

Study on Management System of Pigs in Gujarat

V.P. Belsare¹, R. K. Mishra² and K. B. Kamaliya³

¹ Research Scientist & Head, LRS, College of V.Sc. & A.H., AAU, Ramana Muvada

² Associate Professor, Polultry Complex, College of V.Sc. & A.H., AAU, Anand - 388 110

³ Principal. Polytechnic in Food Science and Home Economics, AAU, Anand - 388 110

E-mail : belsare1958@radiffmail.com

ABSTRACT

Among domestic animals, pigs are the most prolific and they are fast growing with shortest generation interval. However, in India, pig raising and pork industry are still in hands of people belonging to the lowest socio-economic status although pig products like port, bacon, ham, sausages are increasingly in demand both for local consumption and for export. The propose paper attempts to highlights the importance and management system of local pig breeds in Gujarat. The present system of rearing pigs by pigs rears, their husbandry practices, productivity and its economics. The study of present pig rearing system and improvement require will definitely increase the productivity from pig and their by help to improve the livelihoods of peoples belonging lower socio economic status.

Keywords : Management, Raring, Pigs

INTRODUCTION

Pigs are the most prolific and fast growing with short generation interval. In India pig rearing and pork industry are still in hands of people belonging to lowest Socio-economic status. Pig products like pork, bacon, ham, sausages are increasing in demand both for local consumption and export Modern intensive method of animal production demands a great control over animals and their environments.

Pig is an ideal meat animal under Indian condition. Emphasis is on efficiency of production. The basic goal in any animal production to maximize efficiency of production. The purpose paper attempts to highlight, the importance of local pig breeds, their system of rearing, husbandry practices adopted, their productivity and economic. This will help to suggest suitable managerial practices which will help to cut down mortality and losses and their by help to develop economically viable pig production system which will improve the livelihood of people belonging to lower socio-economic status.

METHODOLOGY

The study was carried out to know the management system of Pigs in Gujarat. The study includes survey of hundred Sows and their 642 piglets in and around Anand.

The pigs roaming around Borsad Chowkdi, Ganesh Chowkti, Jitodiya village, Hadgud village, 100 feet road area and Bakrol were observed. In all 100 sows with their piglets and 100 gilts and Boars were studied in detail. Body condition score was assigned by grading them viz, (i) Emaciated - hide bone condition (ii) Weak can count ribs (iii) Slight fat (iv) Fatty (v) Excessive / over fatty

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Gujarat is a state where down trodden community stay harmoniously, total population is significantly higher. There is a great problem of unemployment. If we can generate employment to these youths, then it will be boon for this minority community. In Gujarat the pig farming is not encouraged by other communities. However, the down trodden peoples relish pork. . Gujarat tourism is on rise, there are many hotels on highway and taluka places. The enterprisers have a problem of disposal of hotel waste. The pigs can be reared on hotel waste, vegetable waste, bakery waste etc. The pigs are having good feed conversion efficiency, next to poultry. Similarly their reproductive efficiency is very good compare with other livestock as they farrow twice in a year with minimum 8 – 10 piglets. As pig farming is done by the minority community it is done on non scientific line. Hence to encourage pig farming on scientific lines and to improve the

socio economic status of minority peoples, the Government/ University need to establish regional Pig farms to train the peoples and for the supply of superior germplasm.

Pig Population and Infra Structure Development

According to 2012 Census the world population of pigs was 864.7million, out of which India has 1.48% of pig population i.e. 12.79 millions. In India the highest pig population was in Assam, followed by Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Gujarat has a pig population of 103 thousand (about 0.8% of Indians pig population). Among the various districts of Gujarat highest pig population was in Ahmedabad. The Kheda district has a pig population of about 6 thousand pigs. The pig is the most neglected species of domestic animals in both India as well as in Gujarat compare to all other species of livestock (Table 1).

