SELECTIVE AND ANALYTHIC METHOD OF PIG PRODUCTION MODELS.

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The porpose of this model is to define and analize the Basic Sectors (B.S.) of Pig Production Unites (P.P.U.) in order to identify and solve in a more efficient manner the production problems. It also introduces us to economical and management concepts needed to carry out the selection and control with a high income-producing factor of: a) supplies, b) process and c) products within the complex and modern Pig Production Models. The B.S. in which the P.P.U. were divided are: I BIOLOGICAL UNITIES OF PRODUCTION (B.U.P.) This implicates the Animal Livestock and the B. Subsectors intrinsical in the B.U.P. which are then mentioned: Genetics and Reproduction, Productive Growing and Health. II. LODGING. It consists in supplying: surface, cubic area, ventilation, temperature, humidity and illumination required by the B.U.P. in each of the Physiological and Productive Stages (P.P.S.) under specific climatic conditions. In order to comply with the above mentioned, we have to consider the following B.S.: Ground, Lodging according to production programs, Adequate equipment suitable for certain type of climate and construction, Cleanliness and prophylaxis of lodging. III. NUTRITION. It implies the supply of nutrients required by the B.U.P. in each of its P.P.S. under previously determined environmental conditions. To achieve all this: Purchase of ingredients, Storage of the ingredients premixed and already mixed, Mixture of Ingredients, Transportation of ingredients; a) premixed-from the place of purchase to the storehouse, then to the mixer, b) already mixed from the mixer to the storehouse, then to the containers, Quality control of premixed and already mixed ingredients. IV. MANAGEMENT. It involves all essential activities so that the P.P.U. can produce the maximum net profit. In order to achieve all the above mentioned, we describe the following B.S.: Thechnical, Commercial, Financial, Accountable. The economical and administrative conceptual frame, which will allow us to achieve: selection, determination of productivity and accounting of the supplies and procedures of each of the B.S. and will also allow the final product in the P.P.U. is the following: A. SELECTION AND SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS OF THE PRODUCT. PROCESS. FACTOR (P.P.F.) It starts with the principles which establish that production factors are not abundant in relation to the demand of the products they can produce (HUERTA 1980) and to select the technical procedure that can better stand for the specifical needs of the product in each of its stages; but only if relations expense/ product, cost/ profit achieve their maximum values (KALDMAN 1978) In order to comply with the above mentioned, the following economical principles can be concidered (MORTENSON 1972)
1. Of the decreasing yields, 2. Of the echimarginal yields, 3. Of the opportunity cost, 4. Of the substitution of factors, 5. Of the substitution of products, 6, Of the comparative advantages. B. MEASURING OF THE PRODUCTIVITY OF P.P.F. Starting from the production fact=installed capacity for producing= installed capacity=capacity in usage+capacity without usage. Productivity to the efficiency grade with which it is managed an enterprise and/or B.U.P. with a previous determination of the indicators of productivity and to measure the efficiency, we can establish the following: (KALDMAN 1978) 1. Fisical productivity=quantity (Q) of the product (P)/Q of factor (F) indicates the yielding of the chosen factor. 2. Technical productivity=Q of F/Q of P indicates the technical coefficient of the chosen factor. 3. Economical productivity:=a) Total of income/total of costs, indicates the income per dollar invested. b) Total of profit/total of costs, indicates the profit per dollar invested. 4. Mixed productivity=total of profit/ total of chosen factor indicates the economic yield per factorial unity. C.TO CALCULATE P.P.F. We know that the cost can be defined as the sum of the values of a productive process (BACHTOLD 1980) on the other hand this is a casuistic singular value, which thechnical calculus is so wide as the number of cost analyst that manage them. (KALDMAN 1978) Then we can recommend the Universal Scheme of Costs and this is: costs=supplies +salaries+loanding+depreciation+taxes. Based on this Scheme: everyone can calculate the costs for B.S. and/or P.P.U. as the convenience of each methodological interests of analysis. In order to evaluate the P.P.U. economical and financial efficiency we can undertalse the following methods: 1.Balance point, 2. Profit margin per product unity, 3. Balance analysis, 4. Financial Rate of Return.

CONCLUSIONS: We use of the present method will allow a deep knowledge of the production and management of the P.P.U.

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