

**Project Report On**  
**Pig Farming**



**Submitted By:**

**Promoter Name:**

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

**Project Location :**

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

**Prepared by**

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**CHAPTER – I**

**ABOUT THE PROMOTER**

1. Name : xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
2. Address : xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
3. Contact No. :xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
4. Aadhar No. :xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
5. Project Location : xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
6. Constitution : xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
7. Experience : xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
8. Nature of Project : xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

## **CHAPTER – II**

### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The challenges faced by our country in securing the food as well as nutritional security to fast growing population need an integrated approach for livestock farming. Among the various livestock species, piggery is most potential source of meat production and more efficient feed converters after the broiler. Apart from providing meat, it is also a source of bristles and manure. Pig farming will provide employment opportunities to seasonally employed rural farmers and supplementary income to improve their living standards.

#### **PACKAGE OF MANAGEMENT PRACTICES RECOMMENDED FOR COMMERCIAL PIG FARMING**

Modern and well established scientific principles, practices and skills should be used to obtain maximum economic benefits from pig farming. Some of the major norms and recommended practices are given hereunder:

##### **I. Housing management:**

1. Construct shed on dry and properly raised ground.
2. Avoid water-logging, marshy and heavy rainfall areas.
3. The side walls of the sheds should be 4-5 ft. high and remaining height should be fitted with GI pipes or wooden poles.
4. The walls should be plastered to make them damp proof.
5. The roof should be atleast 8-10 ft. high.
6. The pig stys should be well ventilated.
7. The floor should be pucca/hard, even, non-slippery, impervious, well sloped (3 cm per metre) and properly drained to remain dry and clean.
8. A feed trough space of 6-12 inches per pig should be provided.
9. The corners of feed troughs, drains and walls should be rounded for easy cleaning.
10. Provide adequate open space for each animal i.e. double the covered area
11. Provide proper shade and cool drinking water in summer.
12. Dispose of dung and urine properly.
13. Individual pens for boars/lactating sows should be constructed.
14. The dry sows/fatteners can be housed in group pens.
15. Give adequate space for the animals. (The housing space requirement of pigs in various categories/age groups is given in Annexure VII).

##### **II. Selection of breeding stock:**

1. Immediately after release of the loan, purchase the stock from a reliable breeder or from nearest livestock market.
2. For commercial pig farming upgraded / cross bred or exotic stock in good health should be selected.
3. While selecting a gilt or sow primary aim should be to secure a female that will produce large survivable litter and which can attain marketable weight at an age of six months or less. This can be done with the help of pedigree records/Veterinarian / Bank's technical officer.
4. Purchase animals which are ready to be bred.

5. Identify the newly purchased animal by giving suitable identification mark (ear notching or tattooing).
6. Vaccinate the newly purchased animals against diseases.
7. Keep the newly purchased animal under observations for a period of about two weeks and then mix with the other animals.
8. Purchase a minimum economical unit as suggested.
9. Purchase animals in two batches at the interval of three months.
10. Follow judicious culling and replacement of animals in a herd.
11. Cull the old animals after 10-12 farrowings.

### **III. Feeding management:**

1. Feed the animals with best feeds.
2. Give adequate concentrates in the ration.
3. Provide adequate vitamins and minerals.
4. Provide adequate clean water.
5. Give adequate exercise to the animals.
6. The feeding of the piglets is more critical and high quality and more fortified diets are needed for feeding them.
7. Feeding of the sows during pregnancy is utmost important for increased litter size.
8. The feed requirements of lactating sow varies with the size of the litter, weight, size and age of sow.
9. Commercial pig farming should aim at the exploitation of nonconventional feed resources viz., waste from Kitchen/hotel/ cold storage/warehouses, in replacing the balanced rations to minimise the cost of production.
10. The feeding regime adopted should take care of all the nutrient requirements of various categories of pigs. The nutrient requirements of breeding stock and growing pigs are given in Annexure VIIIa and VIIIb respectively.

