



# Growel' Pig Farming Guide



## CONTENTS

Sl. No.	TOPIC	Page No.
1.	Introduction	1
2.	Importance and Advantages	2
3.	Commonly found breeds of pigs in Sikkim	3
4.	Housing	4
5.	Schematic layout of 4 unit standard piggery shed	5
6.	Feeding	6-7
7.	Breeding cycle	8-9
8.	Care and management of pregnant sow	10
9.	Preparation for farrowing process	11
10.	Farrowing symptoms	11
11.	Care and management after farrowing	12-13
12.	Care and management of new born piglets	14
13.	Care and management of gilts	15
14.	Important points to be remembered in piggery farming	16
15.	Common disease in pig	17-18
16.	Scheme for establishment of 5 unit pig breeding farm	19-20
17.	Scheme for establishment of 10 unit pig breeding farm	21-22
18.	Scheme for establishment of 20 unit pig breeding farm	23-24
19.	Scheme for establishment of 33 unit pig breeding farm	25-26
20.	Comparative income statement between a government servant and a poultry farmer	27



## PIG FARMING

Piggery farming has been recognized as one of the profitable venture among the rural masses.

This venture has proved to be one of the most important livelihood option. Generally the pigs are reared for pork, considering the increasing trend of pork consumers Piggery farming will certainly take a industrial form of livelihood



For Profitable Cattle, Poultry & Aqua Farming  
Free Books Guides & Videos Please visit

[www.growelagrovvet.com](http://www.growelagrovvet.com)

### IMPORTANCE AND ADVANTAGES

1. In Sikkim and North East region, piggery is one of the important source of income.
2. Waste food, fruits and vegetables, milk and meat by-products and grains are easily digested by the pigs to convert them into nutritious pork.
3. Pigs usually have a big litter size and the piglets have ability to grow faster, attains maturity early than any domestic mammal. Besides this, a sow has ability to farrow more than twice a year with a litter size of 8-12 piglets.
4. Earning is made both from pork and sale of piglets.
5. For this, piggery assures opportunity for economic growth among rural masses.
6. After 8-9 months of weaning, piglets attain maturity and becomes capable of giving birth.
7. Under proper care and management pig weighs 80-90 kgs at 6-8 months of age.
8. Piggery can be done in waste or uncultivable land.
9. Piggery is less labour intensive than other animal farming.
10. Dressing percentage is more in pig than other animals (65-80%) in comparison to cattle (50-60%) and in sheep and goat (45-50%).
11. It also produces high quality manure.

COMMONLY FOUND BREEDS OF PIGS  
IN SIKKIM

1. Hampshire
2. Large Yorkshire
3. Large Black
4. Saddle Back



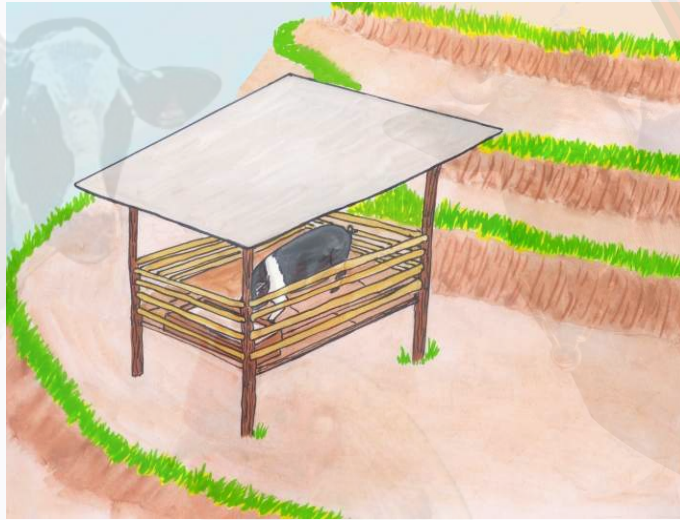
For Profitable Cattle, Poultry & Aqua Farming  
Free Books Guides & Videos Please visit

[www.growelagroveter.com](http://www.growelagroveter.com)

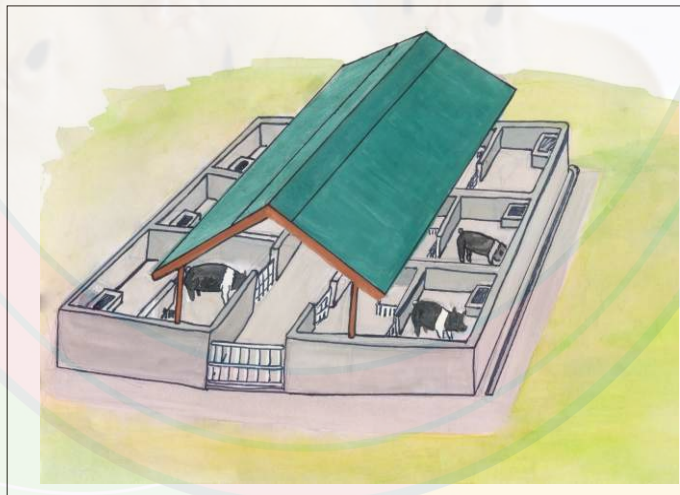


## HOUSING

(Low - cost shed)



