COMPUTERIZATION OF MARKET PRICE ANALYSIS OF FOOD COMMODITIES FOR IMPROVED ASSESSMENT OF LEVEL OF FOOD AFFORDABILITY

(A CASE STUDY OF FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRIC, ABUJA)

BY

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CERTIFICATION

This project titled, "Computerisation of Market Price Analysis of Food Commodities for Improved Assessment of Level of Food Affordability (A case study of Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Abuja)", by Olawole Olamoju, meets the regulations governing the award of Postgraduate Diploma in Computer Science of Federal University of Technology, Minna.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this project to Almighty God for giving me the knowledge, inspiration and understanding as well as wisdom, without which this research won't have come to realm light.

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ABSTRACT

Food is essential to life, indeed it is anchor for life. This situation is exemplified by the complex interplay between MAN, FOOD and life. It further buttresses the significance of the sensitive subject of FOOD SECURITY defined by availability of, and accessibility to food. Poverty, described as a common feature of low-income economies is one of the major factors of food insecurity. How purchasing power due to poverty reduces level of accessibility to what is available for consumption. Therefore, where there is poverty, there could still be hunger even when food is available. This situation can be work when less is produced and prices become higher. Pricing becomes a major factor especially where incomes are low and food supplies are insecure. Provision of timely and accurate information on market prices of agricultural food commodities becomes very relevant. Such information is expected to provide opportunity for the people to make food buying choices and maximize their limited resources, while enhancing their level of accessibility to what is available in the market for consumption.

On the other hand, government is able to monitor and ascertain the flow of distribution of food commodities across markets and the degree of accessibility. It also serves as a veritable source of information to government for strategic planning on food security.

Indeed as these can be achieved through regular provision of information on market prices, purchasing ability or accessibility to available food increases and a state of food security attained. The level of food security can therefore be assessed in live with the dictates of market prices.

Hence, automation of collected market prices of Agricultural Food Commodities data rather than the slow, less accurate manual method of analysis would allow for regularity, timeliness and precision of information and opportunity for thorough assessment and attainment of food security.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE CASE STUDY

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development was created in 1996 in realization of the need of the federal government to play a leading role in Agricultural development. The ministry then consisted of five departments namely – fisheries, agriculture and Natural recourses, agricultural research, forestry and vertinary research.

The period from 1971-1985 was characterized by a much greater involvement of the federal government in agricultural development efforts. Several agricultural development institutions were created; and many special programmes and projects were kiered. Thus, the federal government assumed a direct role in agricultural development and provided the necessary leadership. Beginning from 1985, the role of government in agricultural development was rationalized and limited to promotional activities. In 1996, the department of cooperatives was transferred from federal ministry of labour productivity to the federal ministry of agriculture. The recent creation of the federal ministry of environment by the past administration has led to the movement of the federal department of forestry and the Nigeria parks services (NNPS) from the federal ministry of agriculture and rural development to the federal ministry of environment. Also the three (3) universities of agriculture are now relocated to the national universities commission (NUC). The agricultural National kind development authority (NALDA) has been abolished.

The federal ministry of agriculture and rural development now has twelve (12) departments namely:

i. Department of Agriculture
ii. Department of Livestock and pest control service
iii. Department of Fisheries

iv. Department of Agricultural kind resolves
v. Department of agricultural services
vi. Department of Cooperatives
vii. Department of Planning research and statistics
viii. Department of administration
ix. Department of finance and accounts
x. Department of Strategic grain reserve
xi. Federal Fertilizer department
xii. Department of Rural development

The ministry is supported by key institutions such as:

(a) Nigeria Agricultural Cooperative And Rural Development Bank (NACRDB)
(b) Nigeria Agricultural Insurance Cooperation (NAIC)
(c) Agricultural and Rural Management Training Institute (ARMTI).
(d) NATIONAL center for Agricultural Mechanisation
(e) Three (3) Colleges of kind resources technology.

1.2 FOOD SECURITY

There is inseparable triparty between man, food and life. This has been aptly buttressed by Proverbs, dictums and several old saying; amongst which are "health is wealth" (access to available food and indeed good feeding practice enhances good health and improve living standard) "A hungry man is an angry man". "No greater Idol as throat, daily demanding the liberation of oil and sacrifice of food".

No doubt, the enjoyment of food is one of life's pleasures. For those who have adequate food supply eating is about for more than survival. Eating together is an important part of daily family life and of social events, celebrations and festivals. Ironically, through, millions of people across the world find it impossible to get a

sufficient amount and variety of safe food each day. Other may have access to enough good dietary an life style choice to set the best from their food. Both situation can lead to poor nutrition, diseases and poor health. (Get the best from your food), a publication series of the food and Agricultural Organization (IAO) of the United Nations).

1.2.1 DEFINITION OF FOOD SECURITY

Food security is defined as access by all people at all time to sufficient food for a healthy and productivity life.

1.2.2 CONCEPT OF FOOD SECURITY

The attainment of a state of food security would not only translate to adequate food production and availability in the market for consumption, but essentially people must have access (able to afford) to sufficient food that will guarantee them a healthy and productive life.

Food security would not necessary imply food self-sufficiency (that is, producing enough locally). As a nation can always supplement domestic food production with import to achieve food security, provided the nation has adequate financial resources for such importation.

The key element of food security is adequate access by all people to food at all times. It therefore implies that apart from encouraging food availability either wholly through local production, or in other cases supplemented by imports, the people as a must should be economically empowered to guarantee adequate access to available food. Otherwise, there is food insecurity.

1.2.3 **GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE:** As we are much aware, food remains a basic and vital requirement for human existence. It is in the height of this importance that the subject of food availability remains an issue for global concern. Since the

creation of man, food continues to be a major anchor for survival happiness, peace, economic and political stability in any society. It is a weapon for social, economic and political re-engineering and cohesion.

The A 2020 vision for food, agriculture and environment, c/o IFPRI Washington, DC has reported as follows: indeed, there is enough food to feed everyone in the world if it were evenly distributed. But it is not. Today, more than 700 million people in the developing world do not have access to sufficient food, and over 1.1 billion people care currently living in poverty. One hundred and eighty million children are under weight and diseases of hunger and malnutrition are widely spread.

According to UNDP 1994 Human Development Viewpoint (HDV) "The challenge of sustainable food security is immense and it is growing. One billion people (20% of the global population) are too poor to obtain enough food to sustain normal work. Half a billion are too poor to obtain the enough food to sustain normal work. Half a billion are too poor to obtain the food needed for healthy growth of children and minimal activities of adults. Given the likely population increases, the world food output must triple over the next 50 years if the world's people are to have a nutritionally adequate diet".

It is however, becoming increasingly clear that hunger and poverty are closely linked. Poverty is the root cause of hunger. Paradoxically, hunger is most wide spread where food is produced in rural areas, the home of the vast majority of the world's poor. The poor we hungry because they do not have the assets/incentive to produce enough food, or do not earn enough to buy the food they need. And this points to the solution that to fight hunger and indeed food insecurity; the poor must be enable to produce food or empower them to buy food. This does not only end hunger, it also other the poor contribute to, rather than drain their local and national economies. And as many

may now understand, if rural poverty is reduced, then urban poverty can be curbed as well and consequently with positive implications on national food security.

Even the most disadvantaged and poor groups, including the woman, ethnic and indigenous people, small and marginal farmers, refugees and the displaced; can boost their countries economies if empowered to do so. They have the capacity and the will; they needed the opportunity and the means. There is now also a clear appreciation of the complex interactions between population growth, environment, productivity, poverty and social conflicts.

For instance, these questions are pertinent are not civil strife and mass displacement of people often the result of the dangerous consequence of poverty and diminishing natural resources?

Does not rural hunger engender migration towards cities; and in turn does not urban hunger induces violence and social tension?
Does not poverty fuel environmental degradation fuel poverty in a downward spiral deprivation- deprivation that can cause political unrest?

The point is clear that the fight against hunger and poverty would be deficient and possibly perilous without simultaneously working to protect and nurture scarce natural resources.

It is evident that conventional solution tried in the past often become part of the problem.

In a world, however, in which every fifth person is poor, and in which resources are limited the challenge must center on action – action to fight hunger decisively. For its eradication.

National and international institutions with the mandate to fight hunger sometimes lack the necessary focus. Priorities are not spelt out as well as they need to be, and when they are, they are often not vigorously pursued. Too many good ideas and programmes often remain too isolated, their features never replicated, their inspiration never spread throughout the world. As a result, most people do not know that there are solutions to hunger and poverty, that indeed there have been achievements. Hence, the sense of fatalism, frustration and fatigue that looms large in the conscience of the public.

Many believe that today's global food surpluses that today's global food surplus and the accompanying lower food prices are a sufficient guarantee of world food security even for low-income developing countries and people. This had led to decline in international investment in agriculture by bilateral and multilateral donors, and by developing countries governments. It is often overlooked that food production is a major source of income for the poor, and that the prospects for overall economic development are linked with agricultural progress. It has however been observed that in the years ahead, formers in the developing world will be faced with several immense challenges by the year 2020, among others:

i. They must provide food at affordable price for 2.5 billion more people – almost 100 million more people every year, the largest annual population increase in history.
ii. They must increase the food supply from presently cultivated land because there is little new land left that can come into production.
iii. They must meet dramatic income in the demand for cereals and coarse grains as feed for livestock because, as cities and incomes grow, more people will consume livestock products.

iv. They must provide jobs for the rapidly expanding labour force, particularly in low-income developing countries where most of the increase in population will occur.

v. They must prevent further environmental degradation of the natural resource base.

Indeed, the global agenda for fighting hunger and poverty is often perceived to be in the confines of the public sector (Government) and multilateral process; for out of reach of civil society. Yet, civil society has deep concern with poverty, hunger and environment but without access to the official development agenda, their actions have to be pursued apart. As a result, there are two agendas, parallel and not linked.

At this time, it is pertinent that deliberate efforts are geared towards bringing the civil society into the process of setting the global development agenda. It is now time to give civil society institutional space.

The time has come to merge the common missions of the public sector, multilateral and civil society into one strategy for fighting hunger and poverty enhancing level of food security. The result of this synthesis will be synergy. The combined efforts will produce outcomes which will exceed the sum total of their parts.

RURAL POPULATION BELOW THE POVERTY LINE IN 135 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1992-1993) CONSIDERED TO BE HIGHLY VULNERABLE TO FOOD INSECURITY.

	POPULATION		Rural Population below poverty line		
	Total Millions	Rural millions	Rural population as % of total population	Millions	As % of Rural Population
Asia	2993.75	2119.63	70.80	650.85	30.71
Africa	476.80	355.66	74.59	218.46	61.42
Near East and North Africa	321.26	141.43	44.03	50.49	35.70
Latin America And The Caribbean	458.06	123.47	26.95	75.17	60.89
Total 135 Countries	4,249.86	2740.19	64.48	994.97	36.31

Source: Conference on Hunger and poverty popular coalition for action. Brussels, November 1995

1.2.4 INTERVENTIONS:

The challenge of adequate food production and supply and the eradication of hunger and poverty particularly in the developing world remains a major source of global concern. In recognition of the attendant problems of foods insecurity, governments of developing countries have over the years essentially initiated projects/programmes that will raise the level of food production and empower the poor. It is however obvious that despite there efforts, in many countries much is still yet to be desired.

National institution, with the mandate to fight hunger and poverty sometimes lack necessary focus. Priorities are not spelled out as they need to be, and when they are, they are often not vigorously pursued. It is strongly believed that the efforts of the national government alone will not suffice. Rather the collective will of the civil society, bilateral and multilateral institutions, non governmental organizations (NGOs), Community based organization among others.

It is gratifying that institutions such as the food and agriculture organization (FAO) international fund for agricultural development (IFAD), United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP) World Bank (WB), United Nations Children Education Fund (UNICEF), the Canadian Hunger Foundation Agency (CHF), Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), International Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), united States Agency for International Development (USAID), among others; have all contributed immensely to the development and implementation of the global food security agenda.

Indeed, these combined efforts in the areas of the funding organization of International workshops and conferences and technical/advisory supports have been able to produce outcomes, which have largely exceeded various individual efforts at country level.

1.2.5 THE NIGERIAN SITUATION

Grave food supply difficulties persist in Nigeria and the sub-region with adverse consequences for food security. The food situation is worsening owing to increasing population, shortage of fertile land, high prices of available staples and constraints on food production. This has resulted into high incidence of hunger malnutrition, a situation in which children and women especially pregnant women and lactating mothers are most vulnerable. Predictions of future food needs based on current population growth and food production emphasize the seriousness of the problem.

Going by the food and agricultural organization (FAO) assessment, more than half of Nigerian children or 52.3 percent of the national population were stunted in growth owing mainly to declining intake of food nutrients. The damage caused by malnutrition is incalculable as many ability depresses, the labour force weakens, work production and quality declines and thus compromise the human potentials for development.

It is evident that among the millions of malnourished children, in Nigeria and other countries, there are talents and abilities that end up hidden away as a result of poverty.

According to World Bank of 2004 Nigeria's human development Index (HDI) was only 0.416 with nearly 70% of the country's population of above 120 million living below poverty line. National averages indicate that life expectancy at birth stands at 51 years nearly 40% of Nigeria children under 5 years suffers from malnutrition, over 50% of the country's population lack access to safe drinking water and only 40% of the population are literate. With only about 40% of the Nigerian population living in the urban area, rural dwellers are among the hardest hit by these problems, with about 70% of their population having no access to portable water, no health facilities and no electricity.

Indeed, poverty, fast growing population, agriculture stagnation and resource degradation coupled with policy failures arising from poor implementation and social unrest have posed serious threat to national and household food and livelihood security in Nigeria and the sub-region.

Judging by the degree of sensitivity and intensiveness of the problem of food insecurity, it is highly improbable that any single program or process will provide a complete answer to the food problem. It is therefore most expedient that a holistic and

pragmatic approach covering all alternatives and bringing our ingenuity to bear in the strangle is evolved. Among others, there is need for:

a) Organisation of applied nutritious programmes aimed at educating rural and urban communities; especially in the areas of growing highly nutritious food crops, and selecting them for their consumptions,

b) Provision of adequate support to Nigerian farmers especially the poor peasants in the area of farming inputs and micro-credit facilities to boost their purchasing power and their physical and emotional development,

c) Economic empowerment of the consuming populate through provision of gainful employment for the unemployed and increase in the salary and wages of workers towards enhancing their purchasing power,

d) Orientation/Sensitization through awareness campaign on market prices situation to enable the people have adequate knowledge of markets with the most competitive prices,

e) Emphasis on the development of buffer stock for grains, other food items; should be further intensified during harvesting periods to augment possible shortages during post harvest periods,

f) Emphasis on the development of rural health to maintain and sustain active and productive rural population. This is necessary consulting the strategic role of rural communities in agriculture and food production. For example concerted efforts must be evolved in the fight against the verminous killer disease called AIDS, to entrance people productive years and life expectancy.

g) Existence of peaceful, conducive and cohesive atmosphere with guarantee for security of life and safety of properties to allow for increases productivity; standard of living and higher life expectancy,

h) Increased funding for agricultural sector to boost the development of initiatives in the areas of agricultural training, research and extension towards increased productivity that successive government in Nigeria has evolved strategies towards

increased food production, reduction of poverty level, provision of rural infrastructures, among others.

Ironically, majority of these initiatives were jettisoned by poor implementation, inconsistencies in government resulting from political instability, poor funding among others.

As a result, food production, rural development and poverty alleviation only witnesses marginal improvement.

It is hopeful that the gains of democracy as manifested in the present administration and the immediate past administration of President Umaru Musa Yar'adua and President Olusegun Obasanjo which include improved economic empowerment of the people through increased workers salary, the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP), Special Food Security Programme (SFSP), among others would translate into increased food production, poverty level and ultimately enhanced food security.

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The importance of a nationwide market prices information report on agricultural food commodities cannot be overemphasized, as it including governments, private sectors, researchers, academicians, bilateral and multilateral donor institutions, non governmental organization (NGO's), Community Based Organization (CBO's) among others to have an on the spot assessment of market price situation of food commodities across the state of the federation and the federal capital territory (FCT). It also allows for projection of possible attendant positive of negative implication for food security.

It is suffice to add that in view of its sensitivity and relevance, market food price information report should be accorded top most priority by the diverse stakeholders

including governments, Private sector, researchers, policy annalists, farmers, donor agencies, NGO's, CBO's, household among others. Market food prices should be as a matter of necessity be collected in local and urban market and processed appropriately on regular basis.

Ironically, despite the increasing importance of the market prices information as a veritable source for accessing level of food availability, its supply and demand and ultimately providing insight into level of national food security, analysis of collected data in many cases are still bedeviled by the kick of timely and efficient methods.

The common manual method of data collection and analysis are cumbersome, mentally tasking, time consuming and highly deficient in precision. The reason for the popularity of manual method of data analysis is not for fetched. Amongst other:

(i) Awareness on modern techniques of data analysis has been quite poor;

(ii) Access to improve information technology facilities has been quite low;

(iii) Not many institutions in the country have computer facilities, where they are available, they are often in few numbers while majority of them are hardly compliant with the dynamism of global information technology.

(iv) Fewer subject matter oriented problem solving application software package are available. Hence, data analysis has depended largely on the cumbersome manual analysis method, which often takes long period of days or months to conclude. Serious limitations of days are often encountered in the manual analysis of considerable large size of data. Among others, it could be forth with errors, analysis process is relatively slow and limited by the level of knowledge and the skill of the analyst. Several sheets of paper are required for analysis and final presentation of analysed data. This makes processed data unnecessarily bulky and cannot be moved around. Processed information can easily be lost as sheets of

paper containing analysed data can hardly be preserved over a long period of time.

1.4 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

Computerization of market prices analysis of food commodities would require the use of computer in the analysis of collected market prices data.The subject of food security is an enormous importance both to the government and the entire civil society. It therefore becomes expedient that all relevant tools for food projection and assessment must be adequately sharpened to produce desired result. In Nigeria, every household is directly affected by whatever projection or assessment made to determine prevailing level of food, security. This therefore corroborates the importance and sensitivity of data collected on market prices of food items nationwide which is used to assess the level of food availability and accessibility to the people as determining factors of the state of food security.

