

Editorial

Scope for pig farming and its contribution to national economy

Guang Yang*

Department of Medical Genetics, University of Calgary, Canada.

Accepted 10 December 2021

EDITORIAL NOTE

Most of the pig populace in India is of native varieties (76%) however populace of cross-reproduced and fascinating pigs expanded by 12.7 percent from year 2003 to 2012. The fascinating variety principally contains Hampshire, Large White York Shire, Duroc, Landrace, and Tamworth while a portion of the famous native pig breeds incorporate Ghungroo, Niang Megha, Ankamali, Agonda Goan and Tany-Vo. The native varieties are little estimated, moderate developing, produce modest number of litters and have inferior quality pork. India's normal meat yield of native varieties is around 35 Kg/creature, which is very low in contrast with world normal of around 78 Kg/creature (Xue YN et al., 2019).

India imported extraordinary pigs like Duroc, Berkshires, Hampshire, Landrace, Large White Yorkshire, Saddleback, and Tamworth to increase the piggery creation and beat terrible showing of native pig germ plasm. Examination organizations likewise created distinctive crossbred pigs by intersection nearby pigs with intriguing varieties to deliver creatures of fundamentally higher usefulness and better qualities.

As indicated by the Livestock Census, 2012, distributed by Government of India (GOI), the pig populace declined by 7.5 percent to 10.3 million from 2007 to 2012. The decrease in populace might be ascribed to sickness episodes. The eastern and north eastern districts of the nation contain around 63% of the pig populace. The most noteworthy pig populace is in province of Assam (1.63 million) trailed by Uttar Pradesh (1.33 million), Jharkhand (0.96 million), Bihar (0.65 million) and West Bengal (0.65 million) Pork creation in India is assessed at 464 thousand metric tons in FY 2014 - 15 (April - March) (GOI), which contributes around 8% of the country's creature protein sources (Ilari E et al., 2014).

From FY 2009-10 to 2014-15, pork creation expanded at a sluggish speed with build yearly development pace of 1.4 percent because of populace development. The per capita pork utilization in India is insignificant with the utilization mostly gathered in north-eastern states including Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, and Tripura. Other Indian states with high pork utilization incorporate Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Goa and Kerala (De Roest et al., 2018).

From year 2010 to 2015 pork imports expanded at a CAGR of 11% on consistent interest in lodging, café and institutional area too in very good quality retail section. Pork imports expanded to 527 metric tons during 2014-15, recording 28 percent development over the earlier year. Significant providers of pork meat to India are Belgium, Sri Lanka, Spain, Italy, and Netherland. Indian fares of pork and pork items are immaterial (Zheng G et al., 2021).

For the most part, pigs are taken care of concentrated feed with other locally accessible agro results, tuber crops like yam, custard, vegetables and kitchen squander. The significant difficulties that influence the development of pork area incorporate absence of adequate reproducer ranches, lack of feed and grain assets, sicknesses like old style pig fever, Porcine Conceptive and Respiratory Disorder (PRRS), and porcine rotavirus, restricted accessibility of immunizations, and deficient butcher and handling offices the nation (Noya I et al., 2017).

REFERENCES

1. Xue YN, Luan WX, Wang H, Yang YJ. (2019). "Environmental and economic benefits of carbon emission reduction in animal husbandry via the circular economy: Case study of pig farming in Liaoning, China." J Clean Prod. 238:117968.

* Corresponding author. Guang Yang E-mail: yangguang@shanghaitech12.edu.cn.

2. Ilari-Antoine E, Bonneau M, Klauke TN, González J, Dourmad JY, De Greef K, et al. (2014). Evaluation of the sustainability of contrasted pig farming systems: Economy. *Animal*. 8(12):2047-2057.
3. De Roest K, Ferrari P, Knickel K. (2018). Specialisation and economies of scale or diversification and economies of scope? Assessing different agricultural development pathways. *J Rural Stud*. 59:222-231.
4. Zheng G, Li M, Shen Y, Yu B, Chen T, Liu X. (2021) Environmental impact and adaptation study of pig farming relocation in China. *Environ Impact Assess Rev*. 89:106593.
5. Noya I, Aldea X, González-García S, Gasol CM, Moreira MT, Amores MJ, et al. (2017). Environmental assessment of the entire pork value chain in Catalonia: A strategy to work towards Circular Economy. *Sci Total Environ*. 589:122-129.