



LIVESTOCK SECTOR CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS IN BALOCHISTAN: SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT PROSPECT

Dr Idrees Ahmad Mengal
Additional Principal Veterinary Officer
Veterinary Research Institute Livestock Department
Quetta - Pakistan
idressmengal72@gmail.com

Dr Abdullah Dostain
Senior Veterinary Officer
Livestock and Dairy Development Department
Quetta - Pakistan
drabdullahdostain20005961@gmail.com

Dr Shahida Habib Alizai
Assistant Professor
Gender Development Studies Department
University of Balochistan
Quetta - Pakistan
shahidadostain@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research was determining the livestock sector challenges, problems and socio-economic impact in selected districts (Loralai and Kalat) of Balochistan. Random sampling method was used. Descriptive research was also used. 300 respondents were taken as sample size. 150 respondents from each district. SPSS software was used for data analysis. Pearson Chi-square test was run on point-5 level. Results revealed that 50% of the livestock farmers were of the view that socio-economic conditions of the livestock respondents had not at all improved. More than half 52% respondent perceived that their livelihood options were not at all extent. Majority 60 % respondents were of the view that their revenue or income had not at all improved. Outcome of Pearson Chi-Square showed that variations existed in the perception of the respondents as group-wise based on ($p \leq 0.05$) level. Majority of both district livestock respondents agreed that they faced constraints and problems in the livestock sector. Majority of respondents disagreed that their socio-economic condition did not improve. It was therefore recommended that the credit schemes for



livestock farmers should be introduced at subsidy rates so as to increase the income of livestock farmers. By-product industry in the livestock sector should be developed in Balochistan so as to create an income generation opportunity for people.

Keywords: Challenges, Problems, Livestock, Balochistan, Socio-economic

1.1 Introduction

Balochistan is largest province of Pakistan as area-wise and minimum size (less than 5%) with the terms of demographic population, which contributes around about 44% of Pakistan total land-masses. Livestock sector is the vibrant segment and lifeline section of the province's economy. The Balochistan province has faced the water shortage at a considerable rate. Subsequently, hardly 2% of the Balochistan areas are used for agriculture purposes. Due to the scarcity of water and prolonged drought spell the grazing for livestock is very limited (FBS, 2004; GSP, 2005; GoB, 2012; and GoP, 2012).

Balochistan province has vast land and potential range areas. Consequently, the majority of the rural people have reared livestock animals like cows, cattle, goat and sheep mostly in arid atmosphere at province level. Actually, rearing domestic animals is the most prime occupation of the demographic population in Balochistan. It was a dire need of those who made the livestock sector most vibrant therefore special attention was paid at grass-root level in the livestock sector so as to attain the Millennium Development Goals.

Therefore, the government took a cost effective as well as efficient livestock practices in Balochistan (GoB, 2012; and GoP, 2012).

Livestock and animal husbandry sector, compared to other productive sectors, have a very huge potential in a vast range of land areas of Balochistan and this sector also has a major vehicle for provincial economics. Nevertheless, various limiting factors and constraints still face the livestock sector in smooth ways. The role of the livestock sector cannot be denied due to the pivotal economic pillar of Balochistan. Therefore, this effort was designed in order to determine the livestock sector challenges and problems in Balochistan within terms of socio-economic impact prospects (Demeyer, 1993).

Livestock is the key term for socio-economic acceleration for the rural people at Balochistan level. However, various administrative bottlenecks have been faced by the livestock-holders. In addition, the livestock stakeholder's effective interpersonal skills may help to obviate their problems at a conservable rate (Haider, 2008).



1.2 Significant of study

Present effort was to determine the livestock sector challenges and problems at province level within terms of socio-economic panorama. Therefore, this study was assessing the impact of limiting factors such as challenges and problems as faced by the livestock respondents, especially references with socio-economic determinants.

1.3 Research problem statement

In Balochistan the livestock sector has massive actual potential. On the other hand, the livestock sector in Balochistan still faces various problems and is diverse based on the ground like improper integrated financial resources, lack of effective marketing square at Balochistan level, and various environmental factors made the situation inferior toward worse as a result the socio-economic condition of the livestock farmers was not enhanced. In order to address these issues and problems this research was carried out so that to fill the communication and knowledge gap in an empirical way (Nadeem and Sajida, 2004; and Nasira, 2008).