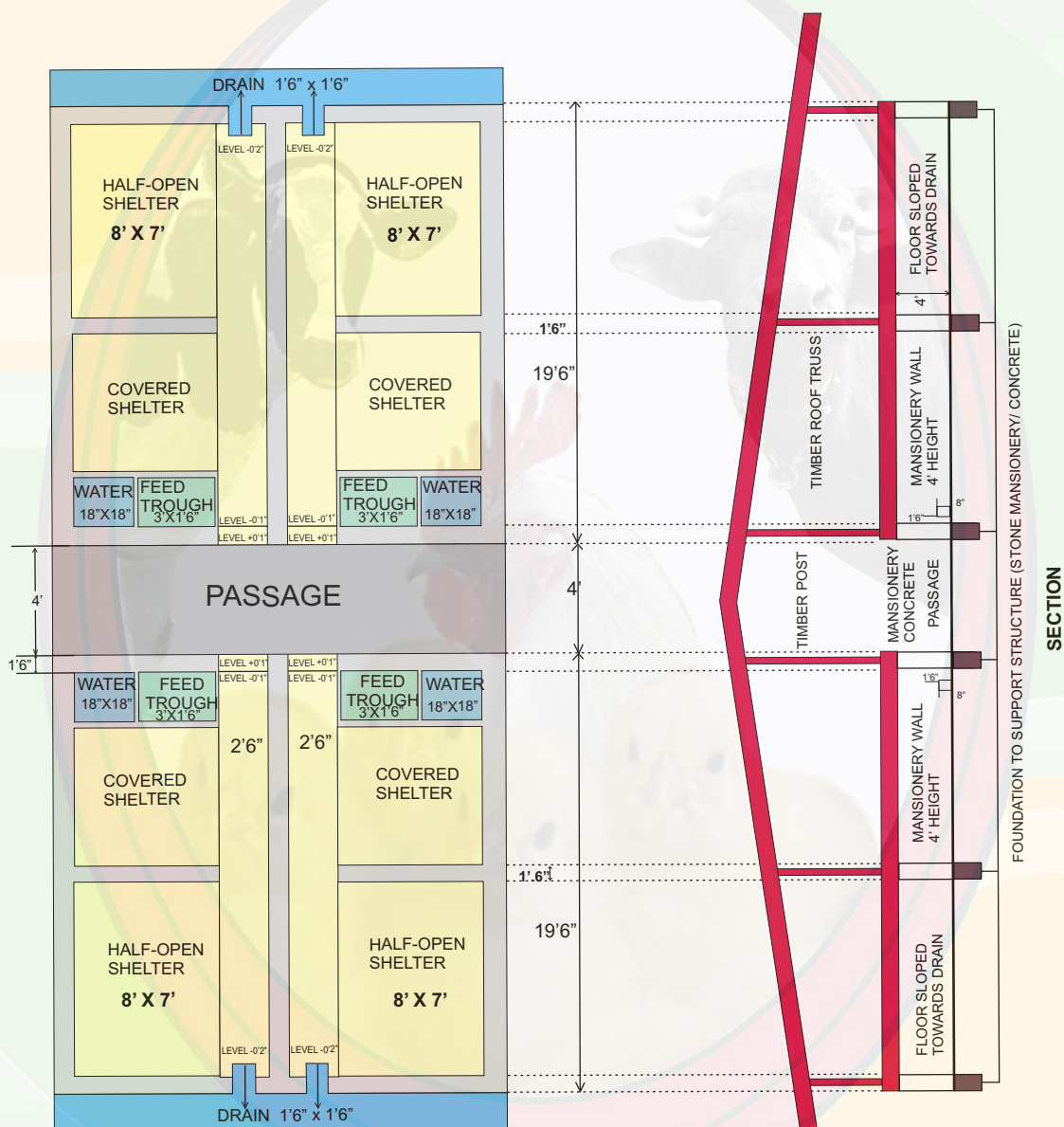
(Modern shed)



For Profitable Cattle, Poultry & Aqua Farming  
Free Books Guides & Videos Please visit

[www.growelagrovvet.com](http://www.growelagrovvet.com)

**DRAWING SHOWING SCHEMATIC LAYOUT OF 4 UNIT (2 ROWS x 2 UNITS)  
STANDARD PIGGERY SHED**



NOTE: THIS DRAWINGS INDICATE THE SCHEMATIC LAYOUT NOTABLY THE PLACEMENT OF THE SHED, DRAIN ETC FOR TWO ROW ARRANGEMENT. THE LAYOUT MAY BE ALTERED DEPENDING ON THE NO. OF ANIMALS AND THE SITE CONDITION BUT FOLLOWING ARE THE BASIC LAYOUT OF A SINGLE UNIT AS SHOWN



## FEEDING

Generally pig has no definite time for feeding. Piglets are habitual nibblers and eats in small quantity throughout the day.

