

ANALYZING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF VALUE CHAIN ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION (A CASE STUDY OF LIVESTOCK SECTOR IN KHARAN).

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ABSTRACT

Present research was carried out so as to determine the socio-economic impacts of value chain about poverty alleviation through the livestock sector in Kharan district Balochistan. Research design was descriptive survey type. Sample size of current research was consisted the two hundred beneficiaries of livestock framing families in the Kharan district by using the snowball sampling. However, the reliability coefficients of the research instrument were ranged from .86 to .99 that representative that the logical arrangement. Data was analyzed through SPSS ANOVA and Chi-Square test were applied. The results reveals that majority (79%) of livestock farmers has been dropped in the age composition 31 to 45 years of age. Vast majority (95%) of livestock farmers had uneducated. Livestock farmers employed within value chain activities, and livestock farmers increased the equity throughout the value chain based on 0.05 alpha level. Significant difference at ($p \leq 0.05$) between the 2 tehsil respondents were observed. However, the non-significant ($p \leq 0.05$) were also found among the variables. Outcomes further demonstration that non-statistically significant was found in all five statements ($p \leq 0.05$). Non-statistically association was also found variable about regarding value chain interventions on capacity building. However, in this regard, Pearson Chi-Square value was observed 2.437^a at 0.05 alpha level. Statistically non-association was found variable about effect of value chain to poverty reduction. Hence, it was determined that no relationship and correlation was found in the variable at ($p \leq 0.05$) level. Following lessons learned recommendations and suggestion were put forward: Job and employment creation one of the basic tool for poverty reduction at grass root level by government. Livestock sector in this aspect was remains one of the maximum vital segments. However, in this regard, government should be created the job opportunities in livestock sector so as to alleviate the extreme rural poverty and enhance the social-economic condition of the respondents either in the shape of productivity dimensions of the productive aspects.

Keywords: Socio-economic, Value chain, Poverty alleviation Livestock, Kharan

INTRODUCTION

The livestock sector contributed the thirty percent of world surface area and possessed the worldwide resource with an estimation of at one point four 1.4\$ trillion (Steinfeld et al. 2006). In addition, in developing country the livestock sector is progressively stretch as prolong market

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value chains, in this connection the livestock sector has the livelihood options majority of the rural masses and utilize in 1.3 billion for employment and bolster the jobs of 600 million poor smallholders (Thornton et al. 2009).

Keeping in view the domestic animal's imperative aspects and livestock sector importance, the livestock sector is a significant contributor to decrease the risk reduction for susceptible groups, and animals are significant suppliers of milk made products and red meat consumption pattern in developing country. However, the domesticated animal items contribute 17 percent to kilocalorie utilization and 33 percent to protein utilization (Rosegrant et al. 2009).

On the other hand, the domesticated animals and livestock sector play significant role to enhance the socio-economic frameworks of the rural masses and within terms of general wellbeing, social value and monetary development (World Bank 2009). Presently, domesticated animals and livestock sector is one of the quickest developing aspect after agriculture in least developed nations particularly in rural GDP, that was increased 33 percent and rapidly expanding. Present population expansion has indicated that the livestock sector significant and livestock sector weightage in developing countries (Delgado, 2005).

The worldwide domesticated animals segment is described by a polarity among advanced and least developed nations. However, in this regard, the red meat consumption pattern in least developed nations were significantly increased that ranged recorded 45 to 134 million tons in the years of the 1980 to 2002 (World Bank, 2009).

A lot of this development was moved in nations that accomplished fast financial development, especially in East Asia, and spun around poultry products. In advanced countries the trend to meat consumption pattern was increased slowly and gradually and utilization of domesticated animal's items are presently becoming just gradually, in spite of the fact that at significant levels. All things being equal, domesticated animals and livestock sector was merchandizing in industrialized nations within term of value chain and also represent 53 percent of GDP towards agriculture sectors (World Bank 2009).