Objection and sound assessment would require the collection and efficient analysis of adequate representative large volume of data nationwide. Due to large volume of data being analysis and using the manual method, which among others in cumbersome, very low and froth with analytical errors; oftentimes result of analysis is delayed and when available, it is deficient in precision. Hence, may result into inaccurate assessment of prevailing level of food security. Sensitive decisions with far reacting implications are often time bound. Therefore, when analysis is slow and delayed, the result may easily become outdated and would no longer able to meet appropriate needs.

Government in view of her sensitive concern and sensitivity on matters of food security would require timely and efficient information based on analysed market prices data of food commodities to facilitate relevant policies on food

production and suppliers. It therefore becomes imperative to have a system that produces speedy, timely and accurate results as the computers.

As the organ of the federal government with the mandate and activities on food matters and indeed food security, the federal ministry of agriculture and rural development (FMARD) would require a better and more efficient system of analyzing collected market price data, rather than the existing manual method of analysis being used.

Thus, this study strongly advocates the urgent need to consider a better and more efficient computerized system of data analysis in preference to the old manual method.

This is to enhance timely and accurate assessment of prevailing level of food security in the country are revealed by the market prices information.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE AND SCOPE OF STUDY

The federal ministry of agriculture plays the sensitive and all important role of coordinating and providing supportive services and enabling environment for massive food production and supplies to the teeming Nigeria population. Therefore, the subject of food security becomes one of the most important agenda of the ministry. As a matter of responsibility, the ministry is obliged to regularly monitor and assess the food situation in the country and report to government appropriately for policy direction and for urgent intervention, where necessary.

In view of the importance of market prices information as a veritable tool for assessing level o food security, adoption of computerized method of analysis in place of manual method would facilitate efficiency and regularity of the effort

of the ministry towards meeting up with immediate and long term challenges of the national food security agenda.

To have a true situation report on the food security situation in Nigeria, relevant data should have a nationwide scope covering the thirty-six (36) states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

1.6 LIMITATIONS

Data collection, compilation and analysis is a highly cost intensive exercise. Therefore, inadequate funding is a limiting factor in the gathering of market prices data, especially with the wide area of coverage.

Lack of cooperation from market people particularly their unwilling attitude towards regular response to information requests.

1.7 MERITS AND DEMERITS OF THE MANUAL METHOD

However, setting up and operating the manual method can be considerably cheaper than those of the computer, as no major equipment or facilities are required, except existing human resources which are often newly sourced in the case of existing offices.

Secondly, analytical procedures using the computer would require greater skill and professionalism than in the manual method which further makes the manual method cheaper.

Generally speaking, conveniences, efficiency and overall benefits associated with the use of the computer system may far out weigh the manual method. Moreover, global dynamics in information technology is almost making the manual method (often associated with so much drudgery) to become obsolete

in favour of the computer. Hence, the proposed system using the computer is considered better and more favoured.

On the other hand, the following shortcomings were observed with the manual method.

(1) Because of the large size of data involved, the manual method (manual analysis) of data is cumbersome, prone to human errors, and are often time consuming,

(2) The same analytical process is done repeatedly which otherwise could be done iteratively using the computer,

(3) Many large sizes of tabulated sheets are kept in the cabinet and cannot be easily transferred. In cases where the sheets are not carefully handled, they are either torn or mutilated which in some cases lead to loss of vital facts,

(4) Many hands are involved especially in the process of transferring figures from the data collection format into tabulated sheets. At times, a situation of in efficiency and error may occur depending on the skill and state of those involved,

(5) Released of analyzed data as information to end users is delayed, this is in view of the delays encountered in the course of the various processed involved.

(6) In cases where tabulated data sheet containing recorded data is misplaced, even when it is possible to retrieve the same data using the original data collection format, it can take a much longer time as the whole process would have to be repeated all over again,

(7) It could be easier at time to lay hand on manually compiled and analysed data, and therefore prone to human distortions or manipulation. Rather, data entered straight into the computer system can enjoy

considerable confidentiality and maintain its originality and precision as access could be effectively controlled.

1.8 DEFINITION OF TERMS/TERMINOLOGIES

1. **Computer System:** Is an integrated electronic machine, which accepts data from an input device and performs logical operations in accordance with a predestined set of rules.
2. **Computerisation:** Is the designing and implementation of a computer based data processing system that enhances the efficiency and fast retrieval of record.
3. **Data:** Are either qualitative or quantitative information collected by an enumerator, which can be fed into the system to provide results.
4. **Manual System:** Specifically refers to non-computer operated group of activities.
5. **Database:** Is a collection of data file interpreted and organized into a single file system, which is so arrange4d to minimize duplication of data and reduces cost.
6. **Database Management:** Is the software used for the management and retrieval of data store in a database (D base) environment.
7. **Computer Network:** A number of computer system linked together so that each has the capability of communicating with each other.
8. **Hardware:** Is the physical components of the computer system.
9. **Software:** A set of program which is coded in such a way as to function and control the hardware. It is an application program.
10. **Peripheral Equipment:** All components that are external to the computer system but are made to function along with it.
11. **Program Library:** The source of programme that is coded by the writer.
12. **File:** Collection of related records.

13. **Hypothetical Data:** Data that we literally used by the writer in testing the operations of the system.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 MARKET PRICES INFORMATION SYSTEM AND FOOD SECURITY

Choosing wisely is especially important when incomes are low and food supplies are insecure. This phenomenon, apart from being instructively economic, based on general economic theory and principles is often religiously preached and practiced in low-income economies of the developing world of which Nigeria is among.

In capitalist economics as ours, prices of goods and services are often determined by the prevailing market forces of demand and supply.

Under this situation, very low supplies resulting insecurity of goods and services with resulting increasing demand, would lend to increase in prices, while increased supplies and low demand apparently results into decrease in price.

However, it is rather common to experience constant rising prices due to the usual situation of insufficiency in production and supplies. This is not without adverse implications in a poor economy like ours where majority of people are poor and cannot afford basic daily needs of unaffordable prices, which are often beyond their reach.

Therefore, pricing which is a significant factor of unaffordability is one of the most basic reasons for food INSECURITY. This is strongly corroborated by the statement credited to the World Bank on food prices and food security; which explain thus; "of all known variables, non serves as a better barometer of national good household food security than food prices. High rates of increase in consumer food prices are indication of aggravating food supply – demand deficits and, as such, of aggravating

household food security. Wide seasonal fluctuation in food prices is an indication of inadequate seasonal equilibrium of food supply and demand through food processing and storage operation.

Wide spatial disparity in food prices is an indication of in efficient food price communication mechanism among various markets. Wide differentials between consumer and producer food prices are indicative of an inefficient food marketing system which engenders high marketing cost and/or excessive profit margins to middle men. The issues involved here largely revolve grown the due of prices to promote increased food production and supply and at the same time promote increased" (World Bank 1991).

To curtail the adverse effect of unwanted rising prices of food and other items, one of the most basic strategy for adoption is the principle of comparative advantage in production whereby individuals/groups engage especially in those activities for which they have the most advantage of facilities (Men, Money and Materials) to enable maximum capacity utilization which expectedly would result into increased production.

Similarly, it is advantageous to encourage the people to have adequate knowledge of those markets with the most competitive prices for goods and services. These will discourage monopoly and restrictions but encourage choice marketing and provide the opportunity to purchase goods and services at reasonable and affordable prices. In addition, knowledge of prices across markets enables government to:

i. Monitor and evaluate trend of food production across the country and its availability in markets for consumption and consequently provide useful insight into the level of FOOD SECURITY.
ii. Through knowledge of prevailing market prices, food policies and strategies for implementation are developed by government. For instance, in 1992 it

was the decision of the federal government of Nigeria through its implementing organ, the federal ministry of agriculture and rural development to purchase and distribute grains, vegetable oil to all the state and FCT, as a relief assistance towards cushioning the effects of rising and unaffordable prices of food items in the country. This was made possible through the information provided by market prices report.

iii. Government can also mop up excess products in the markets especially during harvesting periods, to serve as buffer stock during period of scarcity.

2.1 MARKET PRICES OF FOOD COMMODITIES IN NIGERIA AS RELATED TO FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

The federal government policy on disengagement from direct food production (a major objective of the structural adjustment programme on agriculture) is aimed at self-reliance and self-sufficiency in food production. In this regard, agriculture being essentially a private sector affair will rely more on the private sector for food. Production, intra and inter seasonal stabilization of food stocks and prices through appropriate storage structures well managed. Government is thus left to play stimulatory and policy formulation roles while ensuring conclusive environment for investment. For the sake of emphasis, it is pertinent system was initiated and developed as one of the programmes that would prove timely and reliable for provision of useful information on food marketing and storage in Nigeria.

The exercise is to provide routine information on food stocks level, market price trends on the spot assessment of general prices distribution of food items, also projections on future market prices. This will expectedly assist in the assessment of the status of national food security as it will facilitate effective distribution of basic

staples from surplus producing areas to deficit producing states and hence reduce food wastages to the barest minimum while enhancing household food security.

The cooperative efforts on data management and publication via data harmonization by relevant departments of the ministry will no doubt assist to produce regular, reliable and informative document that is generally acceptable to both in content and scope.

2.2 THE CONCEPT OF MARKET PRICE INFROMATION SYSTEM

The market prices information system is one of the main prices prerequisite input into the crop monitoring and early warning system which started in 1988. it involves the following.

a) Periodic collection of market prices of selected food items.
b) Determining market arrivals.
c) Estimating planting materials, their quality or extent of deterioration et cetera.
d) Estimating stock at farm, state and national levels for establishing current status of food security.
e) Timely collection of current information on market prices in rural and urban market nationwide. The initial take-off of the crop monitoring and early warning system project was in five (5) pilot states. The number of states covered was later increased to fourteen and thereafter to twenty-one (21) and finally to the former thirty (30) states of the federation, including Federal Capital Territory (FCT). The, market prices information system was developed to assist in the national food security and storage system aimed at creating 2,000,000 tones of storage system. The service is to provide routine information on inventories and stock, market trends, spots and future price for basic staples and for purposes of food stocks and prices. In addition, it is to assist in the free flow of farm produce from surplus producing areas to deficit

states on the assumption that there is only one Nigeria market with no barrier to entry or free flow of food stuff across the stat boundaries. The market prices information system as a fact-finding exercise is necessary because;

i. It provides a catalogue of information that will be subsequently useful for the purpose of planning.
ii. It enhances the creation of more market facilities in the area with high production
iii. It affords government opportunity for periodical review and study of prices and production costs of various agricultural commodities to serve as a realistic basis for monitoring their trends relative to non-agricultural commodities.
iv. It is an avenue for dissemination of up-to-date information on general development in the agricultural sector, particularly food situation.
v. It is a medium for company the general trends of prices of agricultural commodities, monthly and on inter state basis as the case may be.
vi. It is an essential component of crop monitoring, early warning and food security system.

Periodic collection of market prices data of food items is carried out by officers of the field projects monitoring units (FPMUS), projects coordinating unit (PCU) through agricultural development projects (ADPs), Fisheries, livestock and pest control service departments. The names of food commodities, their respective units of measurements, e.g. I Kilogram (KG) for solid food items, and 1 Litre for liquids palm oil, groundnut oil). To capture as much as possible the real price outlook in the market, retail price of respective food items are collected in selected rural and urban markets across the status of the federation and the Federal Capital Territory.

Collected data are forwarded to the planning, research and statistics department where they are complied and analyzed. Inferences are drawn from the result of the analysis, which are used for the purpose of decision making.

CHAPTER THREE

SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

At this stage, it is expected to carry out a detailed investigation into the problem of the existing system. This is in order to facilitate the development of a workable and more efficient system that is computer oriented.

The existing system is manually operated. Field officers in ministry's states field offices and the Federal capital Territory (FCT) routinely visit rural and urban markets to collect market prices of food items using a uniform data collection format designed by the ministry.

Collected data are forwarded to the ministry headquarter, Abuja for harmonization and collation for processing by the planning, research and statistics department.

A tabulated data sheet is ruled out under the following headings-: serial number, commodities (names of food item, e.g. rice), unit (unit of measurement of food item) name of state (from which respective data were collected).Price figures for each food item is listed under each of the states represented in the table. Final information provided by this table is manually analyzed

3.1 BENEFITS OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

The benefits associated with the use of computer over the manual method is further buttressed as follows:

(i) **SPEED:** The most obvious benefits using the computer is the ability to carry out operations with speed. The computer is able to perform

calculations and general processing of data more quickly than the alternative manual method.

(ii) **ACCURACY:** Higher degree of precision can be expected from analysis done by the computer over the manual method.

(iii) **RELIABILITY:** Modern electronic computer performs at higher level of reliability as equipment failures are less common.

(iv) **RETENTION:** The computer is able to store and search massive assemblage of data and programs. The content of files in the system does not fade or mutilated or lost over time, therefore can be used time and over again.

(v) **ECONOMY:** The advantage of speed and accuracy can often be translated into Naira saving realized. Usually, the per unit cost of processing data or doing computation using the computer is considerably lower than the manual methods. Also, accurate records can reduce the frequency of bad decisions that are made because of unreliable or unavailable information.

(vi) **WIDE APPLICABILITY:** A computer can be used to solve a wide variety of problems that arise in science and business. The boundaries of what the computer can accomplish are limited only by the ability and imagination of its users.

The system design would involve taking appropriate decision based on observation and findings about each of the integral unit of the desired component, files to be maintained, planned inputs, data processing methods and procedures linking the input with output.

Basically, the design of the new system is carried out based on the objectives:

(i) Specification of the logical design elements: These included detailed specification for the new system describing features such as input,

output, procedures, files and database required to meet the needs of the new system;

(ii) To ensure that the system adequately accomplish users objectives;

(iii) Have the ability to perform appropriate procedures correctly, present proper form of information which are result oriented and reliable;

(iv) User friendly and meeting required expectation;

(v) Provide software specification.

Similarly, in ensuring that the system functions effectively, the following criteria are also considered.

(1) **Efficiency:** This ensures that data are entered correctly and validated

(2) **User Friendliness:** this allow the operator of a choice of different operations of implementation

(3) **Maintainability:** To ensure optimal performance at all times, a basic criteria is maintainability which recommends regular servicing of the hardware as well as replacement of deficient parts and also ensuring that appropriate spare parts are used at all times.

3.2 LANGUAGE SELECTION FOR SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

For the development of application software, among relevant and commonly used computer languages are VISUAL BASIC, C++, PASCAL, FORTRAN, COBOL, DBASE IV and ORACLE. However, for the purpose of this study, ORACLE has been selected. The choice of ORACLE is as a result its useful and powerful features which appropriately serve the purpose of this study.

The program design was implemented using Oracle 10g database. Oracle is relational database management system (RDBMS) that has become a major factor in database computing.

More so, Oracle application server 10g using Java EE comprises the server part of the version of the database, making it possible to deploy web technology applications. The application server is the first middle-tier software designed for grid computing. The strong interrelationship between oracle 10g and Java has enabled the company to allow developers to set OP stored procedures written in the Java language as well as those written in the traditional oracle database programming language PL/SQL.

The Oracle Enterprise Manager (OEM) used by database administrators (DBAs) to manage the database management systems (DBMSs), and recently in version 10g, a web-based rewrite of OEM called "Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control". Oracle corporation has dubbed the super enterprise manager used to manage a grid of multiple DBMSs and application servers Oracle tools for developing application. Include Oracle designer, Oracle developer that consists of oracle forms, Oracle discoverer and Oracle Reports, Oracle JDevelopers and several more. Many external and third party tools make the Oracle database administrator's tasks easier.

3.3 DESIGN OF THE NEW SYSTEM

3.3.1 INPUT: The new system requires complete computerization of the entire process of analysis. Relevant data on the Oracle 9IAS input forms would include information on food commodities, unit of measurement, prices, and names of states where data were collected. This will collectively form the database.

The Oracle 9IAS form always prompts the users a question and awaits response. The response needed are the information on the names of the food commodities, unit of measurement of that commodity, prices and the state where that were collected from.

3.3.2 OUTPUT:

On successful response to the question asked, the computer will now prompt the operator to a menu list of options to select from. These options would include enter parameters and under these we have: month and year. There is also a menu called

Submit Query which is used to generate report or quit depending on the alternative options selected by the operator. The computer now responds to any of these options.

3.3.3 CREATING FILES:

This would require the creation of a database where data are grouped into data names, types and width. Subsequently, programs are writing in modules to generate required output. Highly related element are kept in the same module to maximize cohesion.

3.4 DOCUMENTATION:

The purpose of documentation is an indication of a system operational status, which involves initial investigation, documents and system proposals. It main aim is for records against the future. Other purposes include the following:

(a) **Analyzing**: With the proper documentation of records, the management is able to effectively analyse in details the objective of the program.

(b) **Aid to Completeness:** This ensure that a specified job is unduly repeated so that the pattern stated for its completeness is fully adhered to.

(c) **Aid to Design:** It aids design and re-designing of a new or existing system, in that there are already laid down procedure to follow so as to achieve defined objectives.

(d) **Aid to Training:** It aids the trained or the newly employed staff to get familiar with the standard or procedure of the system he is working on. Documentation contains vast number of parts those that are notable include:

1. **THE PROGRAM SPECIFICATION:** This includes the general descriptions of the individual program together with a brief synopsis of the over all system showing how the programs fit into each other.

2. **THE PROGRAM LISTING:** This contains both the source symbolic program language and the resultant object or internal machine language, together with all memory allocation in relative and absolute form.

3 **THE OPERATING INSTRUCTION:** This specifies the series of operating instructions coded, which explains what each means, so that the operators can be able to follow the procedures of the new system. It also includes all documentation necessary for the satisfactory operation for user written program.

CHAPTER FOUR

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

The system implantation would involve changing the old system (manual) to a new one (computerized) and making the new one adequately and effectively operational.

Steps towards the new system would include:

(i) Ensuring that ministry's management has clear knowledge of the type of implementation parallel, direct or pilot.

(ii) Preparatory work towards the adoption of the new system.

(iii) Operation of the new system

(iv) Periodic review of the new system.