However, pigs are fed twice or thrice a day with the following computed feed:

Age	Quantity of feed
1-2 months	0.5 kg / day
2-3 months	1.0 kg / day
3-4 months	1.25 kgs / day
4-5 months	1.5 kgs / day
5-6 months	2.0 kgs / day
Boar and Pregnant Gilt	2.5 kgs / day

Besides above, kitchen waste, waste vegetable, fruit, Chang waste and others not fit for human consumption can also be fed to pigs mixing with computed feed which may curtail 30-40% of feed cost.

1



Kitchen waste

2



Chang waste  
(Chokra)

3



Vegetables



**Cook No 2 and 3 and mix with No 1**  
**(1+2+3) together supplements 40% of total feed.**

**Domestic Product (1+2+3) = 40%**  
**Computed feed = 40%**  
**Fodder = 10 %**

This way there will be almost **30 - 40%** saving in feed cost.



For Profitable Cattle, Poultry & Aqua Farming  
Free Books Guides & Videos Please visit

[www.growelagroveter.com](http://www.growelagroveter.com)

## BREEDING CYCLE

If sow/gilt does not conceive after first mating, it usually comes in heat in another 18-25 days again, the oestrus(heat period) in a sow persists for 40-60 hrs.

### SYMPTOMS OF HEAT:

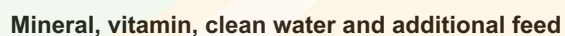
- Excitement.
- Swollen and reddening of vulva.
- Mounting on other pigs.
- Restlessness and low intake of feed.
- White discharge from the genetalia.

### TIME OF INSEMINATION/ MATING:

A gilt or sow should be inseminated or mated with boar within 13-20 hrs of manifestation of the symptoms of heat.

Segregate the gilt or sow from boar immediately after mating.





### CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF PREGNANT SOW

- Gestation period of a sow ranges between 114 to 117 days.
- After mating if the sow does not come to heat in 21- 42 days, it confirms conception.
- Pregnant sow should be segregated from others.
- Sow should be fed with quality green fodder along with balanced diet.
- Feed should be decreased before 8-10 days of farrowing to reduce abdominal pressure on foetus.



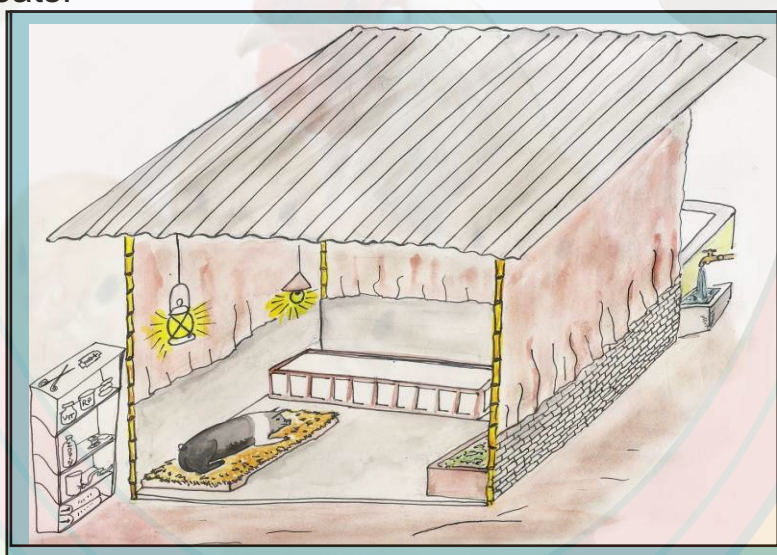


### PREPARATION FOR FARROWING PROCESS

- Segregate sow a week before farrowing.
- Sow should be provided with bedding of straw, hay and husk.
- Provision of light, carton and boxes to keep newly born piglets.
- Scalpel, blade, scissors, potash, iodine, suture (thread), gunny bags, towel, cotton, emergency medicines etc.
- Make environment conducive and peaceful during farrowing.

### FARROWING SYMPTOMS:

- Sow looks anxious and restless before **10-15 hrs** of farrowing.
- Nesting around by dozing on the bedding material with snout.
- Vulvular swelling and enlargement. Sometimes dripping of milk from teats.



