

**ROLE OF GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT  
SECTORS FOR CATTLE PRODUCTION IN CHENKALADY  
VETERINARY RANGE**

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## ABSTRACT

Cattle production has been an integral part of the rural economy of Sri Lanka. Role of government and non-government sectors in cattle production is important factor in villages because cattle rearing are a major job in rural areas. The study was conducted in the Chenkalady veterinary range in Batticaloa district of the Eastern Province. The survey covered 150 cattle farmers from 15 villages, which were located in Chenkalady veterinary range. Stratified random sampling method was used and the data were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

The study revealed that, a majority (47.3%) of the dairy farmers in the Chenkalady veterinary range was over middle age group, majority (62%) of the dairy farmers rely on livestock farming alone or bearing it as their primary occupation. There were 76% dairy farmers practicing semi-intensive system and only 4.6% farmers were practicing intensive system and balanced taken by free range system. Majority (95%) of farmers were rearing dairy animal for milk purpose. Only 10% of farmers sell their milk to the MILCO and most of the farmers from Sittandy, Vantarumoolai, Kaluvankeni and Mavadivempu in Chenkalady veterinary range. There are no milk collecting centers in Koduvamadu, Mayilampavali, Aarumukathan kudiyrupu and Mavalayaru villages which were located in Chenkalady veterinary range.

Around 59.3% of the dairy farmers were got feed from cultivated land and paddy field, 35.7% of the farmers were got feed from feed shops, 3% of farmers were got feed from rice mills and only 2% of the cattle farmers were got feed from Milco. In Chenkalady veterinary range more number of farmers (75.3%) got medicines from veterinary office, only 24.7% of farmers were got medicines from private medical

shops. Majority of the respondents (91.3%) were taken minerals from shops, only 2.7% of the respondents were obtained minerals from Milco and 6% obtained from veterinary office.

In the study area majority of dairy farmers (84%) got extension services from government veterinary offices, non government organization and private milk collectors. Government veterinary offices arrange various training programme, farmers seminar on cattle related industry development. In addition, some NGOs arranged training programmes and seminars with monitoring of the government veterinary offices. Eighty percentages of farmers were easily access the veterinary surgeon or artificial insemination services during the emergency situation.

In the study area 83.3% of farmer's register in farmer organization, from the 83.3% of farmers 70% of farmers registered in veterinary office. Only 42.7% of dairy farmers got credit services from Samurthy and Brac NGO. Around fourteen percentages of cattle farmers did not properly used credit services in some villages in Chenkalady veterinary range. Sixty seven percentage of cattle farmers got loan services, in which 52.5% were got break loan from break NGO, 41.6% livestock loan from government banks, rest of cattle farmers not got any loan services.

This study revealed that farmers mostly prefer government services but services rendered were poor in the study area while non-government involvement was prominent.

**Keywords:** Cattle production, government sectors, non-government sectors.

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