1.4 Study objectives

- To determine the biographic characteristics such as socio-economic acceleration, livelihood options increasing and revenue or income booming of livestock respondents in study areas.
- To assess the limiting factors such as constraints, challenges and problems as faced by the livestock respondents within terms of socio-economic determinants.
- To design appropriate recommendations and need-based information for the livestock sector and poultry industries.

1.5 Literature review

SMEDA, (2012) documented the role of the livestock sector particularly small ruminant's context at province level. On the other hand, the livestock sector has contributed to the provincial economy and GDP (Economic Survey of Pakistan, 2013). Qureshi, (2002) reported the small ruminant's like sheep as well as goat's importance in the livestock sector at province level. Livestock sector has huge potential at the province level, therefore the majority of the people were directly or indirectly related to the livestock



sector. However, in this regard Mohammad, (1996) reported the small ruminant's economic importance. In this regard, the data was collected at field level. Therefore, the business of small ruminants has a very profitable revenue return for small farmers. Schoenian, (2008) carried out the research about livestock dynamics and their mechanism at province level in Balochistan. FAO, (1983) documented the role of the livestock sector and their contribution to the provincial economy. In this regard, data was collected based on a multi cluster survey. Livestock sector is the imperative segment of the province's economy. Livestock sector is the yielding sector and supports the socio-economic condition of the rural masses (Giles & Baig, 1992; Farooq & Ali, 2002). Wagenaar *et al.*, (1997) carried out the research about the livestock sector importance and their socio-economic impact at grass root level. In this regard data was gathered at field level about livestock dynamics and rangelands potential. Rangeland was the better nutritional ground for livestock animals especially for small ruminants nurturing in Balochistan as reported by Buzdar *et al.*, (1989). On the other hand, at country level a noticeable number of livestock farms exists (Farooq *et al.*, 1999).

1.6 Research Methodology Mode

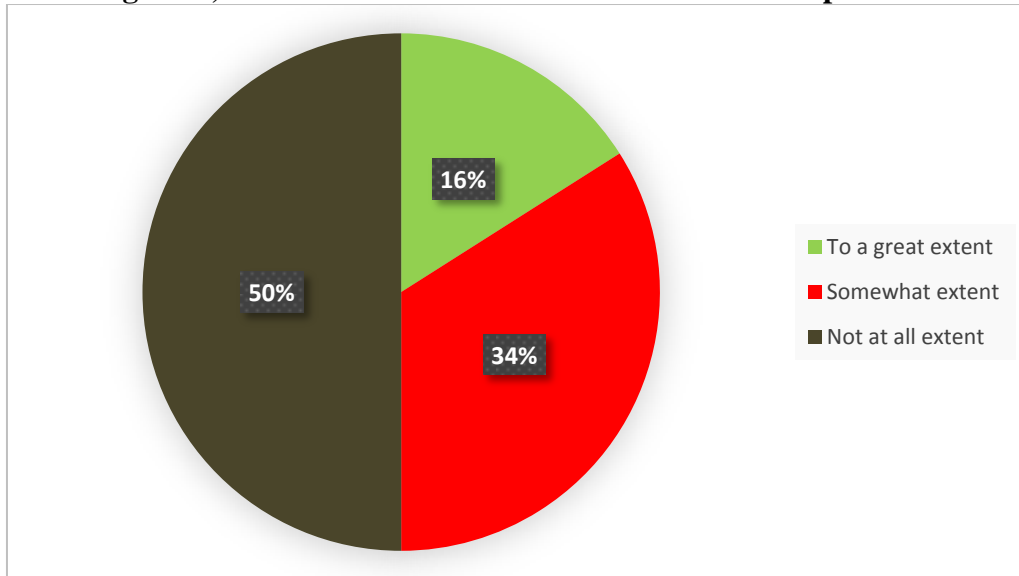
So as to measure the perceived perceptions of the livestock farmers regarding the livestock sector challenges and problem as faced by respondents within terms of socio-economic impact, this research was conducted. Two district like Loralai and Kalat were selected by using random sampling (Sekaran, 1992; and Babbie, 2004). A descriptive research was used because of the descriptive type of research are conducted mostly in applied sciences (Gay & Mills, 2006). A semi-structured inquiry form was developed keeping in the view study objectives. 300 respondents were taken as sample size in this regard. 150 respondents from each selected district that were Loralai and Kalat districts (Loralai+150 livestock respondents), (Kalat+150 livestock respondents) respectively. Fitz-Gibbon and Morris (1987) table have been also applied in this research so as to determine the selecting sample sizes for a given population. Interview was arranged at field level. Hence, tally MS Excel sheet used as data entry software. Then data put into the SPSS for further analyze. Pearson Chi-square test was applied (Cohen *et al.*, 2000). The p-value was adjusted on point-5 level.

