



Study on Importance of Pig rearing in Bidar Taluka

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ABSTRACT

Pig farming or hog farming is the raising and breeding of domestic pigs as livestock, and is a branch of animal husbandry. Pigs convert inedible feeds, forages, certain grain by products obtained from mills, meat by products, damaged feeds and garbage into valuable nutritious meat. Most of these feeds are either not edible or not very Palatable to human beings Pig growth rate is faster than other animals and they are prolific breeders and produce 10 to 14 piglets in a single birth. Pigs also have a high resistance to diseases (these guys hardly get sick) and adapt easily to most environments (hot or cold). Pig manure is a great and widely used fertilizer. You can use this manure for both crop production and in pond for fish farming purpose Commercial pig farming can be a great business idea and income source for the people and it can contribute the national income of our country.

Key words: Smallholder pig farms, shelter management, piglet production, food security, Bidar, Karnataka India.

INTRODUCTION

Pig farming is the raising and breeding of domestic pigs as livestock and it is a branch of animal husbandry .Pig farming is also known as piggery or Hog farming. General Characteristic of Pigs. A pig is highly social and intelligent animal. Juvenile pigs are known piglets. Pigs are biologically similar to humans and are thus frequently used for human medical research. Pigs are omnivorous which means that they consume both plants and animal. Older pigs will consume three to five gallons of water per day. Pig communicates with olfactory, virtual and acoustic signal. Like dogs and cats, pigs are polytocous, bearing multiple offspring at the same time. In cold weather, pigs may reduce their foraging activity to conserve energy. Pig farming requires small initial investment for building a pig pen and equipment for maintenance and cleaning etc. The decreasing percentage of pork is 65-80% which directly determines the meat yield of pig farming. This is the way higher in comparison to other commonly breed livestock like poultry, lamb and buffalo whose dressing percentage never exceed 60% .Another Significance application of pig farming is a production of pig manure which is the excellent manure that can be used in the agricultural, fish pond for fish farming and pond fertilizer.

Study of pig farming in Bidar taluka

Term Used	Meaning
Sow	Female Adult Pig
Boar	Male Adult Pig
Farrow/ Piglet	Baby Pig
Breeding Stock	Boar & Sow Combination for breeding
Furrowing	Reproduction of sows (giving birth)
Fattener Pig	Pigs reared for slaughter/ sale

Scientific classification of Pig

Kingdom:	Animalia
Phylum:	Chordata
Class:	Mammalia
Order:	Artiodactyla
Family	Suidae
Subfamily:	Suinae
Genus:	<i>Sus</i> Linnaeus, 1758

❖ Global Overview

There were about 677.6 million pigs worldwide as of January 2020, meaning that China was home to more than half of the global pig population and as of April 2021, China was home to the largest number of pigs of any country with 406 million heads. That year, the European Union and United States were second and third in the list, with over 150 and 77 million heads respectively.

❖ National Overview

The total livestock population consisting of Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep, Goat, Pig, Horses & Ponies, Mules, Donkeys, Camels, Mithun and Yak in the country is 512.05 million numbers in 2012. The total livestock population has decreased by about 3.33% over the previous census.

ALL INDIA LIVESTOCK CENSUS (in thousands)			
	2007	2012	% Change
Pigs			
Exotic/Crossbred			
- Male	1,209	1,283	6.12
- Female	1,180	1,174	-0.51
Total Exotic/Crossbred	2,389	2,457	2.80
Indigenous			
- Male	4,134	3,681	-10.96
- Female	4,610	4,156	-9.85
Total Indigenous	8,744	7,837	-10.37
Total Pigs	11,133	10,294	-7.54

❖ State Overview

In Karnataka also pig husbandry is profitable occupation for a small and marginal to farmers.