### **IV. Protection against Diseases:**

1. Be on the alert for signs of illness such as reduced feed intake, fever, abnormal discharge or unusual behaviour.
2. Consult the nearest veterinary aid centre for help if illness is suspected.
3. Protect the animals against common diseases.
4. In case of outbreak of contagious diseases, immediately segregate the sick and the healthy animals and take necessary disease control measures.
5. Deworm the animals regularly.
6. Examine the faeces of adult animals to detect eggs of internal parasites and treat the animals with suitable drugs.
7. Wash the animals from time to time to promote sanitation.
8. Strictly follow the recommended vaccine schedule as given in Annexure IX.

### **V. Breeding care:**

1. Pigs are highly prolific in nature and two farrowings in a year should be planned by adopting optimal management conditions
2. For every 10 sows one boar must be maintained for maximum fertility.
3. Breed the animals when it is in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hours of heat).

## **VI. Care during Pregnancy:**

Give special attention to pregnant sows one week before farrowing by providing adequate space, feed, water etc. The sows as well as farrowing pens should be disinfected 3-4 days before the expected date of farrowing and the sows should be placed in the farrowing pen after bedding it properly.

## **VII. Care of Piglets:**

1. Take care of new born piglets by providing guard rails.
2. Treat / disinfect the navel cord with tincture of iodine as soon as it is cut with a sharp knife.
3. Feed on mothers milk for first 6-8 weeks along with creep feed.
4. Protect the piglets against extreme weather conditions, particularly during the first two months.
5. Needle teeth should be clipped shortly after birth.
6. Vaccinate the piglets as per recommended vaccination schedule.
7. Supplementation of Iron to prevent piglet anaemia is necessary.
8. The piglets meant for sale as breeder stock must be reared properly.
9. Male piglets not selected for breeding should be castrated preferably at the age of 3-4 weeks which will prevent the boar odour in the cooked meat thus it enables production of quality meat.
10. Additional feed requirements of lactating sow must be ensured for proper nursing of all the piglets born.

## **CHAPTER – III**

### **MARKET POTENTIAL**

The marketable products of the piggery farming includes the piglets as breeding stock, piglets as fatteners, marketable fatteners and culls. The marketing avenues for the above products are like satellite fattening farms / breeding cum rearing farms and pork consumption centres. In order to promote the consumption of pork it should be supplied to the consumers in an attractive form. Therefore availability of either slaughtering facilities or bacon factories are to be ensured to convert the fatteners into wholesome pork and their products. The bacon factories that are being operated in our country are furnished in the annexure II . The sale of piglets at 2-3 months of age will yield quick returns and enables the pig farmer to concentrate their efforts on maximizing the productivity of breeder stock. The other marketing strategy can be rearing of piglets upto marketing age for their sale as fatteners.

**CHAPTER- IV**  
**ECONOMICS OF THE PROJECT**

**A. Project Profile (Financial)**

Sr. No.	Paramaters	Value
1	Breed	Durac, American White, Bantu, China Pig etc.
2	Unit Size	
	Sow	200
	Boars	20
3	Product	Piglets
4	Cost of the project (Rs.)	54,62,200
5	Bank loan (Rs.)	40,96,650
6	Margin money (Rs.)	13,65,550
7	Financial Indicators	
	BCR at 15% DF	2.14 :1
	N P W at 15% DF (Rs.)	1,12,05,316
	I R R %	42.65
	Average DSCR	4.6
8	Interest Rate (% per annum)	12
9	Repayment Period	5 years including one year grace period