1.7 Finding of the study

Socio-economic facts determinants were used. And by using the 3 to 5-point Likert scaling in this context.



Figure-1, Socio-economic acceleration of livestock respondents

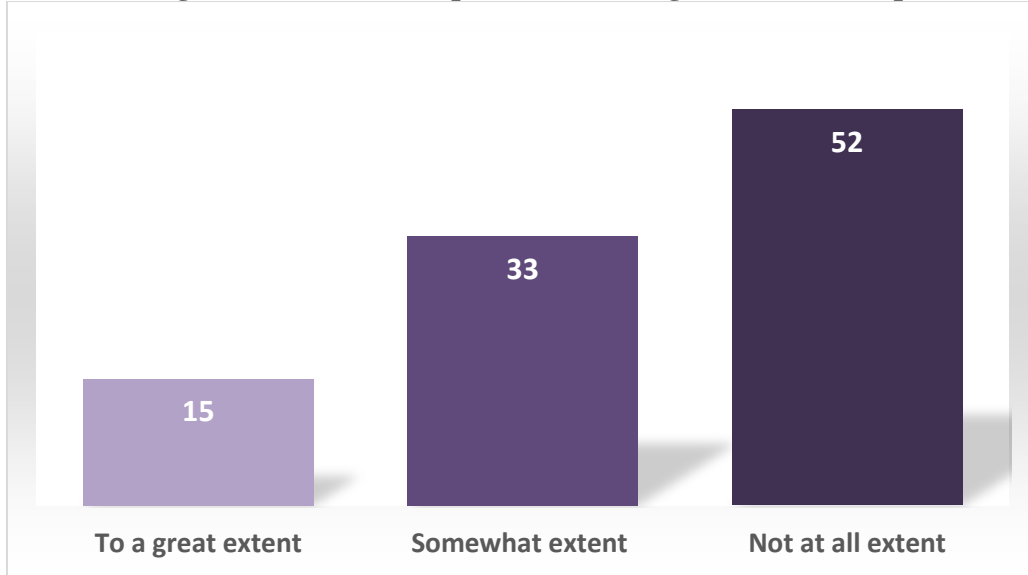


Scale=To a great extent, Somewhat extent, Not at all extent

Half 50% of the livestock farmers were of the view that the socio-economic condition of the livestock respondents had not at all improved. While, 34% of the livestock respondents perceived that the socio-economic condition of the livestock respondents somewhat extended. Whereas, only 16% of the livestock farmers were of the view that their socio-economic condition to a great extent or increased (figure-1).



