

PIG FARMING

The majority of the people of the North Eastern Region are non-vegetarian and among them a good number of people consume pork. NE Region alone is the home for 38.42% of the total pig population of India. Assam possess highest 1.63 million (15.89%) of the total population of India (10.29 millions).

There is an increasing demand for animal protein in the NE Region. The meat producing animals like sheep, goat and chicken only cannot fulfil the requirement of animal protein. Thus there is a huge demand for pork in this region. Due to some biological advantages like prolificacy, faster growth, short generation interval, dressing percentage etc. the pig plays an important role for increasing meat production in this region. Black coloured pigs like Hampshire, Large black and crosses are more popular among the farmers in Assam. Pig husbandry can become a means of sustenance among the farmers having little landholding with low per capita income.

SOME BREEDS OF PIGS



There are over 400 breeds of pigs. The swine producer of different areas of the United States developed breeds through the tools of selection and controlled mating. The indigenous (Desi) pig although forms the basis of Pig production and can well adapt to different production systems, but their production potential is low. Therefore, improved breeds are now being widely used for grading up the indigenous population, so as to increase the pig production in rural areas.

INDIGENOUS PIGS OF ASSAM

- Black coloured, strong bristles on the neck, back and hind legs.
- Adapted and suited to the poor feeding and managemental conditions provided by rural farmers.
- Indigenous pigs are inferior to the improved pigs in respect of many economic traits like- growth, efficiency of gain, carcass weight and reproduction.
- The crosses of Indigenous pigs with Hampshire or Lor Large Black are popular among the farmers for their prolificacy and growth.

Cross bred pigs:

The progeny of exotic and indigenous pigs and crosses of different exotic pigs are commonly known as cross bred pig. These types of cross bred pigs are commonly seen in different places of Assam

Hampshire	Saddleback
	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Black body, White belt around the shoulder including the front legs.• The breed has good mothering ability and good litter size.• The breed is well known for its efficiency of gain and adaptability.• The breed is suitable for crossbreeding with indigenous pigs of Assam.	<p>Black body and has a white "Saddle" covering the shoulders and the forelegs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The breed is well known for its prolificacy.

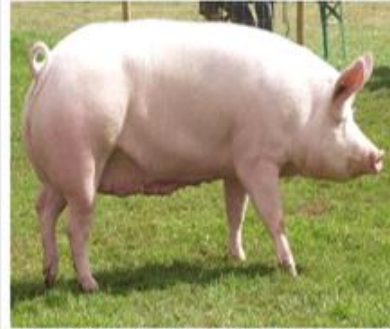
as well as other states of the NE Region. Such cross bred pig without knowing pedigree is not suitable for breeding purposes. The cross bred of exotic with indigenous pig is quite acceptable to the farmers of Assam due to their production performances under existing managemental systems. A definite inheritance level of cross bred pigs with proper selection and breeding may perform similar type of result of exotic pigs.

Land Race



- White in colour, with black skin spots or freckles.
- The breed is characterized by its very long side, well defined underline, trimmed jowl, straight snout and medium loop ears.
- The breed is noted for prolificacy and for good efficiency of feed utilization, good litter size.
- The breed is suitable for crossbreeding also.

Large white Yorkshire



- Body colour is white with occasional black pigmented spots.
- The sows have good milking and mothering ability.
- Prolific breeders, excellent breed for crossbreeding

Tamworth



The colour of the breed is red varying from light to dark.

- Long legged, with long and smooth sides.
- Sows are prolific and careful mothers.

Large Black



The colour of the breed is black.

- Large and drooping ears.
- The sows are prolific and suitable for crossbreeding.
- Adapted in North-Eastern states of country.

Berkshire



The breed is short and sometimes upturned nose

- The face is somewhat dished, ears are erect but inclined slightly forward.
- The colour is black with six white points- four white feet, some white in the face and white switch in the tail.

Doom Pig



Black coloured, strong bristles on the neck, back and hind legs.

- Adapted and suited to the common feeding and managerial conditions provided by rural farmers.
- Indigenous pigs are inferior to the improved pigs in respect of many economic traits like- growth, efficiency of gain, carcass weight and reproduction.
- The crosses of Indigenous pigs with Hampshire or Large Black are popular among the farmers for their prolificacy and growth.

