



ASSESS THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL BENEFITS OF LIVESTOCK SECTOR IN BALOCHISTAN

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Abstract

Cross-sectional research design was used in order to assess the economic and social benefits of the livestock sector in Balochistan. Pishin district was chosen by applying the random sampling. 100 sample sizes taken. Cronbach Alpha program (SPSS) was used. Results were revealed that (49%) of the livestock farmers were illiterate Whereas, 40% of the livestock farmers acquired educational level degrees. 11% of the livestock farmers acquired other levels of education for example religious or Islamic education. More than half (55%) of the livestock farmers are 20 to 40 years of age. While, less than half 45% of the livestock farmers are 41 and above years of age. Based on the " $p \leq 0.05$ " alpha level, the livestock farmer's perception was assessed. "Poverty 35" "percentage", "lack of resources" "19 percentage", "lack of capital" "32 percentage" and "lack of knowledge" 14 percentage" were reported and recorded by using the MS Excel software. Therefore, it should be recommended that the government either federal or provincial government empowered the livestock farmers by generating or giving the livestock inputs in subsidy rates, government of Balochistan should be conducted the skill development programs at district so as to increase livestock



production, socio-economic condition and livelihood option of the livestock farmers for reduction of poverty.

Keywords: *livestock farmers, social and economic profile, benefits, Balochistan.*

1.1 Outline

Globally, livestock production value has been estimated in the 2013 period at 883 billion dollars (FAOSTAT, 2015). Further, similar trends occurred that economic implications of livestock fabrication lengthen in said years. On the other hand, livestock industry trends were observed downstream. In this context, food services, butchers, wholesalers, refrigerated transport, milk processors, tanneries, abattoirs, sale-yards, retailers, etc. aspects shown in downward movement. On the other hand, ranch supply companies, vaccine manufacturers, seed companies, feed transport, feed producers and farm equipment manufacturers, etc. aspects or trends were observed upstream and regarded as an upward industry. However, associated services were recorded as normal tendency like nutrition consultants, shearers, veterinarians and the like (USDA, 2024).

Livestock plays a vital role in the development of the country. In this connection, Livestock sector provides a diverse food and non-food items or products. On the other hand, the livestock sector is also providing and growing the leather industries, wool industries, pharmaceuticals production, bone products and their production, industrial protein, fats and the like. For numerous slaughter houses, very little animal biomass would be wasted at butchery. Even intestinal contents are also used for fertilizer.

Livestock manure on the other hand, benefits for soil fertility maintaining the fertility of soil as well as to benefit for grazing lands and range management. Manure is commonly used for agriculture purposes as a fertilizer in upland and lowland areas. In some areas the animal manure is used for fuel purposes in some non-Western countries. On the other hand, in some non-Western countries animal manure is used as a source of methane either directly or indirectly and is also used as a source of methane for heating or for generating electricity.

In various region of the world the machine power is still limited. Whereas livestock still used as draft stock, not only for cultivation but also used as on-farm purposes. However, transportation for goods depends on farm animals in least developed countries.

Livestock contributes a still bulky contribution and provides the energy that is estimated to be 25% & 64% of cultivation energy entirely in irrigated systems globally. On the other hand, three hundred million mostly draft animals used small-scale agriculture (De, Steinfeld, and Blackburn, 1997). While livestock fabrication serves as a major source of income and raises the livelihood option of the rural farmers. However, this sector provides additional economic values for rural household units and plays an effective role in providing food security and economic development (Swanepoel, et al., 2010).

Livestock are the best option and better livelihood options for the rural communities in African nations. Further, livestock is the root cause to promote the socio-economic condition of the rural masses even in Western nations. In Asian and African countries the livestock sector. also can serve as a kind of insurance (Fafchamps et al., 1998; and Johannesen, & Skonhøft, 2011).

Worldwide, a farmer may produce livestock as an approach or plan for changing their income



pattern and their sources so as to decrease risks related to climate, marketplaces and other factors (Bell, and Moore, 2012; and Kandulu, et al., 2012).

Rural poverty rooted out through applying the livestock occupation. Western countries' livestock played an imperative role. Numerous research and studies found that the livestock sector increases the livelihood option of the pastoral and nomadic societies and major contributor for elimination of rural poverty (Bettencourt et al., 2013; and Khan, Rehman, Salman 2013; and Ali, A. and Khan, M., A. 2013).

Social values and socio-economic conditions of the rural farmers were dependent on the livestock sector in Pakistan as well as Balochistan. Livestock sector on the other hand preserves cultural heritage such as Sibi Mela in Balochistan and houses and cattle shows in Punjab. In the New Mexico and US livestock sector considered as or having as maintains traditional values (McSweeney and Raish, 2012; Gentner, & Tanaka, 2006).