This mix of developing interest in the creating scene and stale interest in industrialized nations speaks to a significant open door for domesticated animal's managers in creating nations, where most interest is met by neighborhood creation, and this is probably going to proceed with well into the not so distant. Therefore, current efforts endeavor a quick outline of the present-day condition of animals and livestock production frameworks comprehensively according to

ongoing patterns, combined with a concise appraisal of whether these patterns are probably going to proceed into what's to come.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Both in developed and developing countries, the livestock sector and husbandry subsectors value chain used of the poverty reduction, but unfortunately livestock sector and husbandry subsectors related with the poverty reduction did not achieved their goals at provincial as well as country level. On the other hand, the lack of resources, dearth of capital as well as lack of effective services of the livestock were reflected the negative impact about reduction of poverty through the livestock value chain at province level (Ayoade et al. 2009). On the other hand, the role of female related to the livestock sector was very limited, that adversely affected the socio-economic condition of the rural masses as well as producing the deprived families' prosperity (Kristjanson et al., 2010). Moreover, the livestock sector at province level did not contributes to reduce the poverty and increases the economic welfare for the food security, and everlasting environmental protection (Miller and Smith, 1983). In Balochistan the livestock sector contributed the bulky amount of province economy. Majority of the people livelihood options and socio-economic circumstances were directly relating with livestock sector and husbandry. Notwithstanding so numerous sprints, the people are vigorously betrothed in livestock farming events at province level. Hence, the livestock sector contributes heighten their family's revenue plus nutrition necessities. Inappropriately, at district level the people were not recognized generously the livestock fabrication. Most of the respondents were uneducated and did not know the livestock skill (Munawar et al., 2013). On the other hand, very few research studies were conducted so far that highlighted the socio-economic status improvement through the livestock sector value chain towards the poverty reduction. Therefore, present study was designed to so as to determine and identify limiting factors that affecting the socio-economic condition of the rural masses through the livestock chain related with the poverty reduction as a part of technology transfer in Kharan district of Balochistan province.

SCOPE OF STUDY

Present study was the worthwhile for the policy implications related poverty reduction through the livestock sector in order to improve the socio-economic condition of the intended beneficiaries. Therefore, it is worthwhile mention that the present study not only fruitful for the

public sector entities but also very imperative for policy-maker for upcoming strategies of livestock management and reduction of the rural poverty at greater extent.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To examine socio-economic profile of the livestock farmers in study area.
2. To study the effects of value chain interventions on capacity building of livestock bearers.
3. To analyze effects of value chain in livestock on poverty alleviation in District Kharan.
4. To study the suitability of value chain program in providing market access to beneficiaries.
5. To establish need-based recommendations for future directions.

METHODOLOGY

Current investigation was to determine the perceived perception of the livestock farmers about to measure the value chain and socio-economic determinant as factors for the reduction of the rural poverty in District Kharan Balochistan. Research design was descriptive survey type. In this connection, the descriptive design is suitable for gaining people's acuties based on social issues or the facts on current position. Sample size was comprised of the 200 hundred beneficiaries of livestock framing families in the Kharan district, Balochistan province. In addition, the target population of the two hundred beneficiaries of livestock framing families were selected complete the Krejcie and Morgan (1970). Form the two UCs specifically Kharan and Sur Kharan 200 hundred livestock farmers were selected. The snowball sampling technique was castoff, because in snowball sampling the populations are hidden, in this regard, the researchers did not access. On the other hand the target population did not chosen in [sampling frame](#). The numerous [biases](#) are found in the snowball sampling. (Goodman, 1961; and Baltar and Brunet, n.d), based on five point Likert Scaling (Ary, Jacobs, & Razavieh, 1996). Keeping in the view of validity and reliability foci theme the questionnaire was pre-tested. Cronbach's alpha program was used the reliability of comprehensive opinion poll and questionnaire. However, the reliability coefficients of the research instrument were ranged from .86 to .99 that representative that the logical arrangement and interval consistency was prefect. Face to face interaction was carried out at field level so that to record the perceived perception of the livestock farmers regarding socio-economic direction within terms of value chain of the livestock sector. ANOVA test was applied. Before ANOAV test application total recommendations regarding socio-economic aspects for poverty reduction. However, the comprehensive questionnaire items were coded and entered into

