

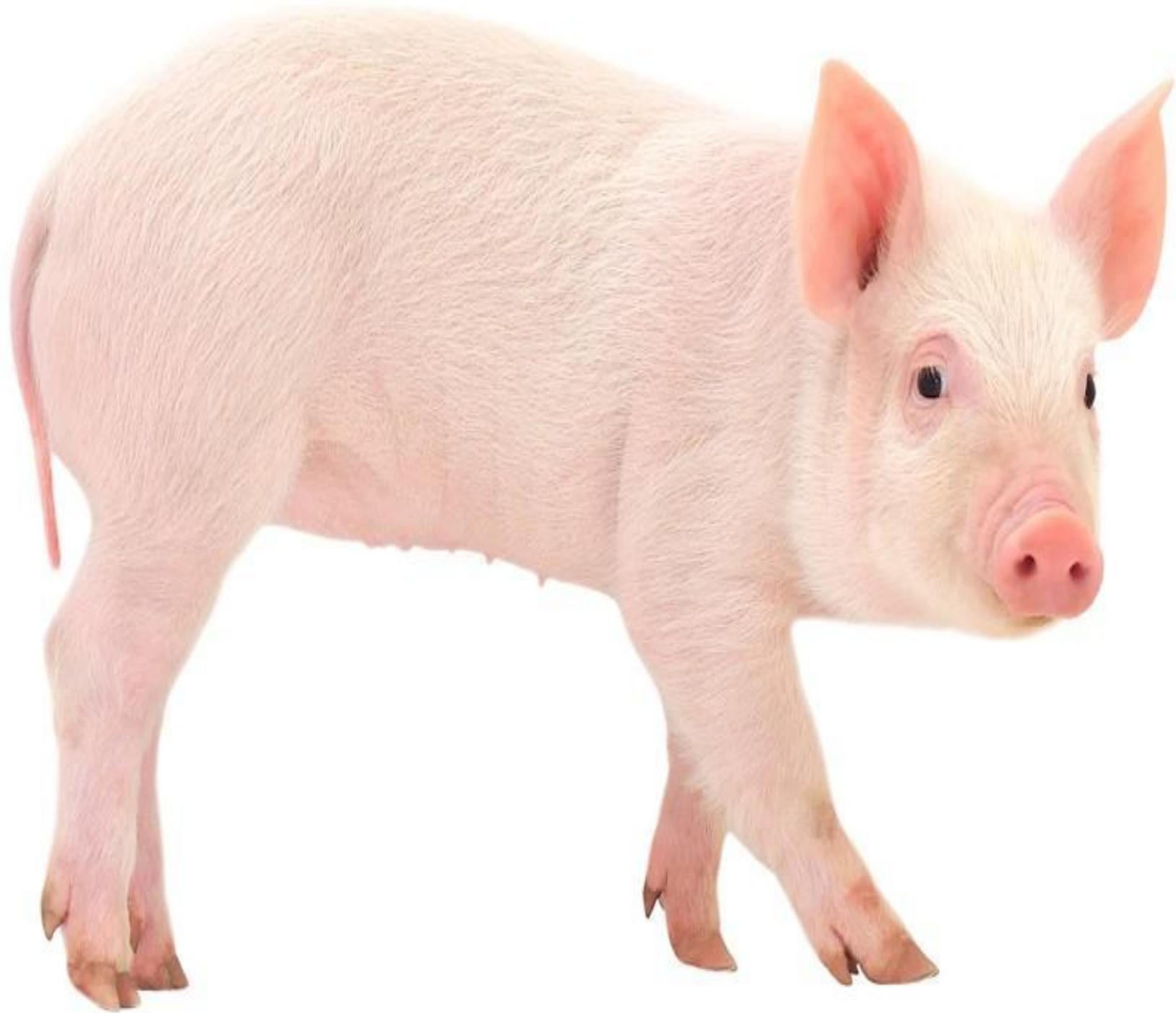
Swine Farming

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Common terms in relation to Pig