1.2 Problem statement

Livestock sector is the lifeline economy of the country. Balochistan economy directly or indirectly depends on this sector. Human-animal affiliations part and parcel from ancestral time. Discussions within the field address the decent insinuations of using animals for human consumption as well as tasks humans have toward livestock amazing (Beauchamp, and Frey 2011; and Schaffner, 2011). However, 75% of the livestock are raised in factory farms worldwide (Ritchie, and Roser, 2024). In Balochistan the majority of the rural farmers are less educated. Their livelihood option and socio-economic conditions are dependent on the agriculture and livestock sector. But their lifestyle remains limited and miserable. Therefore, current investigation was carried out so as to assess economic and social benefits of livestock in the terms of livelihood and socio-economic uplift scenarios.

3.1 Study objectives

1. To explore the social and economic features of the livestock farmers in study areas.
2. To measure the problems and empowerment aspects of livestock farmers.
3. To design and firm recommendations for policymakers regarding social and economic features of the livestock farmers.

4.1 Methodology

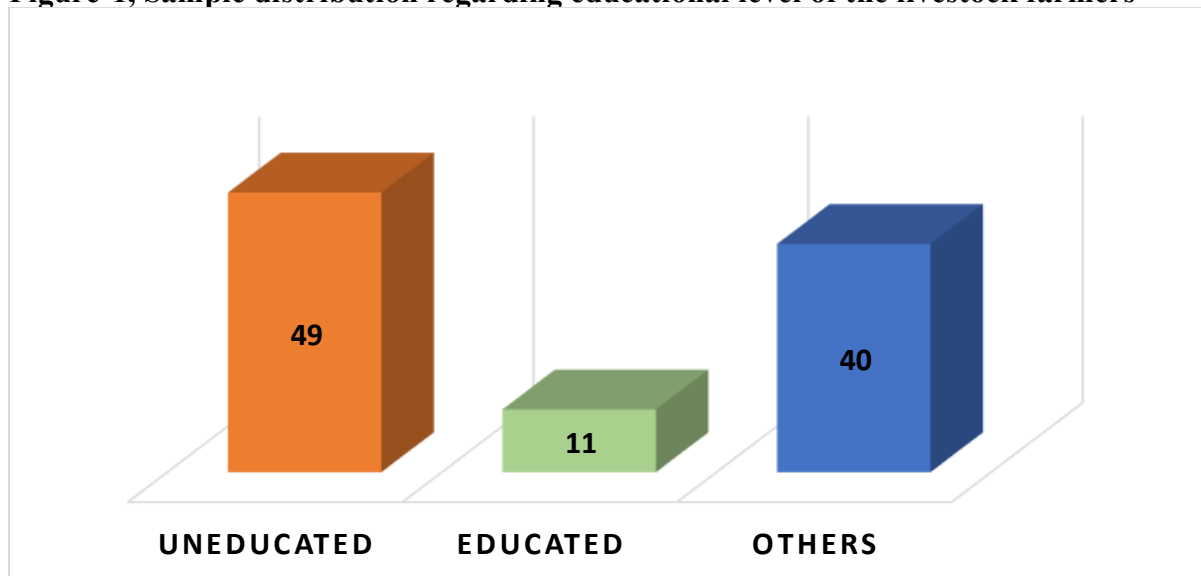
Cross-sectional research design was used in order to assess the economic and social benefits of the livestock sector in Balochistan. So as to develop solid conclusions and generalized achieved info this research was carried out (Trochim, 2000). In this regard, Pishin district was chosen by applying the random sampling (Bryman and Bell, 2007) as used in this research. One hundred sample sizes taken keeping in the view of study objectives (Nachmias & Nachmias, 1992). Whereas, a wide-ranging or detailed questionnaire was developed to collect the field data and information (Al-Shatrat et al., 2013). Detailed questionnaire in this context, was pre-tested at actual field level form the 15 livestock farmers. Though, inner consistency range was recorded .96 to .97. Cronbach Alpha program (SPSS) was used and applied (Pallant, 2007; and Nunnaly, 1978). Alpha level was fixed

at 0.05 level probability.

