

## **ENHANCING THE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY IN BALOCHISTAN**

**Dr Shahab -UD- Din**

Assistant Professor,  
Department of Zoology,  
University of Balochistan, Quetta

**Dr Abdullah Dostain,**

livestock And Dairy Development Department Quetta

**Dr Ghazala Umer Baghal**

Lecturer,  
Abida Tehrani, Sindh Development studies Centre,  
University of Sindh

### **Abstract**

*Enhancing of the livestock sector one of the prime objective of the present government in Balochistan. In this regard, the present study was chosen. Descriptive survey research design was used by using the convenience sampling process in 3 tehsils of Quetta district namely Quetta, Kuchlak and Panjpai tehsils purposively. In this regard, the questionnaire was constructed at district level. Sixty respondents were selected from each tehsils through the questionnaire for the primary data collection at field level. Thus the raw information were installed into the SPSS for further analyses. The finding reveals that the average flock sizes were 75, 72 and 74 animals respectively in Quetta, Kuchlak and Panjpai tehsils respectively. Approximately, more than 500 people were engaged in the field of marketing in Quetta district. The total area of the Kuchlak market was 17. 000 ft. The total area is approximately 15,000 sq. ft. the trading occurrence of daily bases on Panjpai market. The average weight per kg as were recorded 23.18, 24.8 and 22.10 in Quetta, Kuchlak and Panjpai tehsils respectively. However, annual mutton productions per kg were observed 25034.4, 24700.8 and 16972.8 in Quetta, Kuchlak and Panjpai tehsils respectively. The findings reveal that livestock sector at province was not up to date and did not arrange on the scientific lining. In this regard, therefore it was recommended that government should take effort*

*to impose the effective animal marketing system at province level. Government should be established the well checks and balance system form the borders of the country so as to stop the smuggling of animals from across the border.*

**Keywords:** *livestock, Quetta, Balochistan, empowerment*

## **1.1 Introduction**

Livestock sector was contained around 30 percent occupation at worldwide. Livestock sector was also contained the well organized and prolong market chains around 1.3 billion people worldwide and improving the livelihood options of the people around 600 million marginal size of farmers in developing countries (Thornton, 2010).

However, in this connection, the livestock sector is therefore a prime feature of global agriculture sector. By and large the human populations density mostly depend on domestic animals, especially the fat, fibers, milk, eggs, leather garments, meat production, wool, and other dairy products in developing countries. Furthermore, an individual's wealth and status were recognized and symbolic by the farm animals and livestock rearing in the West Africa (Ulvevadet and Hausner, 2011).

Hence, the livestock sector was the major source of income generation process in entire world, for example in the Pacific Islanders and South America the Llama were used for transport purposes, milk production, and meat production (Markemann and Valle, 2010).

In Australia the merino sheep wool production and enhanment of wool industries was very advanced. Similar, in Brazil, Canada, Argentina and USA the cattle ranching, dairy production industry and meat industry were very advanced.

Pakistan's economy and livelihood options based on rural livestock sector that has the potential to expand the efficiency of domesticated animals (livestock) through arrangement of sufficient nutritious feed, enhanced the reproductive management so as to adopt the sophisticated animal husbandry practices. However, in this regard, the livestock segment is one of the quickest developing segments and gives employment more than 35 million individuals. As a result the ranchers and their family unit's

livelihood options infer around 30 to 40 percent pay from livestock sector (GoP, 2018-19).

Milk sector as the major component of the livestock sector is the main contributors and significant benefactor for the country. This land is honored with the best types of cows and buffalos with a sizeable number as well as a sufficient number of the cross-reared bovines or cows. However, the local breeds (cows and buffalos) are all around adjusted to the environment and superb converter of roughages as well as defiant to all diseases, converter of roughages and are impervious to ailments. Similar the dairy sector of the livestock has a huge potential in the rural areas of the country. Greater part of the country domesticated animals owners is a poor economic conditions and also faced the inadequate and limited economic constraints due to the poor management of livestock sector (GoP, 2018-19).

Notwithstanding, in our environment conditions faced the major regenerative issues in livestock sector and did not fulfil the dare requirements in this sector. One of the serious issues in cows is that the greater part of the calving happens during July to September. Not many calving happens from February to June that brings about little quantity and accessibility of milk production. Subsequently, the cost of milk ups to high but farmers of the livestock sector did not obtained the desiable income. Productive contraceptive (reproductive) system can upgrade the benefit of dairy farming sectors but the resources or capacity in livestock sector remained low and limited due to the poor management. Though in this connection, the awareness campaign and capacity building program was the key success elements in this sector as well as reproductive management practices ought to be the top need of the administration (GoP, 2018-19).

Synchronization of estrus controlled rearing is a compelling apparatus of improved regenerative administration or management and practices. It could be utilized to defeat the issues like regularity, anestrus and long bury calving interim. Occurrence of conceptive issue particularly in cross-reared dairy animals is high in our field conditions. The most elevated frequencies are uterine contaminations, anoestrus, sores,

obstetrical issues and continue reproducing. Thoroughbred dairy cows have been imported since long from the western nations to tropical or subtropical for improved milk production. They have been either kept up as a thoroughbred or crossbred. Their production is high however versatility, especially during hot and humid months is undermined. They are progressively inclined to parasitic invasion and their insusceptible framework turns out to be increasingly vulnerable.

Also, unadulterated or crossbreds kept up in subtropical condition are known to have increasingly conceptive issue. Among these issues continue reproducing is a wellspring of disappointment and monetary misfortune to the rancher. Usage of a conceptive program must be acclimated to explicit ranch conditions and the board objectives. Distinguishing animals, precise and complete record keeping is an essential.