- In Karnataka region have more demand of pork.
- Some pig farm in Karnataka are:

1. Halannavar piggery farm, Belgavi
2. Shrisai pig farm Tigadi Gomar, Karnataka
3. Nisarga pig farm Kengeri, Bangalore
4. Lakshmikantha pig farm Kengeri, Bangalore
5. S.L.V pig farm, Bangalore

❖ **Local Level****In Bidar**

- Pig Husbandry was started at small scale, in several areas around Bidar.
- We have visited to three Pig farms:
 1. Goonalli near veerabhadreshwar Temple, Bidar.
 2. Malkapur, Narsimha Jharna outer Ring road, Bidar.
 3. Papnash near Basavagiri road, Bidar.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

- DSLR Camera
- Mobile Phones
- Books & Pens
- Survey Method.
- Observation Method.
- Lecture Method.
- Project Method

STUDY SITES

1. Goonalli near veerabhadreshwar temple, Bidar
2. Malkapur, Narsimha jharna outer ring road, Bidar
3. Papnash near basavagiri road, Bidar

FEEDING & HOUSING ARRANGEMENT FOR PIG**Selection of productive breed.**

1. There are numerous pig breeds available in the market.
2. We need to select a proper breed that is highly productive.
3. For commercial usage, imported and highly meat productive pig breeds can be chosen. These are available in our country which is given below
 - a. Large White Yorkshire
 - b. Landrace
 - c. Hampshire.

Care & management.

1. Proper care should be taken to keep them free from all types of health hazards and diseases.
2. All the piglets of male need not necessarily for breeding purpose. Some can be kept for breeding and some for castrated at the age of 3 to 4 weeks.
3. Extra care should be taken for sow during the lactation period and fed with nutritious food. Proper care can be taken for breeding boar, piglets and pregnant sows.
4. To prevent swine fever, they can be vaccinated at the age of 2 to 4 weeks.
5. The calm and quiet environment can be provided for the healthy maintenance of the farm and visitors can be avoided.

Care and Management of Piglets**1. Removal of needle teeth**

▪ Piglets are born with four pairs of sharp teeth, with two pairs on each jaw. They are of no practical value to the piglets and they may irritate the sow's udder during nursing or cause injury to other piglets. Clipping of these teeth shortly after birth will prevent the injury of the udder caused by the needle teeth.

2. Anemia in piglets

Anemia is a common nutritional disease in piglets. This condition can be prevented and cured by supplying iron either orally or by injection. Oral administration consists of spraying or swabbing the sow's udder with a saturated solution of ferrous sulphate (0.5 kg of ferrous sulphate in 10 liters of hot water). This solution must be applied daily from birth until the piglets start eating creep feed. Intra muscular injection of iron – dextran compounds is the more effective method of preventing anemia.

Diseases and control

- Some common pig diseases are piglet anemia, Swine brucellosis, piglet scours and Leptospirosis. These can be controlled by Vaccinations and antibiotics (I W F)
- Porcine sarcoptic mange: Symptoms include itching, dermatitis, rubbing, scratching and reduced growth rate.
- Treatment: Mitiscidal sprays, Injection and in-feed premix. Breeder's pigs and weaners have treated strategically.
- Gastric Ulcers: Lost of appetite, Vomiting depraved appetite, blood in dung, sudden death, Antibiotics we feed investigate feed, fineness, crude fiber and vitamin E/selenium, reduce stress.
- Intestinal torsion: Sudden death Diet manipulation.

Marketing

As pig meat has a domestic demand, marketing has become an easier process in commercial pig farming in India. As the demand increase, one can easily sell the products not only in the nearest markets but also target the global market. Pig farming has become profitable business in India and the social scenario has been changed greatly.

Profits of Pig farming:

Pig farming is good and profitable business as the animal is prolific i.e. pig is a fast growing animal. A female pig gives birth to 10 piglets in a span of 4 months i.e. in a year 20 piglets are born by one female pig. The piglets are sold at the age of 6 months and the price for one piglet is 5 thousand. So per annum one can earn 1 lakhs of rupees and 10 thousand rupees per month from just one piglet.