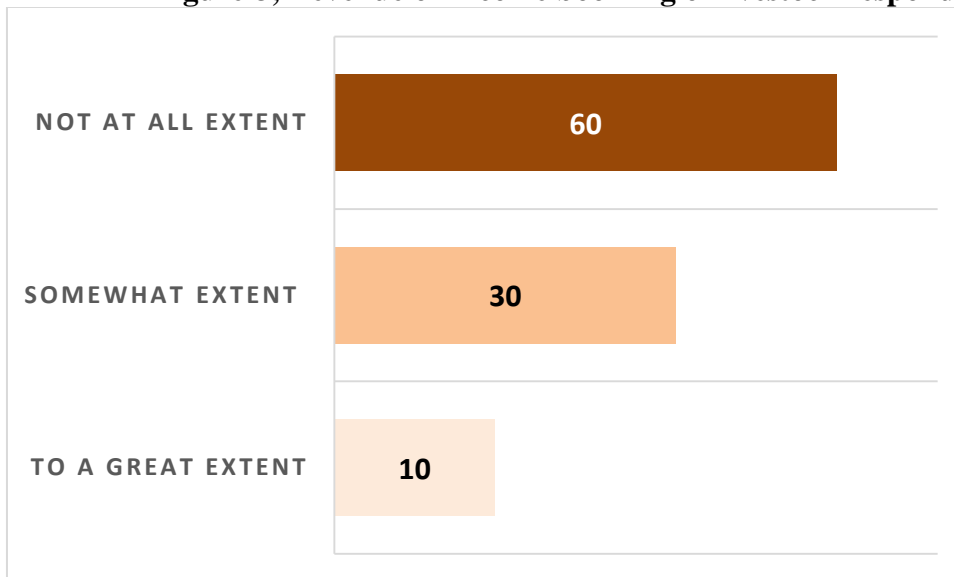
Figure-2, Livelihood options increasing of livestock respondents



Scale=To a great extent, Somewhat extent, Not at all extent

More than half 52% respondent perceived that their livelihood options not at all increased or extent. Whereas, 33-15% of the respondents perceived that their livelihood options somewhat extended and to a great extent respectively (figure-2).

Figure-3, Revenue or income booming of livestock respondents



Scale=To a great extent, Somewhat extent, Not at all extent



Majority 60 % of respondents were of the view that their revenue or income not at all improved or better. On the other hand, 30-10% of the respondents pointed out that their revenue or income generation process somewhat and to a great extent respectively (figure-3).

Table-1, Chi-square test regarding limiting factors in livestock sector as district-wise

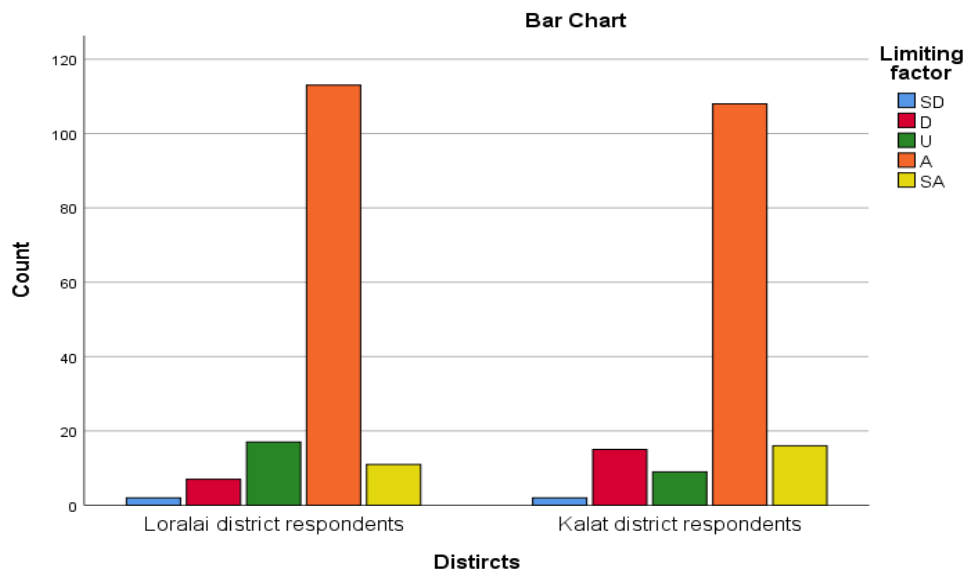
Limiting factors	Value	df	Asymp: Sig. (2-sided)
<i>Loralia district</i>			
Pearson Chi-Square	6.410 ^a	4	.171NS
Likelihood Ratio	6.523	4	.163
Linear-by-Linear Association	.054	1	.817
Phi	.146	-	.171
Cramer's V	.145	-	.171
<i>Kalat district</i>			
Pearson Chi-Square	9.704 ^a	4	.046*
Likelihood Ratio	9.810	4	.044
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.505	1	.220
Phi	.180	-	.046
Cramer's V	.180	-	.046
No. of Valid Cases = "300" respondents Five (5%) level significant			

