



**EVALUATION REPORT
ON
PIGGERY BREEDING FARMS
IN
NAGALAND**

**DIRECTORATE OF EVALUATION
GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND,
KOHIMA.**

PREFACE

This is the sixteenth Evaluation reports brought out by the Directorate of Evaluation, Kohima, Nagaland. Considering the vast potential available for rearing of pigs in the state, the Govt. has initiated Piggery development Programmer during the last part of the third five year plan period. The scheme has since being continuing for quite some time, the Govt. felt it necessary to assess its achievement. The department of Evaluation was entrusted to undertake an Evaluation study on this scheme. The present report is the outcome of this study.

Even though, the reference period for this study was from 1980-81 to 1982-83. (i.e. the early part of the sixth five plan period) the report could not be completed within the time limit due to shortage of field staff and concentration on other priority survey and studies. The finding and suggestions made in the report are however still expected to be useful to the concerned department, Planners and administrators.

The task was assigned to Shri Bendangwati Assistant Director of Evaluation. The study was conducted under his overall supervision and the report was drafted by him. Shri H.G. Gupta Joint Director and Shri N. Zeliang Deputy Director were also fully associated and guided the team in the conduct of the study. The useful works done by Shri Bendangwati Asses. Director of Evaluation and the field staff of the Evaluation Directorate deserved much appreciation.

The help and co-operation received from the Directorate of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Department as well as the officers and staff of the Farms are gratefully acknowledged.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

BACK GROUND:

1.1 Basically Nagaland is constituted by hilly and mountainous regions. It is situated in the North-East corner of India. The State is dominated by the Christian Communities and the total areas of the state is 16,579 Sq. Km. having a population of about 7,74,930. The people are accustomed to eat meat as the main item of food along with rice. About 80 % of the people are living in the rural areas.

1.2. In Nagaland rearing of pigs is one of the important traditional practice by the rural people. Every Naga family in rural areas rear live stocks such as piggery, poultry and dairy etc. Keeping of pigs is the usual practice in every family whether poor or rich. This is the way of their life. 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.

1. 3. The demand of meat is increasing year by year due to growth of population. The living standard 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 effecting the State economy.

OBJLCTIVE OF THE FARM:

1.4. Keeping in view, these facts the State Government has initiated piggery development programmer since last part of the third plan period to make piggery keeping an economically viable occupation among the rural people. Not only various schemes for piggery development programmer has been started by the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Department through their plan. programmer but also Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Piggery Development in the State. As a part of Piggery Development Programmer the Department has taken up 6 (six) breeding farms mainly with the following objectives :-

1. To upgrade the local/indigenous pig population of the State through cross-breeding them with exotic breeds of pigs so as to enhance their production potentials.
2. To supply exotic male and female piglets to the farmers for up gradation of their local pigs to boost up pork production in the State. To meet the demand of breeding stock of pigs the Department has established 6 (six) State Pig Breeding Centers in the State.
3. To educate local farmers on modern scientific methods of piggery farming in the State.
4. To reduce/avoid import of pigs from outside the State so as to stabilize State economy.

1.5. During the Sixth Five Year Plan period the department has strengthened the existing six breeding farms at (1) Merangkong (2) Tijit (3) Tuensang (4) Medziphema (Ghaspani) (5) Akuluto and (6) Phek by giving facilities which could not be provided during the previous plan periods.

1. 6. The target of State Piggery Breeding Farms during the Sixth Five Year Plan period (1980-85) was to maintained the breeding sows from 500 to 590 numbers and the breeding Boars from 80 to 100 numbers. The target of the annual production of piglets from 3000 to 3540 by the end of Sixth Plan period.

NEED GF STUDY:

1. 7. The Scheme of Piggery Breeding Farm in Nagaland is operating for quite a long time and the Department has already spent a huge amount of money during the successive planed period. The State Government., therefore, felt it necessary to assess the achievement of the scheme and the department of Evaluation was asked to undertake an Evaluation Study on Piggery Breeding Centre in Nagaland.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY :

1. 8. The following are the main objectives of the study :-

1. To study the actual activities of the farm.
2. To study the organizational structure.
3. To study the financial aspect of the Farm.
4. To study production of Fodders piglets/sows/boars and distributions year-wise.
6. Training organized in the Farm, and
7. To suggest measure for improvement.

1.9. While Evaluating the Piggery Farms emphasis were mostly given on the following aspect :-

(i) Farm activities.

1. Year-wise production of piglets/sows/and Boars.
2. Numbers of disposal of piglets, sows and Boars.
3. Mortality of piglets/sows/Boars.
4. Demand received from Govt. agencies/Public Farmers' Co-operative Societies and other agents.
5. Fodder cultivation in the Farm.
6. Diseases break out in the Farm and control.
7. Training facilities provided in the farm.

(ii) Organizational Structure of the Farm.

Total strength of the staff, post sanctioned and filled, qualification of the posts, experience, duration of posting, skill workers required and available in the farm.

(iii) Financial/aspect of the Farm.

1. Plan and Non-plan outlay and year-wise actual expenditures.
2. Recurring the Non-recurring expenditure.

3. Income of the farm :
- (a) Income through livestock's and
 - (b) Income through fodder cultivation in the farm.

(iv) Training Organized in the Farm.

Number of training organized in the forms and its course, number of trainees such a departmental workers and public piggery farmers, and facilities provided to the trainees. Such as Loan/Services/Other subsidy etc.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY :

1. 10. The Study cover only three state pig breeding centers and will confined with breeding farms activities only. Due to lack of manpower the "impact of Piggery Development Programmer in Nagaland was excluded from the purview of this study.

METHODOLOGY:

1.11. The methodology of the study consisted of collection of information both from secondary and Primary sources. A questionnaires was prepared for collection of data in the Farm. At the State 4 level, details, information about the back-ground of the farm, objective of the programmer and other financial aspects are collected from the concerned department.

SAMPLING :

1. 12. Out of the total six (6) existing pig breeding centers in the State, Evaluation Department have selected three Farms at random sampling method which means 50% of the total breeding centers in the State.

REFERENCE PERIOD

The study covered 3 year period starting from the first year of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83).

