

Role of biotechnology to meet 2050 global demand of population growth in the current situation of livestock challenge in the Developing country: A Review

Misikir Mengistu^{1,2*}, Praveen Yadav³, and Lema Gameda³

¹Department of life science, School of Basic Science and Research, Sharda University, Greater Noida, UP India-201306

²Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Resource Development Office Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

³Department of Biotechnology, School of Engineering and Technology, Sharda University, Greater Noida, UP India-201306

*Corresponding author: -Email: misman730@gmail.com

Mob: +91-7997629471

Abstract: Nowadays the facts indicate that's the human population rise 7.7 billion as of April 2019 according to the most recent United Nations estimates elaborated by World meters beside the burden of demand daily on the production sector of livestock which hindered by the consequences of overpopulation and climate change that pushes land degradation, decrease in soil fertility which are challenges of getting recommended animal daily intake basically feed. In fact, that, negative results on the healthy, breed, resistance to survive in severe environment and thereby lowering the products of livestock quality and quantity that requisite by population increments in facing low nutritive value feed. The obvious complicatedness constraints, particularly in genetic potential, and nutrition and husbandry, are now becoming limiting this sector a role to feed the demand milk, milk products, and meat farmers and producers. However, the inferences of this review were focus on farmer uses the technologies to be alleviate those challenges of production through improving cattle breed and bring high value animal feed simultaneously by recent biotechnology which have multiple choice and solution for today's century of livestock production limitations and inadequacies on sufficient and efficient availability of animal feed since biotechnology has achieved some dramatic advances in recent years in both livestock forage and production.

Keyword: -Biotechnology, Forage, Global demand, Challenge

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The stride of human populace change tied per financial and inner-city expansion has a sizable

upshot on cattle production, predominantly over the increasing request for animal-based products. United Nation Food and Agricultural Organizations underlined that capability of farming on the way to backing rising populaces has been a concern for generations and endures to be from top to bottom on the worldwide strategy program intended for the reason that of the request is set to pressure on the whole edge of the world to fed and answer the request and need of populace increments[4],[8].

Now a day's afternoon the increments part of people on the earth globe has no doubt. As Department of Economic and Social Affairs, world populace projections, 2017, reveal Africa is first then Asia attributed to input percentage beings' lives increments 17% and 16% correspondingly until 2050. This implies that both continents wait for vast demand from to fed up their emerging economy and collective inhabitants' density[7],[38]. The ecosphere is under a considerable burden to cut nutrition insecurity spiraling nutriment prices and dig out poverty payable to the expected increase in the human population of about 8.3 billion by 2030[13],[15].

Large populations are undoubtedly consequenced into intensification[8] in the call for nutrition and living quarters which was an influence on agrarian undeveloped systems[11]. Hence, the need for more deepened systems as a result of several contending compressions aimed at making fodders for livestock and sustenance for humanoid consumption.

2. Population growth demand and Livestock Production challenge

2.1. Populace growth

According to the author [33] reported the attention of this review is on the pressure of populace growing and macroclimate alteration on cattle invention and the title role of biotechnology plays to alleviate these challenges. However, the additional impression of other challenges, such as the interlinking amongst livestock outcomes reduction, diet safekeeping and urban-industrial advance remain trudge back the cattle division to full fill demand of human populace at 2050[9],[34].

A foremost alarm of the dairy subdivision is truncated animal throughput of a different location, usual milk harvest per cow per day is around 0.92 and 5.42 kg for indigenous and crossbred cattle, correspondingly[37] while world

middling is 6.3 kg daily. Moreover, definite exploit produces from bovines is conveyed to be 26-51% underneath the achievable crop under turf situations.

Table 1: Today's world population growth in million

Year	2017	2030	2050	2100
World	7550	8551	9772	11184
Asia	4504	4947	5257	4780
Africa	1256	1704	2528	4468
Europe	742	739	716	653
Oceania	41	48	57	72
North America	361	395	435	499
Latin America & Caribbean's	646	718	780	712

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: - The 2017 Revision. New York: United Nations.

Livestock has a play great role to react demand of human populace increment now afternoon's 2030 up to 2050 through assorted product sorts. Cattle provide a multitude of products and services, embracing beef, milk, hides also as draught power traction. Popular mixed agricultural schemes, cattle are usually well integrated into nutrient flows too can have a positive eco-friendly effect [21].

