Pig farming enhances the Income of the rural youth: A success story

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Farmers details and address:

Profile	Farmers details
Name: Subrata Das Category = PH Village: Kuchainala Blok- Durga Chowmuhani District: Dhalai	Age:- 26 Sex: Male Education: VIII pass Year of Est. – 2021-22 Piggery unit – 9 Nos Culture species: - Pig (LWY)

Challenge

Subrata Das, a 22-year-old physically handicapped (PH) unemployed youth from a scheduled caste community was interested to start a pig farm on a small scale which is located at Kuchainala village under Durga-Chowmohani Block of Dhalai District, Tripura. The mortality of the piglet was approximately 12% and the growth rate was lower, the non-availability of quality piglets.

Initiative

Mr Subrata Das was very much interested to know the management of pigs in a scientific way. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dhalai has imparted the training of the farmer on scientific piggery farming and their different management practices under the ARYA Project (2021-22) and supported piglets as well as the construction of piggery houses. Regular field visit was done to provide treatment and other scientific advice (Like low-cost feeding with kitchen waste and other locally available resources).

Key result/insight/interesting fact

After the intervention by KVK Dhalai, the youth started practicing deworming at regular intervals (Every 4-month interval with appropriate deworming suspensions) regular vaccination schedules were followed i.e. swine fever, Foot and Mouth Disease, etc. Piglets were administered with an iron injection. Breeding of pigs was practiced within the farm, male to male-to-female ratio was maintained at 1: 8 respectively which resulted in a better fertility rate in the farm. Precautions measures were taken during the outbreaks of the disease like isolation of diseased animals, and disinfection of sheds. Regular cleaning of the farm and farm premises was done. The diseased carcass was deep buried with a larger quantity of lime in the farm dump yard.

Table 1: Capital investment/Fixed Investment

Sl. No.	Particulars	Investment (Rs.)
1	Purchase of 9 Piglets at the rate of Rs. 5,000 each/-	45000.00
2	Investment on shed (410 sq. ft.)	150000.00
3	Equipment cost	10000.00
Total Fixed Investment		230000.00

Table 1. illustrates that the entrepreneur started the business with a total amount of Rs. 2,30,000/- among the total invested he spent Rs. 45,000/- to purchase the animals. Initially, he purchased 9 piglets (1 male, 8 female) at the cost of Rs. 5,000/- each. The animal shed with the store was constructed with 410 sq. ft. in which floor space was allotted viz., 50 sq. ft/boar, 45 sq. ft/Sow. Out of the Total fixed investment, the animal shed was constructed for Rs. 1,50,000/- and Equipment like a feeder, bucket, water pump, etc. were purchased total of Rs.10,000/-.

Table 2: Variable /Recurring expenditure for one year (2021 - 22)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Investment (Rs.)
1	Concentrate feed cost per year	40,000.00

2	Green fodder in the farmland per year	3,000.00
3	Electricity bill per year	2500.00
4	Miscellaneous expenditure per year	1000.00
Total Variable Cost Investment		46500.00

From the Table. 2. It is evident that the feeding cost in the farm occupies 86.00% (Rs. 40,000/-) of total variable cost.

Table 3: One-year fixed costs (2021-22)

Sl. No.	**Particulars**	**Investment (Rs.)**
1	Interest on fixed capital (12% per annum)	27600.00
2	Insurance Cost (4% of animal cost)	1800.00
3	Depreciation on Building (5 % per annum)	7500.00
4	Depreciation on Equipment (15% per annum)	1500.00
5	Implicit cost of family labours (Rs. 5,000/Month)	60000.00
Total Fixed Cost per year		98400.00

The cost that does not vary with the level of production is called fixed cost and the majority of these costs are needed not to be paid out to others to purchase any goods and services rather implicitly the entrepreneur pays himself for using his own resources like his own money, buildings, equipment, and family labour and opportunity cost, etc. Table. 3 explained the fixed cost in which except insurance cost all are implicit costs because this implicit cost has to be incurred for the usage of self-owned resources as mentioned earlier and insurance cost is an explicit cost that does not vary with the level of production so it is included in fixed cost. From the Table 3. It is evident that directly and indirectly, the business has spent Rs. 98,400/- towards the usage of fixed assets during the particular year 2021-22.