SELECTION OF BREEDING STOCK FOR FARMING

Selection of breeding stock is the key activity of the farmers. The productivity of a farm depends on both foundation stock as well as on the management. The breeding stock should have the quality of high litter size, strength and vigor of litters, good mothering ability, temperament, grain and feed efficiency of the progeny. The following points are important for selection of a breeding stock -

- Free from disease and physical defects originating from reliable breeders.
- The piglets should be healthy, 3-5 months of age and male female should not be from same parents.
- Selected piglets should be from sows which have consistently farrowed and weaned large litters (more than 8) and have reached market weight in minimum time.

For beginners, a medium size pig farm (a unit of 2 males and 8 females pig) may prove beneficial, however a smaller unit of 1 (Male) + 3 or 4 (Females) can also be ideal. The selection of gilts and boars for replacement should be carried out time to time on the basis of age, type and the performances. Selection of pigs for breeding stock and culling of unwanted animals are the two main processes for success of swine industry.

Selection of gilt

- The farmer should select the breeding stock from different farms and should obtain as much information on the animals as possible.
- The gilts should have sound and strong feet and legs have minimum of 12 evenly spread functional teats.
- The gilts should have adequate length and depth of the body, thick, well-muscled hams and should have a prominent neck.
- Selected gilts should be from sows which have consistently farrowed and weaned large litters, and have reached market weight in minimum time.

Selection of Boar

- The male piglets should be preferably one month older than that of the female
- The piglets should have sound and strong feet and legs.
- The male piglets/ boar should have two equal sized testicles.
- The piglets should be from dam, which has consistently farrowed and weaned large litters with efficiency of weight gain and feed utilization.

BREEDING

In pig breeding programs, attention is focused on improving two aggregate traits: reproductivity and productivity. Reproductivity refers to the number of piglets born ie litter size at birth. Productive performance refers to the efficiency of meat production which can be judged from a combination of traits like growth rate, feed efficiency and carcass quality.

Heat detection and Mating:

The Indigenous pig attain sexual maturity after 9 months of age while the crossbreds attain after 7 ½ to 8 ½ months of age. The average length of oestrus cycle is 21 days (18-24 days). During the oestrus, the female shows:

- Frequent urination, less appetite, erection of ears and restless
- Characteristic grunt or roar associated with heat
- Swelling, reddening of the vulva and mounting to pen mate.
- Vulvar discharge and immobility (Standing reflex) when normal pressure is applied to the back.
- Boar should be placed on either 2nd or 3rd oestrus cycle of the gilt
- The length of the heat period is 2-3 days and best time for service is 2nd half of the 1st day and 2nd day of heat.

- The female should be double served at 10-12 hours interval and boar should be taken out from the female room. Mating can last upto 3-7 minutes.
- The gestation period is 114 days and can rebreed after one month of the weaning.
- The breeding boar can be used up to 18 months of age while female can be replaced after 4th farrowing.

Artificial Insemination (A.I.)

Artificial insemination is a process in which semen is collected from male animal, processed in the laboratory and finally introduced into the female genital tract with the help of instruments for the purpose of making the female animal pregnant. It can offer better possibilities of health control, reduction in the cost of breeding and management and to extend the usefulness of superior boars to large number of sows.