2.2. Macroclimate Alteration

Heat air anxiety because of life-threatening is identified as crucial hassle for farming management thereby the standard housing structure serves the animal's body temperature, appetite is suppressed and liquid and inert necessities intensification because the animal attempts to uphold its everyday metabolic heat and end up hard to enduringness then careworn roots warmth strain to cattle's fitness especially consists of drop of output and copy

characters in farm animals in addition lessening daily product is one of the most essential monetary impacts of this strain in dairy[30],[3],[23].

High heat is currently known by altering the physiology of livestock Change, which reduces reproduction, yielding [5]; surge mortality. Livestock H₂O requirements are proportional to atmospheric heat suppresses appetite/feed intake; thus, feeding rations for high-performing animals need to be reformulated to account for the need to regulate nutrient density. Body temperatures beyond 45– 47°C are lethal to most domestic cattle and is analyzed as the most factor for determining the specific product [6] *hanging* out surroundings even these Days[19],[20],[23], were predicted to increase globally with reduced rainfall in many continents, particularly arid regions or tropic country[23],[19].

2.3. Feed constraints in Quality and Quantity

Animal diet is a prime element for farm animal but provision sufficient amount feed accessible all year round is the greatest unsettled problem of ruminant cattle husbandry tropical zone[31],[10]. The most emerging country there is poor nutrient availability, high fiber; lignocelluloses content and inefficient feed utilization by ruminants are the main reasons to let-down yield of different cattle [23],[26]. However, biotechnology researcher's work on animal nourishment has focused mainly on feed areas of diet base, ruminant digestive system/metabolism to enhance forage intake thereby net energy [10],[16].

The feeds to be had to ruminants in growing global locations are high in fiber and lignocellulose content material the digestibility of sure fodder plants (e.g. *Cynodon dactylon*) had been stepped forward by means of conventional selection strategies. Numerous techniques have been developed to reduce the lignin content material in feed a few essential techniques include the usage of antisense RNA and Ribozymes to broaden fodder with low lignin content (e.g. maize alfalfa and so on)[27] Personal home-based leaf and the pretreatment of fodder with lignin

digesting enzymes (e.g.lignase) produced via distinctive cutting-edge fermentation biotechnologies e.g. strong-nation fermentation [27],[29].

Recombinant viable growth and existence of modified *lactobacilli* in silage have been reported as an indirect approach to the enhancement of fibers digestion in ruminants is through a change of silage inoculants. In fodder containing low biological compound contents enzymes has the ability to increase lactic acid production by releasing sugars which is support *Lactobacilli* for growing from this *lactobacillus plantarum*, a species used as silage starter, were constructed to express alpha-amylase, and cellulase or xylanase genes. Thus, inoculation of silage bacteria genetically modified to produce such enzymes to gain better fermented, palatable plant material which has better enhancement of feed intake at individual cattle in that way make ease and enlightening digestibility in the rumen [1],[31].

2.4. Breed and Genetics

Weather conditions trade will increase the necessity to sustain extensive get wide access to animal genomics resources inside the pursuits of destiny food safety. Most farm animals manufacturing systems depend upon species firstly domesticated somewhere else and breeds developed in different countries and areas, making most international locations relatively interdependent with admire to animal genetic resources[9],[11].

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imperative qualities or measurable characteristic loci (QTL) Biotechnology allows complete protein sequence info, inherited & preference cattle necessitates acquaintance and discern outed genetic material segment with economically imperative characteristics or measurable feature loci[41],[12],[39],[25].

Contents of fat and other nutrients manage the value of bovine products human nourishment and industrial items of dairies. In the Netherlands, selection of milk-production characters partakes contributed in the direction of an increase in milk-fat percentage, from 3.66% in 1950 to 4.37% in 2008 (NRS 2009), but till these days little turned into recognized about the extent of or the idea of genetic version of milk-fine tendencies specially milk-fats and milk-protein composition[30],[2].

Indigenous livestock can thrive in limited care feeding and they often have high resistance of, endemic illnesses. They better to cope with drastic fluctuation food, water supplies, harsh variable, and risky environment conditions. Neglecting to develop locally adapted species[2]; to get higher yield chance is being missed to help emerging world fed individuals. Genomic improvement can alter living owner households, improve products & conserve genetic diversity by indigenous livestock. [24],[2],[31].