**CHAPTER II
PARTICULARS OF THE SELECTED FARMS AND IT STAFFS**

BASIC PARTICULARS OF THE SELECTED FARMS:

2. 1. The Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry established six Piggery Breeding Centers in Nagaland with the objective to distribute exotic breeds of piglets to small farmer at 50% subsidy in the state to uplift their economy by rearing this type of pigs. The basic particulars of the farm selected for the purpose of this study is presented in table 1. at the next page.

2. 2. The Merangkong breeding centre as established in 1964. This breeding farm is located at Tuli Sub-Division under Mokokchung District. It is 80 Km. away from the District Headquarter, boarder to Assam. The farm is having 60 Acres of land for the

propose of fodder cultivation, and other construction like piggery seed office building, and residential quarters for the farm staff. The capacity of the farm was 60 Sows, 10 Boars, 100 wearers.

2. 3. The Akhuluto breeding centre under Zunheboto District was actually established at Setemi Village during 1975. But due to certain unavoidable circumstances it was shifted to Akhuluto during 1979-80 This farm is located 30 Kms. away from the District Head-quarter, Zunheboto. While shifting from Setemi to Akhuluto all the previous lives stocks were made auctioned by the Department and reestablished the present farm at Akhuluto with new lives stocks. So in the initial stage no lives stocks were available. From 1979 to 81 only construction of pig sty, staff building, water supply, fencing, approach road, electricity etc. could be done.

STAFF:

2. 6. At the Farm level, a Farm Manager is in over all in charge of the farm. The post of farm manager is a Class II Gazetted one. To assist the Farm Manager there are other categories of technical posts under him such as Asset. Farm Manager Grd-III and Veterinary Field Assistant Grd-III. Apart from those technical posts there are Grd-IV non-technical (un-skill) posts in the Farm. They are appointed mainly to feed and look after the animals. They also cultivate fodder in the farm area.

2. 7. As can be seen from table-III, there is no system laid down by the Department regarding the pattern of staff to be followed in all the Farm. Posting of staff seems to be made based on requirement and pressure. Both Merangkong and Akhuluto are having the post of Asset. Farm Manager. Moreover, Grd-IV staff like Piggery Attendant are not identical in all the farms. The post of Piggery Attendant sanctioned for Marangkong and Akhuluto Farms are 9 and 8 rasp actively whereas Tuensang Farm had only 3 piggery attendant during study team visited the Farms. The Tuensang farm however is having more livestock than the other two farms. But the piggery attendant in this particular farm is only half of the other two farms.

TABLE -I
BASIC PARTICULARS OF THE FARMS

Sl. No.	Name of the farm	Year of Establishment of the farm	Location of the farm	District	Under which block	Area of Farm	Number of Villages covered by the farm	Approved Capacity of the farm
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Pig Breeding Centre Merangkong	1964	Tuli	Mokokchung	Chang tongya Block	-60 Acres	Whole District	60 sows 10 Boars 100 Weaner
2	Tuensang pig breeding Farm	1975	Tuensang Village	Tuensang	Tuensang	40 Acres	Whole District	60 sows 4 boars and 100 weaner
3	Akuluto pig breeding	1979-80	Akhuluto	Zunheboto	Zunheboto	44 Acres	Whole District	50 sows 5 Boars 100 weaner
					Total =	144 Acres		

(Sources:- Filed Investigation)

TABLE – II
THE 6TH FIVE YEARS PLAN TARGET OF THE FARM

Names	Particulars of targets	Base level 1979-80	Total at the end of 1984-85	Annual target				
				1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1. Medziphema	1. Breeding shows.	150	175	150	150	150	165	175
	2. Breeding Boars.	24	30	24	24	24	27	30
	3. Piglets	900	1050	900	900	900	990	1050
2. Merangkong	1. Breeding shows.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2. Breeding Boars.	16	17	16	16	16	17	17
	3. Piglets	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
3. Tijit	1. Breeding shows.	100	120	100	100	100	110	120
	2. Breeding Boars.	16	20	16	16	16	13	20
	3. Piglets	600	720	600	600	600	620	720
4. Tuensang	1. Breeding shows.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2. Breeding Boars.	16	17	16	16	16	17	17
	3. Piglets	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
5. Akhuluto	1. Breeding shows.	100	65	50	50	50	60	65
	2. Breeding Boars.	8	11	8	8	8	10	11
	3. Piglets	300	390	300	300	300	360	390
6. Phek	1. Breeding shows.	-	30	-	-	10	20	30
	2. Breeding Boars.	-	5	-	-	2	4	5
	3. Piglets	-	180	-	-	60	120	180
	1.	500	590	500	500	510	555	530
	2.	100	100	80	80	82	83	100
	3.	3000	3540	3000	3000	3060	3330	3540

(Extracted from 6th plan target programmer).

**TABLE- III
STAFFING PATTERN**

Sl. No.	Name and designation of the staffs and Officers	Nos. of sanction and filled up posts sanctioned	Filled up	Grade	Qualification	Scale of pay	Duration of the posting	Weather Trained		If 'yes' give detailed	Remarks
								Yes	No		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MERANGKONG (TULI)											
1.	Junior Farm Manager	1	1	Grd-II	Promoted from V.F.A. to Farm Manager under matric	450/	2 Years	yes	-	V.F.A. Trained	-
2.	Asstt. Farm Manager	1	1	Grd-III	Under Matric V.F.A. Training	240/	4 Years	Yes	-	V.F.A. Trained	-
3.	V.F.A.	1	1	Grd-III	Matriculate V.F.A. Training passed.	240/	2 Years	Yes	-	V.F.A. Trained	-
4.	Pigs Attendent	9	7	Grd-IV	No specific qualification.	200/	-	--	-	-	-
5.	Chowkidar	1	1	Grd-IV	-	195/	-	--	-	-	-

