

One hundred questionnaires were purposively administered. Fifty questionnaires each were administered at Nguru and Garin Alkali livestock markets. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics in which results were transformed into frequency and percentage.

Results and Discussion

Table 1 revealed that majority (48.0%) of the respondents were between the ages of 41 to 50 years. This means that camel marketing in the study area was carried out by elders and is in concord with the findings of Umar and Kazaure (2012) who reported that majority of the livestock

traders were elders. Most (70.0%) of the marketers were married, which implied that responsible members of the society participated in camel marketing, this result is similar with the findings of Olurusanya *et al.* (2013) who revealed that most of the camel traders were married. All (100.0%) the respondents were male which indicated that male dominated camel marketing enterprises. Majority (60.0%) of the respondents have non-formal education, which indicated that the traders need to be trained formal education, and the finding is similar to that of Wilson (2010) who revealed that most of the traders in the study area have non-formal education.

Table 1: Socio-Economic Background of the Respondents

Parameter	Percentage	Parameter	Percentage
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Ages (years)		Family Size	
21-30	4.0 (4)	1- 10	26.0(26)
31-40	7.0(7)	11 – 20	28.0 (28)
41-50	48.0 (48)	21 – 30	40.0(40)
>51	41.0 (41)	31 – 40	0.0 (0)
TOTAL	100.0(100)	>41	0.0(0)
Marital Status		TOTAL	100.0(100)
Single	27.0(27)	Educational	
Married	70.0(70)	Background	
Widow	2.0(2)	Primary	23.0(23)
Divorce	1.0(1)	Secondary	16.0(16)
TOTAL	100.0(100)	Post-Secondary	1.0 (1)
Gender		Non formal	60.0 (60)
Male	100.0(100)	TOTAL	100.0(100)
Female	0.0(0)	Occupation	
TOTAL	100.0(100)	Shop keeper	7.0(7)
Tribe		Farming	71.0(71)
Hausa	34.0(34)	Civil Servant	3.0(3)
Fulani	41.0(41)	Artisan	0.0(0)
Others	25.0(25)	Others	19.0(19)
TOTAL	100.0(100)	TOTAL	100.0(100)

Source: Field Survey, 2015. Figures in parenthesis are the frequencies

Table 2 showed that most (48.0%) of the camels were sourced from Fulani herdsmen, this means that, Fulani contributed significantly in camel production. Majority (71.0%) of the camels brought for sale were male. This indicated that the female camels were retained at home for multiplication. Most (61.0%) of the camels were sold because of the household demand, which is similar to the finding of Umar *et al.* (2012). This means that livestock are raised as a security to the family, and they can be easily converted to cash whenever the need arises.

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Table 2: Camel Marketing Activities

Parameter	percentage	Parameter	percentage
Source of the Animals		Income (₦) range per week	
Hausa	27.0(27)	1-1000	51.0(51)
Fulani	48.0(48)	1001-2000	23.0(23)
Niger Republic	15.0 (15)	2001-3000	16.0(16)
Others	10.0(10.0)	3001-4000	10.0(10)
TOTAL	100.0(100)	4001-5000	0.0(0)
Sex of the camels		>5000	0.0(0)
Male	71.0(71)	TOTAL	100.0(100)
Female	29.0(29)	Mode of transportation to the market	
TOTAL	100.0(100)	Truck	56.0(56)
Selling age (years)		Trekking	44.0(44)
1-3	33.0(33)	Water	0.0(0)
4-5	41.0(41)	Rail	0.0(0)
>6	26.0(26)	TOTAL	100.0(100)
TOTAL	100.0(100)	Experience (years)	
Reasons for selling camel	0-1	18.0(18)	
Old age	11.0(11)	4-7	16.0(16)
Low productivity	13.0(13)	8-11	21.0(21)
House hold need	61.0(61)	>11	45.0(45)
Others	15.0(15)	TOTAL	100.0(100)
TOTAL	100.0(100)	Government support	
cooperative society		Yes	32.0(32)
Yes	47.0(47)	No	68.0(68)
No	53.0(53)	TOTAL	100.0(100)
TOTAL	100.0(100)		

Source: Field Survey, 2015. Figures in parenthesis are the frequencies