



Constraints Faced and Suggestions Elicited by the Veterinary Personnel for Improving Veterinary Service Delivery of Sdah in Raipur Division of Chhattisgarh

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ABSTRACT

Chhattisgarh is very rich in its livestock wealth constituting a natural resource base with immense livelihood implications. To cater this huge livestock population, the state has SDAH. It is necessary to examine the opportunities and constraints faced by the SDAH personnel in delivering livestock services and analysing their viewpoint as they are actual stakeholder involved in public livestock service delivery for improving the same. Keeping in view the present study was carried out to know the constraints faced and suggestions elicited by the SDAH personnel in Raipur Division of Chhattisgarh. 60 veterinary personnel, were selected randomly from 3 districts viz. Raipur, Dhamtari and Mahasamund. Findings of the present study revealed that inadequate manpower was found as the most severe constraint followed by more area of coverage, poor transportation facilities, low and untimely availability of inputs, inadequate finance, huge livestock populations, ignorance of farmers and lack of interest towards the assignments respectively. To improve veterinary services, 76.66 per cent of SDAH personnel suggested supply of adequate quantity of mineral mixture and concentrate feed followed by availability of lab diagnostic facilities at block level by 93.33 per cent of the SDAH personnel, facilities for conducting radiography at district level by 86.67 per cent, financial supports for conducting camps and trainings for farmers by 53.33 per cent and organization of training related to skill development of personnel suggested by 50 per cent of SDAH personnel, respectively.

KEYWORDS: Veterinary Personnel, VAS, AVFO, Constraints, Suggestions, Veterinary Service Delivery, SDAH

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INTRODUCTION

Chhattisgarh is very rich in its livestock wealth. The livestock wealth of Chhattisgarh is impressive in numbers across all species, constituting a natural resource base with immense livelihood implications, even though productivity levels are very low. To cater this huge livestock population, the state has State Department of Animal Husbandry which provide veterinary services. The state has 301 Veterinary Hospitals, one state level Hospitals, one State DI laboratory, 798 Outline dispensaries, 22 AI centers, 249 AI sub centres, 10 key village centres, 99 key village units, 5 RP surveillance centres, 7 Veterinary Check posts, one mass vaccination unit, 27 mobile units, 8 Ambulatory clinics, 20 motor cycle units, 3 Government Goat Breeding farms, 8 Government Poultry farms, 2 Government Quail farms, 2 Duck and Turkey farms, 4 Cattle Breeding farms, 3 Pig breeding farms, 16 Disease Investigation Lab, 5 CSS and frozen semen bull stations. It is necessary to examine the opportunities and constraints faced by the SDAH personnel in delivering livestock services and analysing their viewpoint as they are actual stakeholder involved in public livestock service delivery for improving the same. In view of all these above facts, an attempt was made to know the constraints faced and suggestions elicited by the veterinary personnel for improving Veterinary Service Delivery of State Animal Husbandry Department in Raipur Division of Chhattisgarh.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Three districts viz. Raipur, Mahasamund and Dhamtari were selected purposively from Raipur division of Chhattisgarh because of same agro climatic conditions. Two blocks were selected randomly from each selected district and 6 VAS and 14 AVFO were selected randomly from each selected district for the study. Thus, in total 60 veterinary personnel were studied.

The data pertaining to constraints faced by the veterinary personnel were collected through structured interview schedule and were analyzed by Garrett's technique to find out the final ranking of different constraints. The veterinary personnel were asked open ended questions to know the suggestions to improve the effectiveness of veterinary service delivered by SDAH. The data were analyzed by simple statistical tools such as frequency and percentage.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Constraints faced by the veterinary personnel

The data obtained through structured interview was analyzed by Garrett's technique and presented in Table 1. The findings in the table below reveals that inadequate manpower was found as the most important constraint ranking first followed by more area of coverage as second rank. Poor transportation facilities were third severe most constraint, low input availability fourth, untimely input availability fifth, inadequate finance sixth, huge livestock populations seventh; ignorance of farmers and lack of interest towards the assignments eighth and ninth respectively.

The results were not in line with Jain [1] who reported that absence of efficient diagnostic laboratories in rural areas was the major problem. Sasidharet al. [3] who observed that the inadequate supply of medicines by the department, lack of knowledge and skills of advanced surgical techniques and treatments, lack of guidance by superiors and non-cooperation from farmers as the main constraints in livestock service delivery. Ravikumar [2] reported that the lack of transport facilities as the major problem in providing effective veterinary services. Other problems related to infrastructural facilities, drug and input supply to the veterinary institutions and shortage of staff were mainly because of the inadequate budget allotment by the SDAH for veterinary services.

Table 1 : Constraints faced by SDAH personnel in delivering Veterinary Services to the dairy farmers (N=60)

| Sl. No. | Constraints | %position | Average score | Rank |
|---------|--|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. | Inadequate manpower | 5.55 | 74.53 | I |
| 2. | More area of coverage | 16.67 | 65.7 | II |
| 3. | Huge livestock populations | 27.78 | 34.51 | VII |
| 4. | Poor transportation facilities | 38.88 | 54.44 | III |
| 5. | Inadequate finance | 50.00 | 45.1 | VI |
| 6. | Low input availability | 61.11 | 47.98 | IV |
| 7. | Untimely input availability | 72.22 | 47.07 | V |
| 8. | Ignorance of farmers | 83.33 | 27.05 | VIII |
| 9. | Lack of interest towards the assignments | 94.44 | 19.8 | IX |

SUGGESTIONS ELICITED BY THE VETERINARY PERSONNEL

Suggestions elicited by the veterinary personnel to different veterinary services were analyzed and presented in Table 2.