Table 4: Total cost for one year (2021-22)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income (Rs.)
1	Total Cost (Total fixed cost at a particular year + Total Variable cost at particular year)	(98400+ 46500) = 144,900.00
Total		**144,900.00**

Total cost is calculated by summing up total fixed cost during the year with total variable cost during the year. From Table 4 it is evident that the total cost incurred to operate the farm during the year 2021-22 is Rs. 1,44,000/-

Table 5: Income during one year (2020-21)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income (Rs.)
1	Sale of piglet (8 sows x 8 piglets per sow x @Rs 5600/- per piglet)	358400.00
2	Sale of manure	10000.00
Total		**368400.00**

Table - 5 presents the income earned during the particular year. The farm started with 8 female piglets and 1 male piglet. Currently, the farm sells the piglets (10 kg.) obtained from 8 sows. On average 8 piglets per sow are obtained per furrowing. From Table 5 it is evident that income earned from piglets is Rs. 3,52,000/- per annum. Manure is used for own farm for cultivation of green fodder and the remaining manure is sold outside. The income earned from the manure is Rs. 10,000/-.per annum. At the end of the year, the total income earned from the pig farm per year is Rs. 3,62,000/-. Since Pigs have shorter generation intervals and high prolific nature. Apart from this total income, the farm's inventory has 64 numbers of piglets from the second furrowing of parents' stock.

Table 6: Net Income for one year (2021-22)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income (Rs.)
1	Net Profit/year (Total Income/year - Total cost/Year))	(368400-144,900) =223500.00
2	Net Income/month	18625.00

Net profit or Net Income is calculated by subtracting the total cost/year from the total Income/year. Table 6 shows that the Net Profit earned from the particular year is Rs. 223500/- and Net Profit/month is Rs. 18625/-. Net profit from the table.6 is evident that the pig is operated in a successful and highly profitable manner.

1. **Impact**

   The farmer had no trouble selling the piglets and pork because there was such a huge demand for meat (pork). Farmers used to visit different areas to buy piglets because of their high quality. Currently, piglets cost an average of Rs 5600.00 each piglet and Rs 310.00 per kg of meat. Following the intervention, the piglet mortality lowered to 2%.

Table 7: Status of the family before and after starting the pig farm

Before		After	
1	Low expenditure on education	1	More expenditure on education
2	Low standard of living	2	Improved standard of living
3	Old house	3	House renovated
4	Not much social recognition	4	More social recognition

It was also evident that his economic and social status certainly improved after he has taken up pig farming (Table-7). Initially, his expenditure on education for children was less but after starting this enterprise expenditure on education improved and also achieves better social recognition. The other youths were inspired by his success in pig farming as an

income-generating activity. The entrepreneurs have regularly been in touch with KVK Dhalai to get updated with the latest technologies.

2. **Lessons Learned**

1. What did you learn in this process? What was difficult or challenging?

The main challenging or difficult is that the farmers were not ready to adopt the scientific technology easily as they were doing the farming in their traditional method.

2. How did you overcome the challenges faced?

By giving proper scientific skills and knowledge by providing Skill Training and motivating the farmers to adopt the scientific technology by changing their attitude towards the traditional method of farming to easily adopt the new technology.

3. If you were to do it all over again, what would you do differently?

Development of "model villages" for providing the demonstration of scientific farming among the farmers about the advantage of scientific farming.

7. **Supporting Quotes and Images:** Field visit of the Farm

Scientific pig farming by Shri Subrata Das. KVK support by providing facilities under Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture (AYRA) Scheme 2021-22