The outcome of Pearson Chi-Square showed that variations existed in the perception of the respondents as group-wise based on ($p \leq 0.05$) alpha level regarding limiting factors in the livestock sector (table-1). Cross-tabulation technique was applied. Only significant differences were found in both districts respondent's views respectively. Pearson Chi-Square values were statistically non-significant in Loralai: (Chi-Square=6.410^a), (Likelihood Ratio=6.523) and (Linear-by-Linear Association=.054) receptively at $p \leq 0.05$ level. Chi-Square value on the other hand, was only statistically significant in



Kalat: (Chi-Square=9.704^a), (Likelihood Ratio=9.810) and (Linear-by-Linear Association= 1.505) receptively.

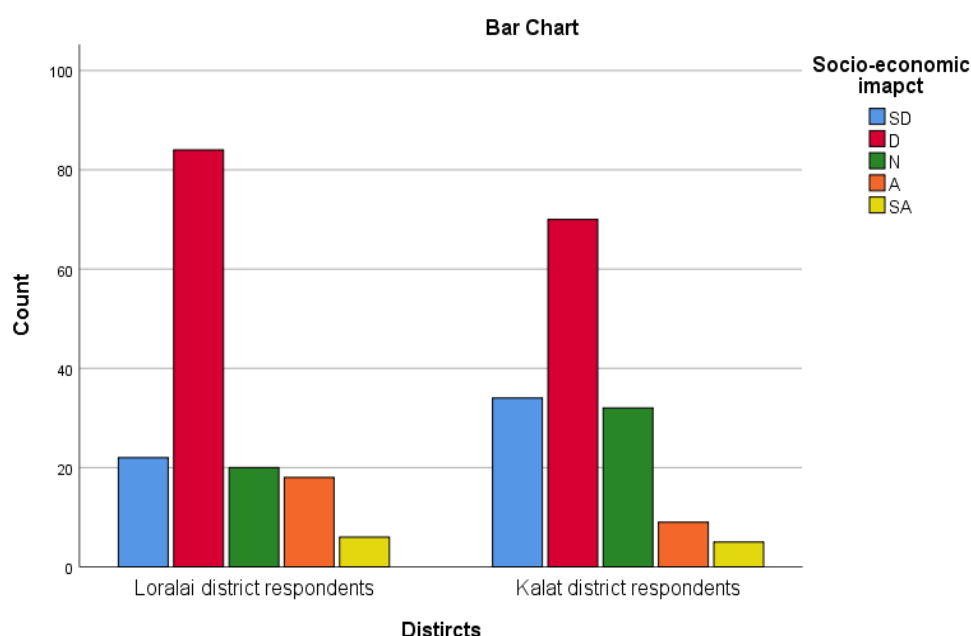
Figure-4, Limiting factor aspect by using 5-point Likert scaling



Majority of both district livestock respondents agreed that they faced constraints and problems in the livestock sector as shown in figure-4. Therefore, their socio-economic condition has not yet improved as group-wise.



Figure-5, Socio-economic impact by using 5-point Likert scaling



Both selected district respondents were asked about whether the livestock sector has reflected the positive socio-economic impact as shown in figure-5. Majority of respondents disagreed that their socio-economic condition did not improve.

1.8 Conclusion and Recommendations

This study was determining the challenges and problems in terms of socio-economic impact in the livestock sector in selected districts of Balochistan. The primary data was collected at a field level and further this information analyzed by using SPSS. This research finding provided the substantial rate of vision towards the livestock sector and their potential at province level. This research also indicated and identified the socio-economic or livelihood impact based on empirical evidence. Therefore, this research developed the need-based recommendations for future policy implications. Credit schemes for livestock farmers in subsidy rates should be introduced so as to increase the income of livestock farmers. By-product industry in the livestock sector should be developed in Balochistan so as to create an income generation opportunity for people. Incentives and rewards packages should be promoted or started for livestock workers at department level on efficiency bases.



