

**ASF VIRUS AND ITS NEAGTIVE IMPACT TOWARDS PIGGERY IN ELECTRIC
COMMUNITY**

MIZORAM

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project title '*ASF and it's negative impact towards piggery at Electric Veng Community*' submitted by Lalhlimpuii Sailo, Department of Social Work, Higher and Technical Institute, Mizoram for the award of Bachelor of Social Work is carried out under my guidance and incorporates the student's bonafide research and this has not been submitted for the award of any degree in this or any other Universities or Institute of learning.

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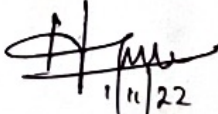
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

African swine fever (ASF) was first identified in East Africa in the early 1900s as a disease causing high mortality in domestic pigs' African swine fever (ASF) is a highly contagious and fatal viral disease of domestic pigs. It was first described in Kenya, East Africa as a disease that killed settlers' pigs.

A socio economic burden and a threat to food security and biodiversity. Pigs are a primary source of household income in many countries. The spread of ASF across the world has devastated family-run pig farms, often the mainstay of people's livelihood and a driver of upward mobility. It has also reduced opportunities to access healthcare and education.

Moreover, pork meat is one of the primary sources of animal proteins, accounting for more than 35% of the global meat intake. Hence, this disease poses a serious problem for food security worldwide. This disease is also a concern for biodiversity and the balance of ecosystems, as it affects not only domestic farmed pigs, but also wild boars, including native breeds.

Incursions of African Swine Fever (ASF) can generate substantial economic losses on affected pig sectors, given its high mortality in pig populations and dislocations in pig markets.

African swine fever has never been so widespread and the scale of the national and regional challenges to control ASF should not be underestimated. It will require long-term commitment by all involved to tackle this global threat. Despite this daunting and complex challenge, the global control of ASF is feasible, but unlikely to be successful and sustainable without determined national efforts. Control measures should be coordinated at the regional and global levels and embedded into supra-national frameworks that consider the diverse socio-cultural, geographical, political and economic needs and characteristics of each region. This should be achieved through engagement with a broad range of international, regional and national agencies, as well as stakeholder organizations, with the public and private sectors working in close coordination and with aligned objectives. International standards for the control of ASF already exist, as does expertise to support implementation. However, the major gap that has, to date, prevented effective and efficient international, regional and national control is the difficulty of implementing these international recommendations under the diverse and challenging scenarios that countries face.

1.1 Measures to reduce ASF

The lack of an effective and another well recognized gap in the control of ASF vaccine is another and coordinated research and development programs are needed for the development of safe and efficient vaccines. Other needs include improved diagnostic tests, and the production of appropriate technical guidelines to tackle new and growing issues that are being identified as countries struggle to respond to ASF outbreaks. African swine fever is currently one of the major threats to the pig production in the EU. As there is no vaccine against ASF, biosecurity is key to prevent its spread between and within domestic pig farms. This study identified thirty-seven preventive measures aimed at reducing the spread of ASF among domestic pigs. These measures were also assessed by ASF experts within the framework of the EU scenario. According to this expert panel, the most important preventive measures for commercial, non-commercial, and outdoor farms were the identification of animals and farm records; enforcement of the ban on swill feeding; and containment of pigs to not allow contact with pigs from other farms, feral pigs, or wild boar or their products. In addition to this, other measures were considered relevant in preventing ASF introduction, namely education of farmers, workers, and operators; no contact between farmers, farm staff and external pigs; appropriate removal of carcasses, slaughter residues and food waste; proper disposal of manure and dead animals, and abstention from hunting activities for a period of 48 h prior to any contact with domestic pigs. Finally, all experts considered important to facilitate and promote the access of veterinarians and health services to non-commercial and outdoor farms. Adequate implementation of these measures can lead to significant advances in ASF prevention and control, and possibility contributing to the eradication of ASF from the EU pig sector.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