## **1.2 Objectives**

1. To study the livestock productivity enhancement in Balochistan.
2. To design the recommendations regarding livestock productivity enhancement in Balochistan for future directions.

## **1.3 Methodology**

The research methodology was contained the following research dynamics from questionnaire development to data analyzing process. In this regard, a descriptive survey research design was used by using the convenience sampling process in 3 tehsils of Quetta district namely Quetta, Kuchlak and Punjpai tehsils purposively. The information was contained the primary data was obtained from field level so that to measure the opinions of the respondents based on five point scaling (Likert). The sample size or target population was comprised of one hundred eighty respondents from three tehsil of Quetta district. In this regard, the questionnaire was constructed keeping in view the importance of the research at district level. Sixty respondents were selected from each tehsils through the questionnaire for the primary data collection at field level. Thus the raw information were installed into the SPSS for further analyses and drawn a conclusion based on achieved findings.

## 1.4 Results

**Table:1, Flock size of animals raised Quetta district.**

Areas	N. of farmers	N. of animals	Ave: flock size
Quetta	20	1500	75
Kuchlak	20	1440	72
Panjpai	20	1480	74
Total	60	4420	221
Mean	--	1473.33	73.33 (74)

## 1.5 Flock size

The information about flock size raised in Quetta district was shown in table-1. In this regard, the data reveals that average flock sizes were 75, 72 and 74 animals respectively in Quetta, Kuchlak and Panjpai tehsils respectively.

**Table:2, Infrastructure of livestock market in Quetta district.**

Areas	Total area	Boundary types	Mode of Occur:	Business Hou:
Quetta	20,000 sq. ft.	Paved	Daily	8:00 AM. To 1:00 PM.
Kuchlak	17,000 sq. ft.	Open ground	Daily	7:00 AM. To 1:00 PM
Panjpai	15,000 sq. ft.	Open ground	Daily	8:00 AM. To 1:00 PM

## 1.6 Market infrastructure

An infrastructure of market and marketing system are important to establish an effective marketing system. The infrastructure of market and marketing system was studies in Quetta district during the study year are described as under:

### 1.7 Quetta market

This market is located in Western by-pass of Quetta city. This market is the main market because of Quetta was the capital city of Balochistan. The total area of this market is approximately 20,000 sq. ft. the trading

occurrence of daily bases. Approximately, more than 500 people were engaged in the field of marketing. The work hours were 8:00 AM. To 1:00 PM. The market is under of the city district government. Approximately, more than 700 to 800 animals were offered for sale purposes. This is the permanent market and animals from other districts of the province are also brought here for sale to the local other market of the country.

### **1.8 Kuchlak market**

This market is situated in Loralai and Zhob road, near Kuchlak Bazar, 20 Km. away from Quetta. It is the secondary market. Where the animal from the Pishin, Khanozai, Muslim Bagh districts brought and sale, in this regard, the adjacent areas of Kuchlak tehsil and near villages the animals were also brought and sale. The total area of the Kuchlak market was 17.000 ft. the trading was occurs on a daily basis from morning to noon such as 7:00 AM. To 1:00 PM. The method of sale was direct negotiation. The boundary wall did not cover the market. The market is controlled by the contractors. This is auctioned by the city district government Quetta on the yearly basis. Trading was done while on a daily basis from morning to noon (8:00 AM. To 1:00 PM). Still the boundary wall did not paved and the method of sale was direct negotiation between and among sellers and producers.

### **1.9 Punjpai market**

This market is located at 75 kilometers away from Quetta. It is also secondary market. Whereas the animals from the Mastung, Kardigap, Kanak tehsils and other adjacent areas were brought for the sale. The total area is approximately 15,000 sq. ft. the trading occurrence of daily bases.

**Table:3, Average mutton production in Quetta district.**

<b>Tehsils</b>	<b>N. of Butcher</b>	<b>Ani: slaughter</b>	<b>Av: wei: per Kg</b>	<b>Mut: produ: Ave: kg</b>
Quetta	20	1080	23.18	25034.4
Kuchlak	20	996	24.8	24700.8
Panjpai	20	768	22.10	16972.8
Total	60	2844	70.08	66708
Average	20	948	23.36	22236

The information about average mutton production in Quetta district was shown in Table-3. The finding showed that average slaughtered animals were 1080, 996 and 768 in Quetta, Kuchlak and Panjpai tehsils respectively. The average weight per kg as were recorded 23.18, 24.8 and 22.10 in Quetta, Kuchlak and Panjpai tehsils respectively. However, annual mutton productions per kg were observed 25034.4, 24700.8 and 16972.8 in Quetta, Kuchlak and Panjpai tehsils respectively.

### **1.10 Summary and suggestions**

The findings reveal that livestock sector at province was not up to date and did not arrange on the scientific lining. In this regard, it was also worthwhile mention that government should take effort to impose the effective animal marketing system at province level and should be established the well checks and balance system form the borders of the country so as to stop the smuggling of animals from across the border and improve the socio-economic condition of the rural people.

## References

GoP, (2018-19). Pakistan Economy survey (2018-19). Finance Division Government of Pakistan. Economic Advisor's Wing, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad.

Markemann, A. and Valle, Z., A. (2010). Traditional llama husbandry and breeding management in the Ayopaya region. *Bolivia Trop Anim Health Prod* 42(1):79–87.

Thornton, P., K. (2010). Livestock production: recent trends, future prospects. *Philos Trans R Soc BBiol Sci* 365:2853–2867.

Ulvevadet, B. and Hausner, V., H. (2011). Incentives and regulations to reconcile conservation and development: thirty years of governance of the Sami pastoral ecosystem in Finnmark Norway. *J Environ Manage* 92(10):2794–2802.