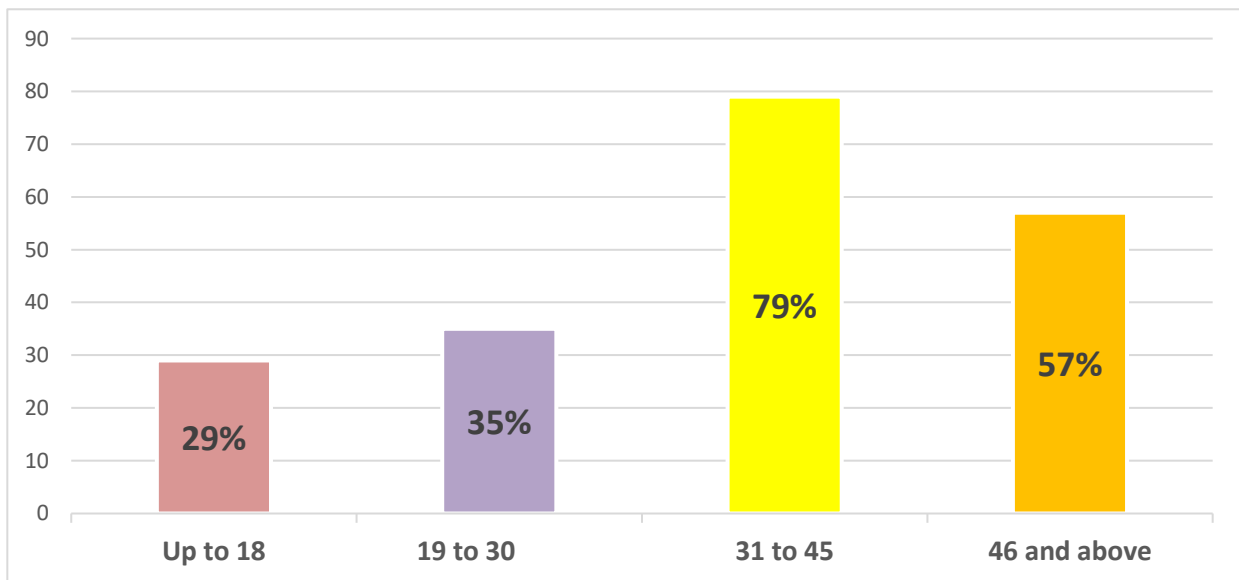
the Statistical Package for Social Science for further data analyses. Descriptive statistics was used, the cross-tabulation (Pearson Chi-square) and One-Way-ANOVA, tests were run so as to detect the association of variables and correlate/compare the perceptions of the respondents.

RESULTS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF LIVESTOCK FARMERS

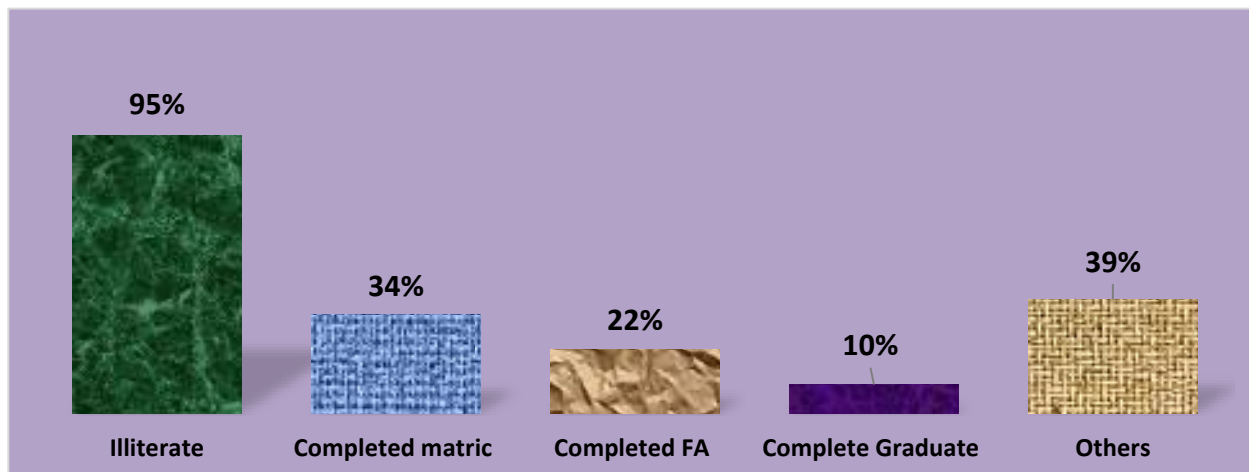
The socio-economic attribution was the imperative aspects of the present study and the socio-economic profile reflects the positive impact within term of decision-making process of the livestock farmers. The educational direction has play imperative stirring role in development stages. In this regard, the raw data was collected and examine as shown in figure-1.