### ARTICLES REQUIRED DURING FARROWING:

Clean warm water, scalpel and blade. scissors, suture, towel, gunny bag, tincture iodine, douch can etc.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT  
AFTER FARROWING

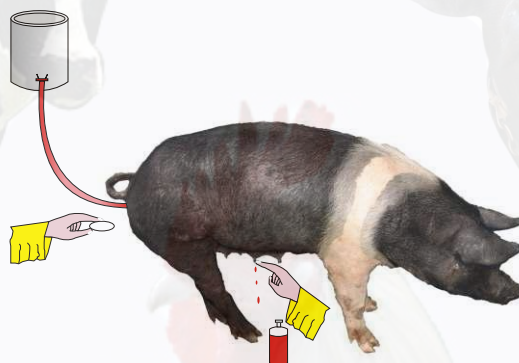
- Farrowing completes within 2 to 6 hrs.
- Segregate new born piglets immediately after farrowing.
- After 2-3 hrs of farrowing, sow should be provided with 4-5 kilos of semi-liquid feed.
- Keep away the piglets from the mother after birth and feed them with mother's milk only when it is required to avoid constant irritation the sow.
- Remove the placenta completely from sow.
- Uterine flushing with antibiotic solution in sow should be done for 2-3 days.
- After flushing the uterus, administer U -bolus or any other suitable antibiotic intrauterine bolus.



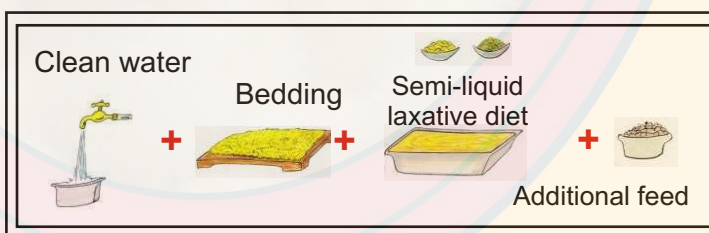




**1. After farrowing is completed the removal of the placenta should be done properly and completely.**



**2. For 2-3 days flush the uterus with antiseptic solution and administer intrauterine U-bolus or any other suitable antibiotic bolus.**



**Sow should be fed with plenty of semi-liquid feed and ajjwain etc.**

CARE AND MANAGEMENT  
OF NEW BORN PIGLET



1. Cut the navel cord leaving 2-3 cms away from the ligature.



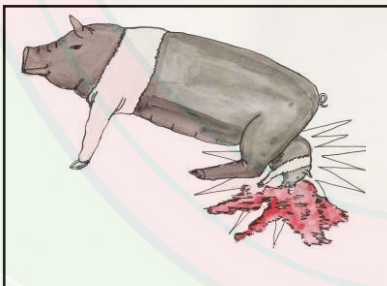
2. Clean the mouth and nostrils of the piglets for easy breathing.



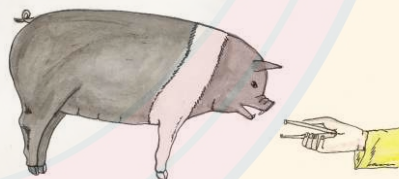
3. Iron syrup like Sharkoferol should be painted on the udder and teats of the mother before the piglets are fed.



4. Piglet must be fed first mother's milk or colostrum of the sow till 72 hrs after birth.



Special care and attention to be given to piglets at least for 2 weeks.



After 3 days of farrowing the wolf teeth of the piglets should be filed and made blunt, to avoid injury to mother's teats.



### CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF GILTS

- Care and Management is one of the important part of piggery farming.
- Gilts can attain maturity at the age of 6 months under good care and management.
- Gilt should be mated at the age of 8 months only.
- Gilt should be segregated from Boar at the age of 6 months.
- Early mating or mating before maturity reduces the reproductive capacity of gilts.
- After weaning the piglets, a sow comes in heat within 3-10 days. The sow which has already given birth once should be fed with 3-4 kg of feed one week before it is mated and 3-4 kg after it is conceived.
- This way proper feeding will increase the potential of a sow give maximum litter size.



**IMPORTANT POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED  
IN PIGGERY FARMING**

1. A farmer should observe any symptoms to detect illness in pigs.
2. Sick animals should be segregated from the herd and kept in separate room for nursing care and treatment.
3. Wash the pig shed, utensils and floor with bactericidal agent routinely.
4. Stunted piglets should be protected from piglet anemia and fed with iron paste or injected with Iron like Imferon.
5. Pigs should be vaccinated with swine fever and F.M.D. Vaccines.
6. Do not allow people to come near to pig farm who are exposed to F.M.D. Site.
7. Do not allow any outsider within the farm premises.
8. Do not allow dogs and birds to enter inside the shed.
9. Healthy pigs also need to be inspected twice a day.



## COMMON DISEASES IN PIG

### Swine Fever

#### Symptoms

- Fever.
- Inappetance.
- Staggering Gait/ circling.
- Death within 1-7 days.

#### Prevention and Control

- Vaccinate twice a year (February/ August).

### Foot and Mouth Disease

#### Symptoms:

- Fever.
- Stringy salivation.
- Vesicles found in inner cheek, gums, tongue and inter-digital space.
- Lameness due to pain.

#### Prevention And Control:

- Isolation of sick animal.
- Contact nearest Veterinary Centre.
- Vaccinate twice a year i.e. March-April / September-October.