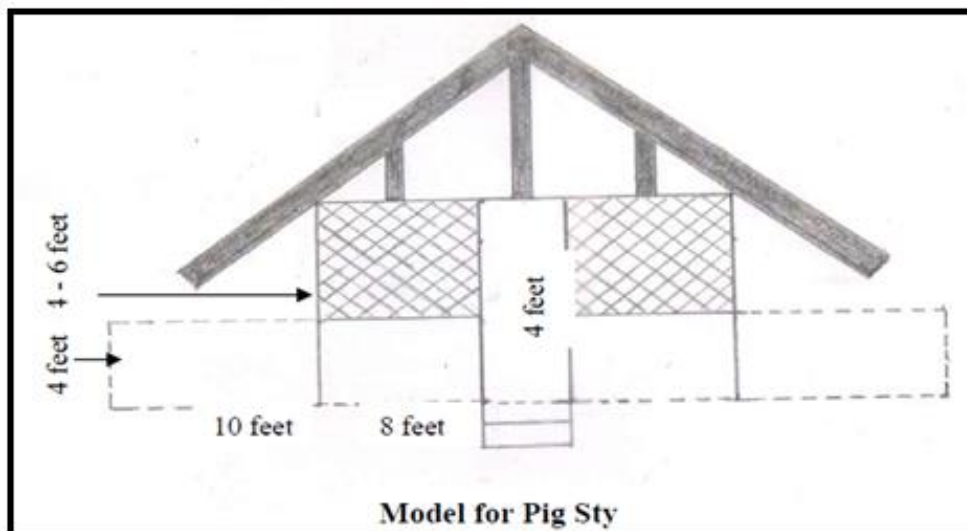
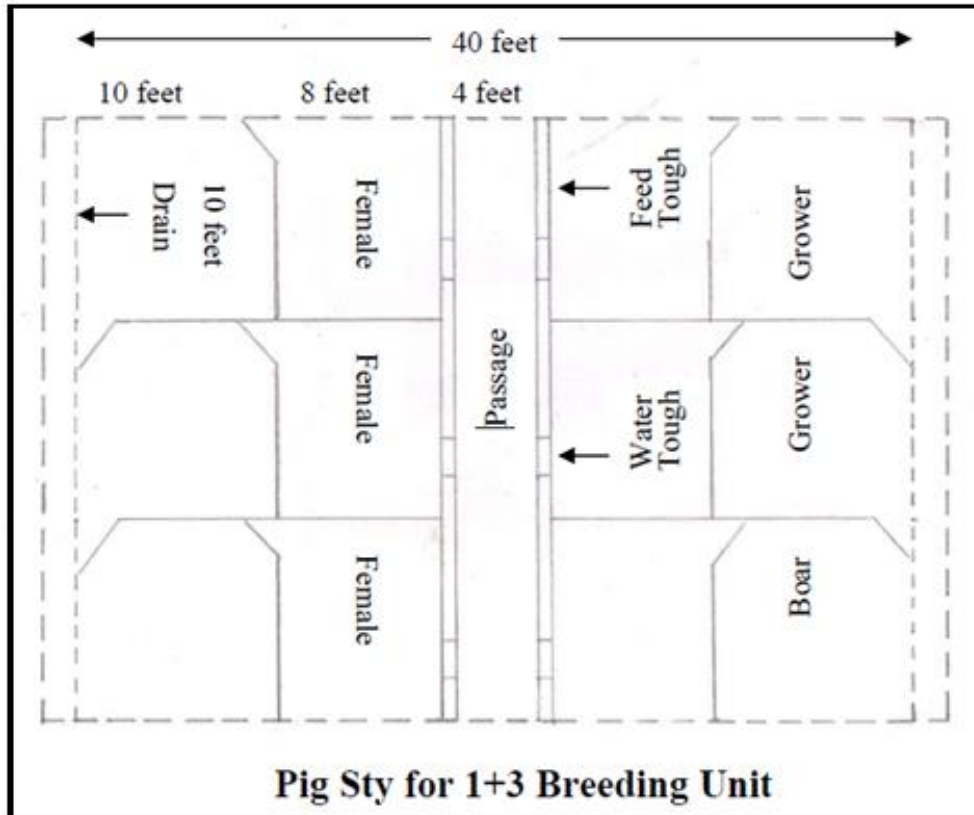
Time of insemination is the principal factor governing fertility and litter size. The best time of insemination in pig is after 4-6 hours of showing standing reflex (immobility) when normal pressure is applied to the back. Second insemination is suggestive after 10- 12 hours of the first.

HOUSING

Housing provides shelter and protection. For maximum productivity the following points needs to be considered-

- Pig shed should be constructed on North-South direction on dry and raised ground at communicable place.
- The height of the roof should be 8-10ft. The sidewalls (upto 4ft from ground) of the shed should be constructed with brick and cement plastered and polished. The remaining height (upper 4-6ft.) can be made up of wire/bamboo net.
- The floor should be hard or pucca, non- slippery and sloped (3 cm. slope)
- Feeding and water troughs should be constructed in the pen and the corners of the walls, troughs and drain should be rounded for easy cleaning.
- Provision for creep box should be made in farrowing pen
- Provision for adequate open space for exercise, sufficient water and facility for proper disposal of faeces should be created.
- The individual pens should be of uniform size (80-100 sq ft). Different categories of pig like 1 breeding boar or 1 farrowing sow or 8 growers (2-5 mths.) or 4 fatteners (5 mths. above) or 2 gilts/dry sows can be accommodated in a pen of this size.

Schematic drawing of a pig sty



FARMING SYSTEM OF PIG

Three different systems of farming – Intensive, Semi-intensive and Scavenging systems are practiced by farmers depending on the type of pig, facilities and personal choice.