Figure-1, Age of the livestock farmers



Majority (79%) of livestock farmers has been dropped in the age composition 31 to 45 years of age. While more than half (57%) of livestock farmers were reached the 45 and above. However, only (29%) of livestock farmers were up to 18 years of age.

Figure-2, Educational level of the livestock farmers



The imperative feature of the current study was the educational level of the livestock farmers. In this regard, the data was analyzed as shown in figure-2. Vast majority (95%) of livestock farmers had uneducated and did not received the educational system from any educational institute. While 39-34% of the livestock farmers were obtained to acquire the others degree and matriculation certificates respectively. However, only (22%) of livestock farmers holding the Fundamental of Arts degrees.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Table-1: Livestock farmer opinion comparison about value chain interventions on capacity building

Concepts	Selected Tehsils				Mean Squ:	F-va:	Sig**
	Kharan		Sur Kharan				
	M	SD	M	SD			
Livestock management activities for household income for poverty reeducation	2.8800	1.34300	2.9300	1.40169	.125	.066	.797 ^{NA}

<i>Livestock farmers connected and employed within value chain activities</i>	3.0300	1.16736	2.5600	1.13101	11.045	8.361	.004*
<i>Livestock farmers increased the equity throughout the value chain</i>	2.6600	1.33500	3.1900	1.13436	14.045	9.153	.003*
<i>Through the effective livestock system, the food security and nutrition management is improved</i>	3.0500	1.57874	2.6900	1.30806	6.480	3.083	.081 ^{NA}
<i>Female participation in livestock value chain dynamics and control the value chain entirely</i>	2.6500	1.14922	2.9200	.97110	3.645	3.220	.074 ^{NA}

Scale* 1= Strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Neutral, 4= Agree, 5= Strongly agree

Sig** = Significant level 0.05 level

The livestock farmers have been inquired regarding value chain interventions on capacity building in district Kharan as shown in table-1. Analysis of variance was used based on 0.05 alpha level. Based on means each score for each value chain intervention were measured. Significant was found two out of five categories: Livestock farmers connected and employed within value chain activities, and Livestock farmers increased the equity throughout the value chain based on 0.05 alpha level.

Table-2: Livestock farmer opinion comparison about effect of value chain to poverty reduction

Concepts	Selected Tehsils				Mean Squ:	F-va:	Sig**
	Kharan		Sur Kharan				
	M	SD	M	SD			

<i>Opportunities in accessing the markets for livestock</i>	2.9800	1.11898	2.8500	1.51341	.845	.477	.491 ^{NA}
<i>Sell your product with the help of (large firms, small firms, wholesalers, exporters, retailers, direct to consumers</i>	2.9300	1.49244	3.2000	1.40705	3.645	1.733	.190 ^{NA}
<i>Did the livestock sector reduce the poverty in your areas</i>	2.4300	.92392	2.8400	1.26906	8.405	6.822	.010*
<i>What a extent the marking of the livestock has increased the socio-economic conditions</i>	3.3600	1.11482	3.1600	1.24495	2.000	1.432	.233 ^{NA}
<i>The value chain of the livestock has the easiest way to improve the income in district level</i>	2.8900	1.05309	3.3800	1.07101	12.00 5	10.64 2	.001**

*Scale** 1= Strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Neutral, 4= Agree, 5= Strongly agree

*Sig*** = Significant level 0.05 level

The raw information was examining so that measures the perception of the livestock farmers about effect of value chain to poverty reeducation as shown in tabe-2. The finding was revealed that the statistically significant was found 2 out of 5 categories: did the livestock sector reduce the poverty in your areas and the value chain of the livestock has the easiest way to improve the income in district level. Significant difference at ($p \leq 0.05$) between the 2 tehsil respondents were observed. However, the non-significant ($p \leq 0.05$) were also found among the variables such as opportunities in accessing the markets for livestock, sell your product with the help of (large firms, small firms, wholesalers, exporters, retailers, direct to consumers and the what an extent the marking of the livestock has increased the socio-economic conditions at ($p \leq 0.05$).