### Mange (Scabies)

#### Symptoms:

- ☐ Pruritis.
- ☐ Scaly and dry skin.
- ☐ Blisters on skin.

#### Prevention and Control:

- ☐ Pigs and the shed both should be kept clean and dry.

### Worm Infestation:

#### Types of worms:

- ☐ Round worm.
- ☐ Tape worm.

#### Symptoms:

- ☐ Inappetance.
- ☐ Pot bellied.
- ☐ Diarrhoea/constipation.
- ☐ Stunted growth.
- ☐ Rough coat.

#### Prevention and Control:

- ☐ Deworming should be done at an age of 1-1½ months and once every three months.



**Scheme for establishment of 5 unit  
Pig Breeding Farm**

**A. Capital Cost.**

Sl. No	Particulars	Amount (in Rs)
1	Purchase of 4 Nos. Female Weaner @ Rs 1,600/- each(govt rate)	6,400.00
2	Purchase of 1 No. Male Weaner for Breeding Boar @ Rs1,800/- each	1,800.00
3.	Pig Sty. (Housing) Floor space 15'x10'x5 Nos = 750sqft @ Rs 250/- sq.ft.	1,87,500.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,95,700.00</b>

**B. Recurring Cost (Capitalized).**

1.	Concentrate (Grower Ration) for 6 month @ 1.5kg/day/animal 1.5 x 30 x 6 x 5 = 1,350 kg @ Rs 13/kg.	17,550.00
2.	Concentrate (Breeder Ration) 2kg x 30days x 6 months x 5pigs= 1,800 kgs @ Rs 14/-kg	25,200.00
3.	Cost for Health Coverage ( L.S.)	2,500.00
4.	Insurance Coverage 6.5 % of total purchase cost of parent stock	533.00
5.	Transportation cost – (L.S.)	7,500.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>53,283.00</b>

<b>Total Unit Cost for 5 Unit Pig Breeding Farm</b>	A	1,95,700.00
	B	53,283.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,48,983.00</b>

Say Rs 2.48.983.00 (Rupees two lakh forty eight thousand nine hundred eighty three) only.

**C. Financial Arrangement**

<b>Total Project Cost =</b>	<b>Rs 2,48,983.00</b>
-----------------------------	-----------------------

**Project Operation Statement of 5 unit  
Pig Breeding Farm**

**A. PRODUCTION**

Sl. No.	Particulars	1 <sup>st</sup> year	2 <sup>nd</sup> year	3 <sup>rd</sup> year	4 <sup>th</sup> year
1.	Piglets of 50:50 sex ratio	64 Nos	72 Nos	80 Nos	80 Nos
	a) Male Piglets	32 Nos	36 Nos	40 Nos	40 Nos
	b) Female Piglets	32 Nos	36 Nos	40 Nos	40 Nos

**B. INCOME GENERATION**

1	Sale proceeds of Male Piglets @ Rs 1,800/- each	Rs. 57,600.00	Rs. 64,800.00	Rs. 72,000.00	Rs.72,000.00
2	Female Piglets @ Rs 1,600/- each	Rs. 51,200.00	Rs. 57,000.00	Rs. 64,000.00	Rs. 64,000.00
3.	Gunny Bags Sale @ Rs 20 x 93 bags	Rs. 1,860.00	Rs. 1,860.00	Rs. 1,860.00	Rs. 1,860.00
4.	Composed manure sale 540 bags @ Rs 20 ( L.S. )	Rs. 10,800.00	Rs. 10,800.00	Rs. 10,800.00	Rs. 10,800.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs.1,21,460.00</b>	<b>Rs.1,34,460.00</b>	<b>Rs.1,48,660.00</b>	<b>Rs1,48,660.00</b>

**C. EXPENDITURE**

a.	Grower Ration	Rs.17,550.00	Rs.17,550.00	Rs.17,550.00	Rs.17,550.00
b.	Breeder Ration	Rs.25,200.00	Rs.25,200.00	Rs.25,200.00	Rs.25,200.00
c.	Health Coverage	Rs. 2,500.00	Rs. 2,500.00	Rs. 2,500.00	Rs.2,500.00
d.	Insurance Coverage	Rs.533.00	Rs. 533.00	Rs. 533.00	Rs. 533.00
e.	Transportation Cost	Rs. 7,500.00			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs.50,783.00</b>	<b>Rs.45,783.00</b>	<b>Rs.45,783.00</b>	<b>Rs.45,783.00</b>

**D. (B-C)**

	1 <sup>st</sup> year	2 <sup>nd</sup> year	3 <sup>rd</sup> year	4 <sup>th</sup> year
<b>Income per annum</b>	<b>Rs.70,677.00</b>	<b>Rs.88,877.00</b>	<b>Rs. 1,02,877.00</b>	<b>Rs. 1,02,877.00</b>

**N.B. : Average annual Income ( by calculating mean of net profit of four years)= Rs 3,65,308 / 4 years  
= Rs 91,327.00**