## B. BASIS & PRESUMPTIONS

Sr. No.	Particular	Unit	Quantity
<b>I. Techno-economic parameters</b>			
	Breed of Pig	Durac, American White, Bantu, China Pig etc.	
	No. of Sows (Average body weight 30 to 40 Kg & Average age of piglets = 4 to 5 months )	Nos	200
	No. of Boars (Average body weight 30 to 40 Kg & Average age of piglets = 4 to 5 months )	Nos	20
	No of furrowing	per year	2
	Kidding percentage	%	80
	No. of piglets per sow per furrowing		10-12
	Sex ratio		1.1
	Mortality(%) piglets	%	20
	Saleable age of piglets	months	6 to 8
	Payback period	5 years including moratorium	
<b>II. Expenditure norms</b>			
	Cost of construction of sheds	Rs./sq. ft.	250
	Water Tank	Rs./sq. ft.	200
	Food Storage & Equipmnet Shed	Rs./sq. ft.	100
	Building (Two Floor)	Rs./sq. ft.	200
	Labour Quarters	Rs./sq. ft.	150
	Equipments	Rs.	50,000
	Cost of one Sow (Female)	Rs.	5,500
	Cost of one Boars (Male)	Rs.	5,000
	No of unskilled labour	Nos.	4
	Cost of one unskilled labour per annum	Rs.	80,000
	Feed , Veg./fruits (kitchen) waste	Rs.	5,000
	Misc, expenditure i.e. vaccine medicine and veterinary aid per animal per year	Rs.	2,000
	Electricity and Water supply per month	Rs.	500
	Insurance of animals	(%)	5
	Rate of interst for bank loan	(%)	12
	Own contribution in project cost	(%)	25
<b>III. Income norms</b>			
	Sale price of piglets (8 to 10 months old, body weight 80 to 100kg )	Rs.	7,500

**C. TOTAL COST OF PROJECT**

Sr. No.	Particular	Unit	Unit rate	Quantity	Amount in Rs.
<b>I. Capital Cost</b>					
1	Land				Own
2	Site development	Ls			50,000
3	Cost of Sows (Average body weight 30 to 40 Kg & Average age of piglets = 4 to 5 months )	Nos.	5,500	200	11,00,000
4	Cost of Boars (Average body weight 30 to 40 Kg & Average age of piglets = 4 to 5 months )	Nos.	5,000	20	1,00,000
5	Shed for Growers, Farrowing pen ( shed length 100 feet width 50 feet height 30 feet it will be a 3 tired structure , with around 40 to 50 piglets in each tier)	Sq.ft..	250	5,000	12,50,000
6	Water Tank (Water Tank storage capacity for 5000 liters)	Sq.ft..	200	250	50,000
7	Food Storage & Equipmnet Shed (Length 128 Feet, Width 49 feet height 20 feet.)	Sq.ft..	100	6,272	6,27,200
8	Building (Two Floor) (Office ,Security Room and a Mini Hospital)( length 20 feet width 30 feet height 20 feet)	Sq.ft..	200	600	1,20,000
9	Labour Quarters (length 20 feet, width 20 feet height 10 feet.)	Sq.ft..	150	400	60,000
10	Equipments	Limpsum			50,000
					<b>34,07,200</b>
<b>II. Working Capital (for one year)</b>					
1	Feed , Veg./fruits (kitchen) waste	Rs./month	5,000	220	11,00,000
2	Unskilled workers	Nos.	80,000	4	3,20,000
3	Misc, expenditure i.e. vaccine medicine and veterinary aid	animal	2,000	220	4,40,000
4	Insurance of animals	%	5		60,000
5	Electricity and Water supply	12	500	220	1,10,000
6	Transport charges	Ls.			25,000
					<b>20,55,000</b>
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54,62,200</b>

**D. MEANS OF FINANCE**

<b>Particular</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Amount in Rs.</b>
Term loan	%	75	40,96,650.00
Own contribution	%	25	13,65,550.00
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>54,62,200.00</u></b>

**E. PROJECTION OF PERFORMANCE & PROFITABILITY****I. Flock Production Chart**

Sr. No.	Particular	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
	No. of farrowing per sow/year	0	2	2	2	2
	No. of piglet born per sow per farrowing	0	7	9	9	9
	No. of piglet born per year	0	1120	1440	1440	1440
	No of pigletss died 20%	0	224	288	288	288
	No. of piglets available for sale	0	896	1152	1152	1152

