost and Returns in Cassava Production

Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Fixed cost	hectare	100	200	20000
Lease on land				
Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
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Transportation				50000
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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

Field Survey,2019

Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O,OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA),Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages .In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return .The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo.Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources;from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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30-39	19	15.8
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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

years, 22.5% were within the age bracket of 40-49 years,17.5% were within the age of 50-59 years while 7.5% were within the range of 60 and above.This shows that cassava production in Oruk Anam were more of youths rather than elderly people.

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Marital status	Frequency	percentage
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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

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Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to Educational level attended

Educational level	Frequency	Percentage
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Secondary education	68	56.7
Tertiary education	29	24.2
Total	120	100

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Table 3 shows that majority of the farmers were educated, 56.7% had their secondary school, 5% had no formal education, while 14.2% and 24.2% had their primary and tertiary education respectively. Education enhances the ability of the farmers to understand and evaluate new production techniques

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Table 4: Estimation of cost and Returns in Cassava Production

Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Cassava Roots	Tonnes	45	5000	225000
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Total				325000
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Fixed cost	hectare	100	200	20000
Lease on land				
Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
B Variable Cost				
Consumable Input				
Cassava stem (cutting)	Bundles	250	5000	125000
Fertilizers	Bag	8	2000	16000
Total Cost				
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
Weeding	Mandays	40	700	28000
Harvesting	Mandays	15	700	10500
Transportation				50000
Total cost				276100
D Total variable cost (TVC)=B+C				251100
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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

Field Survey,2019

Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages .In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return .The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo.Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources;from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Field Survey,2019

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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Secondary education	68	56.7
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Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				5000
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C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18 kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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but are poor in protein. These and other features endowed it with a special capacity to bridge the gap in food security, poverty alleviation and environmental protection (Clair *et al.*, 2000). Cassava can be grown on a wide range and can yield satisfactorily even in acidic soils where most other crops fail (Hahn, 2004). The crop has continually played very vital roles which include income for farmers, low cost food source for both the rural and urban dwellers as well as household food security (Nweke, 1996). In Nigeria cassava is generally believed to be cultivated by small scale farmers with low resources (Ezebuio *et al.*, 2008). Nigerian agriculture is dominated by the small scale farmers who produce the bulk of food requirements in the country like cassava. Despite their unique and pivotal profit, the small holder farmers belong to the poorest segment of the population and therefore cannot invest much on their farms. The vicious circle of poverty among these farmers has led to the unimpressive performance of the agricultural sector (Olowa, 2001). Cassava is a perennial wood shrub with an edible root, which grows in tropical and subtropical areas of the world like Asia, America and Africa. It grows to above 3.5m in height, has broad canopy, shiny leaves of the shape of a human hand, attractive hand and white/pink flowers (Erhabor *et*

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Total	120	100

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Table 1 shows the age percentage of 24.2% of the farmer justifies the findings of Rathman,*et al*(2002) who opined that the age bracket is the economically active age and as such will respond positively to any intervention aimed at improving their productive capacity.15.8% were within the age bracket of 30-39 years, 12.55 were within the age range of below 19

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A multi-stage sampling method was adopted in selecting the respondents for this work.Purposively in the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities in the study area.The selected five communities chosen were Ikot Idem Udo, Ikot Esenam,Ikot Inuen, Mbon Ebre and Obio Ndot communities.In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were randomly selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

years, 22.5% were within the age bracket of 40-49 years,17.5% were within the age of 50-59 years while 7.5% were within the range of 60 and above.This shows that cassava production in Oruk Anam were more of youths rather than elderly people.

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Table 2 shows that majority of farmers 50.8% were married, 23.3% were single, 16.7% were divorced, 6.7% and 2.5% were widow and widower respectively. Higher percentage of married farmers implies that large number of family size available

for labour which causes the family to make savings that would have been paid to hired labours for cassava production. This has implication on labour at the peak of production (Ozor and Nnaji, 2010)

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to Educational level attended

Educational level	Frequency	Percentage
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Primary education	17	14.2
Secondary education	68	56.7
Tertiary education	29	24.2
Total	120	100

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Table 3 shows that majority of the farmers were educated, 56.7% had their secondary school, 5% had no formal education, while 14.2% and 24.2% had their primary and tertiary education respectively. Education enhances the ability of the farmers to understand and evaluate new production techniques

and also boosts the farmers productivity. Educational status influences the types of work and standard of living one has on impact directly on cassava production. Also, education increases the adoption and application of agricultural innovations (Ogungbaeru, 2008)