**Scheme for establishment of 10 unit**

**Pig Breeding Farm**

**A. Capital Cost .**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (in Rs)
1	9 Nos. Female Weaner @ Rs. 1,600/- each	14,400.00
2.	1 No. Male Weaner for Breeding Boar @ Rs. 1,800/- each	1800.00
3.	Pig Sty (Housing/Floor Space) 15ftx10ftx5 nos x2=1,500sqft+3x50ft=150sq.ft (common working space)=1,650sqft @ Rs 250/sqft	4,12,500.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>4.28.700.00</b>

**B. Recurring Cost (Capitalized)**

1.	Concentrate (Grower Ration) for 6 months @ 1.5 Kg/day/animal 1.5kg x 30daysx 6 months x10 pigs= 2,700Kg. @ Rs. 13/Kg.	35,100.00
2.	Concentrate (Breeder Ration) 2 kg x 30 days x 6 months x 10 pigs = 3,600 Kgs.@ Rs. 14/-kg	50,400.00
3.	Cost for Health Coverage @Rs1000/pig	10,000.00
4.	Insurance Coverage 6.5% of total purchase cost of parent stock	1,053.00
5.	Transportation Cost (Lump Sum).	19,493.00
6.	Labour Cost -2 Nos. Labour @ Rs. 3000/- X 1 year	72,000.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,88,046.00</b>

<b>Total Unit Cost for 10 unit Pig Breeding Farm</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>4,28,700.00</b>
	<b>B</b>	<b>1,88,046.00</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,16,746.00</b>

Say Rs 6,16,746.00( Rs. six lakh sixteen thousand seven hundred forty six)

**C. Financial Arrangement**

<b>Project Cost</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Rs. 6,16,746.00</b>
---------------------	----------	------------------------

**PROJECT OPERATION STATEMENT OF 10 UNIT  
PIG BREEDING FARM**

**A. PRODUCTION**

Sl. No.	Particulars	1 <sup>st</sup> Year	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year	4 <sup>th</sup> year
1.	Piglet of 50:50 sex ratio	144 Nos	162 Nos	180 Nos	198 Nos
	a) Male Piglets	72 Nos	81 Nos	90 Nos	99 Nos
	b) Female Piglets	72 Nos	81 Nos	90 Nos	99 Nos

**B. INCOME GENERATION**

1.	Sale Proceeds of Male Piglets @ Rs. 1800/- each.	Rs1,29,600.00	Rs1,45,800.00	Rs1,62,000.00	Rs 1,78,200.00
2.	Female Piglets @ Rs. 1600/- each	Rs1,15,200.00	Rs1,29,600.00	Rs1,44,000.00	Rs 1,58,400.00
3.	Gunny Bags Sale @ Rs10	Rs1,740.00	Rs1,740.00	Rs1,740.00	Rs 1,740.00
4.	Composed manure sale 1100 x @ Rs 20	Rs 22,000.00	Rs22,000.00	Rs22,000.00	Rs 22,000.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs2,68,540.00</b>	<b>Rs2,99,140.00</b>	<b>Rs3,29,740.00</b>	<b>Rs 3,60,340.00</b>

**C. EXPENDITURE**

**D.**

a.	Grower Ration	Rs35,100.00	Rs35,100.00	Rs 35,100.00	Rs 35,100.00
b.	Breeder Ration	Rs50,400.00	Rs 50,400.00	Rs50,400.00	Rs 50,400.00
c.	Health Coverage	Rs10,000.00	Rs10,000.00	Rs10,000.00	Rs10,000.00
d.	Insurance Coverage	Rs 1,053.00	Rs1,053.00	Rs 1,053.00	Rs 1053.00
e.	Transportation Cost	Rs19,493.00		-	-
f.	Labour Cost	Rs 72,000.00	Rs 72,000.00	Rs72,000.00	Rs 72,000.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs 1,88,046.00</b>	<b>Rs 1,68,553.00</b>	<b>Rs1,68,553.00</b>	<b>Rs 1,68,553.00</b>

**E. (B-C)**

<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>	<b>Rs 80,494.00</b>	<b>Rs 1,30,587.00</b>	<b>Rs1,61,187.00</b>	<b>Rs 1,91,787.00</b>
---------------------	---------------------	-----------------------	----------------------	-----------------------

**N.B. : Average annual Income ( by calculating mean of net profit of four years)= Rs 5,64,055 / 4 years  
= Rs 1,41,103.00**



**Scheme for establishment of 20 unit  
Pig Breeding Farm**

**A. Capital Cost .**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (in Rs)
1	18 Nos. Female Weaner @ Rs. 1,600/- each x 18	28,800.00
2.	2 No. Male Weaner for Breeding Boar @ Rs. 1800/-each	3,600.00
3.	Pig Sty (Housing Floor Space ) 15' x 10' x 10 x 2 = 3,000 sqft + (3 x 100 = 300 working space) @ Rs. 250/- sq.ft.	8,25,000.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,57,400.00</b>