REFERENCES

- Babbie, E. & Mouton, J. 2004. *The practice of social research*. Cape Town: Oxford University Press.
- Buzdar, N., 1989. *Socioeconomic Perspective*. MART/AZR Research Report No. 51
- Dyson–Hudson, N., 1991. *Pastoral production systems and livestock development projects: An eastern African perspective*. Cernea,
- Cohen L, Menion L, and Morrison, 2000. *Research Methodology in Education*. (5th ed.). London: Routledge.
- Demeyer, D. 1993. *International Food Policy Research Institute, FAO, ILRI, Food Agriculture*.
- Economic Survey of Pakistan., 2013. Finance Division, Economic Adviser's Wing, Islamabad.
- FAO., 1983. *Report of the assistance of rangeland and livestock development survey in Balochistan*. FAO Technical Cooperation Program, TCP/PAK/0107, FAO, Islamabad, Pakistan.
- Farooq, U. and Ali, M. 2002. *Combating Micronutrient Deficiency in Pakistan by Increased Vegetable Use*”. Asian Vegetable Research and Development Centre (AVRDC), Tainan, Taiwan.
- Farooq, U. Young T. and Iqbal, M. 1999. *An Investigation into the Farm Households Consumption Patterns in Punjab, Pakistan*, *The Pakistan Development Review*, Vol. 38, No. 3, Autumn 1999, pp: 293-305.
- FBS, 2004, *Population and Housing Census of Pakistan*. Census Bulletin-5, provisional Results Balochistan, Population Census Organization, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan.
- Fitzgibbon, C. T., & Morris, L. L. 1987. *How to Design a Program Evaluation?* Newbury Park, CA: Sage.
- Gay, L. R., & Mills G. E. 2006. *Educational Research: Competencies for Analysis and Applications* 5th ed. Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Merrill/Prentice Hall.
-



- Giles, H., V. and Baig, S. 1992. Environmental Program Balochistan, Pakistan. Land Resources and Urban Sciences Department, International Institute for Aerospace Survey and Earth Sciences LARUS-TC, Enschede, the Netherlands and Ecology unit – Soil survey of Pakistan EU- SSP, Lahore, Pakistan.
- GoB, 2012. Livestock & Dairy Development Department. Livestock Sub strategy Balochistan, Government of Balochistan, Quetta.
- GoP, 2012. Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2012. Preliminary Results downloaded from Internet Government of Pakistan.
- GSP, 2005. Geological Survey of Pakistan. Government of Pakistan, Quetta. Government of Balochistan, Planning and Development Department, Concept Eight Year Plan 1993 - 1998, Quetta, Pakistan.
- Haider, A. T. 2008. Balochistan effort to modernize dairy farming- Dawn Article. Karachi: [http:// Dawn.com](http://Dawn.com).
- Mohammad, N. 1996. Integrated management of Sulaiman Rod Kohi Region: An action program. IRRES-PARC, Islamabad.
- Nadeem A., and Sajida T., 2004. Women and Livestock Management in Sindh (Pakistan agriculture research council PARC).
- Nasira, W. 2008. Study on production and livestock focus on small ruminants in district, Quetta. Government of Balochistan, Quetta.
- Qureshi, A., H. 2002. Markets and Marketing. *In*: Bashir, M. (ed.), diagnostic survey report of northern areas development project. agriculture of Northern Areas, Technology Transfer Institute (PARC) Gilgit.
- Schoenian, S. 2008. Economics of raising sheep and goats Western Maryland Research & Education Center University of Maryland Extension.
- Sekaran, U. 1992. Research methods for business: A skill-building approach (2nd ed.) (pp. 114–147). New York: John Wiley & Sons, Chapter 5.
- SMEDA, 2012. Pre-study on purification breed of small ruminants. small and medium enterprise development authority government of Pakistan.
-



Wagenaar, J. P. Muhammad, F. Hassan, S. Rebaz A. and Wahab, A. 1997. Final Report on Migratory Livestock and the Marketing System in Balochistan. National Management Consultants (Pvt.) Ltd.