Table 4: Estimation of cost and Returns in Cassava Production

Budget Items	Units	Quantity	Price	Amount
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Cassava Roots	Tonnes	45	5000	225000
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Total				325000
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Fixed cost	hectare	100	200	20000
Lease on land				5000
Depreciation cost on tools (machetes, basins, container, knives, bags)				
C. Cost of Labour (mandays)				
Land preparation				
(Clearing, cutting and making of mounds)	Mandays	20	800	16,000

Planting	Mandays	8	700	5600
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Transportation				50000
Total cost				276100
D Total variable cost (TVC)=B+C				251100
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Table 4 shows the analysis of cost and return of sole cassava, the total cost of production is made of the cost of cassava which include cassava stem, fertilizer cost was ₦16000 and labour,accounted for the highest cost of ₦276,100.00.This is so because the farm land were leased, fixed cost and depreciation on matchete, cutlass etc sum up to ₦25000 etc, the total

variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O, OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA), Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

e-mail: emehutevictor2014@gmail.com

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The study evaluated the economics analysis of cassava production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers in the study area, estimate the profitability of cassava production and identify the problems of cassava production in the study area. Data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire that was administered to the respondents. A multi-stage sampling method was adopted. In the first stage 5 communities was selected from twenty(20) communities. In the second stage, four(4) villages were randomly selected from each of the five(5) communities making it a total of twenty(20)villages. In third stage, six(6) cassava farmers were selected from each of the twenty(20) villages and this brought about a total of 120 farmers for the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis will be used to achieve the profitability of cassava production. Gross margin analysis was used to analyze the cost and return. The result reveals that gross margin was ₦73900 giving a cost benefit ratio of 1.18 this by implication shows that for every ₦1.00 spent there is a corresponding profit of 1.18kobo. Nevertheless there was inefficient utilization of resources; from the findings there is need for the farmers in the study area to improve their resource allocation and these can be achieved through adequate training and educating the farmers on proper resource allocation so as to achieve the needed optimality in cassava production.

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Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequency distribution were used to achieve objectives i and iii while cost and return analysis were used to achieve the profitability of cassava production.

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variable cost was ₦251100and the revenue was ₦325,000.00, the gross margin was ₦73900 the benefit cost ratio was 1.18This implies that cassava production is a profitable venture since the Benefit Cost Ratio(BCR) obtained was 1.18which means that for every ₦1.00 spent, the farmer gets ₦1.18

Table 5:Distribution of Respondents According to Constraints in Cassava Production

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of land	24	20
Inadequate capital	27	22.5
Lack of technical know-how	8	6.7
Lack of government support	31	25.8
Lack of improved cuttings	13	10.8
Poor market	11	9.2
Poor yield	6	5

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Multiple Responses

Table 5 depicts farmers distribution based on the constraints to cassava production. Most of the farmers reported that the greatest constraints to cassava production were lack of government support 25.8%.Inadequate capital 22.5% followed ,inadequate capital impedes farmer s capability to procure the inputs embodied in a new technology and also to pay for hired labour needed in the farm and ameliorate also the management practices(Nto *et al.*, 2010). Lack of land for cassava production had 20%, a large expanse and fertile land are needed for optimum production of cassava and to prevent high-pressure on land leading to cultivation of cassava on depleted soils. The other constraints to cassava production were lack of technical know-how which resulted to 6.7%, lack of improved cuttings was 10.8%.The provision of improved cuttings boosts yields in cassava production in Nigeria(Asogwa,2005).Poor market and poor yield were 9.5% and 5% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that cassava production was found profitable based on the BCR ratio of 1.95, even though there were some identified factors such as poor yield, lack of technical know how ie poor

farming practices and management system.There were various constraints to cassava production in the study area,which is inadequate government support top the list.Based on the findings,it is therefore , recommended that;

1. Government should subsidize price of agricultural inputs and extension agents should encourage farmers to use recommended rate of fertilizer application,improved varieties of cassava stem for increased production in the study area.
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Economics Analysis of Cassava (*manihot spp*) Production in Oruk Anam Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

EMEHUTE V.C OKORONKWO M.O,OKOROAFOR I.B EMEHUTE C.I

Federal College of Agriculture (FCA),Ishiagu, Nigeria

Corresponding address: Agriculture, Extension and Management Department Federal College of Agriculture PMB 7008 Ishiagu Ebonyi.

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