**B. Recurring Cost (Capitalized )**

1.	Concentrate (Grower Ration) for 6 months @ 1.5 Kg/day/animal 1.5 x 30 x 6 x 20 = 5,400Kg. @ Rs. 13/Kg.	70,200.00
2.	Concentrate (Breeder Ration) 2kg x 30days x 6months x 20pigs = 7,200 Kgs.@ Rs 14/-	10,0800.00
3.	Cost for Health Coverage 3% of Project Cost.	30,780.00
4.	Insurance Coverage 6.5% of total purchase cost of parent stock	21,06.00
5.	Transportation Cost (Lump Sum).	51,300.00
6.	Labour Cost -3 Nos. Labour @ Rs. 3000/- X one year.	10,8000.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,63,186.00</b>

<b>Total Unit Cost for 20 Sows Breeding Boars</b>	A	8,57,400.00
	B	3,63,186.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,20,586.00</b>

Say Rs 12,20,686.00( Rs. twelve lakh twenty thousand six hundred eighty six) only.

**C. Financial Arrangement**

<b>Project Cost</b>	<b>Rs. 12,20,586.00</b>
---------------------	-------------------------

**Scheme for establishment of 20 unit  
Pig Breeding Farm**

**A. PRODUCTION**

Sl. No.	Particulars	1 <sup>st</sup> Year	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year	4 <sup>th</sup> year
1.	Piglet of 50:50 sex ratio	288 Nos	324 Nos	360 Nos	360 Nos
	a) Male Piglets	144 Nos	162 Nos	180 Nos	180 Nos
	b) Female Piglets	144 Nos	162 Nos	180 Nos	180 Nos

**B. INCOME GENERATION**

1.	Sale Proceeds of Male Piglets @ Rs. 1,800/- each.	Rs2,59,200.00	Rs2,91,600.00	Rs3,24,000.00	Rs3,24,000.00
2.	Female Piglets @ Rs. 1,600/- each	Rs2,30,400.00	Rs2,59,200.00	Rs2,88,000.00	Rs2,88,000.00
3.	Gunny Bags Sale 225 Nos x @ Rs 20	Rs 4,500.00	Rs 4,500.00	Rs 4,500.00	Rs 4,500.00
4.	Composed manure sale 2,100 Nos x @ Rs20	Rs 42,000.00	Rs 42,000.00	Rs 42,000.00	Rs 42,000.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs5,36,100.00</b>	<b>Rs5,97,300.00</b>	<b>Rs6,58,500.00</b>	<b>Rs6,58,500.00</b>

**C. EXPENDITURE**

a.	Grower Ration	Rs70,200.00	Rs70,200.00	Rs70,200.00	Rs70,200.00
b.	Breeder Ration	Rs1,00,800.00	Rs1,00,800.00	Rs1,00,800.00	Rs1,00,800.00
c.	Health Coverage	Rs30,780.00	Rs30,780.00	Rs30,780.00	Rs30,780.00
d.	Insurance Coverage	Rs2,106.00	Rs2,106.00	Rs2,106.00	Rs2,106.00
e.	Transportation Cost	Rs 51,300 .00	-	-	-
f.	Labour Cost	Rs1,08,000.00	Rs1,08,000.00	Rs1,08,000.00	Rs1,08,000.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs3,63,186.00</b>	<b>Rs3,11,886.00</b>	<b>Rs3,11,886.00</b>	<b>Rs3,11,886.00</b>

**D. (B-C)**

<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>	<b>Rs1,72,914.00</b>	<b>Rs2,85,414.00</b>	<b>Rs3,46,614.00</b>	<b>Rs3,46,614.00</b>
---------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

N.B. : Average annual Income ( by calculating mean of net profit of four years)= Rs 11,51,556 / 4 years  
= Rs 2,87,889.00



**Scheme for establishment of 33 unit**

**Pig Breeding Farm**

**A. Capital Cost.**

Sl. No	Particulars	Amount (in Rs)
1.	Purchase of 30 Nos. Female Weaner @ Rs 1,600/- each	48,000.00
2.	Purchase of 3 No. Male Weaner for Breeding Boar @ Rs1,800/- each	5,400.00
3.	Pig Sty. (Housing) 15'x10'x15 nosx2 = 4500sqft+150 x3=150 @ Rs250/ sq.ft.	12,37,500.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,90,900.00</b>

**B. Recurring Cost (Capitalized).**

1.	Concentrate (Grower Ration) for 6 month @ 1.5kg/day/animal 1.5 x 30 x 6 x 30 = 8,100 kg @ Rs13/kg.	1,05,300.00
2.	Concentrate (Breeder Ration) 2kg x 30days x 6 months x 30 pigs = 10,800 kgs @ Rs14/kg	1,51,200.00
3.	Cost for Health Coverage (Lump Sum)	18,457.00
4.	Insurance Coverage 6.5 % of total purchase cost of parent stock	3,471.00
5.	Transportation cost (Lump Sum)	36,914.00
6.	Unskilled Labour Cost – 2 Nos. @ Rs 3,000/ month X 1 year.	1,08,000.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,23,342.00</b>

<b>Total Unit Cost for 30 Sows + 3 Breeding Boars</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>12,90,900.00</b>
	<b>B</b>	<b>4,23,342.00</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,14,242.00</b>

Say Rs17,14,242.00 (Rupees seventeen lakh fourteen thousand two hundred forty two ) only.

