



RESEARCH ARTICLE.....

Technological needs of pig growers under Mokokchung district of Nagaland

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Abstract..... The present study was conducted in three randomly selected villages under Mokokchung district of Nagaland. From the study, it has perceived that mostly Hampshire, Local, Large black, Burmese breeds were reared by the respondents. Awareness about dry season feed management was found to be very low. Though, respondents were aware of the care and management of sow, they had lack of knowledge about care and management of boar. Regarding the care of pregnant animals, only few per cent were aware of the practices. Lastly, health control measures were followed by the half among the respondents.

KEY WORDS..... Livestock, Pig, Management, Respondents

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INTRODUCTION.....

Livestock provide a great deal of support towards sustaining the livelihoods of the Mokokchung district. Majority of the farmers follow mixed crop-livestock farming system wherein livestock rearing is integrated with food production. Livestock depends on crops and it's by products for their feed and fodder requirement and return nutrients to the crops via manure for the sustainability of the system. Pig (accounting for 60% of total livestock population in the district) rearing are the most popular activities followed by poultry. Meat and its products are in great demand without any social or religious taboos. All types of meat are relished by the people however, there is a preference for Pork. The district contributes 105000 numbers of livestock, which accounts for 7.56 per cent of the total state population. A wide gap exists between the total requirement and the

domestic production as far as the meat, egg and milk products are concerned.

But the local breeds are very small in size and their growth rate is also slow and less productivity. These types of local pigs are not economical to keep. The demand of meat is increasing year by year due to growth of population. The living standards of the people are also going up resulting in increased demand of meat year after year. But the production is not sufficient to meet the growing demand due to low productivity of local breeds and to meet the situation live stocks are imported from outside the state. This is one of the major expenditure which is affecting the state day by day.

RESEARCH METHODS.....

The study was conducted in three randomly selected

villages from three different blocks viz., Kubolong, Changtongya and Mangkolemba. From each of the selected village a total of twenty farm households having pig were selected randomly. One member of the family was interviewed for the study thus, making the total sample sixty. A well structured interview schedule was used along with focused group discussion for collecting information. To find out the awareness about technologies, the practices of the respondents were compared with the package of practices recommended for scientific pig rearing. If the practices of the respondents was matching

or at least close to the recommended practice, it was considered as 'awareness' otherwise as 'no awareness'. The data was expressed as percentages. To find out the technological needs of the respondents in scientific pig rearing, rank order method was followed by working out the mean scores for each of the items under package of practices.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS.....

The socio-personal profile of respondent pig growers are given in Table 1. From the Table 1 it was perceived

Table 1: Socio- personal profile of respondents		(n=60)
Sr. No.	Aspects	Per cent
1.	Age	
	Upto 30 year	46.67
	Between 30 and 55 years	53.33
2.	Educational level	
	Illiterate	11.67
	Primary	21.67
	Middle	53.33
	High School	13.33
3.	Marital status	
	Unmarried	43.33
	Married	56.67
4.	Family income(in Rs. per annum)	
	Less than 20000	35.00
	20000-40000	45.00
	40000-60000	11.67
	60000-80000	5.00
	80000 and above	3.33
5.	Category of respondents	
	Marginal farmers	85.00
	Small farmers	13.33
	Large farmers	1.67
6.	Experience in pig rearing (in years)	
	0-10	80.00
	11-20	15.00
	21-30	3.33
	31-40	1.67
7.	Age of entry into pig rearing activities (in years)	
	0-10	13.33
	11-20	71.67
	21-30	10.00
	31-40	5.00

Table 2 : Awareness about the scientific pig rearing attributes			(n=60)
Sr. No.	Item	Recommendation	Per cent
1.	Breed	Hampshire, local, large black, burmese	25.00
2.	Common feed type and sources	Dry season	28.33
		Wet season	90.00
3.	Management		
	Caring for the pregnant animals	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.	31.67
	Caring of newly born piglets	The piglets are removed as they are farrowed and kept warm in creep space until farrowing is complete. Each piglet is cleaned of all mucous to ensure that the breathing passage is clear The navel cord should be tied 2.5 cm away from the navel, remaining portion is removed hygienically and stumps are painted with iodine. Piglets should be nursed after birth. They nurse 8-10 times in a day. Piglets are born with 4 pairs of sharp teeth (2 pairs on each jaw) which may injure udder or teats. Hence, clip these teeth soon after birth	40.00
	Care and management of sow	Farrowing sow and litter Breeding management Care at farrowing time	41.67
	Care and management of boar	The boar should be maintained in a separate pen. They should neither be overfed nor underfed, since both will affect its breeding capacity. It should be fleshy, and thrifty but not too fatty	23.33
4.	Health control measure	Treatment for worms, swine fever, skin problems (lumps, rash and scabs) with the advice of veterinary doctor	51.67

that among the respondents majority 53.33 per cent belongs to the age group of 30-55 years with medium education level. In otherhand, family income observed 45.00 per cent are in range of Rs. 20,000- 40,000, whereas respondents with 11.67 per cent having an income of Rs. 40,000-60,000 range. Besides that, majority of the respondents are in the category of marginal and small farmers which was 85.00 per cent and 13.33 per cent, respectively. Further, 80.00 per cent of them having 0-10 years of experience in pig rearing and majority (71.67 %) of them started rearing pig in the age period of 11-20 years.

Reasons for involvement in dairy activities :

Nearly 25.00 per cent of the selected respondents had knowledge on different breeds of pig. Among the different types of feed management, 90.00 per cent of the selected respondents had knowledge on wet season feed management practices, while 28.33 per cent of them had knowledge about dry season feed management practices. Regarding the management practices of pig rearing, majority (41.67 %) of them had knowledge on care and management of sow,

followed by 40.00 per cent of them had knowledge about caring of newly born piglets, 31.67 per cent of them had knowledge about caring for the pregnant animals and 23.33 per cent of them had knowledge about care and management of boar, respectively. Further, only 51.67 per cent of them had knowledge on health control measures.

Conclusion :

From the present study, we can able to conclude that mostly Hampshire, local, large black, Burmese breeds were reared by the respondents. Awareness about dry season feed management was found to be very low. Though, respondents were aware of the care and management of sow, they had lack of knowledge about care and management of boar. Regarding the care of pregnant animals, only few per cent were aware of the practices. Lastly, health control measures were followed by the half among the respondents.

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