Under the system implementation, basically the following are pertinent:

(a) HARDWARE

(b) SOFTWARE

(c) TRAINING OF QUALIFIED PERSONNEL

(d) SYSTEM CHANGEOVER

4.1 HARDWARE: These are the physical devices found in the computer system. These devices would play important supportive roles in the execution of application program. The minimum hardware requirements for the system include:

- Intel based core duo processor system
- 1GB of RAM
- 80GB HDD
- An uninterrupted power supply (UPS) and stabilizer for regulating power supply.
- LaserJet printer or dot matrix printer for printing
- Computer stationery such as computer paper for processing hardcopy of the processed data.

4.2 **SOFTWARE:** Software refers to all the various program that may be used on a computer system together with their associated documentation. The software is so important, as programs put life into hardware. The minimum software requirements for the system to work properly Include:

- Oracle database 10g
- Form 9i Suite
- Windows XP/2003 Server

Apparently, without the software a computer system cannot function. The software support required for the execution of the program are the operating system and the database management system software.

A database is a collection of data files and arranged in such away that is independent of any particular program or application. The arrangement eliminates data redundancy. Access to files is provided by Data Base Management system (DBMS)

A Database Management System is an organized collection of interrelated data and set of programs to access that data. The aim of a database management system is to create an environment that is efficient and convenient for retrieval of information from stored database.

4.3 **PROGRAMME CODE**

The application was developed using Oracle 10g as the database engine and Form 9i Suite for the forms and reports. The source code for the program developed is included in Appendix A.

4.4 **INSTALLATION**

1. Make a directory on c called food

2. copy all files on to the directory
3. Add the following lines to the configuration files located in the directory below drive:\forms9i\forms90\server\formsweb.cfg
4. [food_main]
   workingDirectory=c:\foods

4.5 TESTING

Before the new system is put to use, a test run is done so as to remove all bugs, if any. A set of test data is used to perform this operation. The output of the test run should match expected results for acceptability. A set of input data used to test run the system in included in the Appendix B.

4.6 RESULTS

During the testing phase, the output from the test data is compared with the expected result.

The various reports that can be generated from the system include

- Report on national average
- Report on the state that sell a particular food item at the highest price
- Report on the state that sell a particular food item at the lowest price

4.7 MAINTENANCE AND RECOVERY STRATEGY

What is Backup and Recovery? In general, backup and recovery refers to the various strategies and procedures involved in protecting your database against data loss and reconstructing the database after any kind of data loss.

Physical Backups and Logical Backups

A backup is a copy of data from your database that can be used to reconstruct that data. Backups can be divided into physical backups and logical backups.

Physical backups are backups of the physical files used in storing and recovering your database, such as data files, control files, and archived redo logs. Ultimately, every physical backup is a copy of files storing database information to some other location, whether on disk or some offline storage such as tape.

Logical backups contain logical data (for example, tables or stored procedures) exported from a database with an Oracle export utility and stored in a binary file, for later re-importing into a database using the corresponding Oracle import utility.

Physical backups are the foundation of any sound backup and recovery strategy. Logical backups are a useful supplement to physical backups in many circumstances but are not sufficient protection against data loss without physical backups.

Unless otherwise specified, the term "backup" as used in the backup and recovery documentation refers to physical backups, and to back up part or all of your database is to take some kind of physcial backup. The focus in the backup and recovery documentation set will be almost exclusively on physical backups.

4.8 BACKUP IMPLEMENTED IN THIS PROJECT

This project implemented backup of the data using Oracle Utilities - Data Export and Import

Data Export is used to backup the data into any storage specified at the point of taking the backup. Follow the on-screen instructions and specify the path to backup to.

Data Import is used to recover the files when there are crashes. Follow the on-screen instructions and specify where you want to restore into.

Also copy the application files located in c:\food into an offline storage of your choice by copy and paste method.

4.9 **TRAINING OF QUALIFIED PERSONNEL:** Qualified personnel who would operate the new system would require adequate training. Such personnel would include computer operators. Data processing officers, data processing assistants and others. The training will include the storage, retrieval, editing and probing of data. During the training, some days will be set aside to make sure that all the people concerned are taught some basic commands of the packages and the various procedural aspects involved.

4.10 **SYSTEM CHANGEOVER:** This involves changing over from the old system to the newly developed one. This is done when the system proved satisfactory and every other implementation activities are completed.

There are diverse approaches to changing over, among which are direct, parallel, and running, pilot running and staged changeover. However, for the purpose of this study and particularly due to the similarity between the manual and computerized system, it has been suggested that both be run side by side for a period of time.

This method of conversion is called PARALLEL RUNNING. By these, the old system is gradually phased out. These method of conversion also offers the opportunity of comparing the result of the old manual system and the new computerized system.

CHAPTER FIVE

RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

5.0 RECOMMENDATION:

No doubt, the ministry and indeed other users locally and internationally would benefits immensely from various advantages and opportunities of the new system.

Indeed, it is expected that the new system will assist the ministry in the enhancement of her strategic planning on food production, processing, marketing distribution and future forecasts.

In view of shortcomings associated with the existing manual system of operations as stated earlier, we recommend the following points for management of Federal Ministry of Agriculture to consider and implement.

- Management should start to use the new system developed so as to appreciate the benefits of the system over manual method.
- Relevant training should be organized for users of the new system.
- Further research into this work should be encouraged by way of sponsorships and endowments.

5.1 CONCLUSION:

The principal objective of this study is to evolve a new idea that will provide needed improvement on the old system. This study has been done taking a panoramic view of the entire system, including its mandates particularly in reference to food security. Also, facilities available especially in terms of human and material resources and the flexibility of the management to imbibe new ideas.

It is encouraging that the ministry poses the capability to adopt the new system without delay. However, it is suffice to add that this study is not absolutely a measure of the present status of the federal ministry of agriculture and rural development especially in terms of her responsiveness to the needs of government, people and the international community.

This study an educational research work is basically expected to project and further enhance the existing efforts of the ministry.

It should also be noted that the areas highlighted and the recommendation made in this study is not exhaustive in terms of improving the data generation capability of the ministry. It is therefore strongly suggested that further research are conducted from time to time to adequately meet local information needs for the sector, and also inline with the global dynamics of management information system.

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APPENDIX A

PROGRAM CODE

```
food main
--new form trigger

Set_Window_Property(FORMS_MDI_WINDOW, WINDOW_STATE, MAXIMIZE);
Set_Window_Property(FORMS_MDI_WINDOW, TITLE, 'Food Manager');
--on error
declare
        err_codes number(10) := message_code;
begin
        if err_codes = 40401 then null;
        end if;
end;
--pre-form trigger of food commo
DECLARE
  form_names varchar2(30);
   tuser varchar2(30);
   tdate varchar2(20);
   ttime varchar2(20);
   login_info varchar2(255);
BEGIN
 -- display user, date, time and current form on the toolbar
   form_names := get_application_property(current_form_name);
   select user,initcap(to_char(sysdate,'FMMONTH DD, YYYY')),
   to_char(sysdate,'HH24:MI:SS')
   into tuser,tdate,ttime
   from dual;
```

```
   login_info := 'Form: '||form_names||
                 '  User: '||tuser||
                 '  Date: '||tdate||
                 '  Time: '||ttime;
   copy(login_info,'toolbar.login_info');
END;
--code for generating market analysis reports
select                    trim(month)||to_char(ltrim(year))                    as
code,month,year,COMMODITIES,UNIT,AB,AD,AK,BN,CR,ED,EN,IM,JG,KD,KN,KT,K
G,KW,LA,NG,OG,PL,TR,YB,FCT,
(nvl(AB,0)+nvl(AD,0)+nvl(AK,0)+nvl(BN,0)+nvl(CR,0)+nvl(ED,0)+nvl(EN,0)+nvl(I
M,0)+nvl(JG,0)+
nvl(KD,0)+nvl(KN,0)+nvl(KT,0)+nvl(KG,0)+nvl(KW,0)+nvl(LA,0)+nvl(NG,0)+nvl(O
G,0)+nvl(PL,0)+nvl(TR,0)+
nvl(YB,0)+nvl(FCT,0))/21 as avg
from food_commodity
where month = :p_month
and year = :p_year

--code for generating index analysis report
select commodities,state,price from indexa_table
where imonth=:p_month
and iyear=:p_year
and commodities=:p_commodities
and price in (select max(price) from indexa_table)
--procedures for index analysis reports
PROCEDURE gen_table IS
 m_commodities     varchar2(50);
 m_unit            varchar2(10);
```

```
 m_ab            number(7,2);
 m_ad            number(7,2);
 m_ak            number(7,2);
 m_bn            number(7,2);
 m_cr            number(7,2);
 m_ed            number(7,2);
 m_en            number(7,2);
 m_im            number(7,2);
 m_jg            number(7,2);
 m_kd            number(7,2);
 m_kn            number(7,2);
 m_kt            number(7,2);
 m_kg            number(7,2);
 m_kw            number(7,2);
 m_la            number(7,2);
 m_ng            number(7,2);
 m_og            number(7,2);
 m_pl            number(7,2);
 m_tr            number(7,2);
 m_yb            number(7,2);
 m_fct           number(7,2);
 m_month         varchar(10);
 m_Year                  varchar2(4);
      cursor c_gentab is select * from food_commodity;  --where month=:one.month
and year = :one.year and commodities=:one.commodities;
BEGIN
      delete from indexa_table;
      commit;
      open c_gentab;
```

```
        loop
                fetchc_gentabinto
m_commodities,m_unit,m_ab,m_ad,m_ak,m_bn,m_cr,m_ed,m_en,m_im,m_jg,m_kd,
m_kn,m_kt,m_kg,m_kw,m_la,m_ng,m_og,m_pl,m_tr,m_yb,
                m_fct,m_month,m_year;
                EXIT WHEN c_gentab%notfound;
                insert into indexa_table (commodities,state,price,imonth,iyear) values
(m_commodities,'AB',nvl(m_ab,0),m_month,m_year);
                insert into indexa_table (commodities,state,price,imonth,iyear) values
(m_commodities,'AD',nvl(m_ad,0),m_month,m_year);
                insert into indexa_table (commodities,state,price,imonth,iyear) values
(m_commodities,'AK',nvl(m_ak,0),m_month,m_year);
                insert into indexa_table (commodities,state,price,imonth,iyear) values
(m_commodities,'BN',nvl(m_bn,0),m_month,m_year);
                insert into indexa_table (commodities,state,price,imonth,iyear) values
(m_commodities,'CR',nvl(m_cr,0),m_month,m_year);
                insert into indexa_table (commodities,state,price,imonth,iyear) values
(m_commodities,'ED',nvl(m_ed,0),m_month,m_year);
                insert into indexa_table (commodities,state,price,imonth,iyear) values
(m_commodities,'EN',nvl(m_en,0),m_month,m_year);
                insert into indexa_table (commodities,state,price,imonth,iyear) values
(m_commodities,'IM',nvl(m_im,0),m_month,m_year);
                insert into indexa_table (commodities,state,price,imonth,iyear) values
(m_commodities,'JG',nvl(m_jg,0),m_month,m_year);
                insert into indexa_table (commodities,state,price,imonth,iyear) values
(m_commodities,'KN',nvl(m_kn,0),m_month,m_year);
                insert into indexa_table (commodities,state,price,imonth,iyear) values
(m_commodities,'KT',nvl(m_kt,0),m_month,m_year);
```

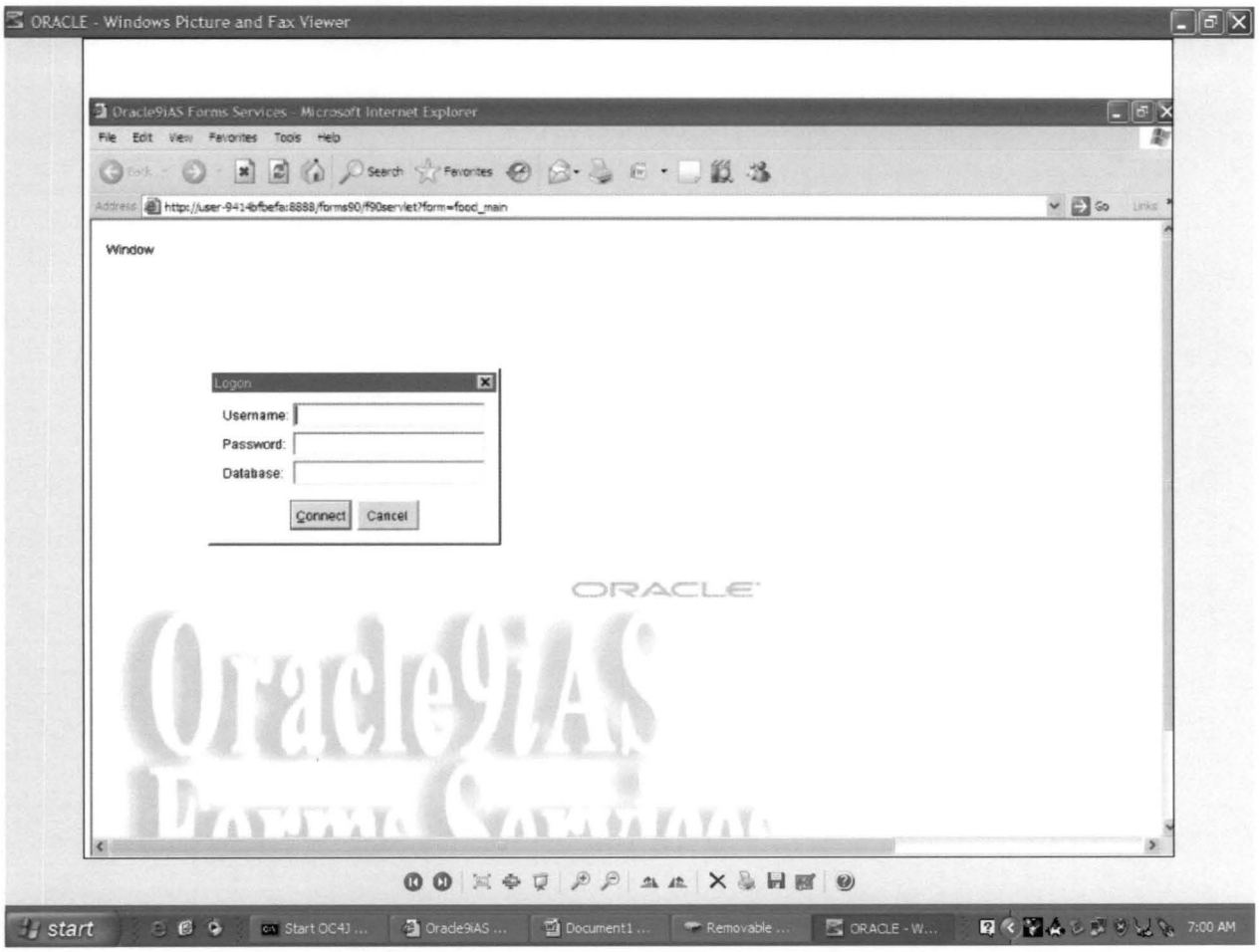
```
            insert into indexa_table (commodities,state,price,imonth,iyear) values
(m_commodities,'KG',nvl(m_kg,0),m_month,m_year);
            insert into indexa_table (commodities,state,price,imonth,iyear) values
(m_commodities,'KW',nvl(m_kw,0),m_month,m_year);
            insert into indexa_table (commodities,state,price,imonth,iyear) values
(m_commodities,'LA',nvl(m_la,0),m_month,m_year);
            insert into indexa_table (commodities,state,price,imonth,iyear) values
(m_commodities,'NG',nvl(m_ng,0),m_month,m_year);
            insert into indexa_table (commodities,state,price,imonth,iyear) values
(m_commodities,'OG',nvl(m_og,0),m_month,m_year);
            insert into indexa_table (commodities,state,price,imonth,iyear) values
(m_commodities,'PL',nvl(m_pl,0),m_month,m_year);
            insert into indexa_table (commodities,state,price,imonth,iyear) values
(m_commodities,'TR',nvl(m_tr,0),m_month,m_year);
            insert into indexa_table (commodities,state,price,imonth,iyear) values
(m_commodities,'YB',nvl(m_yb,0),m_month,m_year);
            insert into indexa_table (commodities,state,price,imonth,iyear) values
(m_commodities,'FCT',nvl(m_fct,0),m_month,m_year);
            commit;
        end loop;
        message('Records sucesfully genetared. You can now proceed to run reports');
        Message(' ');
        exception
        when others then null;
end;

--database structures
create table food_commodity
(
```