Intensive System:

- Expensive to create facilities.
- Applicable for large commercial /Seed Farm.
- All Scientific approach are possible in this System for production of safe food (pork).
- Pigs are confined to the pigsties and no access to outside.

- Reproductivity and productivity of pigs are more because of the high quality management, proper breeding, health care and quality feed.

Semi- intensive System:

- This system of pig rearing is adopted in rural areas where pig rearing is considered as livelihood.
- This system of rearing is a modified way of Scavenging system. Pigs are generally kept in strong enclosures either made of wood or strong fencing materials.
- Requires a large area for free movement of pigs. Sometime small wooden houses are also provided within the enclosure as shelter.
- Generally pigs are allowed for grazing, small quantity of balanced ration is provided. Locally available feed components like *Colocassia*, Tapioca, Kitchen / Hotel / Market waste etc are used as major feed
- Sows are shifted to other places to avoid mortality of piglets during farrowing.
- Scientific system of rearing is lacking in respect of breeding, management and health care.

Scavenging System:

- It is the traditional pig keeping procedure and is the primitive method of pig rearing.
- Under this system, pigs are let loose to feed on scavenging materials.
- The pigs in group move one place to other.
- Does not require any effort on management.
- The pigs under this system results poor growth and occurrence of disease
- Smaller litter size at birth and at weaning.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT

Care for Pregnant sow/gilt:

- The sow/gilt should be dewormed 15 days before the expected date of farrowing.
- The sow/gilt should be transferred to the farrowing pen 2 weeks before the expected date of farrowing.
- The farrowing pen should be cleaned and disinfected properly before transferring the pregnant sow/gilt.
- Light bedding materials should be provided during winter season.
- Arrangement of heat may be made in extreme cold.
- Sufficient clean water should be supplied throughout the day and night
- Observe the sow/gilt constantly during the last 2-3 days of expected date of farrowing and allow her to farrow normally.

Care at and after farrowing:

- Feed should not be provided to the sow before 12 hours of farrowing.
- Veterinary aid should be called for only when there is farrowing problems.
- Wipe the piglets with a clean cloth to remove the phlegm.
- Immediately after farrowing, teats of the sow should be cleaned with dilute Potash solution and allow new born to suck colostrums sufficiently.
- The Naval cord should be tied and cut at 2.50 inches away from the body and apply Tr Iodine.
- Once the farrowing is over, the placenta should be removed from the pen and the animal and pen are to be washed with a mild disinfectant solution.
- Weak piglets should be assisted/helped to suckle the mother
- Needle teeth (4 pairs) of the piglets should be clipped at least 12 hours after birth with the help of a tooth cutter (Nipper) to prevent teat injury of the mother.

- Half of the ration can be given to the mother 12 hours after farrowing and full ration can be provided after 24 hours.

Care and Management of Piglets:

- Ensure that all the piglets get colostrums for the first five days of life.
- Inject 0.5 ml of injectable iron (*Inferon*) to each piglet on 4th day and 1 ml on the 14th day.
- Piglets should be kept under strict hygienic condition to protect from piglet scour.
- Antibiotics and fluid therapy should be given in cases of diarrhoea.
- Starter ration should be provided from 3rd week onwards.
- Weaning should be done at 30 - 42 days of age.
- Castration of male piglets should be done 10 days before or after weaning.

Care and Management of boar:

- Boar should be housed in individual pen.
- Boar should be put in service when it attains 8-9 months of age.
- Feed should be provided after service not before service.
- Boar sow ratio should be 1:3 in small/ medium herd.
- Allow the boar for outdoor exercise regularly.
- Periodical tests for *Brucellosis* and *Leptospirosis* should be conducted.

Care and Management of Growing and finishing animals:

- This period ranges from weaning to the age of slaughter.
- Males, females and castrates can be fattened for meat purpose.
- Growers may be grouped according to sex, size and weight.
- As many as 5 pigs can be housed together (80-100 sqft) for fattening.
- Slow growers and weak pigs should be culled as early as possible.
- During summer, cold water should be sprinkled over the body or animals may be allowed for wallowing.
- Piglets should be dewormed at weaning and repeated at 3-4 months intervals.
- Pigs should be given complete feed to attain maximum growth.

Castration:

All male piglets in the farm meant for fattening should be castrated. Castration should be done 10 days before or after the date of weaning to avoid extra stress at weaning. Castrated males grow faster and fat deposition is slightly higher than the uncastrated one. Castrated males are devoid of boar tan.