**C. Financial Arrangement.**

<b>Total Project Cost =</b>	<b>17,14,242.00</b>
-----------------------------	---------------------

**Project Operation Statement**  
**of 33 unit Pig Breeding Farm**  
**A. PRODUCTION**

Sl. No.	Particulars	1 <sup>st</sup> year	2 <sup>nd</sup> year	3 <sup>rd</sup> year	4 <sup>th</sup> year
1.	Piglets of 50:50 sex ratio	432 Nos	486 Nos	540 Nos	540 Nos
	a) Male Piglets	216 Nos	243 Nos	270 Nos	270 Nos
	b) Female Piglets	216 Nos	243 Nos	270 Nos	270 Nos

**B. INCOME GENERATION**

1	Sale proceeds of Male Piglets @ 1,800/- each	3,88,800.00	4,37,400.00	4,86,000.00	4,86,000.00
2	Female Piglets @ 1,600/- each	3,45,600.00	3,88,800.00	4,32,000.00	4,32,000.00
3.	Sale of Gunny Bags @ 20/- x 234 bags	4,680.00	4,680.00	4,680.00	4,680.00
4.	Composed manure sale 5,940 x @ Rs. 10	59,400.00	59,400.00	59,400.00	59,400.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,98,480.00</b>	<b>8,90,280.00</b>	<b>9,82,080.00</b>	<b>9,82,080.00</b>

**C. EXPENDITURE**

a	Grower Ration	1,05,300.00	1,05,300.00	1,05,300.00	1,05,300.00
b.	Breeder Ration	1,51,200.00	1,51,200.00	1,51,200.00	1,51,200.00
c.	Health Coverage	18,457.00	18,457.00	18,457.00	18,457.00
d.	Insurance Coverage	3,471.00	3,471.00	3,471.00	3,471.00
e.	Transportation Cost	36,914.00			
f.	Labour Cost	1,08,000.00	1,08,000.00	1,08,000.00	1,08,000.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,23,342.00</b>	<b>3,86,428.00</b>	<b>3,86,428.00</b>	<b>3,86,428.00</b>

**D. (B-C)**

	1 <sup>st</sup> year	2 <sup>nd</sup> year	3 <sup>rd</sup> year	4 <sup>th</sup> year
<b>Income per annum</b>	<b>3,75,138.00</b>	<b>5,03,852.00</b>	<b>5,95,652.00</b>	<b>5,95,652.00</b>

N.B. : Average annual Income ( by calculating mean of net profit of four years)= Rs 20,70,290 / 4 years  
= Rs 5,17,573



**COMPARATIVE INCOME STATEMENT BETWEEN  
A GOVERNMENT SERVANT AND A PIGGERY FARMER**

Sl. No	Employed Lowest Gazetted Officer Income per Annum	Self Employed Farmer Income per Annum	
		<u>10 pig unit</u> Rs, 1,41,103/-	<u>33 pig unit</u> Rs 5,17,573/-
1.	Rs, 3,67,608/-		
2.	Age limit on for 58 yrs.	No Age limit.	
3.	Single Employment and Time constraint (10 Am- 4 Pm).	Other members of the family can also be engaged/provide employment to others.	
4.	Sikkim Government Service Conduct rule is applicable.	Conduct rule not applicable.	
5.	Earning Limited.	Earning not limited.	
6.	No other activities like entrepreneurship for income generation.	Can pick up other activities simultaneously for added income.	

**Growel**  
Commitment To Quality



#### Disclaimer:

The information, advice and suggestions given in this guide should be used for guidance and educational purposes only, recognizing that local environmental and disease conditions may vary and a guide cannot cover all possible circumstances. While every attempt has been made to ensure that the information presented is accurate and reliable at the time of publication, **Growel Agrovet Private Limited** cannot accept responsibility for any errors, omissions or inaccuracies in such information or management suggestions. Further, **Growel Agrovet Private Limited** does not warrant or make any representations or guarantees regarding the use, validity, accuracy, or reliability of, birds or animals performance or productivity resulting from the use of, or otherwise respecting, such information or management suggestions. In no event **Growel Agrovet Private Limited** be liable for any special, indirect or consequential damages or special damages whatsoever arising out of or in connection with the use of the information or management suggestions containing in this guide.

For Profitable Cattle, Poultry & Aqua Farming  
For Profitable Cattle, Poultry & Aqua Farming  
For Profitable Cattle, Poultry & Aqua Farming