BACKVARD HOC FATTERING PYCSECT IN ALFOMNO, CANTIE, AR ERTREPRENBUMAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Entrepreneurial Development Project

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BACKYARD HOG FATTENING PROJECT IN ALFONSO, CAVITE: AN ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

An Entrepreneurial Development Project Report
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Major in Animal Production



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ABSTRACT

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The hog production project was conducted at Barangay Bilog, Alfonso, Cavite from December 15, 2018 to March 31, 2019. The student entrepreneur aimed to: (1) obtain profit from backyard hog raising; (2) acquire hands-on experience in backyard hog raising; and (3) obtain additional knowledge and skills in actual backyard hog raising.

The project used four weanlings with an average initial weight of 16.05 kg. The hogs had a total weight of 200 kg. After 106 days, the hogs obtained an average final weight of 100 kg with an average gain weight of 799.52 g per day, attaining a feed conversion efficiency of 2.38.

A total of P 38,597 was used for buying stocks, feeds, medicines and other miscellaneous expenses needed for the operation. The total sales amounted to P 48, 160 from selling four hogs at a price of P 120.00 per live live weight basis. The business gave a net income of P 9,563 and a return on investment (ROI) of 24.78 percent.

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INTRODUCTION

Swine raising is a common means of livelihood of most people in rural areas. The Philippine livestock sector is beset with problems of high cost and insufficient supply of feed ingredients. Feeds consume more than 80 percent of the total production cost of livestock production. It would be best to pay attention on feeds that will be used in livestock farming (PCCARD, 2000).

Animal production is the most common area of business in some farmers. For instance, most Japanese farmers exited livestock production in the 1960's and the 70's; and commercial livestock operations began to provide most of the livestock products. More in-depth studies also illustrate the propensity of farmers in richer areas to move out the livestock activities (Li, Miyamoto & Kobayashi, 1987).

Hog raising is very convenient in terms of climate change in the Philippines.

Compared to agricultural production, systems and practices must be adopted in