CONTD – TABLE- III

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(2) TUENSANG											
1.	Farm Manager	1	1	Grd-II	V.F.A promoted	450/	5 Years	yes	-	V.F.A. Trained	-
2.	V.F.A.	1	1	Grd-III	V.F.A	240/	1 Years	Yes	-	V.F.A.	-
3.	Piggery Attendant	8	8	Grd-IV	-	190/	-	Yes	-	-	-
4.	Night Chowkidar	1	1	Grd-IV	-	190/	-	-	-	-	-
(3) AKHULUTO											
1.	Manager	1	Nil	Grd-II		540/	-	-	-	Not yet posted	-
2.	Asstt. Farm Manager	1	1	Grd-III	Matriculate	320/	4 Years	Yes	-	V.F.A. Trained passed	-
3.	V.F.A.	1	1	Grd-III	V.F.A.	240/	3 Years	Yes	-	V.F.A	-
4.	Peon	1	1	Grd-IV	-	195/	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Piggery Attendant	3	3	Grd-IV	-	195/	-	-	-	-	-

(sources:- Filed Investigation)

TECHNICAL QUALIFICATIONS :

2. 7. The General qualification as well as the technical qualification of the staff posted in all the farms can be seen in the table-II. A scrutiny of the technical as well as the general qualification of the farm staff, e.g. Farm Manager, Asst. Farm Manager and Veterinary Field Assistant etc reveals that their general qualification are under metric excepting one Veterinary Field Assistant who is matriculate. Their technical qualifications are V.F.A. Trained personnel only. It is felt that at least the Farm Manager posts should be filled up by a degree holder in Veterinary & Animal Husbandry Science so that the farm will not suffer due to lack of technical knowledge.

CHAPTER III PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT/PERFORMANCE ON THE BREEDING FARMS PIGGERY SHEEDS

PIGGERY SHEED :

3. 1. The total available capacity of each Farm is presented in table-IV. In a piggery livestock farm three different types of piggery shed such as (i) Farrowing house (ii) Weaning house and (iii) Isolation ward-House are necessary. At the time when the Evaluation team visited the Farms for collection of information, two farms i.e. Merangkong and Akhuluto farms are having one Isolation house each with a total area 362 sq. feet and 750 sq. feet respectively. But there is no Isolation shed for sick animals, in Tuensang Farm. Such facility should be given to all the farm uniformly to avoid communication of disease to other healthy animals in the farm.

3. 2. As against the total approved capacity of 10 Boars 60 Sows, 100 Weaners 5 number of Farrowing house 12,000 Sq. ft., 3 Nos. of weaning house measuring 6,000 Sq. Ft. were constructed in Merangkong Farm. In Tuensang, against the maximum approved capacity of 60 Sows 4 bears and 100 Weaners 4 farrowing house measuring 6420 Sq. Ft. 2 Weaning house measuring 1,600 Sq. Ft. were constructed. The approved capacity for Akhuluto Farm is 50 Sows, 5 bears and 100 Weaners. To keep this livestock 1 Farrowing house measuring 5950 Sq. Ft., 1 weaning house measuring 5950 Sq. Ft. and 1 No. Isolation house measuring 750 Sq. Ft. were constructed. As per information furnished by them there is no problem for piggery shed as there is no accession when the Farm is over crowded. In fact the farms maintaining only 50% of approved capacity till the time when Evaluation team visited the Farm.

**TABLE – IV
PIGGERY SHEED.**

Name of the Farm	Furrowing House			Wearing House			Isolation ward			Total		Remarks
	Nos.	Total Area	Capacity	No s.	Total Area	Capacity	No s.	Total Area	Total Capacity	Area 3.6.9.	Capacity col. 4.7.10.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Merangkong	5 Nos.	1200 Sq. Ft	60 Saws 10 Boars	3 Nos.	6,600 Sq. Ft	100 (Pigling) Weaners	1 Nos.	362 Sq. Ft.	No limitation.	18,962 Sq.Ft.	170	Isolation no prescribe capacity (No limit) for all the farm.
2 Tuensang.	4 Nos.	6420 Sq.Ft	60 Saws 4 Boars	2 Nos.	1600 Sq. Ft	100 weaners	Nil	Nil	Nil	8020 Sq.Ft.	160	
3 Akhuluto.	1 Nos	6420 Sq.Ft	50 saws 5 Boars	1 Nos.	5959 Sq. Ft.	100 weaners	1 Nos.	750 Sq. Ft.	Nil	12,650 Sq.Ft.	155	
Total	10 Nos.	24370 Sq.Ft	189	6 Nos.	14150 Sq. Ft.	300.	2 Nos.	1112 Sq. Ft.		38,882 Sq.Ft.	489	

(Source:- Filed Investigation)

FODDER CULTIVATION

3. 3. The details of fodder cultivation in the farms are showing in Table-V. Fodder cultivation is also an important activity of all the farms. The different items of fodder cultivation done by the Pig Breeding Centers are mainly as under

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Tapioca | 5. Jack fruits |
| 2. Napir gras | 6. Maize |
| 3. Quava | 7. Squash |
| 4. Sweet potato | 8. Pumpkin |

The above mentioned crops are generally cultivating in every farms to feed the animals apart from other items of feeds supply from out side.

3. 4. In Merangkong Breeding Centre, the total production of different types of fodder during these 3 years periods was 307.40 quintals and the total value worked out to Rs. 31.410/-. The Tuensang Breeding Centre, the total production of fodder was 361/2 quintals and the value worked out to Rs. 5,200/-. The production of fodder in Akhuluto

Farm is less than the other two farms, because of its re-establishment during 1980-81 at Akhuluto by shifting from Setemi Village.

3. 5. The total yield of fodder in the 3 (three) slected Farms during the 3 years period was 648 quintals. The total value produced through fodder production was Rs. 67,430/-. The fodder produced by the farm are consumed within the farm and there is no surplus to be sold in the outside market.

TABLE—V
DIFFERENT ITEMS OF FODDER CULTIVATION IN THE FARM FOR THE
LAST 3 YEARS.