Culling of pigs:

Culling is one of the important aspects of management. The unproductive and under productive animals in the farm should immediately be culled from the herd. Pigs suffering from such diseases which is incurable or takes longer time to cure should also be culled. Excess boars may be castrated or culled. Following conditions may warrant for culling of pig

- Sows having vices, such as biting of piglets, carelessness for young piglets should be culled.
- Piglets having defects like *Artesia ani*, Prolapsed, Hernia, and Blindness etc should be culled.
- Piglets having poor stunted growth should be culled.
- Gilts having delayed sexual maturity, infertile, failure to conceive, longer farrowing interval, consistently smaller litter size at birth and at weaning should be culled.
- Sows completing fourth farrowing should be culled by maintaining replacement.
- Boars having maximum weight and unable to breed should be culled with proper replacement.

Record keeping:

Record keeping of farm activities is most important for evaluation as well as for the improvement of the production. Recording of reproductive, productive performances of pigs treatment/vaccination,

feed, labor etc. are very essential. Recording of pedigree are the prerequisite information for formulation of breeding plan in a farm.

FEEDING

Feed plays a very important role in successful pig production. Feed alone represents about 70-75 percent of the total cost of producing hogs. The productivity and reproductivity of pig farm depends on the quality as well as quantity of feed supplied to the pigs. The quality of the carcass produced for the market determines the profitability of the pig farm. In scientific rearing, a balanced ration contains carbohydrates, proteins, fat, minerals and vitamins with sufficient cleaned water.

Maize, Wheat bran, Rice polish, Broken rice, Ground nut cake, Fish meal, Mineral mixture and Salt are the common ingredients of feed.

To minimize the cost of production the feeding of processed *Colocasia* (up to 30%) or Cabbage (up to 10 %) or Water hyacinth (up to 30 %) can be used in feed. Vegetable waste, kitchen waste available from the nearby hotels and other sources can also be used as feed as supplement to concentrate feed.

Types of ration for pigs: - There are four types of rations for pig. They are Creep, Starter, Grower and Finisher.

RATION	TO BE FED TO
Creep Ration	Introduced at 7-10 days of age upto 21 days
Starter Ration	From 22 day to 60 days
Grower Ration	From 2 months to 5 months of age
Finisher Ration	After 5 months to 8 month of age

Quantitative Feed requirement

Age (Months)	Approximate weight (Kg)	Amount of feed per pig per day (Kg)
1-2	12.00	0.50
2-3	18.00	1.00
3-4	26.00	1.25
4-5	36.00	1.50
5-6	48.00	2.00

Water requirement of pig

Age/ type of pig	Water requirement per day (Liters)
8-12 weeks	3.5
13-18 weeks	6.00
19-24 weeks	7.50
25 weeks and above	8.00
Pregnant gilts (3 months prior farrowing)	16-20
Lactating/ nursing sows	20-25
Boars	20-25

FEEDING VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF PIGS

1. Feeding of Pregnant Sows:

- During pregnancy restricted feeding (2-3Kg) is to be practiced to prevent excessive fat deposition.
- A daily gain of 250-300 g in pregnant sows throughout the gestation period is satisfactory.
- Three or four days before farrowing, the ration should be made more laxative by addition of more wheat bran.

- Meeting the nutritional requirement during the gestation period is very important as deficiency of nutrients as Calcium, Phosphorus and Vitamin A may have bad effect on fetal development.

2. Feeding of Lactating/ nursing Sows:

- The requirements of the lactating sow are greater than those during gestation period.
- Daily 2 to 3 Kg ration for maintenance coupled with additional 200 to 500g of ration for each sucking piglet is to be given to the sow till weaning of the piglets.

3. Feeding of Boars:

- Breeding boars should be kept in a thrifty condition.
- Protein in boar ration should be about 16 percent.
- Boar should not be too fat as it weakens leg and breeding ability.
- Boar should be given regular exercise to keep in good health.