- Group of animals : **Drove or stock**
- Adult male : **Boar**
- Adult female : **Sow**
- Young male : **Boarling**
- Young female : **Gilt**

- New born one : **Piglet or pigling**
- Castrated male : **Hog or Stag or barrow**
- Act of parturition : **Farrowing**
- Act of mating : **Coupling**
- Sound produced : **Grunting**

- Gestation period of pig : 114 days (3 month 3 week 3 days)
- Chromosome number : 38 (2N)
- Dentition of pig : 3/3, 1/1, 4/4, 3,3= 44
- Estrous cycle 21 days
- Heat period 2-3 days

- The world pig population in 2013 was **977.27** millions. China has the **largest pig** inventory in the world with **482.33** millions animals, roughly **50%** of the world's population.
- The total Pigs contributes around **2.01%** of the total livestock population.
- The total number of Pigs **10.29 million** in the country (2012 Census) (**1.4%**).
-  **7.54%** pigs in the country.

- Pigs are non-ruminant, even-toed ungulates and belong to suborder Artiodactyla which includes hippopotamuses, peccaries and pigs.
- Archaeological evidences point out the domestication of pigs was initiated about 9000 years ago in southwest Asia.

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- Pig are Monogastric, omnivorous animal and their body remains well insulated with layer of fat except in baby pig.
 - Pigs are primarily raised for meat (pork) production and secondarily for the production of lard, pig skin, bristle and manure.

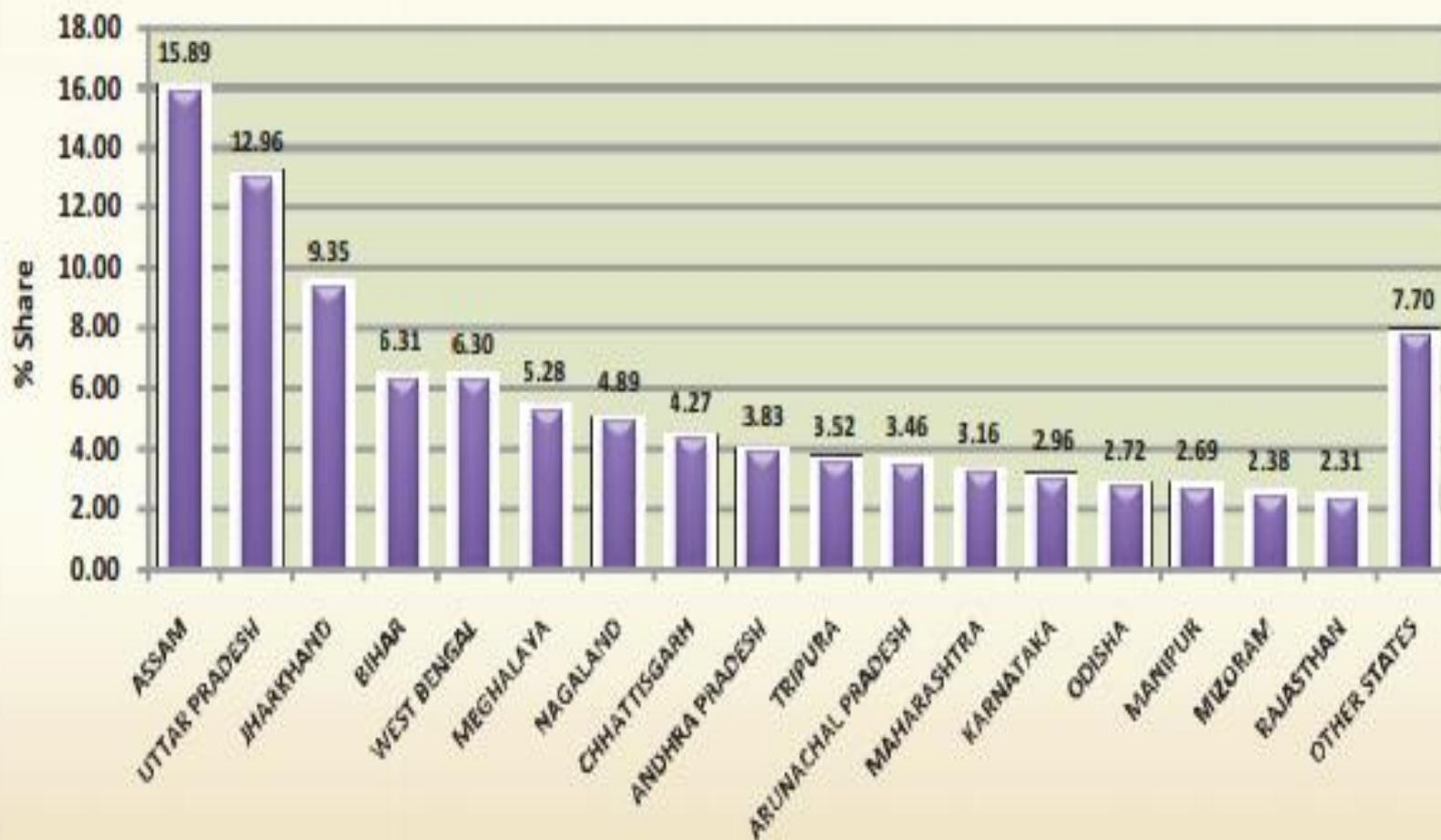
- They use snout to unearth grubs, earthworms and other materials from the soil, known as **rooting behavior**.
- There are four toes on each foot, only two of each is functional.
- Pigs have coarse and sparse bristly hair coats with a **small number of sweat glands** as a result they are vulnerable to heat stress.