(i.e. 1980-81 — 1982-83)

Items of fodder	MEKANGKONG			TUENSANG			AKHULUTO		
	Production Area Cultivated in quintals		Total value in Rs.	Area Cultivated	Production in quintals	Total value in RS.	Area Cultivated	Production in quintals	Total value In Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.Topaica	3 Acres	53 quintals	5,300/-	9 Acres	51 quintals	10,320/60 Kg.	2 Acress	7 quintals	14,00/-
2. Nabir grass	3 Acres	116 ,,	5,800/	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Guava	3 Acres	56 ,,	5,600/	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Sweet potato	6 Acres	3,540 ,,	5,310/	10 Acres	87 quintals	13.580 -	1 Acres	quintals	1,700/-
5. Jack fruit	Acres	47 ,,	9,400/	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Maize	—	—	—	11 Acres	165 quintals	6,920/-	41/2Acres	quintals	950/-
7. Squash	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 Acres	5 quintals	500/-
8. Pumpkin	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 Acres	61/2 quintals	650/-
TOTAL:	161/2Acres	307.40 quintals	31,410/-	30 Acress	304 quintals	30,820/-	91/2Acres	361/2 Quintals	5,200/-

TABLE- VI
PURCHASE OF FEEDS DURING THE LAST 3 (THREE)
YEARS PERIODS IN THE FARMS

Name of the farms	Feeds consumed during the last 3 years period (in quintals)	Expenditure on procurement of feeds during 3 years (in Rs.	No. of pigs maintained in the farm.
1	2	3	4
Merangkong	1,134.32	1,71,870.55	649
Tuensang	1,741	2,38,430.00	1,160
Akhulutoo	1,405	1,74,495.95	346
Grant Total	4,280.32	5,84,796.50	2,154

(Sources:- Filed Investigation)

**PURCHASED OF FEEDS ITEMS DURING THE LAST
THREE YEARS,**

Due to non availability of Feeds manufacturing units the Department is procuring different ingredients of feed from the outside market through the local suppliers as per requirement made by each individual farm based on live stock maintained by the respective forms. The main items of feeds ingredients supplied are as follows :-

1. Rice polish
2. Wheat bran
3. Maize crush
4. M. Oil Cake
5. Broken Rice
6. Fish Meal
7. I. Salt

3.7. The expenditure involved on feed procurement during the three years droid (i.e. 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83) was Rs. 5,84,796/-for the three farms. The total feeds purchased and consumed in the farms was 4,280/- quintals. Considering the, total number of pigs maintained in the three farms the consumption of feeds was on a very high side. Moreover, Akhuluto farm which was re-established only during 1981 due to shifting of the farms from Setimi Village to Akhuluto was not involved for procurement of feeds in the farm because livestock's was not available prior to 1981. It is not known how the expenditure on purchase of feeds in the farms are involved and that two at a very high rate on procurement made from the outside market.

The stock Position of Pigging for the period of 3 years.

3.8. The year-wise details position of the live stock maintained in the three farms are indicated in the Table -VII. As against the Annual targeted production of Pigging of 600 in Merangkong and Tuen-sang the actual production of pigging during the 3 years period

in Merangkong and Tuensang was only 328 and 833 respectively. Similarly as against the targeted annual production of pigging in Akhuluto Farm of 300, the actual production during the three years period is only 158. On the average the actual achievement against the target was only 18% in Merangkong 46% in Tuensang and 18% in Akhuluto.

TABLE- VII
YEAR WISE STOCK POSITION AND DISPOSAL OF PIGGLING FOR THE
PERIOD OF 3 YEARS.

FROM YEAR	Opening stock	Received transfer or purchased during the year	Stock raise during the year	Total Sl. No. 2,3&4	No. of death during the year	Stock sold to various agents	Total disposal of the year (Including death)	Balance Stock
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MERANGKONG:	115	Nil	162	277	34	203	237	40
1980-81	40	Nil	62	102	12	35	47	55
1981-82	55	Nil	104	159	2	108	110	49
1982-83								
TOTAL:-	210	Nil	328	538	48	346	394	144
TUENSANG:	51	Nil	238	290	23	192	215	75
1980-81	75	10	332	417	46	338	384	33
1981-82	33	6	262	301	30	236	266	35
1982-83								
TOTAL:-	159	16	833	1,008	99	766	865	143
AKHULUTO:	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1980-81	44	44	52	96	1	52	53	43
1981-82	43	Nil	106	149	Nil	139	139	10
1982-83								
TOTAL:-	87	44	158	245	1	191	192	53

(Sources:- Filed Investigation)

**TABLE- VIII
YEAR WISE STOCK POSITION OF SOWS FOR THE PERIOD OF YEAR**

FARM/YEAR	Opening stock	Received transfer or purchased during the year	Stock raise during the year	Total Sl. No. 2,3&4	No. of death during the year	Stock sold to various agents	Total disposal of the year (Including death)	Balance Stock	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MERANGKONG:	32	-	6	38	7	4	11	27	
1980-81	27	-	2	29	11	-	11	18	
1981-82	18	-	10	28	2	1	3	25	
1982-83									
TOTAL:-	77	-	18	95	20	5	25	70	
TUENSANG:	22	-	6	28	1	-	1	27	
1980-81	27	-	25	52	-	-	-	52	
1981-82	52	-	-	52	2	-	2	50	
1982-83									
TOTAL:-	101	-	31	132	3	-	3	129	
AKHULUTO:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1980-81	2	32	-	34	-	-	-	34	
1981-82	34	-	14	48	-	-	-	48	
1982-83									
TOTAL:-	36	32	14	82	-	-	-	82	

(Sources:- Filed Investigation)

Total Piglets died in the farms during 3 years.

3.9. The total numbers of of piglets died in the farms are shown in the Table-VI CoL-6 for the period of 3 years. This information are collected from the respective farms death record register. The death recorded by each Farm within the 3 years are as under :-

1. Merangkong Breeding—Centre. — 48 Nos.
2. Tuensang Breeding—Centre. — 99 Nos.
3. Akhuluto Breeding—Centre. — 1 Nos.

3.10. The Merangkong (Tuli) farm recorded 48 Nos. of piglets died during the period of 3 years. The average Nos. of piglets died per year was 16 Nos. and the percentage of piglets died in the farm is 9% of the total stock handled by the farm. The Tuensang farm death recorded during the 3 years period was 99 Nos. of piglets which means annual average death of 33 Nos. of piglets and the percentage of died in the farm for 3 years

period was 10% of total stock handled by the farm. Lastly, the Akhuluto farm death recorded during the period of 2 years was only one piglet which is negligible.

Stock sold to various agents/public.