African Swine Fever (ASF) is a highly contagious viral disease of domestic and wild pigs, whose mortality rate can reach 100%. It is not a danger to human health, but it has devastating effects on pig populations and the farming economy. There is currently no effective vaccine against ASF. The virus is highly resistant in the environment, meaning that it can survive on clothes, boots, wheels, and other materials. It can also survive in various pork products, such as ham, sausages or bacon. Therefore, human behaviors can

play an important role in spreading this pig disease across borders if adequate measures are not taken. The swineherd to dilemma and penury. For those who owns a farm it This ASF also affect the community of the Electric Veng and problem arise from different areas and the research will be focus of the study of pig marketing and to understand the negative impact of ASF on Pig farmers. As ASF victim of the Electric Veng community suffered the consequences. Pigs are animals that do not require much care and pampering, but need to be watched our and requires lots of attention. Pigs have a lots of disease they can be diagnosed with but some can be treated with medical that man can consume on day to life meanwhile there are some disease that cannot be treated which leads the swineherd into troubles. Pigs are animals which are easy to look after and also a dependable source of income for livelihood activities but can also be damaged or destructions of income of one's individual. In today's world, there is a disease that we often encounter in our country that the swineherd our worried about. The main cause is the ASF disease which is inarguably notable, if pigs are diagnosed with this disease there is no possibility for them to survive, as it is a fatal disease, it is requiring great effort to be treated which leads is immense loss.

1.1 OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- To understand pig farming in Electric Community.
- To identify the negative impact of ASF on Pig farmers.

1.9 CHAPTER SCHEME:

- Introduction
- Re view of literature
- Methodology
- Results and discussion
- Conclusion
- References

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Hurl et al. (2020) in the Antiviral research study shows the continuing spread of African Swine Fever (ASF) outside Africa in Europe, the Russian Federation, China and most recently in Mongolia and Vietnam has heightened awareness of the threat posed by this devastating disease to the global pig industry and food security. In this review, they summarize what they know about the African Swine Fever Virus (ASFV), the disease it causes, how it spreads and the current global situation. They discuss current control methods in domestic and wild pigs and prospects for development of vaccines and other tools for control.

Przemyslaw Layna, Jane Stocky, Claudia Wallach study aims to put a particular emphasis on the ASF situation in Poland and its challenges and future perspectives. The first outbreak in Europe was reported in Portugal in 1957 in the wild boar population with the virus spreading over most of Western Europe over the next 30 years. In Eastern Europe, the virus was first observed in Georgia in 2007, from where the disease spread quickly to other neighboring countries, reaching Poland in 2014. The first notified case concerning domestic pigs was reported in July 2014. Since then, there have been a total of 213 confirmed outbreaks of ASF on Polish pig farms.

Solenne Costard, Barbara Wieland William De Glamille, Ferran, Rebecca Rowland (2018)

ASF is a devastating hemorrhagic fever of pigs with mortality rates approaching 100%. It is caused by a large DNA virus, ASFV and there is no vaccine against it. It has been confirmed mainly to sub-Saharan Africa, where it is maintained among domestic pigs. Thus, ASF remained endemic in the Iberian Peninsula until the mid-1990s since its introduction in 1982. It has continued to spread within Africa to previously uninfected countries which emphasizes the global threat posed by ASF and further increases the risks to other countries.

Sandra Blome, Kati Franzke, Martin Beer

Virus research 287, 198099, 2020

African Swine Fever (ASF) is a viral hemorrhagic disease with exceptionally high lethality in domestic pigs and European wild boar. Over the last decade, ASF has emerged in several European and Asian countries and has now an unprecedented distribution. Against this

background, the presented review focuses on current knowledge and advances in ASF virology, clinical disease upon infection with recent strains epidemiology, diagnosis and control. This review highlights knowledge gaps and controversial opinions related to ASF.

African Swine Fever: an epidemiological update

JM Sanchez- Vizcaino L Mur, B. Martinez-Lopez. Transboundary and emerging diseases, (2012).

African Swine Fever (ASF) is one of the most important swine diseases, mainly because of its significant sanitary and socioeconomic consequences. This review gives an update on the epidemiology of the disease and reviews key issues and strategies to improve control of the disease and promote its eradication. Several characteristics of ASF Virus (ASF) make its control and eradication difficult, including the absence of available vaccines, marked virus resistance in infected material and contaminated animal products and a complex epidemiology and transmission involving tick reservoir virus interactions. The incidence of ASF has not only increased on the African continent over the last 15 years, so that it now affects West African countries, Mauritius and Madagascar, but it has also reached new areas, such as the Caucasus region in 2007. In fact, the rapid spread of the disease on the European continent and the uncontrolled situation in the Russian Federation places all countries at great risk as a result of intense global trade. The proximity of some affected areas to the European Union (EU) borders ($<150\text{km}$) has increased concerns about the potential economic consequences of an ASF incursion into the EU pig sector. Establishing effective surveillance, control and eradication programs that implicate all actors is essential for controlling ASF. African Swine Fever-free countries should be aware of the potential risk of ASF incursion and implement risk reduction measures such as trade controls and other sanitary measures. This review will discuss lessons learnt so far about ASF control, current challenges to its control and future studies needed to support global efforts at prevention and control.