- They prefer swimming or rolling in mud and wallowing as behavioral means of thermoregulation.
- Domestic pigs vary significantly in their size, body shape, colour, ear carriage, prolificacy and other traits.
- Pigs are considered as most intelligent animal among the domesticated farm animals.
- They can smell, see, hear very well and has good learning potential.

State-wise Pig Population

Graph 3.18: Percentage share of Pig Population- 2012



Advantages of swine farming

- They are prolific with shorter generation interval.
- Labour cost is minimum.
- Pig can utilize wide variety of feed stuffs.
- Pig farming requires small investment on buildings and equipment.
- Early maturity , Age at maturity 6-9 months

- High dressing percentage (65-70%).
- Litter size 10-12 .
- Pigs manure is widely used as fertilizer for agriculture farms and fish ponds.
- Pig farming provides quick returns.
- Pig manure contains on an average 0.7, 0.68, 0.7 of nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium.

Constraints of pig farming

- Neglected tendency.
- **Religious taboo** (in Muslims).
- Extremely **poor primitive system of rearing**.
- Poor housing facilities.
- Lack of knowledge and training programme.
- High susceptible to many diseases and parasites.
- Pig is in **direct competition with man** for cereals.

Bacon factories in india

S.no	Name of factory	Capacity /day
1	Bacon Factory gannavaram Krishna (A.P)	100
2	Bacon Factory Borivil, Bombay, Maharashtra	100
3	Bacon Factory Hainghata, Mohanpur (W.B.)	10-20
4	Bacon Factory Central dairy farm (U.P.)	100
5	Bacon Factory Kuthattukulam, Kerala	50
6	Bacon Factory Kanke, Ranchi, Jharkhand	50
7	Pork Processing Plant, Kharar, Panjab	12-20
8	Bacon Factory Alwar, Rajasthan	50

Scope of Swine Farming in India

- **Multipurpose** (meat, manure, bristle)
- High fecundity
- **High feed conversion efficiency**
- Early maturing
- Short generation interval which can be raised under a variety of production systems ranging from simple backyard pigs to large scale integrated pig industries with sophisticated bio-safety measures.
- Small space.

Thank you