3.11. The Department has adopted a policy for disposal of piglets after completion of 3 months for rearing purposes to the various public agencies as well as public. The Department fixed the price of piglet for selling at the rate of Rs. 12.00 per Kg. (live). Piglets sold for rearing purposes during the period of 3 years in Merangkong farm was 346 Nos. and the annual average piglets sold comes to only 166 Nos. as against the annual target of 600. The Tuensang fame total disposal was only 766 Nos. of piglets within the 3 years.

The average annual disposal in this farm was only 255 Nos. of piglets as against the annual target of 600. Lastly, Akhuluto farm, the total stock disposed off during two years period was 192 Nos. and the annual average disposal of piglets was only 86 Nos. as against the annual targeted. of 300.

The maintenance of Breeding Sows and Boars in the farms during 1980-81 to 1982-83.

Breeding Sows :

3.12. The year wise detailed position of the breeding sows maintained in all the three Selected farms are shown in the Table-VIU. As against the approved capacity of 60 Sows in Merangkong and Tuensang only 31 and 44 respectively are maintained on the average. In Akhuluto about 40 sows are maintained annually on the average. Thus during the 3 years period the percent-age of sows maintained by each farm against its capacity are as under :-

1. Merangkong Breeding Farm 32%
2. Tuensang Breeding Farm 44%
3. Akhuluto Breeding Farm 82%

TABLE- IX
YEAR WISE STOCK POSITION OF BOARS FOR THE PERIOD OF
3 YEARS

FARM/YEAR	Opening stock	Received transfer or purchased during the year	Stock raise during the year	Total Sl. No. 2,3&4	No. of death during the year	Stock sold to various agents	Total disposal of the year (Including death)	Balance Stock
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MERANGKONG:	8	-	-	8	1	2	3	5
1980-81	5	-	-	5	-	2	2	3
1981-82	3	-	-	3	1	1	2	1
1982-83								
TOTAL:-	16	-	-	16	2	5	7	9
TUENSANG:	3	-	4	7	-	-	-	7
1980-81	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	7
1981-82	7	-	1	8	-	-	-	8
1982-83								
TOTAL:-	17	-	5	22	-	-	-	22
AKHULUTO:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980-81	1	2	3	13	-	-	-	6
1981-82	6	2	5	-	-	-	-	13
1982-83								
TOTAL:-	7	4	8	13	-	-	-	19

(Sources:- Filed Investigation)

Nos. of Breeding Sows death during the 3 years period.

3.13. The total numbers of breeding sows died during 3 years period are also indicated in the Table-VII Col. No. 6. The numbers of sows died in the Merangkong farm during three years was recorded as 20 Nos. The total number death recorded in Tuensang Farm was 3 which is reported to be due to old age. This could be avoided if a little care is taken by the Farm management. There is no record of death in Akhuluto Farm.

Maintenance of Breeding Boars in the Farm.

3.14. The actual data of Breeding Boars maintained by the farm during the period of three years are shown in the Table-IX. The 6th Five Year Plan programmer was to have a capacity of 16 Nos. of breeding Boars in Merangkodg and Tuensang farm. The Akhuluto Farm was targeted to have a capacity of 8 Nos. of breeding sows. Akhuluto farm could achieved this target whereas Merangkong Breeding Farm Yearly average Boars maintained was only five (5) numbers which worked out ro 33% and the Tuensang farm was 7 Nos. only which worked out to 43.75% only of its capacity.

Nos. of breeding Boars died and disposed off during the 3 years.

3.16. Excepting Merangkong Farm where 2 Nos. of Boars died due to old age no other Farm reported death during the three years period. The boar died due to old age as reported by the Farm is nothing but negligence of duty by the Farm staff. This could easily be disposed off to the public for table purpose.

3.17. The Statistic presented in table-X showed that out of the total disposal of 1317, sold to public was 1274 and to cooperative societies was only 42 Nos. Thus public are the main source through which the Farm stock are disposed off. The farm could not make any impact on Government agencies and other agencies for the disposal of their stock till now.

Sale proceeds of the farms.

3.18 In Table-X year-wise sale proceeds of all the three farms on live stocks such as sale proceeds of pigging, sows and Boars for the period of 3 years, (1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83) are presented. The total sale proceeds of the Merangkong Breeding Centre during the first three years of the 6th Five Year Plan was Rs. 46,656/-out of which Rs. 39,245/- was the sale proceed of pigging and the rest Rs. 7,411 was out of the sale proceeds of sows and Boars.

3.19. In Tuensang breeding farm, the total sale proceeds of pigging during the 3 years was Rs. 68,000/-. Sows and Boars are not sold during those three years period.

3.20. In Akhuluto Breeding Farm, the total sale proceed during the period of 2 years was Rs. 41,584 (i.e. 1981-82, 1982-83) Out of which Rs. 36,984 was from sale proceeds of pigging in the farm to various agent/farmers. Rs. 4,600/- was derived from the sale proceeds of uneconomic sows and boars in the farm.

TABLE- X
TOTAL NUMBER OF DIFFERENTS CATEGORIES OF LIVE STOCK
DISPOSED OFF TO DIFFERENT AGENCIES AND PUBLIC DURING 3 YEARS.

Number of the Agencies to	MERANGKONG			TUENSANG			AKHULUTO			Grant total
	Iglets	Sows	Boars	Piglets	Sows	Boars	Piglets	Sows	Boars	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Public Farmer	339 Nos.	4 Nos.	6 Nos.	766 Nos.	-	-	156 Nos.	1 Nos.	2 Nos.	1274 Nos.
2. Co-operative	7,,	-	-	-	-	-	35,,	-	1,,	45,,
3. SMFDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:-	346 Nos.	4 Nos.	6 Nos.	766 Nos.	-	-	191 Nos.	1 Nos.	3 Nos.	1317 Nos.