1. Productive services - 76.66 per cent of the respondents suggested that adequate quantity of mineral mixture and concentrate feed should be supplied followed by provision of basic facilities for conducting AI and PD hygienically by 43.33 per cent, adequate facilities for conducting AI and PD by 38.33 per cent, supply of large sized LN2 container by 13.33 per cent, timely supply of LN2 by 11.66 per cent and requirement of more manpower for AI by 10 per cent respondents.

2. Diagnostic services - Lab diagnostic facilities at block level was suggested by 93.33 per cent of the respondents followed by facilities for conducting radiography at district level by 86.67 per cent and more facilities for conducting PM at village by 80 per cent respondents.

3. Prophylactic services - Supply of quality vaccines on time was suggested by 31.66 per cent respondents, supply of vaccines against dog bite by 23.33 per cent, requirement of adequate facilities for proper cold chain maintenance by 43.33 per cent and establishment of quarantine stations by 71.66 per cent respondents.

Table 2 :Suggestions elicited by the SDAH personnel for improving the veterinary service delivery (N = 60)

| Sl. No. | Type of veterinary | Suggestions for Improvement | f | % |
|---------|------------------------------|---|----|-------|
| 1. | Productive services | Adequate facilities for conducting AI and PD | 23 | 38.33 |
| | | Provision of basic facilities for conducting AI and PD hygienically | 26 | 43.33 |
| | | Need of timely supply of LN2 | 7 | 11.66 |
| | | Need of large sized LN2 container | 8 | 13.33 |
| | | Supply of adequate quantity of mineral mixture and concentrate feed | 46 | 76.66 |
| | | Requirement of more manpower for AI | 6 | 10.00 |
| 2. | Diagnostic services | Adequate lab diagnostic facilities at block level | 56 | 93.33 |
| | | Adequate facilities for conducting radiography at district level | 52 | 86.67 |
| | | More facilities for conducting PM at village | 48 | 80.00 |
| 3. | Prophylactic services | Supply of quality vaccines on time | 19 | 31.66 |
| | | Supply of vaccines against dog bite | 14 | 23.33 |
| | | Adequate facilities for proper cold chain maintenance | 26 | 43.33 |
| | | Establishment of quarantine station | 43 | 71.66 |
| 4. | Curative services | Need of supply of adequate quantity and quality drugs | 27 | 45.00 |
| | | Requirement of operation theatre with adequate facilities | 18 | 30.00 |
| | | Frequent visit of specialist for surgical and gynaecological | 16 | 26.67 |
| | | Requirement of Travis | 5 | 8.33 |
| 5. | Extension services | Encouragement and motivation of the farmers by VAS | 22 | 36.67 |
| | | Organizing more health check-up camps | 25 | 41.67 |
| | | Supply of leaflet and folders related to various animal disease and new improved technologies | 12 | 20.00 |
| | | Organization of training related to skill development of personnel | 30 | 50.00 |
| | | Financial supports for conducting camps and trainings for farmer | 32 | 53.33 |
| 6. | Administrative work | Low administrative work | 24 | 40.00 |
| | | Provisional of additional staff for administrative work | 22 | 36.67 |
| | | Physical facilities for travelling | 48 | 80.00 |

4. Curative services- Need for supply of quantity and quality drugs was suggested by 45 per cent respondents followed by requirement of operation theatre with adequate facilities by 36 per cent, frequent visit of specialist for surgical and gynaecological treatment by 26.67 per cent and requirement of travis by 8.33 per cent respondents.

5. Extension services- 36.67 per cent of the respondents suggested that farmers should be encouraged and motivated by VAS. Organizing more health check-up camp was suggested by 41.67 per cent respondents, supply of leaflet and folders related to various animal disease and new improved technologies by 20 per cent, organization of training related to skill development of personnel by 50 per cent and financial supports for conducting camps and trainings for farmers by 53.33 per cent respondents.

6. Administrative work - 80 per cent respondents suggested need of physical facilities for travelling, 40 per cent suggested to lower down the administrative work and 36.37 per cent to provide additional staff for administrative work.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the study it is inferred that the Dept. should have regular human recourse auditing from time to time in order to ascertain the requirement of professional and para professional manpower of the Dept. Further, rational coverage of area, facilities for movement in the field, timely availability of inputs, support for field extension activities are to be attended in order to improve the quality of veterinary services in the fields.

From the suggestions elicited by the SDAH personnel, it is interpreted that the basic healthcare and production services such as quality AI services, provision of diagnostic facilities at block level, timely supply of quality vaccine with cold chain facilities, provision of well-equipped operation theatre and

extensive extension activities coverage along with financial support will help the SDAH personnel to perform their duties more effectively.

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