Ration formulation:

1. Composition of Creep feed (100 kg)

Ingredients	Parts	
	Ration-I	Ration-II
Yellow Maize	65	40
Skimmed milk	0	10
Ground nut cake	14	10
Til oil cake	0	10
Wheat bran	10	10
Molashes	5	10
Fish meal	5	6
Brewer's yeast	0	2
Mineral Mixture	1	2
Vitamin A, B, D2	10 g	10 g
Total	100 kg	100 kg

2. Composition of starter, grower and finisher feed (100 kg)

Ingredients	Starter (5-15 kg body wt)	Grower (15-45 kg body wt)	Finisher (45-90 kg body wt)
Crushed maize	55	50	45
Wheat Bran	10	18	25
Molasses	5	5	5
Fish Meal	8.5	5	3
Ground nut cake	20	20	20
Mineral Mixture	1	1.5	1.5
Common salt	0.5	0.5	0.5
Vitamin A, B, D3	25 gm	20 gm	15 gm

Replacement of some of the feed ingredients can be made as follows:

- I. Maize - Can be replaced by broken rice, wheat, sorghum and barley.
- II. GNC – can be replaced by Linseed cake, Sesame cake, Soyabean cake.
- III. Fish meal – can be replaced by Skim milk powder.

3. Grower ration with unconventional feed ingredients

Ingredients	Volume in Kg		
	Starter	Grower	Finisher
Crushed Maize	30	40	30
Wheat bran	15	15	0
Rice polish	0	0	15
Mustard oil cake	7.5	0	0
Til Oil Cake	7.5	7.5	14
Fish meal	7.5	5	8.5
Kachu tuber	30	0	0
Tapioca Meal	0	30	0
Sweet potato tuber	0	0	30
Mineral Mixture	2	2	2
Common salt	0.5	0.5	0.5
Vitamin A, B2, D3	20 gm	20 gm	20 gm

FLUSHING

- After weaning, the sow should be flushed, i.e. put on a more nutritious ration so that they may gain weight from 0.5 to 0.7 Kg daily and then mated during the next heat period.
- This can be practiced by feeding extra allowance of grains of about 0.5- 0.7 Kg per day before breeding. It is needed to increase energy level in the diet for increasing ovulation rate in gilts and sows (ovulation rate is related to the chances of getting more piglet in next farrowing).

HEALTH CARE

Maintaining sound health and farm hygiene not only help in gaining better body weight but also give satisfactory return to the pig farmers and safe pork to consumers.

Good hygiene keeps disease away: Providing clean and hygienic environment in the pig sty as well as in the farm premises should be the first and foremost duty of the farm owner. There should not be any water logged areas near the farm house. The farm should also be provided with mosquito proof netting usable at nights so as to protect them from mosquito bites. Floor should be washed twice daily. Potassium permanganate or other disinfectant should be used in the morning time. At the entry point of the farm house a provision for **foot bath** containing 2% Potassium permanganate solution and every person entering the farm should dip their feet in that foot bath. Washing body of the animals with clean water at regular intervals reduces load of infectious agents and also provide comfort to the pigs.

Minimize injuries: Damaged floor, pipe, iron grill are prime causes of mechanical injury to knees, hock joints, hoof etc. Timely replacement and repairing can minimize those incidences. Suckling piglets suffer from knee injury. Regular dressing with **betadin/tincture iodine** followed by application of fly repellent antiseptic ointments (like **himax / topicure spray** etc or any other) should be made to such animals. In case of maggoted wound, Turpentine plug should be given and dressed with **betadin, topicure spray** followed by application of antiseptic ointment in the next day.

Management of piglet diarrhoea: New born piglets often suffer from diarrhoea. It may be due to infectious cause or dietary cause. Dispersible Probiotics and zinc preparation helps to prevent/ cure diarrhoea.

Incidence of agalactic (no milk) condition of Sow: Just after farrowing, sow shows no milk in their teat. Agalactic condition in sow is due to either infectious cause (teats smeared with faeces may lead to this condition), hormonal or nutritional. Frequent removal of faeces from farrowing pen right from two weeks before farrowing till weaning stage can avoid smearing teats with faeces.

Parasitic diseases: Various external and internal parasites may infest the pig herd. To minimize external parasitic incidence, farm premises should always be kept clean and in extreme cases some insecticide may be used. In cases of infestation with external parasites treatment should be given in consultation with a veterinarian. Alternatively, tobacco extract (ripe tobacco leaves minced into pieces and soaked in water over night) mixing with equal part of *joogli* can be applied externally for 5-6 days. For internal parasite, quarterly or bi yearly testing of faecal sample and treating the animals with anthelmintics when needed should be practiced. Farm premises, sty and equipment should be thoroughly washed at regular intervals. Pregnant sows should be treated with anthelmintic 10-14 days prior farrowing to reduce parasitic load in new born

Microbial diseases: Pigs mostly suffer from Swine fever, Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Bacterial diarrhoea, Infectious pneumonia, Abortion and Still birth.