(Sources:- Filed Investigation)

TABLE- XI
YEAR WISE SALE PROCEEDS OF THE FARMS

ITEMS	MERANGKONG			TUENSANG			AKHULUTO		
	1980-81 (Rs.)	1981-82 (Rs.)	1982-83 (Rs.)	1980-81 (Rs.)	1981-82 (Rs.)	1982-83 (Rs.)	1980-81 (Rs.)	1981-82 (Rs.)	1982-83 (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Piggling	22,138	5,474	11,634	18,000	29,000	21,000	-	7,648	29,336
2. Sows	2,120	-	820	-	-	-	-	-	500
3. Boars	560	2,080	1,830	-	-	-	-	-	4,100
Total:-	24,818	7,554	14,284	18,000	29,000	21,000	-	7,648	33,936

(Source:- Field Investigation)

TABLE- XII
THE TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES BENEFITED DURING THE PERIOD OF 3 YEARS (1980-81 to 1982-83) IN THE THREE FARMS.

Name of the Farms and the period of year.	Total Nos. of beneficiaries benefited during the 3 years.	Total Nos. of various categories of the live stock sold during 3 years.	Value in (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1. MERANGKONG FARM. 1980-81 to 1982-83 3 years.	114	356	46,656
2. TUENLANG FARM 1980-81 to 1982-83 3 years.	241	766	68,000
3. AKHULUTO FARM. 1981-82 to 1982-83 2 years.	86	191	41,584
GRANT TOTAL:	441	1,313	1,56,240

(Source:- Field Investigation)

. The 3 (three) farm's total sale proceeds of during 3 (three) years are as follows:-

1. Merangkong	-	Rs. 46,656/-
2. Tuensang	-	Rs. 68,000/-
3. Akhuluto	-	Rs. 41,584/-

Live Stock Benefits given by the Farm to the Public and other Agencies.

3.21. The Merangkong Breeding Centre has benefited 114 numbers during the period of 3 years by selling 356 Nos. and the income derived out of it was 46,656/-. The Tuensang Breeding Centre had benefited during the 3 years was 241 people by disposing 356 Nos. of various categories of live stocks and the income derived out of it was Rs. 68.000/-. The Akhuluto Farm has given benefits to 86 people during 2 years for the total disposal of 191 Nos. of live stocks and the income derived out of this was Rs. 41,584.

Training Facilities Given in the Farms.

3.22. The year-wise details of training courses organized are presented in Table-XII. The following are the various types of training courses conducted in the farms during the 3 years period.

1. The Piggery Farms Training.
2. The Trysem.

The duration of training for piggery farmer was for 15 days and TRYSEM was 6 months. But after 1981-82 training facilities were suspended by the department due to certain unavoidable problems. In both the cases trainees were given Rs. 150/- P.M. as training allowances,

3.23. During those two years the Merangkong farm has conducted two training courses, viz. (1) Piggery Farmer Training of 15 days duration for 6 persons and (2) TRYSEM Training of 6 months duration for 6 persons and the total persons trained came to 12 Nos. The Akhuluto farm also conducted a training course of TRYSEM for 6 months and trained to 6 persons. The Tuensang Breeding Centre also has conducted two training course for piggery farmer for 15 days duration and 15 persons each courses and for which 30 persons were given piggery farmer training during 2 years. Excepting the training allowances no other incentive was given to the trainees by the Department. In order to have a fruitful result of the training some incentive should be given to those who have successfully completed the training course. This can be done by way of giving piglet and feeds at a subsidized rate if not free of cost.

Preventive Measures taken in the Farm.

3.24. In a piggery Farm, preventive and curative measures should received top priority treatment. The information furnished by the officer in charge of all the Farm has stated

that preventive measures are being taken by the Department. Luckily, excepting in one accession where epidemic called Herimic occurred in Tuensang Farm during 1981-82, no epidemic has occurred during the 3 years period.

TABLE-XIII
TRAINING COURSE CONDUCTED IN THE FARMS

Name of the Farms and the year	Type of Training conducted during the year.	Nos. of course conducted.	Duration of Training.	Nos. of Trainees Trained during the year.	Training allowance given per month/per week	Total Nos. of trained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. MERANGKONG FARM. 1980-81 1981-82 1982-83	Farmers Training Trysem Training -	One One -	15 days 6 months -	6 6 -	Rs. 150/- P.M. Rs. 150/- P.M. -	12 Persons - -
2. TUENLANG FARM 1980-81 1981-82 1982-83	- Trysem -	- one -	- 6 months -	- 6 -	- Rs. 150/- P.M. -	- 6 Persons -
3. AKHULUTO FARM. 1980-81 1981-82 1982-83	Piggery Farmer Training. Piggery Farmer Training. -	One One -	15 days 15 days -	15 15 -	Rs. 150/- P.M. Rs. 150/- P.M. -	- 30 Person -
GRANT TOTAL						48 Persons

(Source:- Field Investigation)

**TABLE- XIV
FINANCIAL POSITION**

Name of the Farm	1980-81				1981-82				1982-83			
	Non-Plan		PLAN		Non-Plan		PLAN		Non-Plan		PLAN	
	Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Outlay	Actual Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Merangkong	1,25,000	1,19,670	70,000	38,050	1,82,000	1,54,530	1,27,000	47,444	1,42,000	1,42,000	1,95,000	1,26,310
Tuensang	1,36,000	1,31,155	1,70,000	1,40,000	1,69,000	1,64,000	72,000	71,000	2,15,000	2,11,000	85,000	82,000
Akhuluto	-	-	2,91,000	92,796	1,38,000	1,10,590.50	11,000	7,330.70	1,95,000	1,78,925.62	2,09,368	284,739.90
TOTAL	2,61,000	2,50,825	5,31,000	2,70,846	4,89,000	4,29,120.50	21,000	12,5,774.70	5,52,000	5,31,925.62	4,89,368	23,67,839.90

**TABLE-XV
INCOME OF THE FARMS FOR THE PERIOD OF LAST 3 YEARS (1980-83)**

Name of the farm	Income through sale of piglets (Rs.)	Income through sale of Sows and Boars. (Rs.)	Income through fodder and cultivation. (Rs.)	Total Income of the farm (Rs.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
MERANGKONG	39,246	7,410	31,410	87,066	Actually the income through fodder cultivation is not exactly Cash income but real income of the farm out of fodder cultivation which consumed in the farm by the lives stocks.
TUENLANG	68,000	Nil	36,780	1,04,780	
AKHULUTO	36,984	4,600	2,200	46,784	
GRANT TOTAL	1,44,230	12,010	70,390	2,38,650	