Marina Petrosal Aleksandra Martinovska Stojcheska, Bo Helmer, Ana Kotevska.

The economic transition and market globalization processes has triggered structural changes in the Macedonian agriculture. Pig producers face challenges to meet the new market requirements and regulations which cause inefficient and less competitive production compared to foreign markets. This paper aims to identify the level of technical efficiency on pig farms in the Republic of Macedonia. Data Envelopment Analysis approach is used to measure the exact quantity of output. Furthermore, the data are analyzed by taking comparative

analyses of the managerial behavior and non-measurable variables that influence the efficiency. The results determine what managerial activities influence on the efficiency. They indicate the type and level of inputs that need the change and the quantity of output that need to increase for the farms to reach the same technical efficiency as the most successful farmers.

HJ Van der Fels-klerx, LF Puister-Jansen, EDvan Asselt, SLGE Burgers.

The aim of this study was to investigate farm-level economic & technical factors that are associated with the use of antibiotics on pig farms. Identification of such factors, like farm size & net farm reset, may help to increase epidemiological knowledge & to specify farm advice & policy making to reduce inappropriate use of antibiotics. The study used over 300 farm records collected during 2007 from pig farms in the Netherlands. Data included economic & technical factors as well as antibiotic administration. Data were statistically analyzed for factors associated with anti-biotic used, both for fattening pig and sow farms (piglets only, separately). The response variable was the average number of daily dosages per average per year. Statistical analysis was performed on 16 & 19 potential explanatory factors for the fattening pig and sow farms respectively. The results showed that, both on the fattening pig and sow farms, the average use of antibiotics increased from 2004 to 2006, but decreased during 2007, but the effect of year was not significant ($P > 0.05$). Use of antibiotics varied between individual farm. Large farm repeatability for the use of antibiotics in the different years was found. Factors associated ($P > 0.05$) with the use of antibiotics included farm system, number of pigs and population density in the region of the farm (for sow farms only). As these factors are easy to collect and to register, they can be used to specify farm advice and investigation, as well as for policy making. The majority of the technical and economic factors were not significantly ($P > 0.05$) related to the on-farm use of antibiotics. Therefore, it is recommended to focus future research on the potential role of socioeconomic factor associated with antibiotic use on pig farms.

JOURNAL OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN VETERINARY ASSOCIATION, (2009)

MARY-LOUISE PENRITH, WILNE VOS 100

African Swine Fever is one of the most important and serious diseases of domestic pigs. Its highly contagious nature and ability to spread over long distances make it one of the most feared diseases of domestic pigs. Its highly contagious nature and ability to spread over long distances make it one of the most feared diseases, since its devastating effects on pig production have been experienced not only in most of sub-Saharan African but also in western Europe the

Caribbean, Brazil and most recently, the Caucuses. Unlike most diseases of livestock, there is no vaccine and therefore prevention relies entirely upon preventing contact between the virus and the susceptible host. In order to do so it is necessary to understand the way in which the virus is transmitted and spreads. By implementing strict biosecurity measures that place barriers between the source of virus and the pigs, it is possible to prevent infection.

VANLALMALSAWMA LS SHARMA MIZORAM UNIVERSITY (2017)

Marketing refers to activities a company undertakes to promote the buying or selling of a product or services. Marketing includes advertising, selling, and delivering products to consumers or other businesses. Some marketing is done by affiliates on behalf of a company. The importance of marketing for your business is that it makes the customers aware of your products or services, engages them, and helps them make the buying decision. Furthermore, marketing plan, a part of your business plan helps in creating and maintaining demand, relevance, reputation, competition, etc. Pork being most favored and highly demanded in Mizoram although with features of low production, needs less effort to sell. The livestock is sold at the individual level or in markets where the prices are controlled by the traders, brokers and even some by money lenders, having no consideration in the input or the real value of cost of rearing the animal. The paper attempts to study marketing of pigs through 4Ps viz; product, price, place and promotion. The condition of the pig marketing is still very poor among the livestock marketing, as the pig farmers are small in numbers, but also scattered over a large area. The study finds majority of farmers acquired comparatively low literacy, economically weak and the marketing process in a nascent stage.