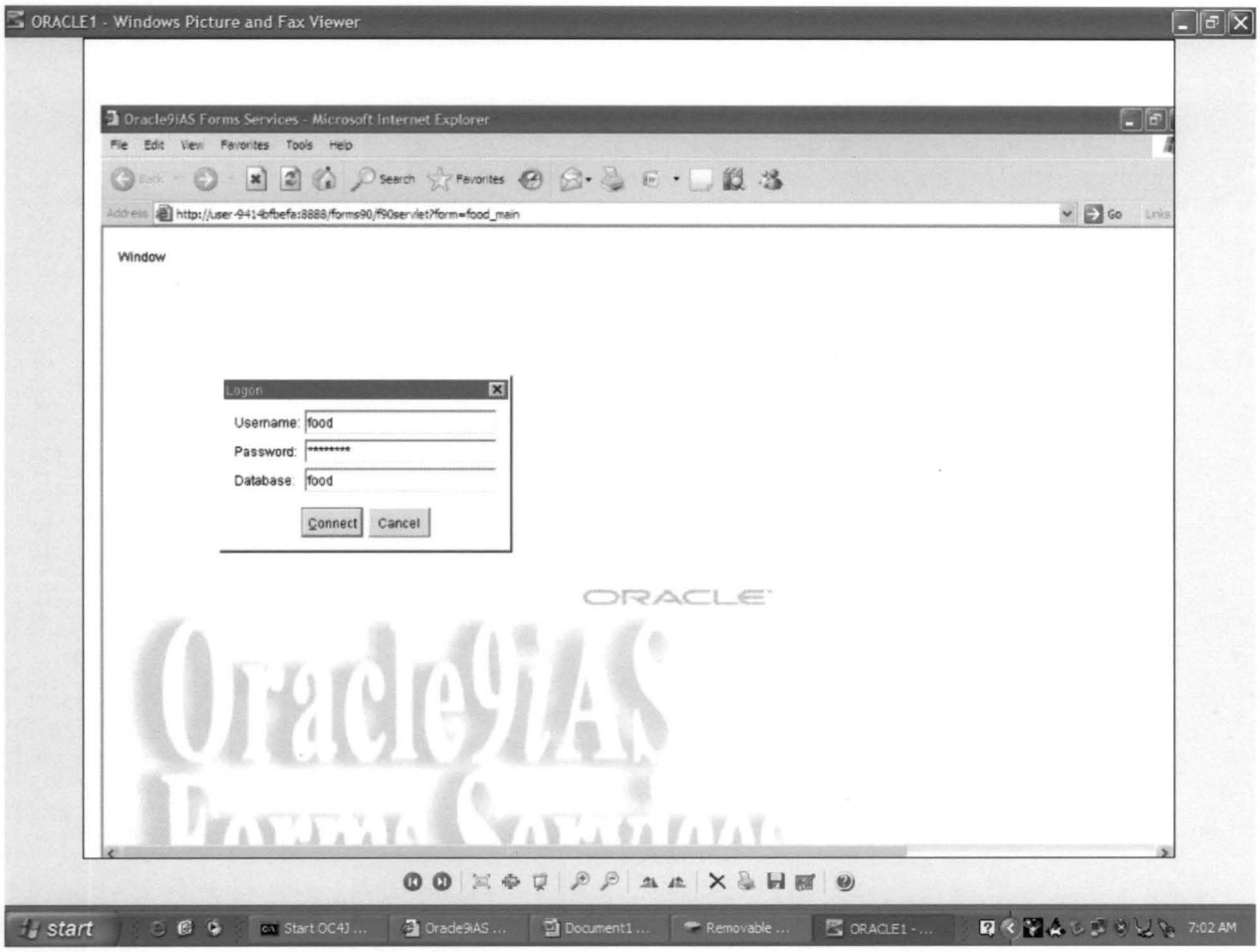
```
 commodities        varchar2(50),
 unit               varchar2(10),
 ab                 number(7,2),
 ad                 number(7,2),
 ak                 number(7,2),
 bn                 number(7,2),
 cr                 number(7,2),
 ed                 number(7,2),
 en                 number(7,2),
 im                 number(7,2),
 jg                 number(7,2),
 kd                 number(7,2),
 kn                 number(7,2),
 kt                 number(7,2),
 kg                 number(7,2),
 kw                 number(7,2),
 la                 number(7,2),
 ng                 number(7,2),
 og                 number(7,2),
 pl                 number(7,2),
 tr                 number(7,2),
 yb                 number(7,2),
 fct                number(7,2),
 month              varchar(10) not null,
 Year               varchar2(4) not null
);


create table indexa_table
```

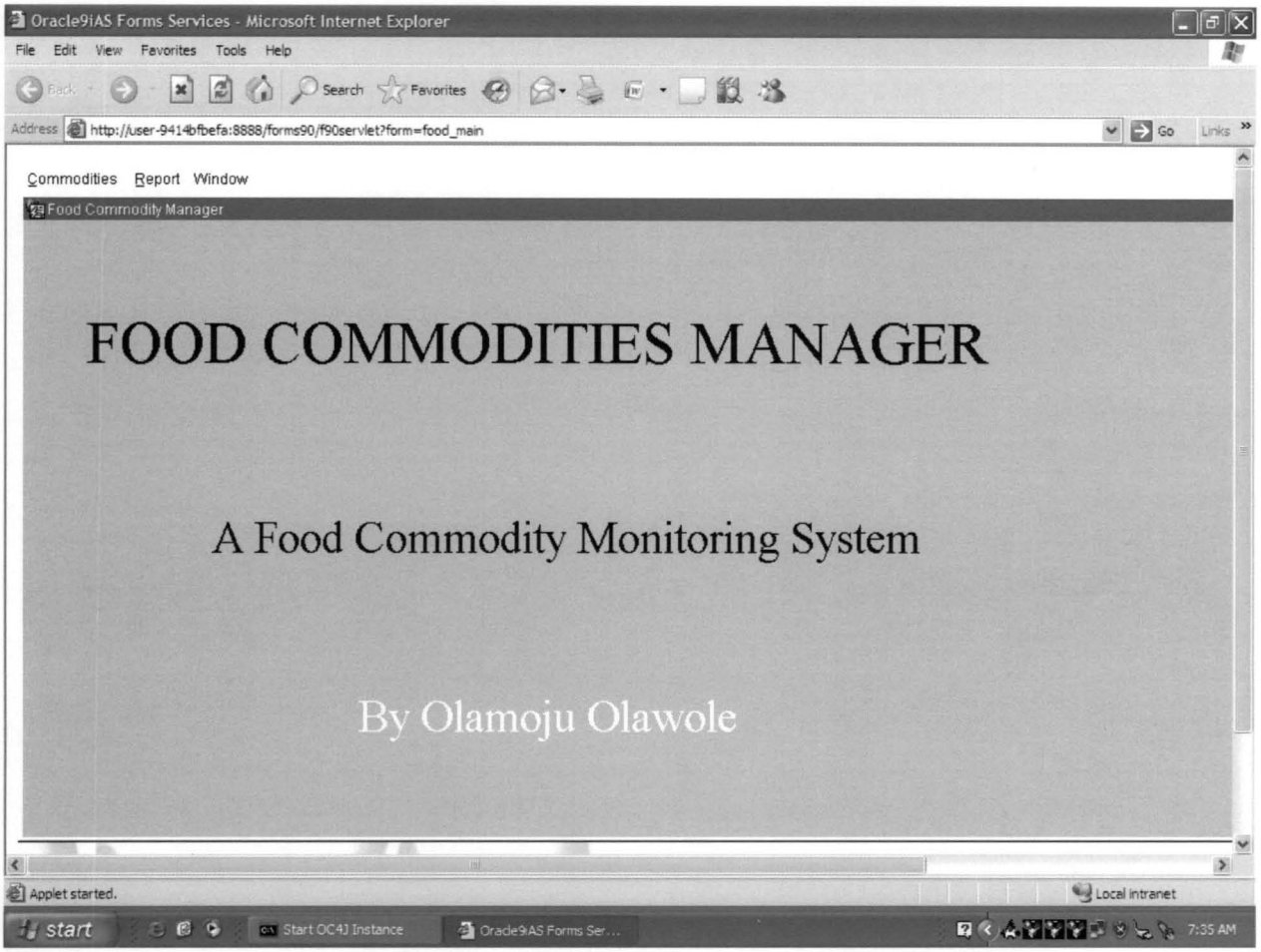
```
(
  commodities       varchar2(50),
  state             varchar2(3),
  price             number(7,2),
  imonth            varchar2(10),
  iyear             varchar2(4)
);
```

APPENDIX B

PROGRAM INPUT & OUTPUT




ORACLE1 - Windows Picture and Fax Viewer
Oracle9iAS Forms Services - Microsoft Internet Explorer
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help
Search Favorites
http://user-9414bfbefa:8888/forms90/f90servlet?form=food_main
Go
Window
Logon
Username: food
Password: ********
Database: food
Connect
Cancel
ORACLE
Oracle9iAS
start
Start OC4J ...
Oracle9iAS ...
Document1 ...
Removable ...
ORACLE1 - ...
7:02 AM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Commodities Report Window
Food Commodity Manager
FOOD COMMODITIES MANAGER
A Food Commodity Monitoring System
By Olamoju Olawole
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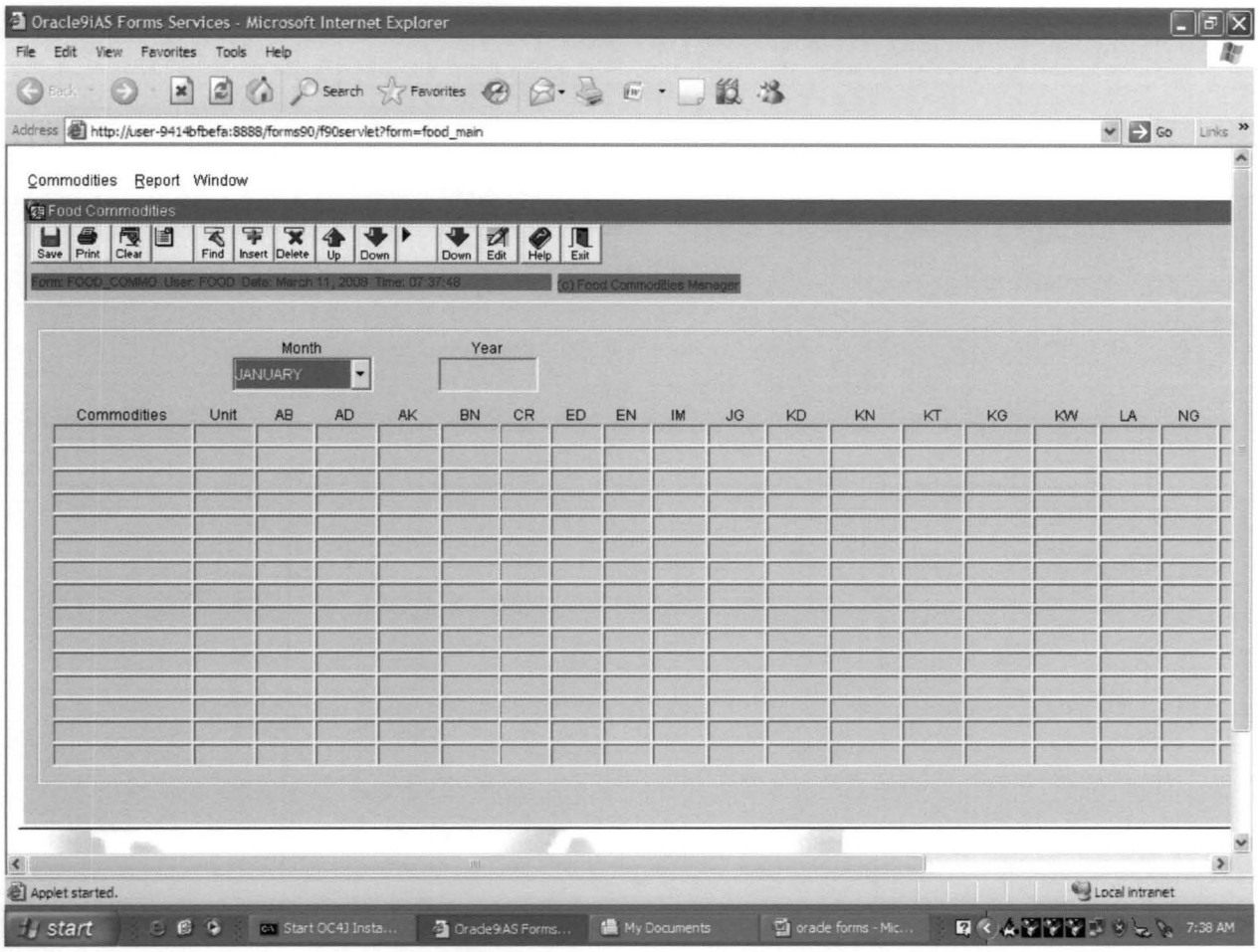
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Form: FOOD_COMMO User: FOOD Date: March 11, 2009 Time: 07:37:48
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Month
JANUARY
Year
Commodities Unit AB AD AK BN CR ED EN IM JG KD KN KT KG KW LA NG
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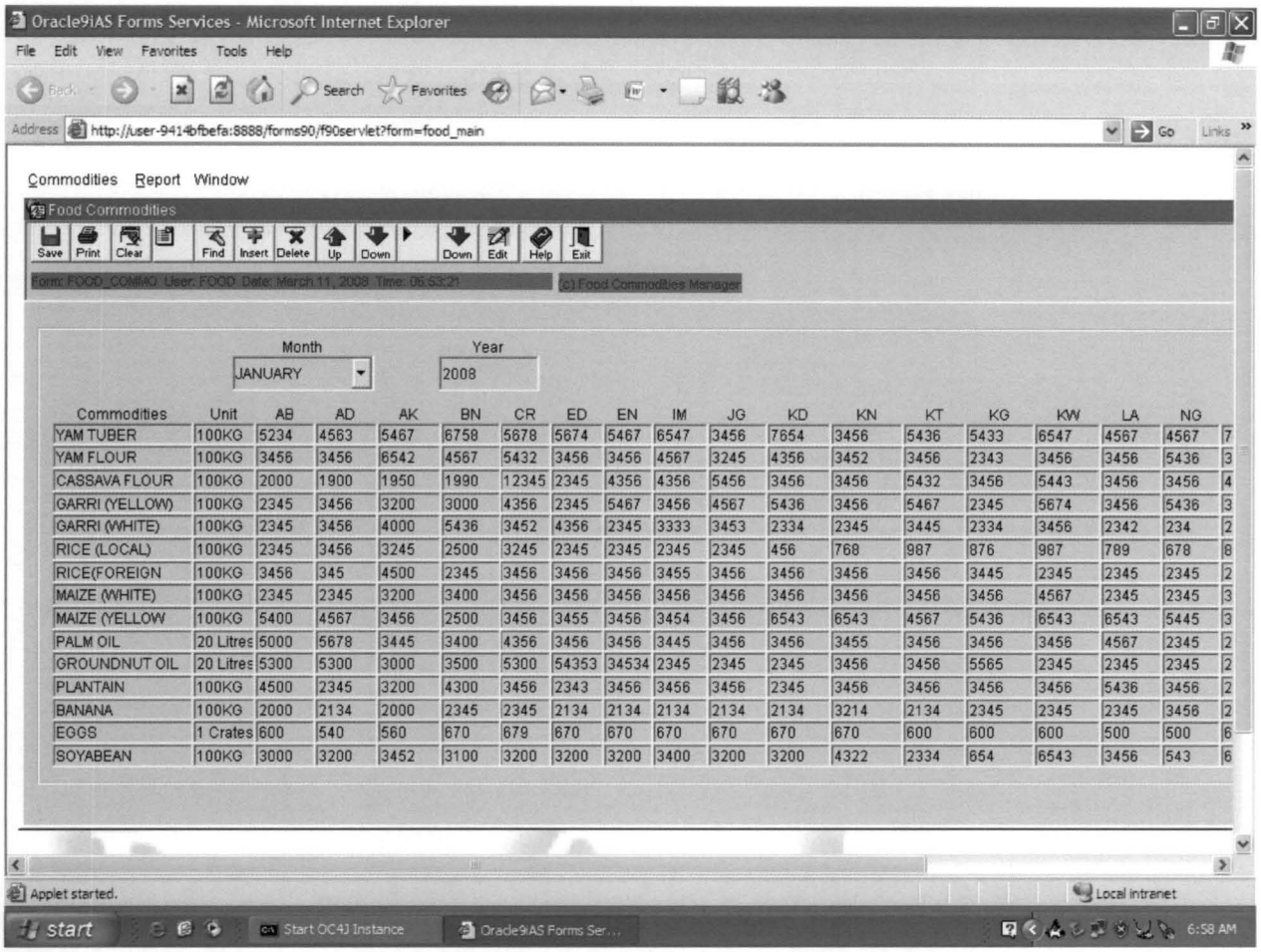
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Month
JANUARY
Year
2008
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YAM FLOUR 100KG 3456 3456 6542 4567 5432 3456 3456 4567 3245 4356 3452 3456 2343 3456 3456 5436 3
CASSAVA FLOUR 100KG 2000 1900 1950 1990 12345 2345 4356 4356 5456 3456 3456 5432 3456 5443 3456 3456 4
GARRI (YELLOW) 100KG 2345 3456 3200 3000 4356 2345 5467 3456 4567 5436 3456 5467 2345 5674 3456 5436 3
GARRI (WHITE) 100KG 2345 3456 4000 5436 3452 4356 2345 3333 3453 2334 2345 3445 2334 3456 2342 234 2
RICE (LOCAL) 100KG 2345 3456 3245 2500 3245 2345 2345 2345 2345 456 768 987 876 987 789 678 8
RICE(FOREIGN 100KG 3456 345 4500 2345 3456 3456 3456 3455 3456 3456 3456 3456 3445 2345 2345 2345 2
MAIZE (WHITE) 100KG 2345 2345 3200 3400 3456 3456 3456 3456 3456 3456 3456 3456 3456 4567 2345 2345 3
MAIZE (YELLOW 100KG 5400 4567 3456 2500 3456 3455 3456 3454 3456 6543 6543 4567 5436 6543 6543 5445 3
PALM OIL 20 Litres 5000 5678 3445 3400 4356 3456 3456 3445 3456 3456 3455 3456 3456 3456 4567 2345 2
GROUNDNUT OIL 20 Litres 5300 5300 3000 3500 5300 54353 34534 2345 2345 2345 3456 3456 5565 2345 2345 2345 2
PLANTAIN 100KG 4500 2345 3200 4300 3456 2343 3456 3456 3456 2345 3456 3456 3456 3456 5436 3456 2
BANANA 100KG 2000 2134 2000 2345 2345 2134 2134 2134 2134 2134 3214 2134 2345 2345 2345 3456 2
EGGS 1 Crates 600 540 560 670 679 670 670 670 670 670 670 600 600 600 500 500 6
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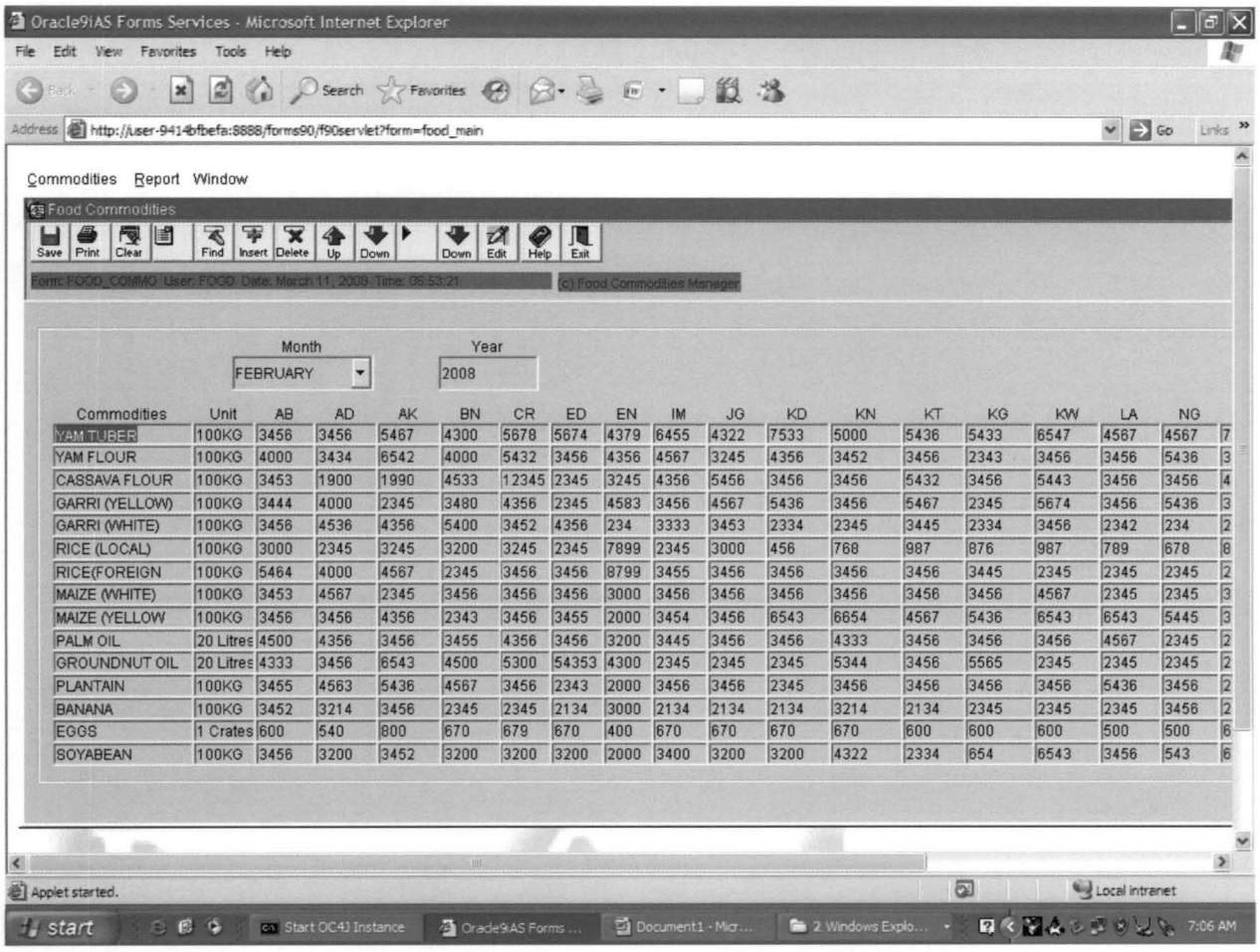