(Source:- Field Investigation)

6 months and trained to 6 persons. The Tuensang Breeding Centre also has conducted two training course for piggery farmer for 15 days duration and 15 persons each courses and for which 30 persons were given piggery farmer training during 2 years. Excepting the training allowances no other incentive was given to the trainees by the Department. In

**TABLE-XVI
RECURRING AND NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE**

Name of the farm	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		Total Expenditure	
	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Non-Recurring
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Merangkong	1,31,380	26,340	2,01,974	Nil	2,56,310	12,000	5,89,664	38,340
Tuensang	1,31,155	1,40,000	1,64,000	71,000	2,11,000	82,000	506,155	2,93,000
Akuluto	92,796	Nil	1,10,590.50	7,330.70	2,00,630.92	6,768.60	4,04,017.42	14,099.30

(Source: Investigation)

order to have a fruitful result of the training some incentive should be given to those who have successfully completed the training course. This can be done by way of giving piglet and feeds at a subsidized rate if not free of cost.

Preventive Measures taken in the Farm.

3.24. In a piggery Farm, preventive and curative measures should received top priority treatment. The information furnished by the officer in charge of all the Farm has stated that preventive measures are being taken by the Department. Luckily, excepting in one accession where epidemic called Herimic occurred in Tuensang Farm during 1981-82, no epidemic has occurred during the 3 years period.

CHAPTER—IV

Financial aspect of the Farm.

4.1. In this fourth chapter an attempt was made to analyze the financial aspects of the farm, such as Plan and Non-Plan outlay, expenditure, income through sale proceeds of livestock etc.

Plan and Non-Plan total outlay and actual expenditures of the Farms.

4.2. The year-wise financial outlays and actual expenditure of both the plan and non-plan over the three years (1980—1982-83). farm-wise are presented in table-XIII which itself speak and need no elaborate.

Recurring and Non-recurring Expenditures.

4.3. The table-XIII indicate the expenditures on recurring and non-recurring of all the three farms for the period of 3 years. In Merangkong pig Breeding Centre, the total expenditure was Rs. 6.28,004/- out of which the recurring expenditure over the 3 years was Rs. 5,89,664/- and non-recurring expenditure was Rs. 38, 340/- only. The Tuensang Breeding Center's recurring expenditure was Rs. 5,06,155/- and non recurring expenditure was Rs. 2,93,000/-, The Akhuluto Breeding Farm total recurring

expenditures during 3 years was Rs: 4,04,017.42/-and the non recurring expenditure was only Rs. 14,099.30/-.

Income of the Farm.

4.4. The Piggery Farm under study has got no other source of income except through sale of Piglet, unproductive Sows and Boars and cultivation of fodder. The income derived by each farm year wise are presented in Table-XV which speak for itself.

Profit and Loss of the Farms.

4.5. Even though the Farms are not established purely on commercial basis, it could have run on a no gain no loss basis if proper planning and thought are made by the Department. Out of the total expenditure of Rs.18,45,273/- incurred by the 3 Farms during the 3 year period.

the income worked out to only Rs.2,30,030.00/-. Thus there was a loss Rs. 16,36,643.00 during the 3 years period. This dismal performance of the farm was presented in table-XVI.

4.6. An attempt was made to calculate the input-out analysis. This calculation was presented in table XVII.

4.7. The table indicate that the cost for production of each piglet in Merangkong was worked out to Rs. 1764/- in Tuensang Rs. 660/-and in Akhuluto Rs. 2115/-. Thus on the average, the 3 (three) Farms are able to produce one piglet by spending Rs. 1493/-which is very discouraging. If this trends continue an impartial observer will come to the conclusion that the continuance of the Farm does not justify as it will be more economical to purchase exotic breed from outside the State.

CHAPTER V SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND SUGGESTION

5.1. The failure of the targeted programmer is due to wrong planning as well as wrong implementation of the programmer. Hence the concerned department Should seriously look into such undesirable performance.

BASIC PARTICULARS OF THE IDENTIFIED FARMS :

Farm Area and Fencing :

5.2. The area of all the three selected farms are reported to be sufficient for running the farms as Well as for fodder cultivation. But it was found by the study team that none of the farm Could developed even a sizeable area for fodder cultivation. Proper fencing of

the farm area need to be done. This is necessary for the security of livestock's and also to prevent from encroachment of the farm area by private individual.

APPROVED CAPACITY OF THE FARM :

5.3. None of the Farm did maintain even the approved capacity of the livestock of the 5th Five Year Plan. The 6th Plan targeted capacity was much higher than that of the 5th Plan targeted capacity. This poor performance of the Farms need to be immediately looked into by the Department, otherwise its existence does not justify for its further continuance.

STAFFING PATTERN :

5.4. As can be seen in Table-II that the posts of technical as well as non-technical are seemed to have sanctioned and filled at random without any consideration on requirement of staff. The capacity of the livestock's are almost same in all the farms but the sanctioned strength as well as the staff in position differ from each other. The Merangkong and Akhuluto breeding centers have Assistant Farm Manager. Moreover, it was also found that the appointment of Grade-IV staff like piggery Attendants are not equal though the capacity of the farm is same. The Merangkong and Tuensang Breeding Centers have a sanctioned strength and filled up 9 and 8 posts of Piggery Attendants. During the study team visit the Akhuluto, the Farm was suffered due to want of a Farm Manager for more than a year and it was running under the charge; of an Assistant Farm Manager who is a V.F.A. only.

5.5. The Evaluation Organization, therefore, suggest that the Department should immediately look into random posting. Posting of staff should be done based on actual requirement and volume of works. Moreover, the Department should see that uniform pattern of staff is adopted in all the Farms. The present practice of posting staff based on convenient and force should immediately be stopped, otherwise this system is leading to over staff in some Farms and under staff in another.

PIGGERY SHEDS.

5.6. As regard Piggery Sheds, it is reported by all the Farms that there is no occasion of over crowded in the farm for the last three years. But it was brought to the notice of the Study Team that the Tuensang Centre was suffered for want of isolate on shed (Room) to keep away the diseased animals from the other healthy animals.