An Assessment of the Economic Impacts of African Swine Fever Outbreaks in Vietnam (2019)

The study revealed significant changes in the governance of transactions along the pig chain due to ASF. Prior to the ASF outbreak, focus group discussions revealed that pig buyers could enter pig pens freely to see the pigs before deciding whether to buy or not, and payment had been made in cash on the spot. After ASF, pigs were shown to buyers through camera or apps (Zalo, Viber, etc.) rather than direct observation, and payment was transferred through bank accounts to minimize the risk of ASF transmission. Surveyed slaughterhouses noted that they became more selective in selecting pigs for slaughtering as a strategy to win customer trust and keep their reputation in the context of rising food safety concerns during ASF. Amongst surveyed farmers, enhanced collective action in the form of farmer cooperatives was effective

in helping farmers cope with ASF. During the outbreak, one cooperative in the study site allocated funds to buy disinfectants and lime for members to increase disinfection around farms. Meetings were organized more regularly for cooperative farm members to update on the ASF situation, introduce effective preventive and control measures, and facilitate the supply of breeding pigs. The cooperative also proactively contacted pig traders from other provinces to purchase pigs from its members when the contracted slaughterhouses reduced capacity.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

The present chapter includes the methodology used for the present study and the field settings.

3.1 Research design: The present study is quantitative study and descriptive in nature and is conducted to describe the ASF and its negative impact towards piggery. The primary data were collected through the field survey using a semi- structure questionnaire, key informed interview.

3.2 Sampling: The universe of the study comprises all the pig farmers who are affected by ASF (African Swine Fever) in Electric Community. Electric Veng Vawk vulh Association was purposely selected to study. Random sampling method will be used for collecting the data.

3.3 Data Collection: The present study applied quantitative method of data collection. Pre-tested Questionnaire and semi-structured interview are used to collect data from the respondents.

3.4 Data Processing and Analysis: The collected quantitative data are processed with MS EXCEL, SPSS and analyzed with simple percentages and averages.

3.5 Field Settings

3.6

3.6.1 Profile of community

- Name of community: Electric Veng
- Year of establishment: 1983
- No of population: 5467
- No. of households: 1225
- No. of YMA section: 5
- No. of educational institution: 11
- No. of denomination: 10
- No of Anganwadi: 3
- No of NGOs: 5

3.5.1 History

Electric Veng was established in the year 1983. Electric Veng is a village in Lunglei Block, in Lunglei District of Mizoram State, India. It is located 1km towards South from District headquarters Lunglei, 1km from Lunglei. It is one of the most increasing population, apart from birth most of them are immigrants, since mizo society is always with one another in times of sorrows and joy, the increasing population of Electric Veng provides itself with a large number of people.

3.5.2 Present Status

Electric Veng lies in between Venglai and Farm Veng. Electric Veng is very diverted locality in Lunglei. Since, it is a hub/main area of the town where the main market. Sobji bazar is situated. There are different tribes and religious settled in it. Approximately there are 1500 residents where 250-300 are Myanmar refugees. Ten different churches and 1 temple. And presently Electric Veng have 22 people passed away, YMA is the most important in our mizo society and there are 700-800 members.

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4. Structural Bases of respondents: To understand the background and setting of the respondents' structural base of respondents is studied by analyzing the profile of respondents.

4.1 Profile of respondents: To study the profile of respondents in the present study, age, head of the family, occupation, religion, denomination, type of family, size of family, form of family, socio-economic status.

4.1.1. Age of respondents: Majority of the respondents (45%) are in the age group of (41-60), 35% are the average of the respondents (25-40) and 4% are the smallest age group of 6 and above

4.1.2 Head of the family: The Head of the family respondents in the present study as per percentage is 75 as male and 25 as female, and the frequency is summed up to be 15 males and 5 females.

4.1.3 Occupation: Occupation in the present study was divided into piggy, government servant, agriculture and others. In the occupation of Piggy, it constitutes the highest of the percentage of 30 followed by Government Servant with the percentage being 25, the Agriculture also holds the same position with Government Servant with the percentage of 25 lastly other occupations which includes different types of workforce with 20%.

