

List of Tables

Table	Caption	Page
Table: 1	Study Population Statistics	3
Table: 2	Socioeconomic Conditions of The Swine Farmers	4
Table: 3	Rearing System of Swine in Dongnala under Backyard Farming	5
Table: 4	Diseases Prevalence of Swine in Dongnala, Kaptai Under Rangamati District	8

List of Figures

Table	Caption	Page
Figure: 1	Geographical Location of Study Area	2
Figure: 2	Breeds of Swine Reared in Dongnala	5
Figure: 3	Types of Breed Reared in Dongnala	5

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Elaboration
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
HS	Hemorrhagic Septicemia
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
°C	Degree Celsius
UVH	Upazilla Veterinary Hospital
VS	Veterinary Surgeon

Abstract

The report was developed based on the study undertaken for a period of 25 days in Dongnala to investigate the production systems of swine. Production systems cover particularly housing, feeding, breeding, disease prevalence, vaccination, bio-security, socio-economic condition and constraints of swine production investigation. It was found that the propensity of rearing swine is very much constraint in this particular locality. Pigs are reared mostly by poor and landless farmers (53.3%), marginal farmers (33.3%) and medium farmers (13.4%). The rearing systems involve free ranging rearing system (50%), tin shed housing system (26.7%), fencing system (16.5%) and girth tethering system (6.8%). Having average 6 litter sizes with average birth weight of 1.72 Kg, piglets are found weaning on 40 days. Due to lack of monitoring these swines are affected with FMD (26.5%), hemorrhagic septicemia (20%), erysipelas (16.6%), diarrhea (16.6%), scabies (13.6%) and coccidiosis (6.7%). Economy returns from the selling of pork and piglets.

Keywords: Swine, Production, Economy, Dongnala