**II. Projected Profitability**

Sr. No.	Particular	Unit	Unit rate in Rs.	Quantity	I year	II year	III year	IV year	V year
<b>I. Income</b>									
	Production of piglets	Nos.			-	896	1152	1152	1152
	Selling price per piglet	Rs.			-	7500	7500	7500	7500
	(Age of piglet 8 to10 months old & body weight 80 to 100 kg)								
	Sale of piglets	Rs.			-	6720000	8640000	8640000	8640000
	Manure at Rs 75 per animal	Rs.	75	220		16500	16500	16500	16500
				<b>TOTAL (A)</b>	-	<b>67,36,500</b>	<b>86,56,500</b>	<b>86,56,500</b>	<b>86,56,500</b>
<b>II. Expenditure</b>									
	Feed , Veg./fruits (kitchen) waste	Rs./month	5,000	220	11,00,000	11,00,000	11,00,000	11,00,000	11,00,000
	Unskilled workers	Nos.	80,000	4	3,20,000	3,20,000	3,20,000	3,20,000	3,20,000
	Misc, expenditure i.e. vaccine medicine and veterinary aid	animal	2,000	220	4,40,000	4,40,000	4,40,000	4,40,000	4,40,000
	Insurance of animals	%	5		60000	60000	60000	60,000	60,000
	Electricity and Water supply	per month	500	220	1,10,000	1,10,000	1,10,000	1,10,000	1,10,000
	Transport charges	Ls.			25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
				<b>TOTAL (B)</b>	<b>20,55,000</b>	<b>20,55,000</b>	<b>20,55,000</b>	<b>20,55,000</b>	<b>20,55,000</b>
<b>III. Net Income</b>									
				<b>TOTAL (A-B)</b>	<b>-20,55,000</b>	<b>46,81,500</b>	<b>66,01,500</b>	<b>66,01,500</b>	<b>66,01,500</b>

## E. Financial Analysis

Particulars	I year	II year	III year	IV year	V year
Capital Costs	34,07,200				
Recurring cost	20,55,000	20,55,000	20,55,000	20,55,000	20,55,000
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>54,62,200</b>	<b>20,55,000</b>	<b>20,55,000</b>	<b>20,55,000</b>	<b>20,55,000</b>
Benefit	0	67,36,500	86,56,500	86,56,500	86,56,500
Depreciated value of buildings, fencing etc. @ 10%					12,33,766
Depreciated value of equipments @ 15%					21,425
Closing stock value @ 10% depreciation					7,02,600
<b>Total Benefit</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>67,36,500</b>	<b>86,56,500</b>	<b>86,56,500</b>	<b>1,06,14,291</b>
<b>Net Benefit</b>	<b>-54,62,200</b>	<b>46,81,500</b>	<b>66,01,500</b>	<b>66,01,500</b>	<b>85,59,291</b>
Discounting Factor@ 15%	0.87	0.76	0.66	0.57	0.50
NPV cost at 15% DF	47,52,114	15,61,800	13,56,300	11,71,350	10,27,500
NPV benefits at 15% DF	0	51,19,740	57,13,290	49,34,205	53,07,145
		<b>1,12,05,316</b>			
NPW at 15% DF					
BCR at 15% DF		<b>2.14</b>	<b>:1</b>		
IRR %		<b>42.65</b>			

### G. Term Loan Repayment

Rate of interest - % per annum : 12.00

Opening balance of term loan : 40,96,650

Year	Loan Outstanding	Gross Surplus	Principal	Interest	Total Repayment	Net Surplus	DSCR
1	40,96,650	-	-	491598	-	-	-
2	40,96,650	46,81,500	10,24,163	491598	1515761	31,65,740	3.1
3	30,72,488	66,01,500	10,24,163	368699	1392861	52,08,639	4.7
4	20,48,325	66,01,500	10,24,163	245799	1269962	53,31,539	5.2
5	10,24,163	66,01,500	10,24,163	122900	1147062	54,54,438	5.8
						<b>Avg DSCR</b>	<b>4.6</b>