4.1.4 Religion: The respondent religion status in the present study is Christian with the percentage of 100.

4.1.5 Denomination: The religious denomination observed in the present study is classified into BCM, PCI, UPC and Others. Among the denomination UPC holds the highest percentage with 40 and the frequency is 8, followed by PCI with the percentage of 30 and the frequency is 6. BCM holds the third position with the percentage of 25 and the frequency is 5 and other denominations holds the percentage of 5 with the frequency of 1.

4.1.6 Type of Family: The type of family in the present study was divided into Nuclear and Joint. In the forms of the respondent's family Nuclear holds the highest position with the percentage of 70 and the frequency is 14. The Joint family's percentage is estimated to be 30 with the frequency of 6.

4.1.7 Size of Family: The size of the family in the present study is analyzed to understand the strength and background of the respondents. Size of the family in the present study is classified into four with the age groups of (1-2), (2-4), (3-6) and 7 and above. The age group of (3-6) holds the highest position with the percentage of 40 with the frequency of 8 followed by the age of (2-4) with the percentage of 30 and the frequency is estimated to be 6. The age group of 7 and above holds the third position with the percentage of 25 and the frequency is 5 and the age group of (1-2) holds the lowest position with the percentage of 5 and the frequency is 1.

4.1.8 Socio economic status: The socio economic status of the family in the present study is analyzed to understand the present economic condition of the family. The Socio Economic condition of the respondent's family is classified into AAY, BPL and APL. The APL holds the highest level with the percentage of 50 and the frequency is 7. The BPL holds the second position with the percentage of 15 with the frequency of 10 and the AAY holds the third position with the percentage of 15 and the frequency is 3. (See table 4.1)

Profile of the respondent

Table no.4.1

Sl/no	Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age		
	25-40	7	35
	41-60	9	45
	61 above	4	20
2.	Head of the Family		
	Male	15	75
	Female	5	25
3.	Occupation		
	Piggery	6	30
	Govt. servant	5	25
	Agriculture	5	25
	Others	4	20
4.	Religion		
	Christian	20	100
5.	Denomination		
	BCM	5	25

	PCI	6	30
	UPC	8	40
	Others	1	5
	Type of family		
6.	Nuclear	14	70
	Joint	6	30
7.	Size of family		
	1-2	1	5
	2-4	6	30
	3-6	8	40
	7andabove	5	25
8.	Form of family		
	Stable	18	90
	Broken	2	10
9.	Socio economic status		
	AAY	3	15
	BPL	10	15
	APL	7	50

(Source: Computed)

4.2 Treatment

The treatment of the negative impact of Piggery to the consumers in the present study is analyzed with the following variables and questions such- How many pigs do you have in the piggeries; how do you deal with diseased pigs? Most Vulnerable, Treatment Duration, Medication, Contact in regards, Immunization vaccine, ASF a communicable disease and Changing of clothes during feeding time.

The respondent households in the present study, 11-15 numbers of pigs hold the highest frequency with 10 with the percentage of 25%.

Majority of the households, with the frequency of 14 and the percentage of 70% buried the death pigs as to not get the other healthy pigs infected from the disease. Pregnant pigs are the most vulnerable in the recent study with the frequency of 8 and percentage of 40%. It takes a month for the pigs to get recovery from their illnesses with the frequency of 11 and the

percentage holds 55%. People residing in Electric Veng prefers natural medicine to that to the medicines being sold in the vet and they think natural medicine works best for the ailing pigs and this reports estimated to be, frequency 17 and the percentage holds 85%. In terms of troubles, the people located in the areas do not have much contact with local extension office nor local veterinarian but others with the percentage of 65% with the frequency of 13. The pigs who get infected with different types of diseases always gets immunization vaccines with the frequency of 12 and the percentage of 60%. In the present study, the researcher came to know that none of the pigs in Electric Veng has ever been infected with African Swine Fever (ASF) with the percentage holding 100% and the frequency 20 and when being asked if they changed clothes regularly during feeding time the respondents change their clothes occasionally with the percentage of 70%