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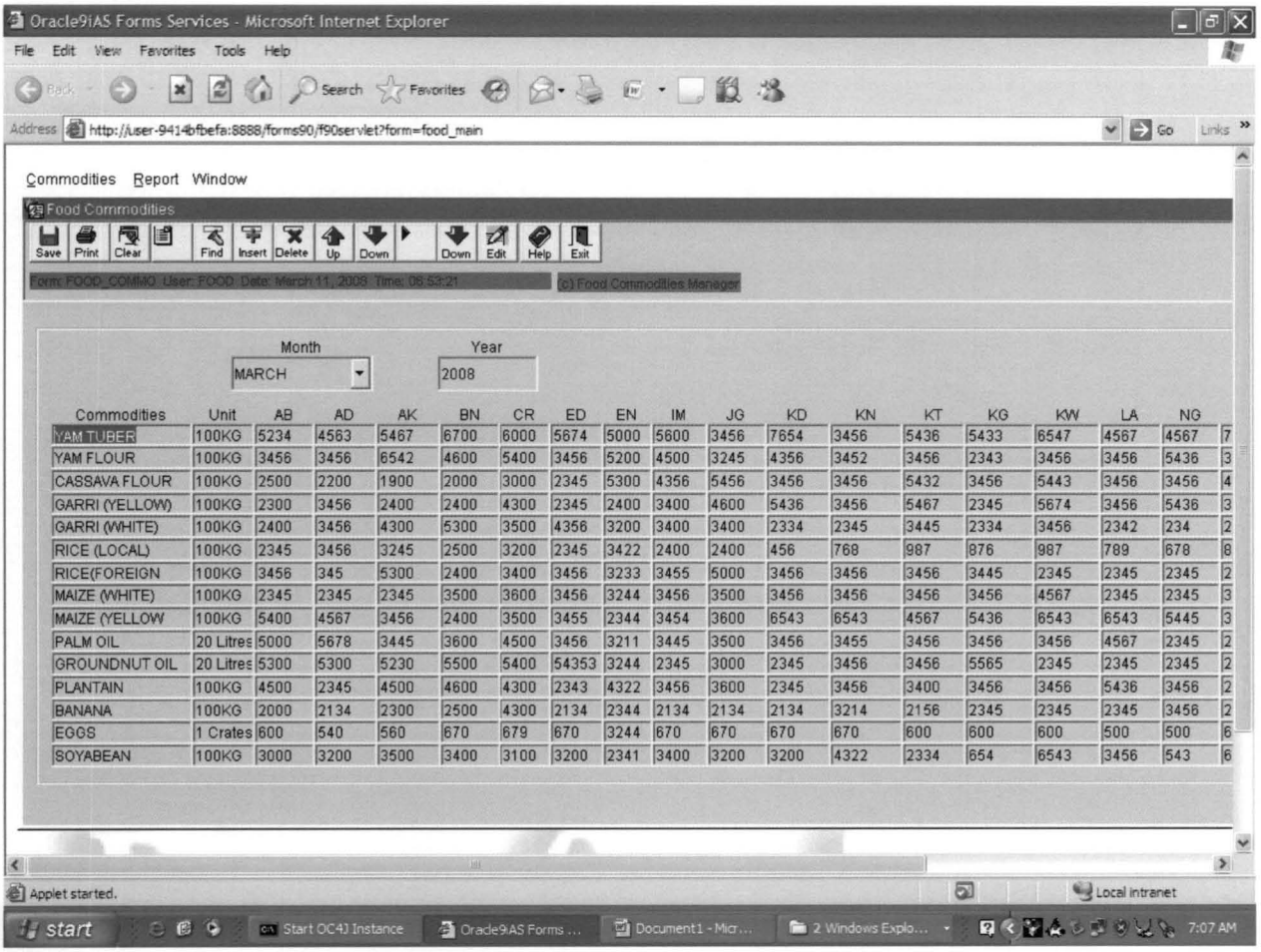
YAM FLOUR	100KG	4000	3434	6542	4000	5432	3456	4356	4567	3245	4356	3452	3456	2343	3456	3456	5436	3
CASSAVA FLOUR	100KG	3453	1900	1990	4533	12345	2345	3245	4356	5456	3456	3456	5432	3456	5443	3456	3456	4
GARRI (YELLOW)	100KG	3444	4000	2345	3480	4356	2345	4583	3456	4567	5436	3456	5467	2345	5674	3456	5436	3
GARRI (WHITE)	100KG	3456	4536	4356	5400	3452	4356	234	3333	3453	2334	2345	3445	2334	3456	2342	234	2
RICE (LOCAL)	100KG	3000	2345	3245	3200	3245	2345	7899	2345	3000	456	768	987	876	987	789	678	8
RICE(FOREIGN	100KG	5464	4000	4567	2345	3456	3456	8799	3455	3456	3456	3456	3456	3445	2345	2345	2345	2
MAIZE (WHITE)	100KG	3453	4567	2345	3456	3456	3456	3000	3456	3456	3456	3456	3456	3456	4567	2345	2345	3
MAIZE (YELLOW	100KG	3456	3456	4356	2343	3456	3455	2000	3454	3456	6543	6654	4567	5436	6543	6543	5445	3
PALM OIL	20 Litres	4500	4356	3456	3455	4356	3456	3200	3445	3456	3456	4333	3456	3456	3456	4567	2345	2
GROUNDNUT OIL	20 Litres	4333	3456	6543	4500	5300	54353	4300	2345	2345	2345	5344	3456	5565	2345	2345	2345	2
PLANTAIN	100KG	3455	4563	5436	4567	3456	2343	2000	3456	3456	2345	3456	3456	3456	3456	5436	3456	2
BANANA	100KG	3452	3214	3456	2345	2345	2134	3000	2134	2134	2134	3214	2134	2345	2345	2345	3456	2
EGGS	1 Crates	600	540	800	670	679	670	400	670	670	670	670	600	600	600	500	500	6
SOYABEAN	100KG	3456	3200	3452	3200	3200	3200	2000	3400	3200	3200	4322	2334	654	6543	3456	543	6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Food Commodities
Save Print Clear Find Insert Delete Up Down Down Edit Help Exit
Form: FOOD_COMMO User: FOOD Date: March 11, 2009 Time: 08:53:21
(c) Food Commodities Manager
Month
MARCH
Year
2008
Commodities Unit AB AD AK BN CR ED EN IM JG KD KN KT KG KW LA NG
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YAM FLOUR 100KG 3456 3456 6542 4600 5400 3456 5200 4500 3245 4356 3452 3456 2343 3456 3456 5436
CASSAVA FLOUR 100KG 2500 2200 1900 2000 3000 2345 5300 4356 5456 3456 3456 5432 3456 5443 3456 3456
GARRI (YELLOW) 100KG 2300 3456 2400 2400 4300 2345 2400 3400 4600 5436 3456 5467 2345 5674 3456 5436
GARRI (WHITE) 100KG 2400 3456 4300 5300 3500 4356 3200 3400 3400 2334 2345 3445 2334 3456 2342 234
RICE (LOCAL) 100KG 2345 3456 3245 2500 3200 2345 3422 2400 2400 456 768 987 876 987 789 678
RICE(FOREIGN 100KG 3456 345 5300 2400 3400 3456 3233 3455 5000 3456 3456 3456 3445 2345 2345 2345
MAIZE (WHITE) 100KG 2345 2345 2345 3500 3600 3456 3244 3456 3500 3456 3456 3456 3456 4567 2345 2345
MAIZE (YELLOW 100KG 5400 4567 3456 2400 3500 3455 2344 3454 3600 6543 6543 4567 5436 6543 6543 5445
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GROUNDNUT OIL 20 Litres 5300 5300 5230 5500 5400 54353 3244 2345 3000 2345 3456 3456 5565 2345 2345 2345
PLANTAIN 100KG 4500 2345 4500 4600 4300 2343 4322 3456 3600 2345 3456 3400 3456 3456 5436 3456
BANANA 100KG 2000 2134 2300 2500 4300 2134 2344 2134 2134 2134 3214 2156 2345 2345 2345 3456
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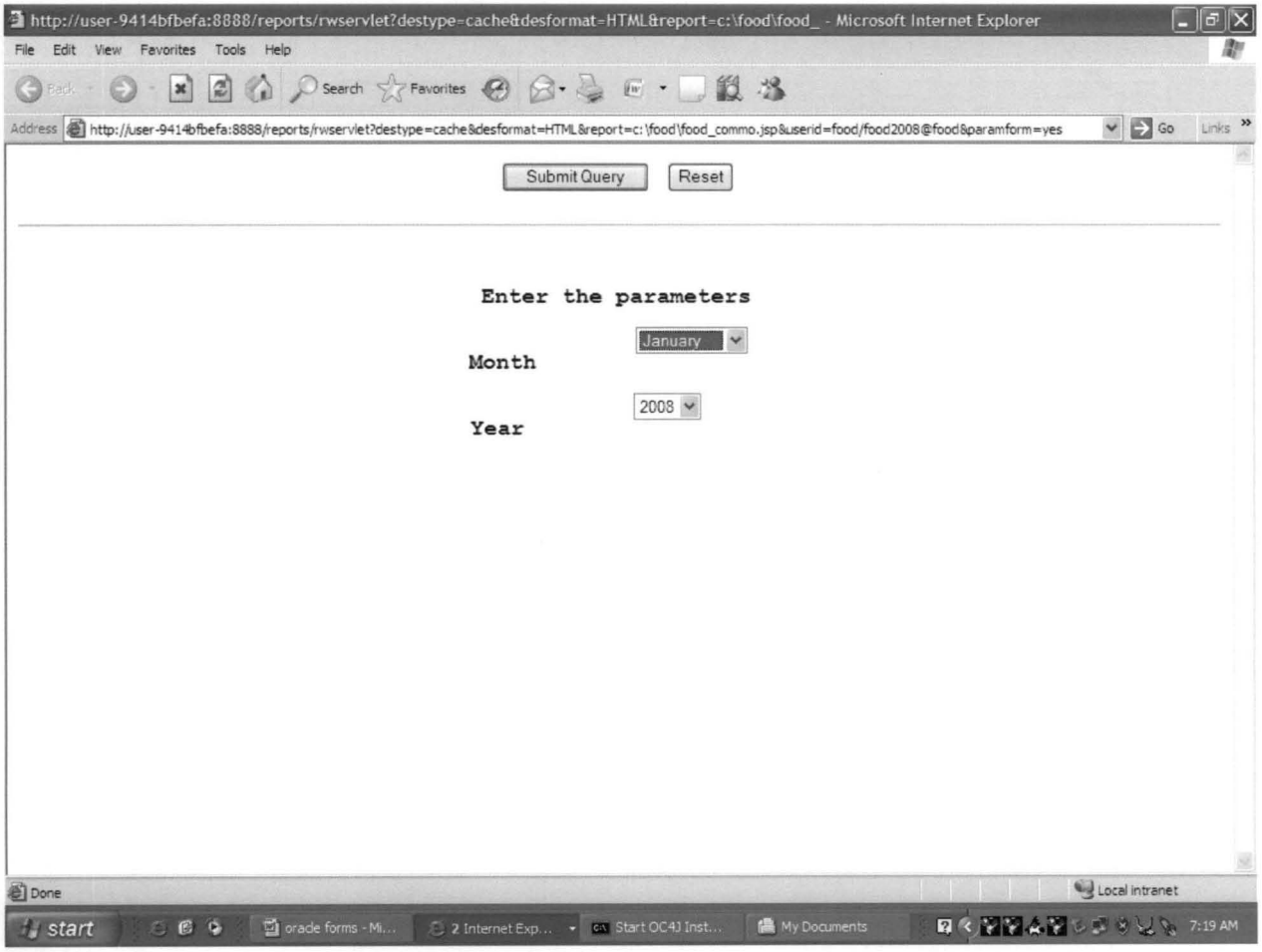
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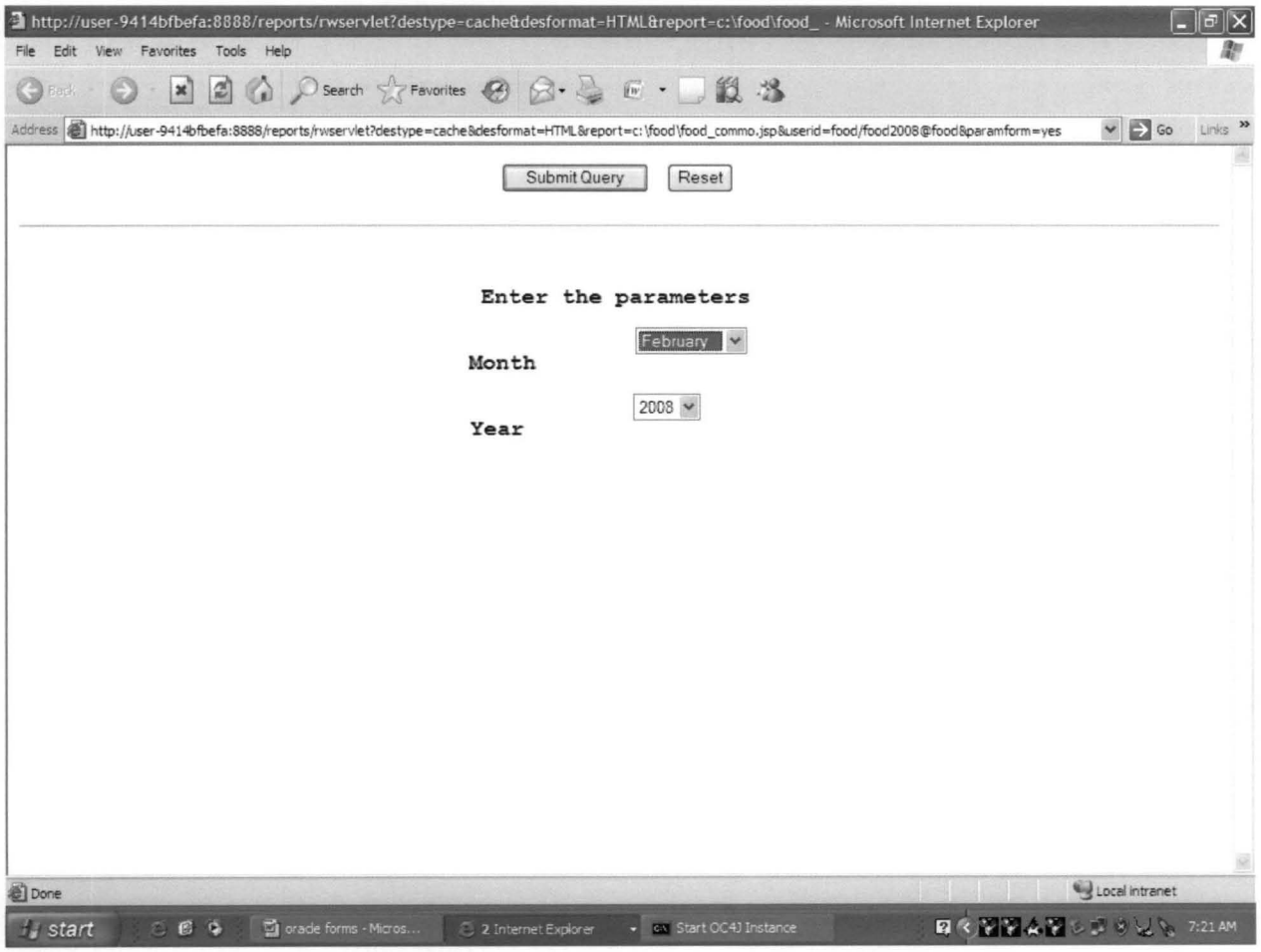
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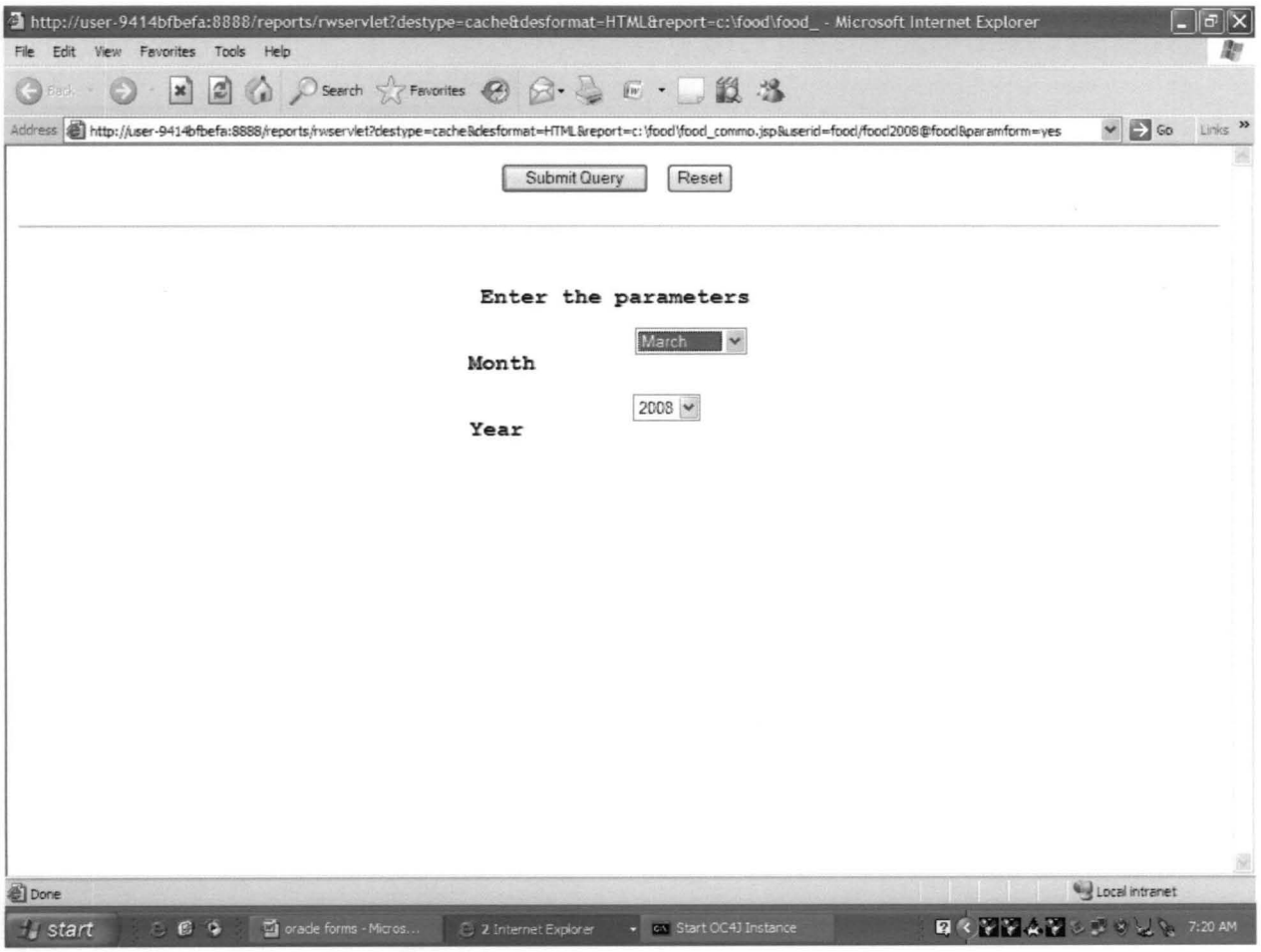
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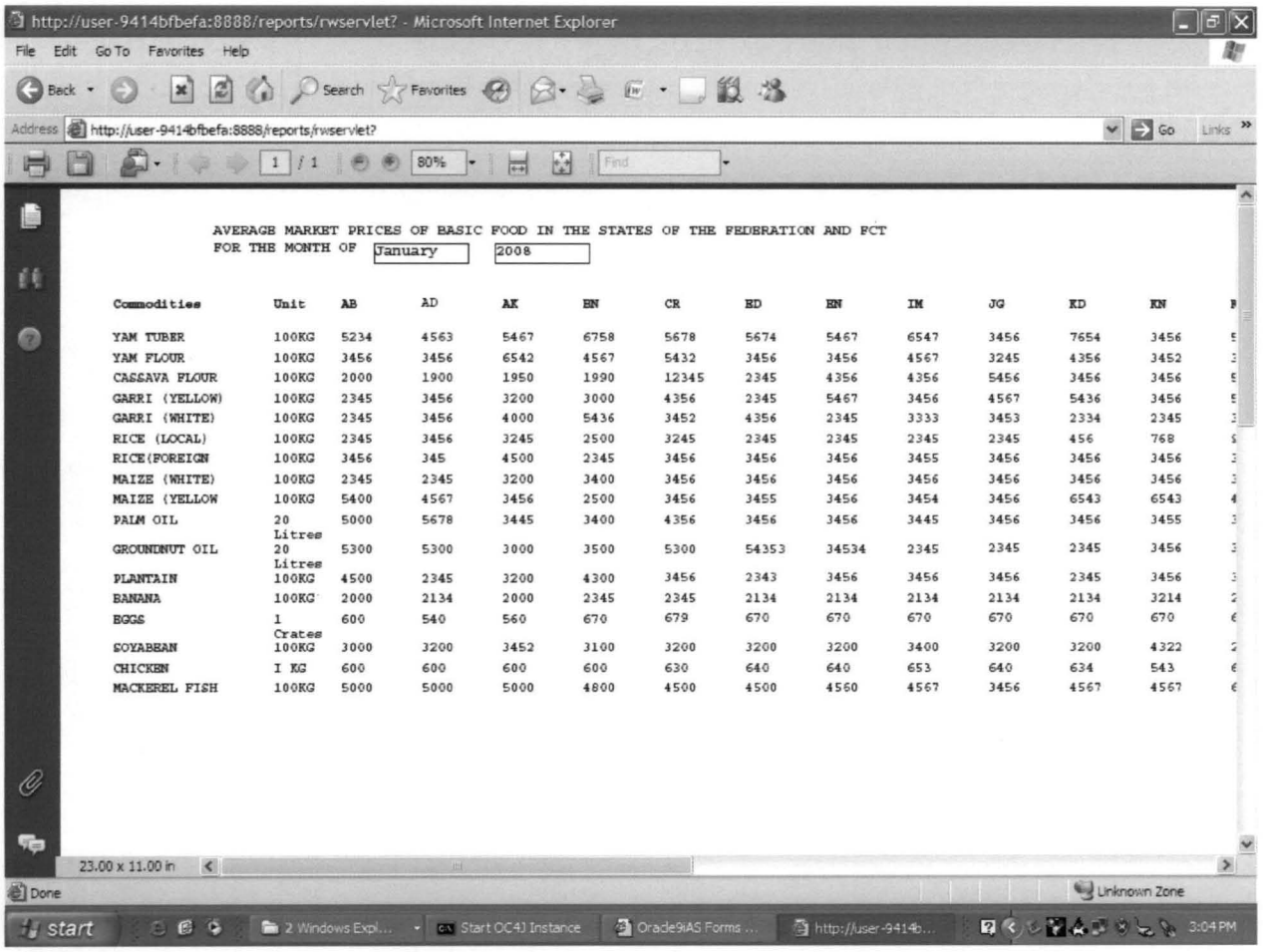
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80%
Find
AVERAGE MARKET PRICES OF BASIC FOOD IN THE STATES OF THE FEDERATION AND FCT
FOR THE MONTH OF January 2008
Commodities Unit AB AD AK BN CR ED EN IM JG KD KN
YAM TUBER 100KG 5234 4563 5467 6758 5678 5674 5467 6547 3456 7654 3456
YAM FLOUR 100KG 3456 3456 6542 4567 5432 3456 3456 4567 3245 4356 3452
CASSAVA FLOUR 100KG 2000 1900 1950 1990 12345 2345 4356 4356 5456 3456 3456
GARRI (YELLOW) 100KG 2345 3456 3200 3000 4356 2345 5467 3456 4567 5436 3456
GARRI (WHITE) 100KG 2345 3456 4000 5436 3452 4356 2345 3333 3453 2334 2345
RICE (LOCAL) 100KG 2345 3456 3245 2500 3245 2345 2345 2345 2345 456 768
RICE(FOREIGN 100KG 3456 345 4500 2345 3456 3456 3456 3455 3456 3456 3456
MAIZE (WHITE) 100KG 2345 2345 3200 3400 3456 3456 3456 3456 3456 3456 3456
MAIZE (YELLOW 100KG 5400 4567 3456 2500 3456 3455 3456 3454 3456 6543 6543
PALM OIL 20 Litres 5000 5678 3445 3400 4356 3456 3456 3445 3456 3456 3455
GROUNDNUT OIL 20 Litres 5300 5300 3000 3500 5300 54353 34534 2345 2345 2345 3456
PLANTAIN 100KG 4500 2345 3200 4300 3456 2343 3456 3456 3456 2345 3456
BANANA 100KG 2000 2134 2000 2345 2345 2134 2134 2134 2134 2134 3214