If any animal is found to become ill than they should be separated from the other stock and veterinary advice should be called for. In addition to isolation of affected pigs, the floor of the sty should thoroughly be washed with Caustic Soda solution (one tea spoonful soda in one bucketful water). In FMD, wounds should be properly dressed with Potash solution and antiseptic with fly repellent ointment should be applied twice daily. Aborted pigs should be screened for Brucella and other abortion causing agents. Brucella positive animals should not be kept in the farm and as the disease is transmissible to human, therefore such animals should not be sold out, but are to be killed and properly buried. All pigs should be regularly vaccinated as per schedule given below:

VACCINATION SCHEDULE OF PIGS

Losses from diseases are a major factor affecting the profits. Proper hygienic practices reduce the chances of occurrence of infectious and parasitic infestations. FMD and Swine Fever are highly infectious viral diseases of pigs and causes high mortality. The diseases can be prevented by following the vaccination schedule

Name of the disease	Vaccine	Age and schedule of vaccination		
		First	Booster	Subsequent
Swine fever	FD lapinized or cell culture SF Vaccine	25-30 days	30 days after first vaccination	At 6 monthly interval
FMD	Cell culture multivalent FMD vaccine	42 days	30 days after first vaccination	Every 6 month interval
Haemorrhagic septicaemia	HS vaccine	2 moths	-	Annually

**MODEL SCHEME FOR PIGLET PRODUCTION
SMALL FARM (1+2)**

Type of Breed/Pig	Hampshire Cross or T&D
Foundation Stock	1 male and 2 female
Area for Infrastructure	Covered area 64 and uncovered area 80 sqft/pig
Other facility	Provision for Tubewell and well
Area of land	Below 2.50 Bighas
Age at Service of Pig	7 ½ to - 8 ½ months
Pregnancy period	114 days
Age at farrowing	11-12 months
Litter Size at Birth	8 - 10
Weaning age	42 days
Feed Intake	200 g/piglet/ day upto 90 days of age , 500 g/pig/day for adult and provision for supplementation of mineral mixture and low cost feed <i>ie</i> locally available Kitchen waste etc.
Market age	Breeding Piglets at 3-5 months of age , Disposal of sows after producing 3rd or 4th crop after replacement

Fattener: Farmer can rear castrated males for fattening purpose along with the breeding unit. The size of the fatteners depends on the capability of the farmers to rear. Farmer can plan to rear for disposal in cyclic manner by providing low cost feed for maximum profit.

First year

Sl No	Capital cost	Amount in Rs.
1	Pig sty for 1 male and 2 sows with cement concrete floor. Wall and roof with local material, area 64 sq ft. per pen for 4 pens = 260 sq ft LS	30000
2	Cost of cross bred breeding piglets (1 Male + 3 female) at 3-4 month of age @ Rs. 3000/- each	9000
3	Cost of transportation of piglets LS	1000
4	Cost of minor equipments/ appliances	1000
5	Cost of insurance	1000
	Sub total	42000

Working capital

Sl No	Particulars	Amount in Rs.
1	Cost of concentrate feed for 3 piglets @ 500 gm per day for one year @ Rs. 20/- per kg feed	11000
2	Cost of locally available feeds as supplement colocasia, vegetable waste, kitchen waste etc. @ RS. 5/- Per pig / day for one year	5500
3	Cost of concentrate feed for 16 piglets (8 piglet per sow) for 75 days from 15 th day to 90 th day of age @ 200 gm/piglet/day @ Rs. 20/-	4800
4	Cost of locally available feeds as supplement for 16 piglets (8 piglet per sow) for 75 days from 15 th day to 90 th day of age @ Rs. 5/- Per pig / day for one year	1200
5	Other expenses including medicines and vaccines LS	1500
	Sub total	24000

Receipt:

Sale of 16 piglets at 3 months of age @ Rs.3000/ = Rs. 48,000/-
Sale of parent Male Pig (130 kg live weight) @ Rs.100/ per kg = Rs. 13,000/

Total =Rs. 61,000/

From 2nd year onward the profit will be trippled as only the operational cost (excluding the capital cost) will be involved. However, periodical replacement of male breeding pig is necessary. A medium farm having more breeding stock will fetch proportionately more profit.