Table 4.2

S/No	TREATMENT	Frequency	Percentage
1.	How many pigs do you have in the piggery?		
	5-10	5	25
	11-15	10	25
	16-20	5	25
2.	How do you deal with disease pigs?		
	Buried	14	70
	Burn	2	10
	Throw them of a cliff	4	20
3.	Most vulnerable		
	Pregnant pig	8	40
	piglets	6	30
	Pig itself	6	30
4.	Treatment Duration		
	A week	7	35
	A month	11	55
	A year	2	10
5.	Medication		
	Other Pharmaceutical drug(specify)	3	15

	Natural medicine	17	85
6.	Contact in regards		
	Local extent ion officer	1	5
	Local veterinarian	6	30
	Others	13	65
7.	Immunization vaccine		
	Always	12	60
	Sometimes	8	40
8.	ASF a communicable disease		
	Never	20	100
9.	Changing of clothes during feeding time?		
	Always	6	30
	Sometimes	14	70

(Source: Computed)

(Figure in percentages are parenthesis)

4.3 Preventive measures

The preventive measures of the negative impact of Piggery to the consumers in the present study is analyzed with the following variables and questions such as the majority of the respondent (65%) sometimes makes restriction of pig shed and the majority of the respondent(35%)always restrict their pig shed.

The respondents (30%) sometimes face death of pigs due to ASF flu and the respondents (65%)always face death of pigs due to ASF flu. The respondent 45% sometimes clean pigsty with chemical and the respondent 45% always clean pigsty with chemical. The respondent 35% sometimes used Veterinary prevention and respondent (55%) always used Veterinary prevention. The majority of the respondent 55% contact Vety in regards and the respondent 10% never contact in regards.

Table 4.3

Sl. No	Preventive measures	Always	Sometimes	Never
1.	Restriction of pig shed	7	13	0
		(35)	(65)	(0)
2.	Death of pigs due to ASF flu	13	6	1

		(65)	(30)	(5)
3.	Cleaning of pigsty with chemical	9	9	2
		(45)	(45)	(10)
4.	Veterinary prevention	(55)	(35)	(10)
5.	Vety in regards	11	7	2
		(55)	(35)	(10)

Source: Computed

(Figure in percentage are parenthesis)

4.4 Impact

The impact measures of the negative impact of piggery to the consumers in the present study is analysed with the following variables and question. The respondent of the ASF toll on livelihood are 70% always and 50% sometimes. The respondent of ASF inconvenience to the society are 50% always and 50% sometimes.

The respondent mentions that Government prevention of ASF virus is as low as 2% and 16% of them responded sometimes and 2% responded never. Scarcity of the pigs' effect is responded always by 60% of the respondent and 40% are partial. The respondent 60% response always in economic decline of pig sellers and 40% are sometimes. The demand for pigs after ASF virus is 55% by the respondent and 45% responded sometimes. ASF toll on economy is responded 55% and 45% are partial.

Table 4.4

Sl.no	Impact	Always	Sometimes	Never
1.	ASF toll on livelihood	14	6	0
		70	30	(0)
2.	ASF inconvenience to the society	10	10	0
		50	50	(0)
3.	Government prevention of ASF virus	2	16	2
		10	80	10
4.	Scarcity of pigs effect	12	8	0
		60	40	(0)
5.	Economic decline of pig seller	12	8	0
		60	40	(0)
6.		11	9	0

	Demand for pigs after ASF virus	55	45	(0)
7.	ASF toll on economy	11	9	0
		55	45	(0)

CHAPTER-V

CONCLUSION

The concluding chapter includes the major findings and conclusion made from the findings.

5.1 Major Findings

The study of the unit is family and the structural base of respondents is mainly about the profile of respondents and family. The respondents are mostly male who is the head of family and belongs to piggery group. Majority of the respondents are married and the occupation is piggery. All the respondents are Christian and the respondents of this majority belong to United Pentecostal Church (UPC)

. The average size of the family is medium as Mizo families are relatively small. More than half of the respondents' families are Nuclear family as it is traditional practice for the Mizo to have nuclear family and they belong to Above Poverty Line (APL).

The present study attempts to highlight the piggery affect due to ASF in Electric community, Lunglei district Mizoram.

The study focuses on the negative effect ASF virus and its impact towards the piggery and this Questionnaire is divided into three categories –the treatment, preventive measure, and its impact.