5.1 Research finding

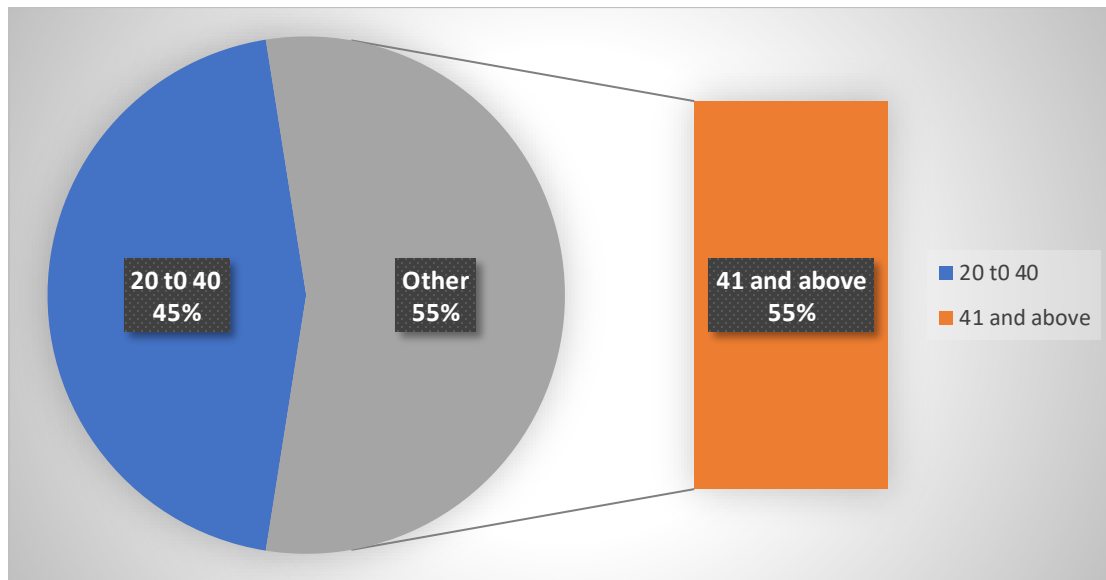
Research findings were classified into binary rations for example demographic profile of the livestock farmers and overall info of data of the livestock farmers as stated in specific objectives of the research.

Figure-1, Sample distribution regarding educational level of the livestock farmers



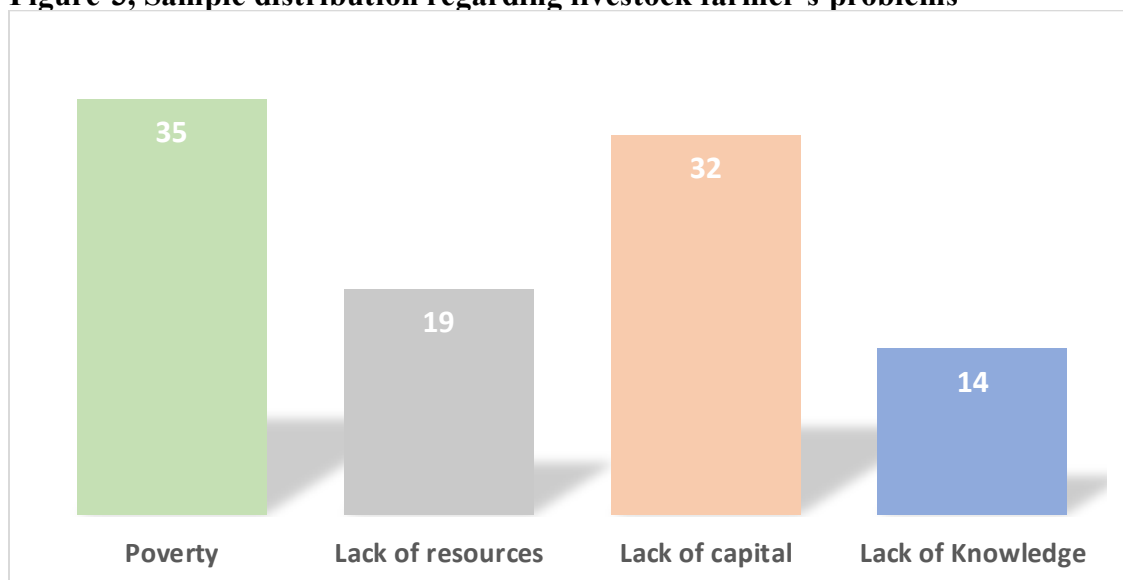
Almost less than half (49%) of the livestock farmers were illiterate or did not get the education from any institute. Whereas, 40% of the livestock farmers acquired educational level degrees from institute. In contrast, 11% of the livestock farmers acquired other levels of education for example religious or Islamic education as shown in figure-1.

Figure-2, Sample distribution regarding age aspects of the livestock farmers



More than half (55%) of the livestock farmers are 20 to 40 years of age. While, less than half 45% of the livestock farmers having 41 and above years of age as shown in figure-2.

Figure-3, Sample distribution regarding livestock farmer's problems



Based on the “ $p \leq 0.05$ ” alpha level, the livestock farmer's perception was assessed as shown in figure-3. So as to measure the problems and empowerment aspect of livestock farmers, this research was carried out in Pishin district. However, variables were measured.

“Poverty 35” “percentage”, “lack of resources” “19 percentage”, “lack of capital” “32 percentage”



and “lack of knowledge”14 percentage” were reported and recorded by using the MS Excel software.

6.1 Conclusions

Current research was imperative within terms of socio-economic uplift of the livestock farmers and empowerment dynamics on the other hand. However, following solid recommendations were designed. Socio-economic direction of the livestock farmers is still vague because of numerous barriers and limiting factors at province level. Therefore, it should be recommended that the government either federal or provincial government empowered the livestock farmers by generating or creating or giving the livestock inputs in subsidy rates, government of Balochistan should be conducted the skill development programs at district so as to increase livestock production, socio-economic condition and livelihood option of the livestock farmers for reduction of poverty.



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