EGGS 1 Crates 600 540 560 670 679 670 670 670 670 670 670
SOYABEAN 100KG 3000 3200 3452 3100 3200 3200 3200 3400 3200 3200 4322
CHICKEN 1 KG 600 600 600 600 630 640 640 653 640 634 543
MACKEREL FISH 100KG 5000 5000 5000 4800 4500 4500 4560 4567 3456 4567 4567
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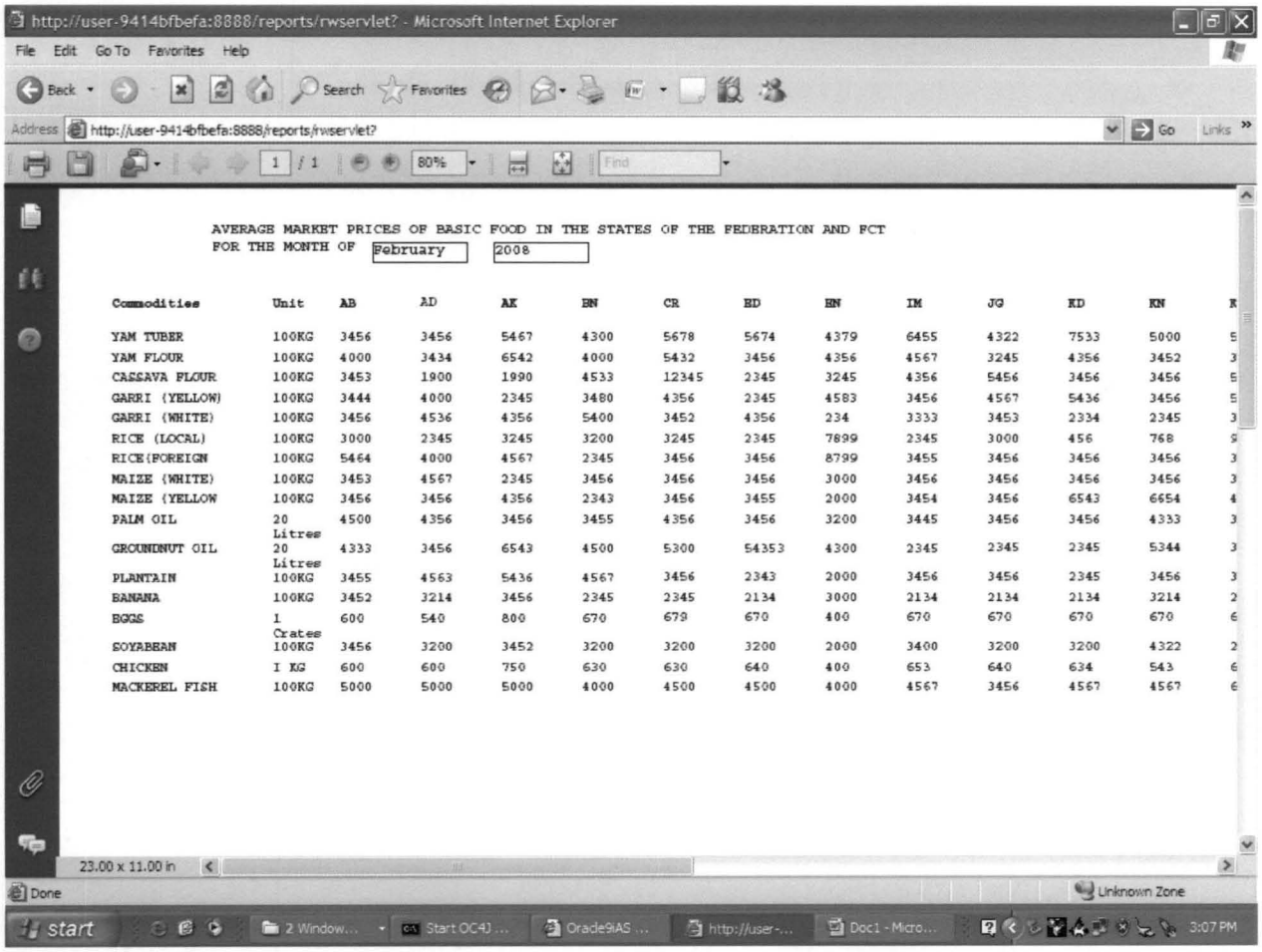
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AVERAGE MARKET PRICES OF BASIC FOOD IN THE STATES OF THE FEDERATION AND FCT
FOR THE MONTH OF February 2008
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YAM FLOUR 100KG 4000 3434 6542 4000 5432 3456 4356 4567 3245 4356 3452
CASSAVA FLOUR 100KG 3453 1900 1990 4533 12345 2345 3245 4356 5456 3456 3456
GARRI (YELLOW) 100KG 3444 4000 2345 3480 4356 2345 4583 3456 4567 5436 3456
GARRI (WHITE) 100KG 3456 4536 4356 5400 3452 4356 234 3333 3453 2334 2345
RICE (LOCAL) 100KG 3000 2345 3245 3200 3245 2345 7899 2345 3000 456 768
RICE(FOREIGN 100KG 5464 4000 4567 2345 3456 3456 8799 3455 3456 3456 3456
MAIZE (WHITE) 100KG 3453 4567 2345 3456 3456 3456 3000 3456 3456 3456 3456
MAIZE (YELLOW 100KG 3456 3456 4356 2343 3456 3455 2000 3454 3456 6543 6654
PALM OIL 20 Litres 4500 4356 3456 3455 4356 3456 3200 3445 3456 3456 4333
GROUNDNUT OIL 20 Litres 4333 3456 6543 4500 5300 54353 4300 2345 2345 2345 5344
PLANTAIN 100KG 3455 4563 5436 4567 3456 2343 2000 3456 3456 2345 3456
BANANA 100KG 3452 3214 3456 2345 2345 2134 3000 2134 2134 2134 3214
EGGS 1 Crates 600 540 800 670 679 670 400 670 670 670 670
SOYABEAN 100KG 3456 3200 3452 3200 3200 3200 2000 3400 3200 3200 4322
CHICKEN 1 KG 600 600 750 630 630 640 400 653 640 634 543
MACKEREL FISH 100KG 5000 5000 5000 4000 4500 4500 4000 4567 3456 4567 4567
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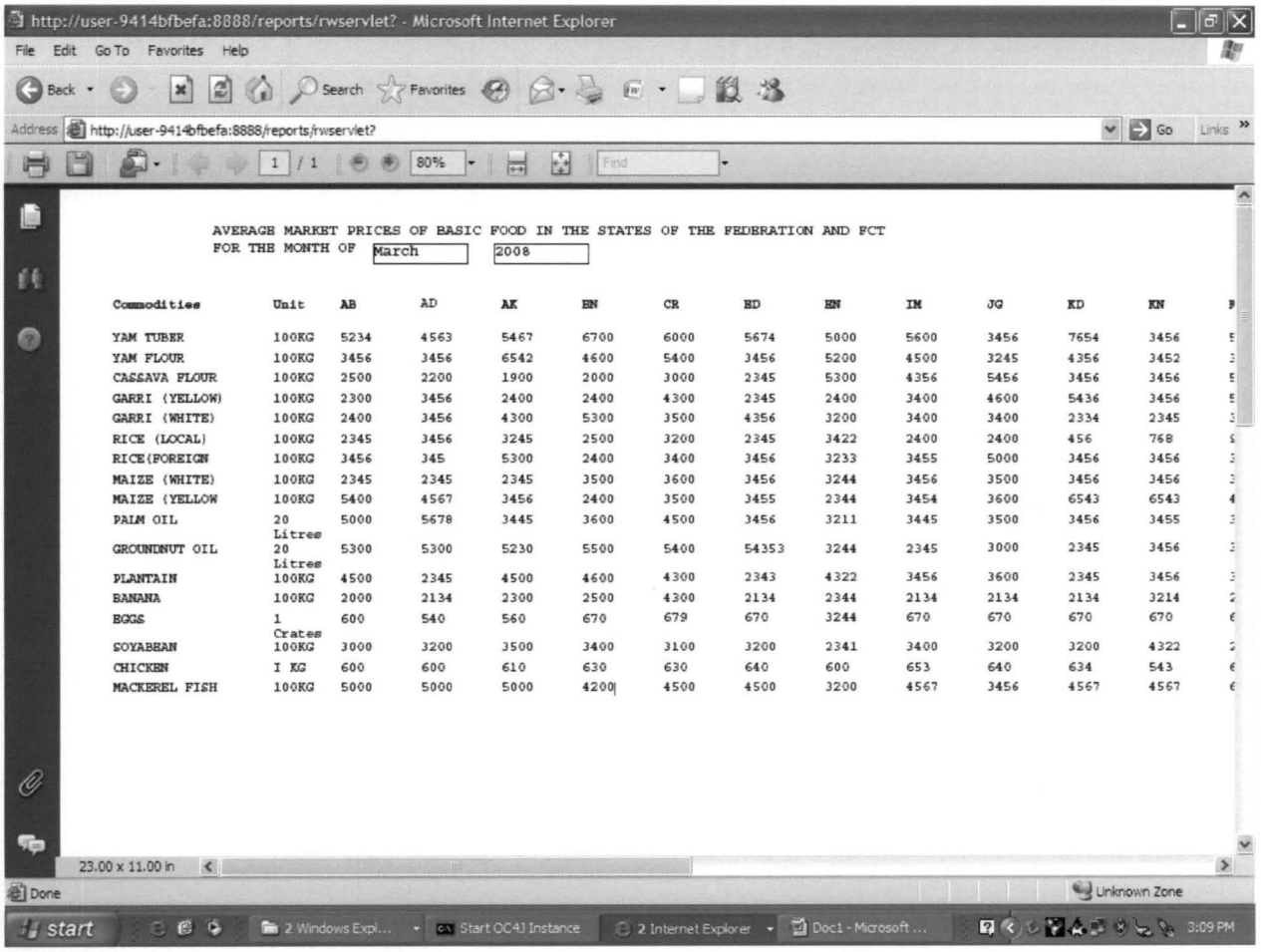
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FOR THE MONTH OF March 2008
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YAM FLOUR 100KG 3456 3456 6542 4600 5400 3456 5200 4500 3245 4356 3452
CASSAVA FLOUR 100KG 2500 2200 1900 2000 3000 2345 5300 4356 5456 3456 3456
GARRI (YELLOW) 100KG 2300 3456 2400 2400 4300 2345 2400 3400 4600 5436 3456
GARRI (WHITE) 100KG 2400 3456 4300 5300 3500 4356 3200 3400 3400 2334 2345
RICE (LOCAL) 100KG 2345 3456 3245 2500 3200 2345 3422 2400 2400 456 768
RICE(FOREIGN 100KG 3456 345 5300 2400 3400 3456 3233 3455 5000 3456 3456
MAIZE (WHITE) 100KG 2345 2345 2345 3500 3600 3456 3244 3456 3500 3456 3456
MAIZE (YELLOW 100KG 5400 4567 3456 2400 3500 3455 2344 3454 3600 6543 6543
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PLANTAIN 100KG 4500 2345 4500 4600 4300 2343 4322 3456 3600 2345 3456
BANANA 100KG 2000 2134 2300 2500 4300 2134 2344 2134 2134 2134 3214
EGGS 1 Crates 600 540 560 670 679 670 3244 670 670 670 670
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CHICKEN I KG 600 600 610 630 630 640 600 653 640 634 543
MACKEREL FISH 100KG 5000 5000 5000 4200 4500 4500 3200 4567 3456 4567 4567
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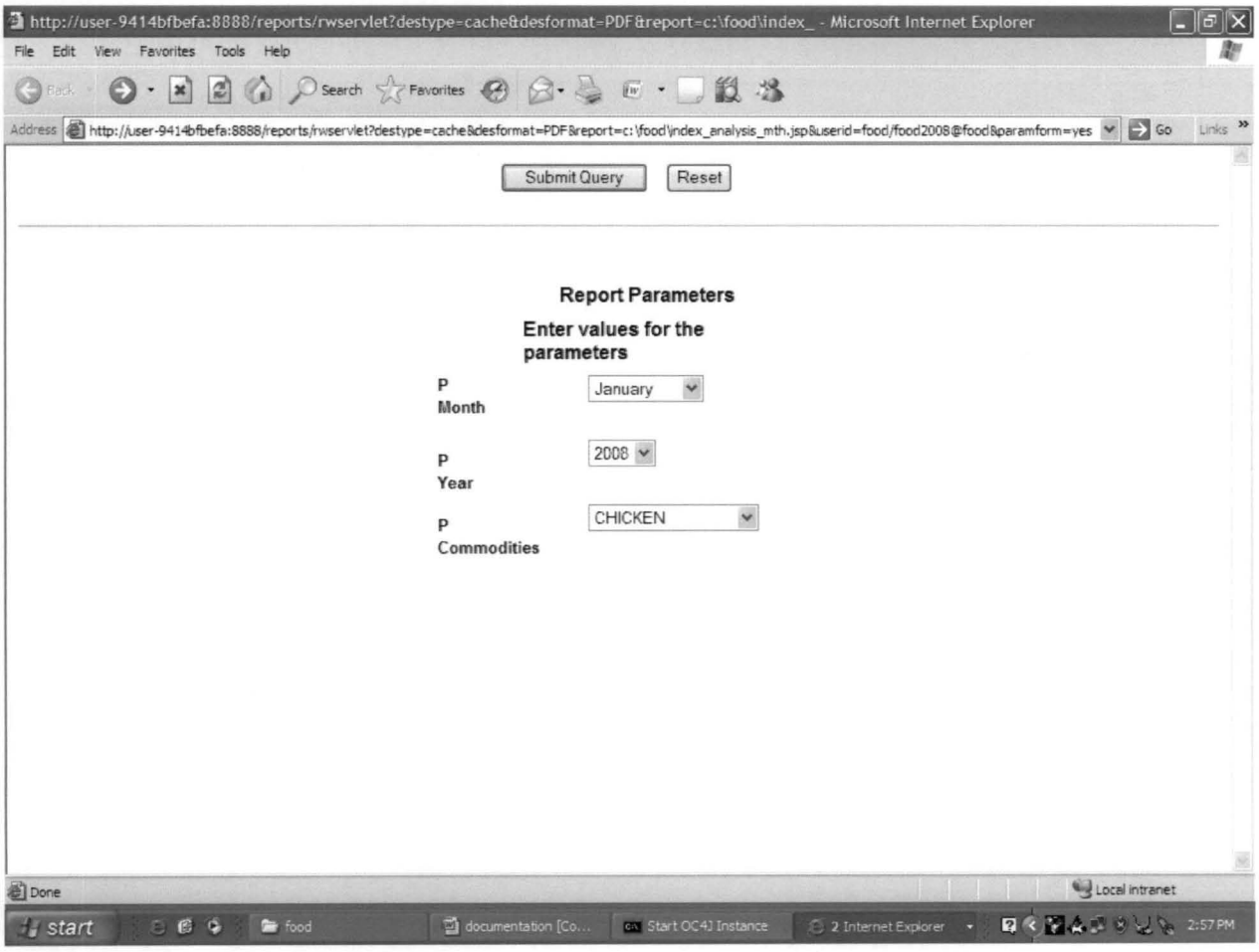
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Reset
Report Parameters
Enter values for the parameters
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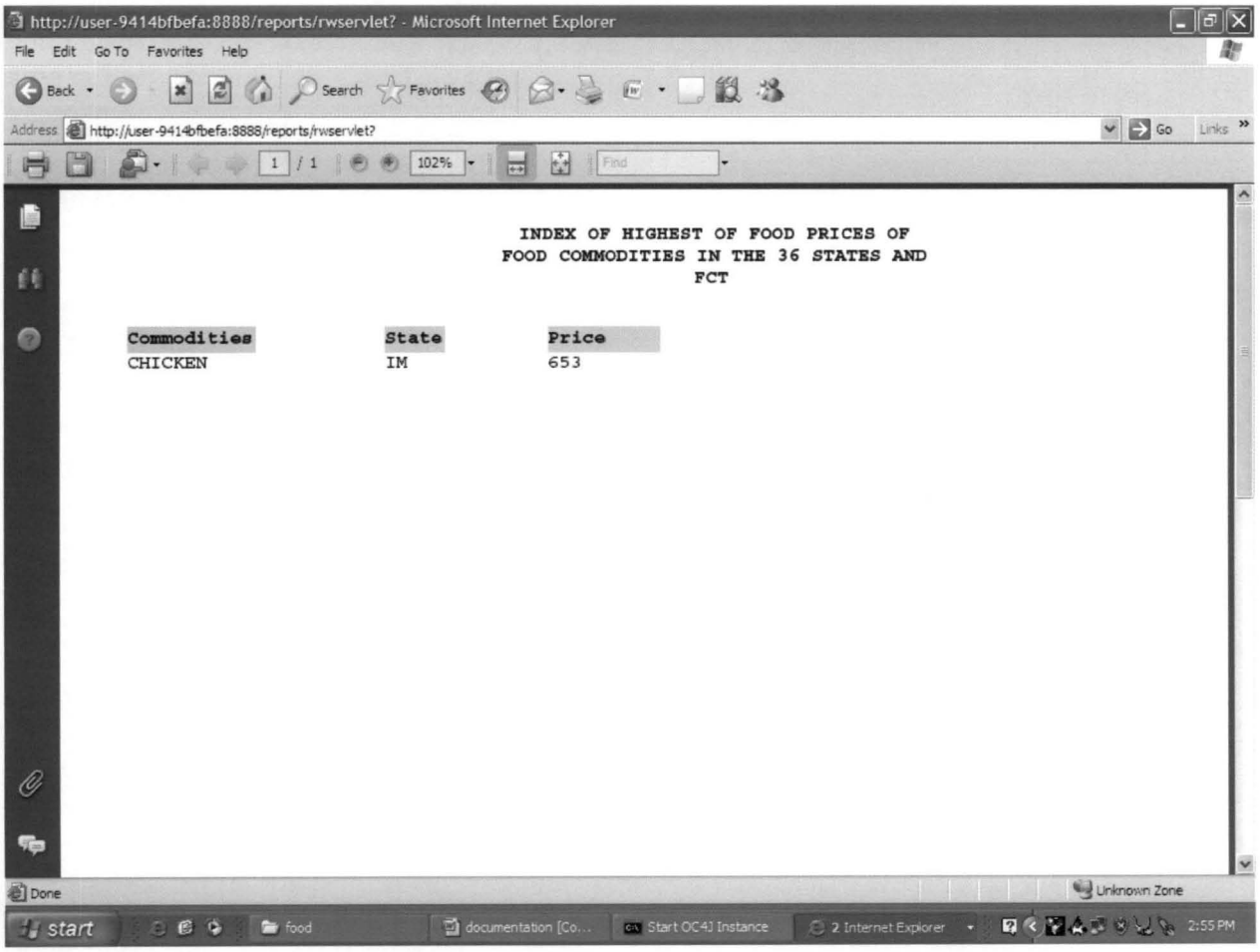
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INDEX OF HIGHEST OF FOOD PRICES OF
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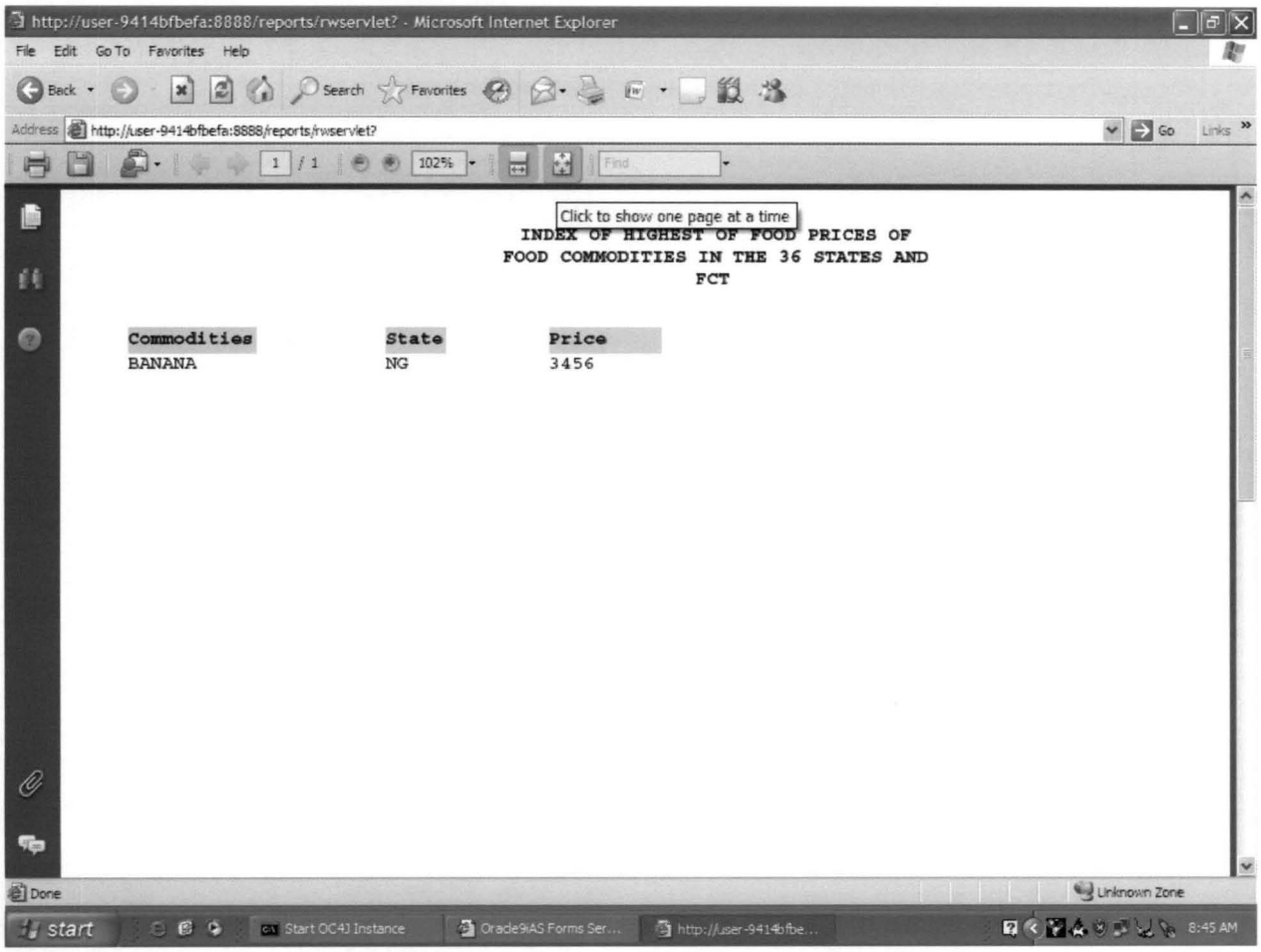
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Click to show one page at a time
INDEX OF HIGHEST OF FOOD PRICES OF
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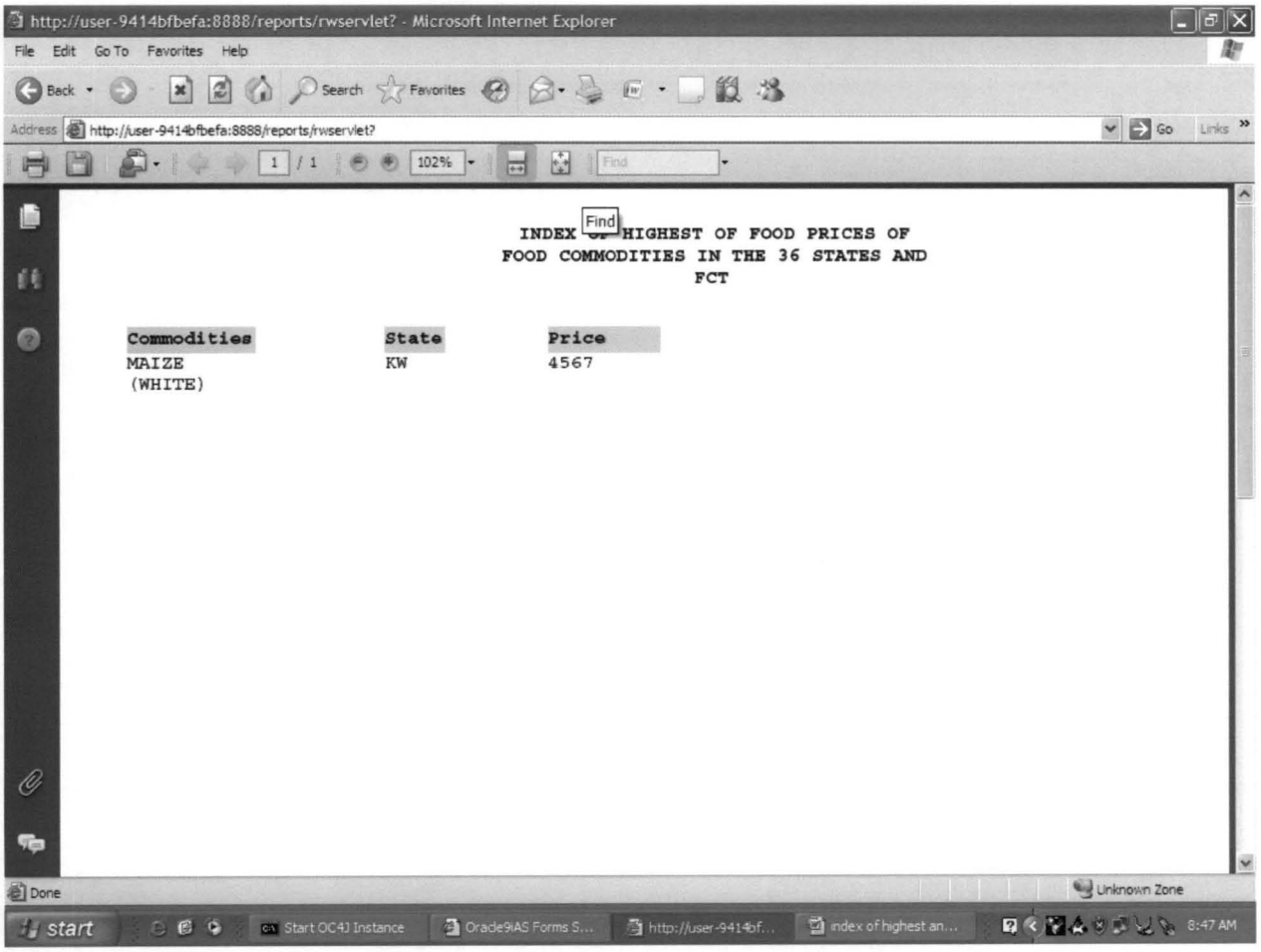
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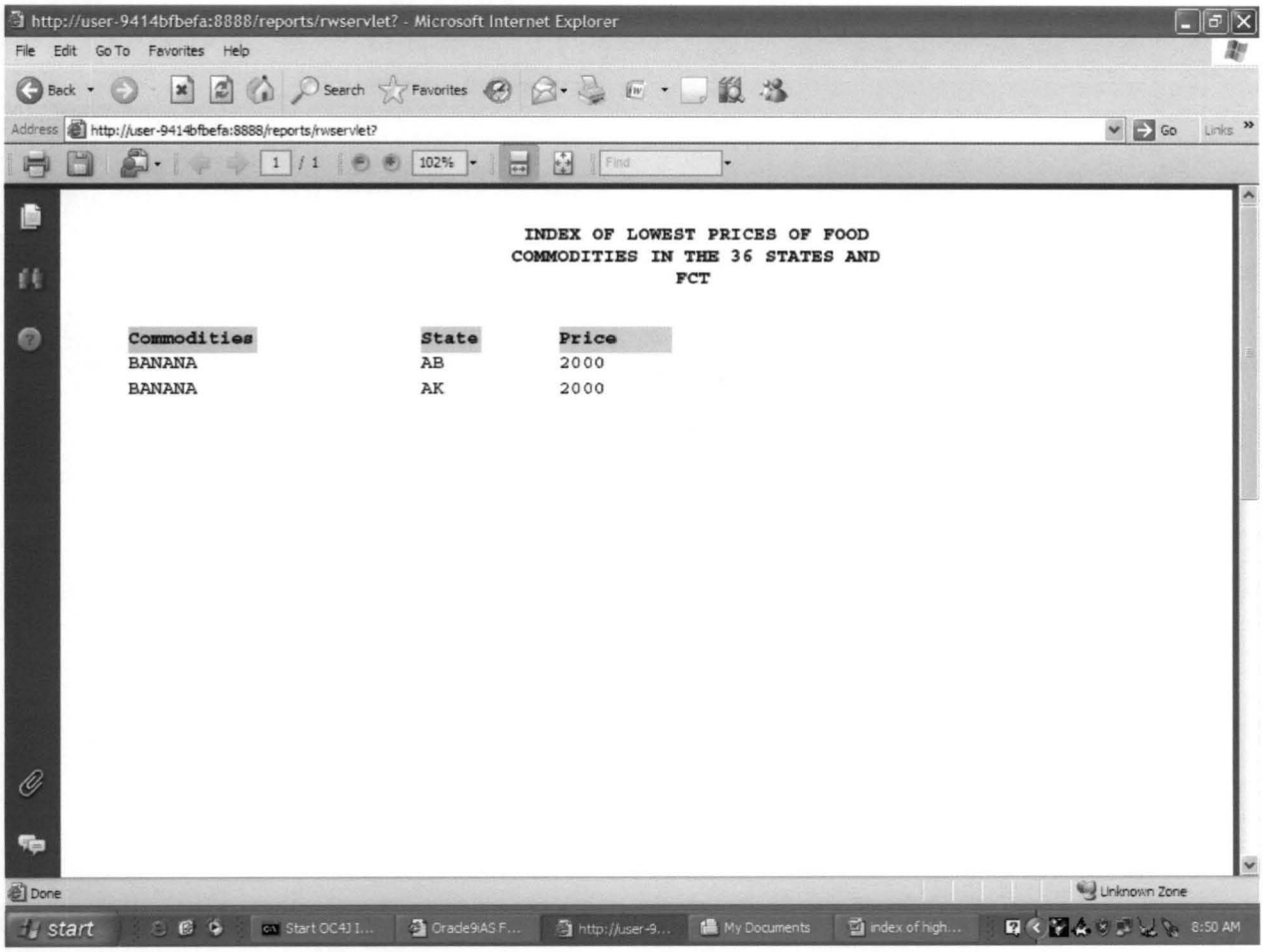
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INDEX OF LOWEST PRICES OF FOOD COMMODITIES IN THE 36 STATES AND FCT
Commodities State Price
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BANANA AK 2000
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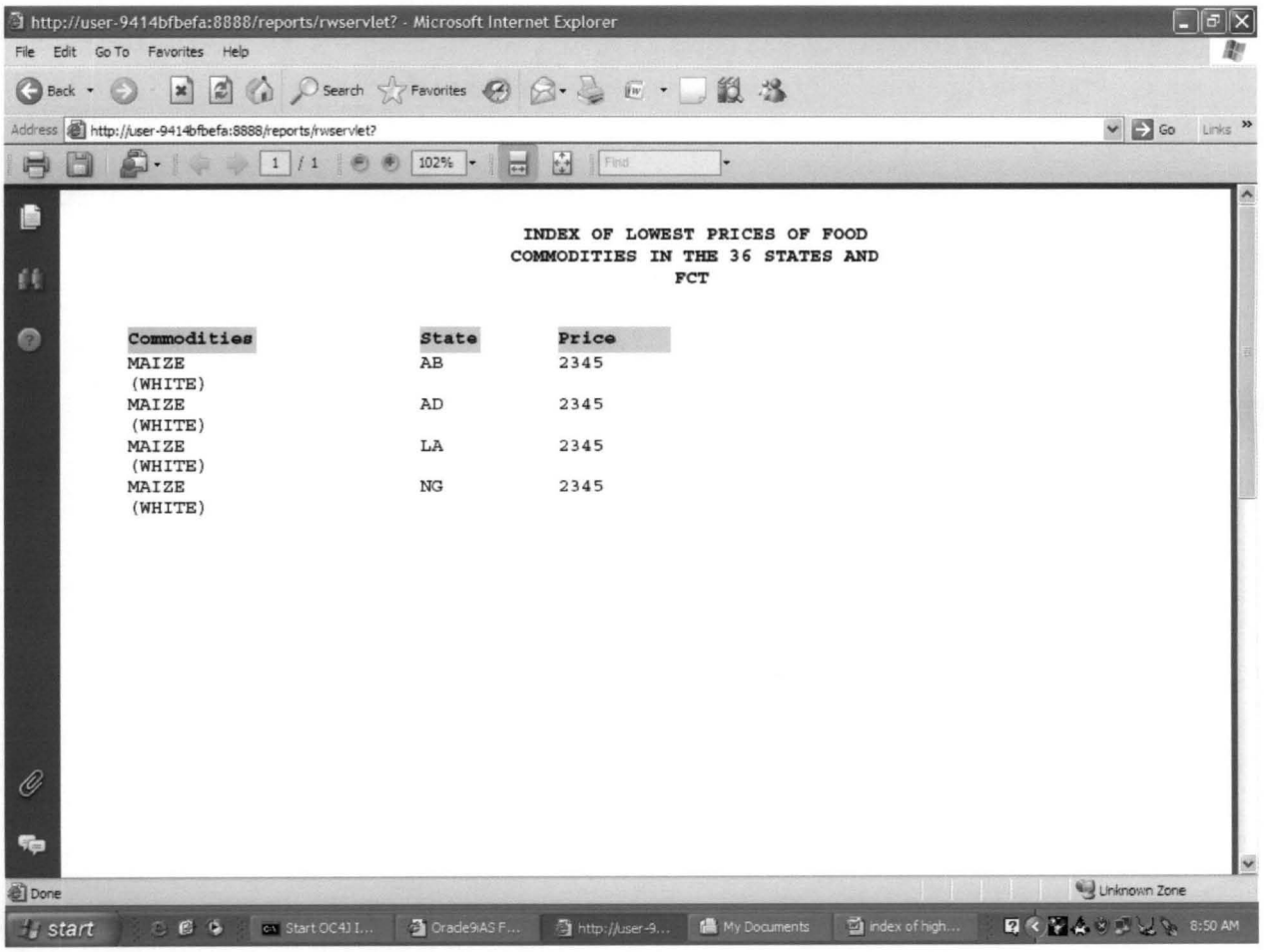
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INDEX OF LOWEST PRICES OF FOOD COMMODITIES IN THE 36 STATES AND FCT
Commodities State Price
MAIZE (WHITE) AB 2345
MAIZE (WHITE) AD 2345
MAIZE (WHITE) LA 2345
MAIZE (WHITE) NG 2345
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AVERAGE MARKET PRICES OF BASIC FOOD IN THE STATES OF THE FEDERATION AND FCT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 2008