There are many households who reared pig and majority of them used it as their main occupation. When these pigs are contacted with the ASF virus, the owners usually go to the veterinary to look after them. The ASF virus is easily contacted by the pregnant pig. They are look after with natural medicines for a month or so. As the pigs are vaccinated well, these contacted pigs are not harmful for humans and the virus itself. But for safety, they changed their clothes whenever they go to their pig shed. There are many people who lost their pig because of the virus. Majority of them buried their pig and there are few of them who burnt it. After they disposed off their deceased pigs, they cleaned their sheds with chemicals for preventing any other virus for further use.

5.2 Conclusion

The present study focuses on negative impact towards the piggery. The present study reveals the socio economic condition of various household such as their problem, challenges they faced, the actual outcome and so on. The goal of this research is to find the reason behind the negative impact towards the piggery. The ASF may have a negative impact be it in society, be it in individual or the locality itself as it may dissatisfy the market demands which may lead to rapid unmet needs for the seller as well as it is their source of income.

Livestock production continues to play a major economic and cultural role in numerous rural communities such as food supply, source of income, asset saving, source of employment, livelihood, transport, agricultural diversification and sustainable agricultural production. Pig rearing is very popular amongst the people of the Mizoram. The Government of India has been extending great help to the weaker sections of the society by arranging subsidy and loans for pig farming through various schemes. Pork is nutritionally rich and palatable human feed, containing 17% protein and 24% fats and it is a good source of energy (fats). Fats and fatty acids are essential for good health. Animal husbandry and agriculture are the main sources of income for the majority of the population in Mizoram. The intention of this research is to aware the piggery to be cautious about the places of importation of pigs and to maintain the pig shed neat and clean in order to prevent from ASF and other probable viruses as piggery play a very important part in the economic development of Mizoram.

5.3 Suggestions

1. Do not construct the pigsty (pig shed) near the public road nor near to neighboring residences.
2. Consult veterinary doctor often.
3. Take necessary vaccines on time.
4. Clean the pigsty regularly and maintain hygienic atmosphere.

CHAPTER VI

Appendices

References

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ASF virus and its negative impact towards Piggery in Electric Community
QUESTIONIARE

Researcher: Lalhimpuii Sailo

5th Semester BSW

HATIM

1. PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENT

Age	
Head of the family	
Occupation	1) Piggery 2) Govt. Servant 3) Agriculture 4) Others
Religion	1)Christian 2) Hindu 3) Muslim 4) Others
Denomination	1)BCM 2)PCI 3)UPC 4)Others
Type of family	1)Nuclear 2)Joint
Size of family	1)1-2 2)1-4 3)1-6 4)7 and above
Form of family	1)Stable 2)Broken 3)Reconstituted
Socio-economic status	1)AAY 2)BPL 3)APL

2. TREATMENT

1.	How many pigs do you have in the piggery?	a)20 b)8 c)10
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2.	How do you deal with the disease pigs?	a) Buried. b) Burn. c) Throw them off a cliff.
3.	Which one is the most vulnerable to be infected by disease?	a. Pregnant pig. b) Piglets. c) Pig itself.
<u>4.</u>	When did you last treat your pig for a disease?	a) A Week b) A Month c) A Year
<u>5.</u>	What did you treat your pigs with?	a) Ivermectin injection. b) Other Pharmaceutical drug(specify). c) Natural medicine.
<u>6.</u>	Who did you contact in regards to treatment?	a) Local extensions officer. b) Local veterinarian. c) Others.

3. PREVENTIVE MEASURES

s/no		Always	Sometimes	Never
1.	Do you take any immunization vaccine?			
2.	Is ASF a communicable disease for human?			
3.	Do you used to change your clothes when its feeding time?			
4.	Do you make restriction from others to visit your pig shed?			
5.	Have you lost your pig because of ASF flu?			
6.	Do you clean your pig house using chemical products?			

7.	Did you take any veterinary doctor prescriptions?			
8.	Regarding the ASF flu,did you went to any vety hospital?			

4. **IMPACT**

S.no		Always	Sometimes	Never
1.	Does ASF virus effect your livelihood			
2.	Does ASF brings inconvenience to the society?			
3.	Does the government takes enough measurement for the prevention of ASF virus?			
4.	Does the scarcity of pig effects the price of pork in the market?			
5.	Do you think the pig seller faced problem economically?			
6.	Do you think the value of pig has been decrease?			
7.	Do you think the demand for pigs decreased after the virus?			
8.	Do you think ASF virus affects our economy?			

