Pig Farming a way forward to Enterprising

Name of the Group: Kashidi Pairani Mahila Dal  
Number of members in the group: 10  
Address: Kashidi, Purulia

Objectives:

1. The group was formed with 10 women with an intention to enable them for setting up small enterprise and to increase their family income.
2. During urgency they can also earn money by selling the pigs.
3. There is a positive impact of setting up such farm as well as breeding unit on the locality. The neighbouring villagers can buy pigs from them whenever needed.
4. Traditional and conventional pig breeds wean many piglets, have efficient and fast growth and lean carcasses.

Each of them used to deposit Rs.50 to the group account every month. They were provided with training and a monetary support of INR 17150 for pig farming, the raising and breeding of domestic pigs as livestock from DRCSC.

One year ago, they bought 10 pigs with the money given by DRCSC. Out of which 2 pigs were dead and 3 pigs were sold in the market. So, now they have 5 adult pigs in their farm. After breeding there were 14 piglets, out of which 3 piglets were sold in the market. Now they have 11 piglets in their farm.

Raising of pigs:

They take responsibility of feeding the pigs alternatively, 2 women are responsible for consecutive two days. The pigs need to feed three times a day.

Food- Rice bran, husk, all kinds of leftover vegetables, azolla, rice water

5Kg of rice bran is needed per day for their feeding. They used to mix it with rice water and azolla. They need not to buy food from the market.

Treatment- The pigs were vaccinated properly. If they get infected, they are treated by dosing with a suitable medicines and vaccination. They used to receive medicines for parasitic worm infections from the Hospital in free of cost. The expenses of the treatments are carried out from the group account. Till now they spent RS.160 for treatment purpose.

Income-Expenditure (2018-2019)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pigs sold</th>
<th>Selling price</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(in Rs.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(in RS.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Female pig</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>Vaccination and</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female pig</td>
<td>2900</td>
<td>treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male pig</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 male piglets</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 female piglet</td>
<td>800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>9700</strong></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>160</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>9700-160=9540</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Within one year they made a profit of around INR 9500 by selling the pigs. The money is kept in the group bank account.

Initially they have fixed capital of Rs.17150 (10 pigs) and now they have a fixed capital of around Rs. 21000 ( 5 pigs and 11 piglets)

Benefits:

1) They are earning as a group, thus increasing their group cohesiveness.
2) They can use their profit money in urgency or to fulfil any need.
3) In a team they are slowly learning to commercialise their farm.
4) To some extent it is helping to increase the confidence and self-dependence of the women in the group.
5) From their conventional breeding unit they also got white piglets which are of greater market values.

Remarks:

“We are feeling united and we are very satisfied and motivated to be able to save such huge amount in this short period”, said by one of the group members.