Commodities	Unit	AB	AD	AK	BN	CR	ED	EN	IM	JG	KD	KN	KT	KG	KW	LA	NG	OG	PL	TR	YB	FCT	AVG
YAM TUBER	100KG	5234	4563	5467	6758	5678	5674	5467	6547	3456	7654	3456	5436	5433	6547	4567	4567	7654	3456	3445	5647	4556	5,298
YAM FLOUR	100KG	3456	3456	6542	4567	5432	3456	3456	4567	3245	4356	3452	3456	2343	3456	3456	5436	3456	3456	56432	3456	3456	6,399
CASSAVA FLOUR	100KG	2000	1900	1950	1990	12345	2345	4356	4356	5456	3456	3456	5432	3456	5443	3456	3456	4356	3456	2343	2345	2345	3,795
GARRI (YELLOW)	100KG	2345	3456	3200	3000	4356	2345	5467	3456	4567	5436	3456	5467	2345	5674	3456	5436	3456	2345	2343	3454	3456	3,739
GARRI (WHITE)	100KG	2345	3456	4000	5436	3452	4356	2345	3333	3453	2334	2345	3445	2334	3456	2342	234	234	2343	2343	2344	3245	2.818
RICE (LOCAL)	100KG	2345	3456	3245	2500	3245	2345	2345	2345	2345	456	768	987	876	987	789	678	8876	7658	8765	3456	45346	4,943
RICE(FOREIGN	100KG	3456	345	4500	2345	3456	3456	3456	3455	3456	3456	3456	3456	3445	2345	2345	2345	2334	3455	234	4556	3445	2,990
MAIZE (WHITE)	100KG	2345	2345	3200	3400	3456	3456	3456	3456	3456	3456	3456	3456	3456	4567	2345	2345	3456	3432	3456	4352	3245	3,314
MAIZE (YELLOW	100KG	5400	4567	3456	2500	3456	3455	3456	3454	3456	6543	6543	4567	5436	6543	6543	5445	3245	3452	2344	2345	2344	4,217
PALM OIL	20 Litres	5000	5678	3445	3400	4356	3456	3456	3445	3456	3456	3455	3456	3456	3456	4567	2345	2345	3456	2345	2345	4235	3,553
GROUNDNUT OIL	20 Litres	5300	5300	3000	3500	5300	54353	34534	2345	2345	2345	3456	3456	5565	2345	2345	2345	2345	3245	2345	3245	2345	7,208
PLANTAIN	100KG	4500	2345	3200	4300	3456	2343	3456	3456	3456	2345	3456	3456	3456	3456	5436	3456	23345	54326	234	5234	3456	6,770
BANANA	100KG	2000	2134	2000	2345	2345	2134	2134	2134	2134	2134	3214	2134	2345	2345	2345	3456	2345	2345	2344	3455	2345	2,389
EGGS	1 Crates	600	540	560	670	679	670	670	670	670	670	670	600	600	600	500	500	600	3455	3456	4356	2345	1,147
SOYABEAN	100KG	3000	3200	3452	3100	3200	3200	3200	3400	3200	3200	4322	2334	654	6543	3456	543	6543	2344	2345	2344	3456	3,192
CHICKEN	I KG	600	600	600	600	630	640	640	653	640	634	543	600	600	600	600	600	600	590	598	620	600	609
MACKEREL FISH	100KG	5000	5000	5000	4800	4500	4500	4560	4567	3456	4567	4567	6578	4567	4567	3456	3456	3456	3456	3500	3600	3400	4,312