Table-3: Livestock farmer opinion comparison about of value chain program to market access

Concepts	Selected Tehsils				Mean Squ:	F-va:	Sig**
	Kharan		Sur Kharan				
	M	SD	M	SD			
Effective of the value chain program	2.8300	1.01559	2.9000	1.15032	.245	.208	.649 ^{NA}

<i>Reliability of the value chain program</i>	2.9300	1.43023	2.8600	1.60189	.245	.106	.745 ^{NA}
<i>Operative marketing channels of livestock sectors about poverty reduction</i>	2.4900	1.12362	2.3000	.93744	1.805	1.686	.196 ^{NA}
<i>Effective marketing square and links with other districts</i>	3.8900	.83961	4.0100	.90448	.720	.945	.332 ^{NA}
<i>Any other (please specify)</i>	2.8600	1.23108	2.8600	1.27144	.000	.000	1.00 ^{NA}

*Scale** 1= Strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Neutral, 4= Agree, 5= Strongly agree

*Sig*** = Significant level 0.05 level

ANOVA test was run based on .5 probability level about the statement like value chain program to market access as shown in table-3.

Outcomes demonstration that non-statistically significant was found in all five statements such as effective of the value chain program, reliability of the value chain program, operative marketing channels of livestock sectors about poverty reduction and the effective marketing square and links with other districts ($p \leq 0.05$).

Table-4, Correlation of various variables about value chain interventions on capacity building

Value chain interventions on capacity building	Value	df	Asymp: Sig. (2-sided)
Value chain interventions			
Pearson Chi-Square	2.437 ^a	4	.656 ^{NA}
Likelihood Ratio	2.451	4	.653
Linear-by-Linear Association	.067	1	.796
Phi	.110	-----	6.58
Cramer's V	.110	-----	6.58
No. of Valid Cases = 200			
* Significant at 5% alpha level			

Non-statistically association was found variable about regarding value chain interventions on capacity building as shown in table-4. However, in this regard, Pearson Chi-Square value was

observed 2.437^a at 0.05 alpha level. While the non-significant was found based on value or estimation of Phi and Cramer's V. Hence, it was concluded that the no relationship and correlation was found the variable.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The poverty evil were found almost in the entire world specially in developing countries. The poverty is also created the myriad problems. Every government preferred, how to overcome the poverty and their reduction plan so as to accelerate the socio-economic dynamics of the rural masses. However, in this regard, every government take efforts to reduce the poverty and accelerate the socio-associated for the food security at national and international level. Present study was therefore study was measure the livelihood option and reduction of the poverty through the livestock chain. Keeping in the view objectives of the current study following lessons learned recommendations and suggestion were put forwarded. Job and employment creation one of the basic tool for poverty reduction at grass root level by government. Livestock sector in this aspect was remains one of the maximum vital segments. However, in this regard, government should be created the job opportunities in livestock sector so as to alleviate the extreme rural poverty and enhance the social-economic condition of the respondents either in the shape of productivity dimensions of the productive aspects. While the aspects of the effective value chain were the imperative aspects for revenue generation for the rural masses. However, in this connection, important way of accumulative labor efficiency in livestock farmers is part and parcel and variation into high value chain in livestock sector having a robust potential at province level. In this regard, the government should be increased the livestock diversification so as to made the easy availability of market access. At province level the livestock sector did not provide manifold growth opportunities, however, on the other hand, the livestock sector is act as important safety nets at district level. Therefore, it should be recommended that the policies directed in order to eradicate the poverty and rooted-out the vulnerability that might lead to the poverty.

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