Table 1: Livestock Infrastructure Development

Sr.	Infrastructure	India	Gujarat
1	Pig farms	106	Nil
2	Cattle and Buffalo farms	183	14
3	Sheep and Goat farms	123	05
4	Poultry including duck and Turkey farms	260	12
5	Hatcheries	121	06
6	Camel farms	-	02
7	Horse farms	-	02

Pig Rearing Peoples

The peoples rearing pigs in Gujarat are known as Sardarjee belongs to backward class. They are staying in Anand since three to four generations. They do not have any specific profession. They are not educated, education is up to primary school (very few pass 10th standard). Anand Nagar Palika has given them small plots for human dwellings with electric and water connection. Pig rearing is their major occupation which generates income (very few are engaged in repair of locks and tin repair work). Pig rearing acts as a recreation for them and for their children. They celebrate festivals as a single family.

Rearing System

Individual person is the owner of the pig. Pigs are let loose in the city or nearby villages (the distribution of area/ villages on group basis). The ownership of pig is identified by ear notching (hole or cut of different size and at different place on ear) and tail cutting. They look after their pigs frequently for their presence and growth. No special feeding or management facilities are being provided to pigs (Purely on scavenging condition). Bristles are the hair from indigenous pig. They clip bristle (before start of winter) during the month of Sept / Oct. Good growth of bristle fetches good price.

Breeding

They rear mostly indigenous breed of pig. There is no specific breeding season. The pigs farrow all throughout the year. But more number of sows farrow during Sept - Oct and Jan-Feb. For optimum breeding they keep one male for 5 females in the area generally white males are allowed for breeding (white males are crosses of Middle white York Shire). Black males are castrated. Generally one sows farrows twice in a year, but very few farrow 5 times in two year also. On an average 2-10 piglets are born to a sow at a time. The piglet mortality ranges from 50 to 60% whereas; adult mortality ranges from 5 to 7% .

Marketing

For the marketing pigs port, bristle etc. the pigs weighing approximately 35-40 kg on eye judgment are capture (using long stick with rope). Before the Sale: Pigs are kept in a yard/ enclosure for 8-10 days. They are washed and cleaned. They are fed with Bakery waste, vegetable waste etc. Generally animals are sold to middle man. Middleman charges ₹ 50/- animal. The pig owner gets about Rs. 350 to 400 per animal FOR Anand. The white pigs fetch more price than black pigs. These are marketed to Surat and Mumbai city. The pig owner gets Rs. 50 to 60 from bristle/pig. These pig rears are happy with their earnings. As they get the income without any investment. This is a zero input technology.

Body Condition and Health Status

The survey was carried out to study be Body condition and Health status of sows with piglets, gilts and Boar. The result depicted in Table -2.

Table 2 : Characteristics of pigs

Sr. No.	Characters	White pigs	Black pigs	Total
1	No. of sows with piglets	77	23	100
2	Total no. of piglets	476	88	642
3	Average litter size	6.52	3.25	5.64
4	Average body condition score of sows	2.92	2.43	2.79
5	Total no of teats	830	246	1076
6	Average no. of teats per sow	11.36	9.11	10.76
7	No. of teats functional	530	130	660
8	Percent of teat functional	63.85	52.85	61.34
9	No. of teats non-functional	300	116	416
10	Percent of teats non functional	36.15	47.15	38.66
11	Av. body condition score for gilt and boar	3.50 (82)	3.05 (18)	3.42 (100)

The survey indicated that, about 77 percent of the pigs were white while 23 percent were black. This indicates that pig rears are more interested towards white pigs. The study on sows indicate that average number of piglets per

sow were 5.64 with an average body condition of 2.79. The percentage of functional teats were 61.34 percent. The body average condition score of gilts and bore were 3.42 and was found superior compare to sows. This might be due to lactation stress in sows.

CONCLUSION

Pig is a important meat animal because of its efficiency of production. Pig rearing in Gujarat followed by pig rears is a viable system (zero input technology). Supplementary feeding of low cost feed will help to improve health status of their pigs and their by return. Planned and systematic breeding of these pigs with exotic pigs will also help to improve their efficiency of production. Pigs need special care during furrowing and for piglet mortality. Education of these people and their children and development of marketing net work will be a boon to these people as it curtails the middleman's share. Pig farming is the best way to improve the socio-economic status of minority peoples of Gujarat

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