PIG REARING

1. Introduction

Pig Rearing is one of the traditional activity in India carried out by rural folk. Among various live stock activities, piggery is most efficient way of meat production utilizing kitchen waste, vegetable waste etc. Though initially local breeds have been raised, nowadays exotic pig breeding is popular and pork from such animal is having wide acceptance. Further, pig farming requires small investment on building and equipments.

2. Market potential

The pig population of the country is 12.79 million as per 1992 live stock census and 13.291 million as per 1997 provisional result of census from states and constitutes around 1.30% of total world population. Though there is vast export market for piggery products, India's share is at dismal level. As meat is preferred food in Western countries, there exists a strong export market for pig/pork products, provided, it is from well-bred pigs and product in hygienic conditions.

3. Technical details

- The space requirement for one boar is 70 sq.ft. and for lactating sow with its piglet is 100 sq.ft.

- A sow of 8-9 months of age can be bred and the number of furrowing per year is 2 and number of piglets per sow per furrowing for working out profitability is taken as 7 after adjusting for mortality.

- The ratio of Sow and boar need to be maintained at the ratio of 10:1.

- The pigs may be fed by both kitchen waste and by concentrated feed. The ratio of concentrated feed to total feed may be maintained as 30% and that of kitchen garbage is 70%.

- Housing Management: Well ventilated, raised ground shall be used.

- Selection of breeding stock: Cross bred (or) exotic stock, which are ready for breeding may be purchased. Animals which is having pedigree record for producing highest litter may be purchased. The animals are to be vaccinated immediately after the purchase.
- Feeding management: Utilise non-conventional feed resources viz. waste from kitchen/hotels so as to minimize the cost.

- Breeding care: Pigs are highly prolific in nature and two furrowings in a year shall be planned.

4. Working capital requirement

- The animals shall be fed by kitchen waste and concentrated fed in the ratio of 70:30.

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (in Rs.)
(i) (a)	(i) Feed : 3.0 kg per Boar/day [2 boar] and 3.5 kg. per sow/day [for 20 sows] for 150 days = 11400 kg. (ii) Kitchen garbage @ Rs.0.75 kg (70% to total feed) : 7980 kg. (iii) Concentrated feed (30% of total feed) @ Rs.6.00 per kg : 3420 kg.	5 985.00 20 520.00
(b)	Weaner feed 6 kg/day @ 0.2 kg. per piglet/day for 120 piglets for 60 days	8 640.00
(c)	Ist batch of fattener cost 1.5 kg. per fattener pig for 60 piglets for 60 days 5400 kg Total feed: 5400 kg Kitchen garbage @70%: 3780 kg @0.75 kg Concentrated feed @30%: 1620 kg @Rs.6.00 kg	 2 835.00 9 720.00
(ii)	Veterinary expense /medicines/supplements etc.	1 500.00
(iii)	Miscellaneous and marketing expenses	2 300.00
	TOTAL	**51,500.00**

The feed requirement for breeding stock is considered for 150 days, 60 days for weaner and fattener stock.

- The feed for fattener stock for remaining period will be met from internal resources.

5. Cost of project

Maximum unit size is 120 fatteners. Accordingly, the cost of project is prepared as follows:

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	Land and building	Own
2.	Cost of Animals Male pigs (Boar) - 2 animals @ Rs.2500/- per animal. Female pigs (Sow) 20 animals @ Rs.1800/- per animal.	41,000.00
3.	Miscellaneous fixed assets	2,500.00
4.	Preliminary and pre-operative expenses including insurance, cost escalation, contingencies etc.	5,000.00
5.	Working capital	51,500.00
	TOTAL	**1,00,000.00**

6. Means of finance

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (in Rs.)	%age
1.	Promoter's contribution	2,000.00	2.00
2.	Margin Money Loan/Subsidy - SCA	18,000.00	18.00
3.	NSTFDC - Term Loan	80,000.00	80.00
	TOTAL	**1,00.000.00**	**100.00**

Note: The State Channelising Agencies shall arrange to provide subsidy to beneficiary(ies) as per norms of their Corporation. Further, SCAs may also make efforts to avail incentive/subsidy from other centrally sponsored schemes.

7. Project economics and assumptions

A. Sales Realisation — Per annum/unit

Sale of Fatteners: 120 nos x 1200 =1,44,000.00

Sale of Adult: 120 nos x 800 = 96,000.00

Total = 2,40,000.00

Rs.2,40,000.00

B. Cost of production

S. No.	Particulars	Per annum/unit Amount (in Rs.)
(i) (a)	Feed : 3.0 kg per Boar and 3.5 kg. per sow for 365 days @70% kitchen garbage (@Rs.0.75 per kg) and 30% concentrated feed (@ Rs.6.00 kg.) = Rs.64495.50	65,000.00
(b)	Weaner feed cost 6 kg/day @ 0.2 kg. per piglet/day for 240 piglets for 60 days = Rs.17280.00	17,300.00
(c)	Fattener cost (two batches of piglets) 1.5 kg. per fattener pig for 60 days for 120 piglets: 10800 kgs. (70% kitchen garbage and 30% concentrated)	25,100.00
(ii)	Veterinary expenses	2,500.00
(iii)	Insurance	2,500.00
(iv)	Water, miscellaneous, repairs, and transportation expenses etc. @ Rs.700 p.m.	8,400.00
(v)	Interest	6,000.00
(vi)	Depreciation/amortisation of expenses @10% p.a.	4,900.00
(vii)	Salary & wages 2 nos x Rs.1250/- [part time]	30,000.00
(viii)	Sustenance allowance for beneficiary	24,000.00
	TOTAL	**1,85,700.00**
C.	**Net profit**	**54,300.00**
D.	**Cash profit**	**59,200.00**

8. Viability indicators

S. No.	Particulars	Amount
1.	Repayment per annum (period - 5 years)	19,600.00
2.	Return on investment	54%
3.	Debt service coverage ratio	2.55

9. Interest, moratorium & repayment period for beneficiaries

(a) Interest : 6% p.a. on NSTFDC term loan.

(b) Moratorium period : 9 months from date of release of final installment by SCA.

(c) Repayment period : In quarterly installments over a period of 5 years after a moratorium period of 9 months.

10. General remarks

- The cost of project may vary in different states & regions.
- It is assumed that the products/services have demand, and the beneficiaries are having required experience in the relevant field.