5.7. The present sheds provided in the farm are more than enough for the existing stocks in the farm. Further extension can be considered after watching the performance of the Farms. However the present rate of achievement shows that it will take many more years to achieve even the Sixth Plan target. But it is very important to have a separate isolation ward for each Farm. So, such facility should be provided to every centre to enable the Farm authority to segregate those disease animals from healthy ones.

FODDER CULTIVATION :

5.8. Fodder cultivation activities are carried out by all the breeding centers. The total output and total area cultivated during the 3 years are indicated in Table-IV. The production of fodder are far below the expected level. This needs attention of the Department.

EXPENDITURE ON PURCHASE OF FEEDS.

5.9. The department used to purchase different ingredients of feeds from the outside market through local suppliers. The expenditure on purchase of 4,280.32 quintals of feeds during the reference period was Rs. 5,84,796.50. The actual income of the Farms during the 3 years period was only Rs. 2,30,030.00. Thus the expenditure on feed alone is more than double the income of the Farms. The Department may try to explore the possibility of starting a feed processing unit if it could reduce the expenditure on feeds.

PRODUCTION OF PIGLING DURING THREE YEARS

5.10. According to the Sixth Five Year Plan target, the three farms are expected to produce a total number of piglets to 5,400 (i.e. 600) per field, the total piglets produced during the three years was only 1319 Nos. from the three farms. Thus the Farm could achieve only 24% of the targeted figures. This unsatisfactory performance of the Department is continuing since its inception up to the date of this study. As state of affairs cannot continue indefinitely, the Department should try to improve its functioning. Otherwise, the Evaluation Department feels that importing improved breed outside for distribution to the public will be more profitable than running this Farm.

MORTALITY

5.11. Percentage of death of piglets at Merangkong Breeding Centre was 9% and the Tuensang Breeding Centre was 1%. There was no epidemic during the study period and in normal condition with all technical staff and medicine available to the Farm, the percentage of death is rather high. A little attention given by the staff could have avoided this loss of piglet. The Department should fix the responsibilities of Farm authority to avoid such high rate of death of piglets.

THE MAINTENANCE OF BREEDING SOWS AND BOARS AND THE NUMBERS OF DEATHS IN FARM DURING THE YEAR.

5.12. The average yearly sows maintained in each Farm is 34 Nos. only and the average production of piglets of each sow comes to only 4 Nos. per year. The failure of the Dept. is clearly indicated by this performance of the Farm that it needs no further comment. The Dept. also could not give any reason as to what is the cause of such low production. The technical officer of the Dept. should study the reasons of such low production and immediate action should be taken.

5.13. The average annual maintenance of breeding boar in each farm is 6 Nos., as against 34 Nos. of Sows. Thus the ratio of Boars and Sows, is at 1 : 6. Maintenance of boars should be based on requirement otherwise it will be merely a wastage.

5.14 The recorded death of 2 Nos. of breeding boars Merangkong Breeding Centre due to old-age is nothing but negligence of duty. Such boars if sold in the open market for an eatable purpose could earn some revenue to the Farm instead of allowing it to die like that. In future the Department should see that such old and unserviceable boars are disposed off for eatable purposes to avoid such avoidable loss to the Farm.

SALE PROCEEDS OF THE FARMS.

5.15. The total sale proceeds of piglets, unproductive Sows and Boars in Merangkong Breeding Centre during the three years was Rs. 46,656, the Tuensang Breeding Centre is Rs. 68,000/- and the Akhuluto Breeding Centre Rs. 41,584. The total sale proceeds of the 3 Farms during the three years period was only Rs. 1,56,240/-. The average yearly sales proceed of each Farm was Rs. 17,360/-.

Low production leads to low income of the Farm, The Department should study why there are so much low production of Piling in the Farm and immediate remedial measures should be taken against each Farm.

BENEFICIARIES BENEFITED DURING THE YEARS.

5.16. The main objective of the scheme is to encourage the piggery development in the State. The total number of beneficiaries benefited during the reference period was only 441. This shows that the Department could not make proper publicity about the importance of the scheme for adoption by private individuals. The Department should, therefore, improve the publicity system so that public are more attracted to the value of rearing improved breeds.

FOLLOW UP ACTION :

5.17. There is no arrangement for follow up action. At present the Dep't. simply distributes the piglets for rearing. The Dep't never inquires whether there is any problem in rearing such breed nor the beneficiaries have eaten up the piglet by purchasing the piglet from the Farm at 50% subsidized rate. It is strongly felt that there should be a follow up system and certain agreement should be made with the beneficiaries. Otherwise, there is a possibility that some people may go on purchasing piglet from the Farm and sell it again in open market for eatable purposes.

FINANCIAL ASPECT OF THE FARM :

5.18. The total recurring expenditure of the 3 Farms during the 3 years was Rs. 18,45,275.78 whereas the total income of the 3 Farms during the years through sale

proceeds of livestock's was Rs. 1,56, 240, and the value of fodder cultivation was Rs. 73,390/- only. For the last 24 years the Dep't. is running these Farms by giving 50% subsidy to the interested Piggery Farmers. On the average, for every Rs. 100/- spent on recurring expenditure alone the income of the Farm is only Rs. 8.46. If this is the state of development even after 24 years of its existence, there is no justification for its continuation. The Dep't. may, therefore, try to improve its working system, so that the Farm could function even on a no loss no gain basis. Otherwise, the Evaluation Dep't. feel that the Dep't. should go for importing improved breed for distribution to the public which will be more profitable for the State instead of continuing such inefficient and half hearted run Farms.

TRAINING FACILITY :

5.19. Training facility are provided by the Dep't. for Piggery Farmer's and Trysem Training. The total number of person trained during those three years was only 48 (forty eight) out of 36 (thirty six) were Piggery Farmer's Training and 12 were Trysem. The number of trained within the period of 3 years have been found rather ' low. It is reported that due to certain unavoidable reasons the Department has stopped the training facilities since 1982. However, it is suggested that the Department should review the Programmer once again and those persons who have successfully completed the training course be given some incentive such as free supply of Piling, feeds, etc. This will not only attract more trainees but also can propagate the importance of piggery Farming in the State.