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES OF BASIC FOOD IN THE 36 STATES OF THE FEDERATION AND FCT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 2008

Commodities	Unit	AB	AD	AK	BN	CR	ED	EN	IM	JG	KD	KN	KT	KG	KW	LA	NG	OG	PL	TR	YB	FCT	AVG
YAM TUBER	100KG	3456	3456	5467	4300	5678	5674	4379	6455	4322	7533	5000	5436	5433	6547	4567	4567	7654	3456	3445	5647	4556	5,097
YAM FLOUR	100KG	4000	3434	6542	4000	5432	3456	4356	4567	3245	4356	3452	3456	2343	3456	3456	5436	3456	3456	56432	3456	3456	6,440
CASSAVA FLOUR	100KG	3453	1900	1990	4533	12345	2345	3245	4356	5456	3456	3456	5432	3456	5443	3456	3456	4356	3456	2343	2345	2345	3,934
GARRI (YELLOW)	100KG	3444	4000	2345	3480	4356	2345	4583	3456	4567	5436	3456	5467	2345	5674	3456	5436	3456	2345	2343	3454	3456	3,757
GARRI (WHITE)	100KG	3456	4536	4356	5400	3452	4356	234	3333	3453	2334	2345	3445	2334	3456	2342	234	234	2343	2343	2344	3245	2.837
RICE (LOCAL)	100KG	3000	2345	3245	3200	3245	2345	7899	2345	3000	456	768	987	876	987	789	678	8876	7658	8765	3456	45346	5,251
RICE(FOREIGN	100KG	5464	4000	4567	2345	3456	3456	8799	3455	3456	3456	3456	3456	3445	2345	2345	2345	2334	3455	234	4556	3445	3,518
MAIZE (WHITE)	100KG	3453	4567	2345	3456	3456	3456	3000	3456	3456	3456	3456	3456	3456	4567	2345	2345	3456	3432	3456	4352	3245	3,413
MAIZE (YELLOW	100KG	3456	3456	4356	2343	3456	3455	2000	3454	3456	6543	6654	4567	5436	6543	6543	5445	3245	3452	2344	2345	2344	4,043
PALM OIL	20 Litres	4500	4356	3456	3455	4356	3456	3200	3445	3456	3456	4333	3456	3456	3456	4567	2345	2345	3456	2345	2345	4235	3,499
GROUNDNUT OIL	20 Litres	4333	3456	6543	4500	5300	54353	4300	2345	2345	2345	5344	3456	5565	2345	2345	2345	2345	3245	2345	3245	2345	5,940
PLANTAIN	100KG	3455	4563	5436	4567	3456	2343	2000	3456	3456	2345	3456	3456	3456	3456	5436	3456	23345	54326	234	5234	3456	6,876
BANANA	100KG	3452	3214	3456	2345	2345	2134	3000	2134	2134	2134	3214	2134	2345	2345	2345	3456	2345	2345	2344	3455	2345	2,620
EGGS	1 Crates	600	540	800	670	679	670	400	670	670	670	670	600	600	600	500	500	600	3455	3456	4356	2345	1,145
SOYABEAN	100KG	3456	3200	3452	3200	3200	3200	2000	3400	3200	3200	4322	2334	654	6543	3456	543	6543	2344	2345	2344	3456	3,162
CHICKEN	I KG	600	600	750	630	630	640	400	653	640	634	543	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	4000	4500	4000	1,115
MACKEREL FISH	100KG	5000	5000	5000	4000	4500	4500	4000	4567	3456	4567	4567	6578	4567	4567	3456	3456	3456	3456	4000	3800	4000	4,309

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES OF BASIC FOOD IN THE STATESS OF THE FEDERATION AND FCT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 2008

Commodities	Unit	AB	AD	AK	BN	CR	ED	EN	IM	JG	KD	KN	KT	KG	KW	LA	NG	OG	PL	TR	YB	FCT	AVG
YAM TUBER	100KG	5234	4563	5467	6700	6000	5674	5000	5600	3456	7654	3456	5436	5433	6547	4567	4567	7654	3456	3445	5647	4556	5,243
YAM FLOUR	100KG	3456	3456	6542	4600	5400	3456	5200	4500	3245	4356	3452	3456	2343	3456	3456	5436	3456	3456	56432	3456	3456	6,479
CASSAVA FLOU	100KG	2500	2200	1900	2000	3000	2345	5300	4356	5456	3456	3456	5432	3456	5443	3456	3456	4356	3456	2343	2345	2345	3,431
GARRI (YELLOW	100KG	2300	3456	2400	2400	4300	2345	2400	3400	4600	5436	3456	5467	2345	5674	3456	5436	3456	2345	2343	3454	3456	3,520
GARRI (WHITE)	100KG	2400	3456	4300	5300	3500	4356	3200	3400	3400	2334	2345	3445	2334	3456	2342	234	234	2343	2343	2344	3245	2.872
RICE (LOCAL)	100KG	2345	3456	3245	2500	3200	2345	3422	2400	2400	456	768	987	876	987	789	678	8876	7658	8765	3456	45346	4,998
RICE(FOREIGN	100KG	3456	345	5300	2400	3400	3456	3233	3455	5000	3456	3456	3456	3445	2345	2345	2345	2334	3455	234	4556	3445	3,091
MAIZE (WHITE)	100KG	2345	2345	2345	3500	3600	3456	3244	3456	3500	3456	3456	3456	3456	4567	2345	2345	3456	3432	3456	4352	3245	3,277
MAIZE (YELLOW	100KG	5400	4567	3456	2400	3500	3455	2344	3454	3600	6543	6543	4567	5436	6543	6543	5445	3245	3452	2344	2345	2344	4,168
PALM OIL	20 Litres	5000	5678	3445	3600	4500	3456	3211	3445	3500	3456	3455	3456	3456	3456	4567	2345	2345	3456	2345	2345	4235	3,560
GROUNDNUT OI	20 Litres	5300	5300	5230	5500	5400	54353	3244	2345	3000	2345	3456	3456	5565	2345	2345	2345	2345	3245	2345	3245	2345	5,955
PLANTAIN	100KG	4500	2345	4500	4600	4300	2343	4322	3456	3600	2345	3456	3400	3456	3456	5436	3456	23345	54326	234	5234	3456	6,932
BANANA	100KG	2000	2134	2300	2500	4300	2134	2344	2134	2134	2134	3214	2156	2345	2345	2345	3456	2345	2345	2344	3455	2345	2,515
EGGS	1 Crates	600	540	560	670	679	670	3244	670	670	670	670	600	600	600	500	500	600	3455	3456	4356	2345	1,269
SOYABEAN	100KG	3000	3200	3500	3400	3100	3200	2341	3400	3200	3200	4322	2334	654	6543	3456	543	6543	2344	2345	2344	3456	3,163
CHICKEN	I KG	600	600	610	630	630	640	600	653	640	634	543	600	600	600	600	600	600	650	620	630	600	613
MACKEREL FISH	100KG	5000	5000	5000	4200	4500	4500	3200	4567	3456	4567	4567	6578	4567	4567	3456	3456	3456	3456	4000	3800	3500	4,257