2.5. Disease outbreak

Cattle fitness is a proscribing aspect in farming activities while particular sickness referred to as numerous between lands and became cited major trouble turned into low statistical stage and information of cattle producer's benefits outbreak switch. But even those sharing in benefits had restrained get emphasis to suitable vaccines in addition to healing treatments[35]. Climatic elements are showing a prime consequence transmission of many infectious illnesses. Microbial pushers and their vector organisms are touchy to factors which include atmospherics complexity floor water wind also changes in flowers [17]. Stopping sickness entering spreading in farm animals' population is efficient

technological powerful way coping disease.[42],[22].

The remaining goal of biotechnology applied cattle capability for dairy products defined lives health keep situation better and proper being of the animal. Thus, a lot of studies centered on major epidemiology (vaccine production), in so doing secure farm cattle illnesses. Using biotechnological methods in this sector, current century international studies institute ILRI (International Livestock Research Institute) is making an attempt to expand new, advanced treatment & diagnostic tools to combat livestock healthy related problem especially; high-precedence orphan sicknesses in the tropical region. For example, fundamental health regulator troubles in livestock also small ruminants in the world are tick-borne protozoan illnesses consisting of *Theileria annulata* and *Theileria Parva*, babesiosis & rickettsial illnesses e.g. heartwater ailment or cowdriosis besides anaplasmosis. At present stay, attenuated injections stay being used for ECF resulting from *T. Parva* and babesiosis caused by *Babesia bovis*. To make certain demand by the right implementation of those vaccines several technical besides cold chain necessities fulfilled. Accordingly, these vaccines are available few developed countries like Israel, Iran, Morocco, Tunisia, India, China and Uzbekistan [12],[28].

2.6. Inability to Resists Harsh Environment

Climate change has a great impact on dairy products of individual cattle[36] due to the difficulty to resist harsh environment; Inadequate Breeding Program, Implementation of the disorganized breeding project in which native cattle are hybridized by usual or artificial insemination (Biotechnology) or the huge introduction of exogenous species to 3rd.world countries, take unsuccessful demand for any touchable effect. Many researchers point out and support by scientific documents Artificial insemination (breeding) has better value to get animal which has the ability to resist the harsh

environment due to sharing the gene or blood of indigenous parents can able withstands endemic diseases outbreak & consequences[32], not much like imported one that is highly susceptible too because has no local breed blood and Biotechnology is being applied because enhancing genomic improvement over these four factors: surge gene difference (molecular substrate of blood level increasing programmers), advance accuracy of choice, decrease batch break & bring chance of choosing intensity[22]. Though Artificial Insemination enables the capacity of a farmer or this sector to have and handle cattle which survive and tolerate disease, food & water scarcity and harsh environment then the loss of farm is low at the time of outbreak [30],[23],[25].

2.7. Livestock Feed World

Biotechnology significantly fast-track speed at which desirable appearances introduced into individual cattle which owner look-for. While old reproduction to improve animal traits works well, it takes times to obtain the most important variations. Through this, an organism can be adapted easy way in two-term reproduction and production if the appropriate gene (productive) can be properly known [18].

Cattle production each hectare differs pointedly in many homelands which are lowest in tropics. Specified that need for livestock products is expected to grow by 70% in 2050 and that grazing land covers two thirds of farming land use, so to answer the call of 70% demand at 2050 advancing grassland productivity is central and imperative solution through the biotechnology applying the grassland management of oversowing or broadcasting genetically modified animal forage seed harsh environment tolerant productive on available plot which was shrink by other farm activities to answer crop related products in 2050[9],[40],[14].

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As illustrated above, biotechnology gives opportunities to solve the current burden of human populace growth that load pressure on livestock sector answering demand at 2050 and standards set by WHO, UNICEF and FAO those are recommended for individual & public healthy, defend dearth & improve livelihood life of an emerging country. Thus, biotechnology has a great role to alleviate this load in terms of quality and quantity in the production of livestock and satisfies demand in developing country with a short period of time. However, where maximum need growth for limitless agricultural products, high rates of populace growing and low rates of quality and quantity agricultural productivity applying biotechnology should be preferable in these countries to solve livestock production challenge and their fast-growing population demand 2050.

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