SURVEY RESULT OF PIG FARMING IN BIDAR TALUKA

Survey has been done on the entire taluka to determine the population distribution & foraging range of the pigs in pig farming. During the survey in reach of pig population we came across from different locations of pig occurrence in pig farming & most important sites are randomly distributed.

Most of the observed sites are in rural and remote areas. On the basis of important survey & site observations, the pig population and farming are based on area and farming facilities such as housing, watering & feeding, medical facilities. We have visited to 3 sites of pig farming and the population of pigs varies from site to site as follows

First Site: Goonalli near veerabhadreshwar Temple, Bidar

In Goonalli, moderate pig population was observed in comparison to other sites, because it has limited area of pig farms and modest breeding facilities.

- No. of male (Boar) → 01
- No. of Female (Sow) → 23
- No. of Piglets → 13
- Total no. of Pigs → 37

Second Site: Malkapur, Narsimha Jharna outer Ring road, Bidar

In Malkapur, highest pig population was observed because it has large area of pig farms and best farming facilities.

- No. of male (Boar) → 08
- No. of Female (Sow) → 41
- No. of Piglets → 14
- Total no. of Pigs → 63

Third Site: Papnash near Basavagiri road, Bidar

In Papnash, lowest pig population was observed in comparison to other sites, since the pig farm area is small & under development, and lacks basic farming facilities like housing, water & feeding, veterinary access and breeding.

- No. of male (Boar) → 02
- No. of Female (Sow) → 16
- No. of Piglets → 16
- Total no. of Pigs → 34

After the entire survey, the highest pig population was observed in Malkapur, Narsimha Jharna outer Ring road, Bidar since it has large area of pig farms and best farming facility such as housing, water & feeding, veterinary access, marketing and breeding.

Scope of the study

The scope of this project is to study the various structures & functions of pig farming, to collect and analysis the information related to pig farming. In addition to above, these projects also study the important aspects such as quality, quantity and varieties in pig farming. The

pig population of the country is 11.1 million as per the 2012-13 annual report of Animal Husbandry.

Pork production in India is limited, representing only 7% of the country's animal protein sources. Production is concentrated mainly in the northeastern corner of the country and consists primarily of backyard and informal sector producers.

According to MoFPI, there are 3600 slaughter houses in India, although the majority of these facilities do not export. There are a small number of abattoirs in India which meet international standards. However, these facilities do not process pork.

The study also emphasis on the planning, execution and regulations used by farmers in pig farming. The pig farming constitutes the livelihood of rural poor belonging to the lowest socio-economic strata and they have no means to undertake scientific pig farming with improved foundation stock, proper housing, feeding and management.

Therefore suitable schemes to popularize the scientific pig breeding cum rearing of meat producing animals with adequate financial provisions are necessary to modernize the Indian pig industry and to improve the productivity of small sized rural pig farms.

The study also look in-depth, the role of Pig farming in increasing the economic growth at rural and national level. In view of these contributions, Government of India has initiated measures to promote the pig farming on scientific lines under its five year plans.

In order to make available good foundation stock 115 pig breeding farms were established throughout the country

CONCLUSION

Pig production is a recently introduced activity in Bidar with traditional management. Accordingly, there has been a rise in the production of animal products, particularly from poultry and pigs in the world. With the increase in worldwide demand for meat, fast-growing species with efficient feed conversion rates such as pigs are likely to account for a major share in the growth in the livestock subsector. Pig farming is an important task which provides opportunity as an income generating activity for small-scale farmers, especially in developing countries

In most cases, the reasons for keeping pigs include provision of protein/meat, and manure for fertilizing the soil, particularly for farmers that practice mixed farming.

However, there are no substantial information about purpose of pig production, management of pigs, and constraints of these pig producers in the study area. Acquiring these information will help as baseline data for future research and development interventions of pig subsector.

Hence, the objectives of this assessment were to examine the role pig production and its status, management practices of pig, and challenges of producers in Biadr Taluka, Karnataka.

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