

A study on present duck rearing conditions at the rural areas in Phulpur Upazila of Mymensigh district



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A study on present duck rearing conditions at the rural areas in Phulpur Upazila of Mymensigh district



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Abstract

The goal of the current study was to evaluate Phulpur Upazila's (a Upazilla of Mymensingh) duck production tactics. Thirty farmers in the research area were chosen to participate in the survey. From April through June of 2023, information was gathered with the use of a standardized questionnaire. According to the results, 33.33 % of the farmers were in the younger age group. The majority of duck farmers (50%) were housewives, and about 52% of the farmers had completed secondary education. The duck house was primarily constructed of tin shed (40%). Approximately 60% of farmers raised deshi ducks using a semi-scavenging method.

Approximately 55% of those surveyed stated that semi-scavenging deshi ducks produced 75-85 eggs annually. The prevalent illnesses endangering duck production were cholera (10%) and duck plague (20%), and 70% of farmers neglected to protect their birds against these serious illnesses. The primary predators, according to 65% of respondents, were jackals and mongooses. Ninety one percent and thirty six percent of the famers stated that the primary obstacles to effective backyard duck farming were a lack of broody hens and rice husk incubators.

Every commercial duck farmer (87%) agreed that the primary obstacle was a shortage of quality breeds. Most of the farmers concurred that the biggest obstacles to duck production were a lack of funding, disease and predators, and inadequate veterinarian care. In summary, it can be stated that the commercial and backyard duck farmers in the Phulpur upazila could profit economically more if the limitations and difficulties of duck farming outlined in this study are appropriately handled.

Keywords: Questionnaire, Semi-scavenging, predator

Chapter 1: Introduction

Bangladesh is a developing agricultural nation. The country's subsistence economy heavily depends on poultry. Duck is the species of fowl that produces the second-most poultry meat and eggs, right behind chicken. Bangladesh ranks 11th among Asian nations for duck meat output and fourth for egg production, respectively, according to a report from the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) (Pingel and Germany, 2011). While the FAO reported that there were 20, 21, 22 and 23 million ducks in each of the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008, respectively, the DLS estimated that there were 37.2, 38.70, 39.08, and 39.84 million ducks in those years. Currently, the cost of meat and eggs exceeds what the poor can afford to pay. According to Bangladesh Economic Review, ducks make up around 16% (42.68 million) of the nation's 270.71 million poultry, and they are the second-largest producer of table eggs after chickens (DLS, 2022-23). According to DLS 2022-23, Bangladesh has 66 million ducks. One potential method for helping low-income small-holder families escape the poverty cycle is duck keeping (Pym et al., 2002). For extremely destitute rural women, ducks are said to be their most valuable possession and main source of income. Small-scale duck farming has been shown to be advantageous for small, marginal, and landless farmers as well as a potential source of self-employment for young people and low-income women (Jabber, 2004). Duck production also has some special benefits, such as higher disease resistance than other poultry, a longer economic egg-production life, better foraging abilities that result in less food consumption, lack of need for elaborate housing, and the ability of ducks to act as a biological pest control by eating snails and other crop pests that are produced quickly and inexpensively (Alam et al., 2012).

The production cost, which ranges from 72% to 87% of the total production cost, is frequently impacted by fluctuations in the availability of feed from natural sources. Approximately one-ninth of Bangladesh's total land area is low ground that is ideal for duck farming. It is simple to rear, requires little space for habitation, and requires little in the way of management, housing facilities, or feed. Ducks are resilient, easily adapt to various climatic conditions, and also have a fair amount of illness resistance (Holderread, 1990). Duck presents a chance for better use of water and aquatic resources to provide rural communities with food and cash. By providing their ducks with the least amount of supplements, poor villagers can maximize their return. The possibility of raising ducks in Phulpur upazila, Mymensingh District, Bangladesh, lies in the presence of water reservoirs where waters remain all year round. When ducks are raised via

scavenging and semi-scavenging systems, these water reservoirs contain weeds, fish, snails, insects, fallen grains, and other vital feeds. As a result, duck farming is becoming more and more common in this area. The productivity of ducks might be greatly increased by better feeding and management in this location. In the reported location, the issue and potential of duck rearing have not yet been evaluated and measured. A study of the current duck management practices in the aforementioned study region was attempted as part of this investigation by examining the current management techniques of duck farming in a few key locations in Phulpur, Mymensingh district. This study aimed to discover the current strategies for duck production.

Chapter 2: Materials and Method

2.1 Study area

Numerous villages in Mymensingh district's Phulpur upazila underwent a survey. Three unions were selected for this investigation with larger duck population. Rupshi, Balia, and Singheshwar unions were the survey regions, and the 30 farmers were purposely and randomly chosen from those unions.



Fig 1: Phulpur upazila map

2.2 Data collection and analysis for study

A questionnaire was created to gather information about the available sources of duck feeds, the nutritional state of local duck populations, and the socioeconomic standing of the duck farmers in the study area. It was made to be straightforward so that farmers could provide correct information. The information was gathered between April and June, 2023 through interviews with farmers and questionnaires on their understanding of duck rearing. The chosen farmers were chosen based on their small-scale duck production system and traditional agricultural production. Some factors, including feed weight, egg weight, and body weight, were directly recorded by the researcher. In accordance with the study's goals, collected data were examined. For statistical analysis, collected data were imported into Microsoft Excel 2013. The frequency, percentages, and averages were computed to provide a scientific explanation for the data.

Chapter 3: Result and discussion

3.1 Duck Farmer's information analysis

3.1.1 Age of the duck farmers

In table 1 which displays the average age of the duck farmers. The farmers in the study area were divided into three age groups based on their chronological ages: young (under 30), middle-aged (between 30 and 55), and old (beyond 55). Young farmers made up the bulk of the study area's farmers (33.33%), who were followed by middle-aged farmers (53.33%) and elderly farmers (13.33%). According to Alam et al. (2012), the mean age of the farmers in this study was 33.33 years. He noticed that duck farmers were, on average, 34.48 years old.

Table-1: Age of the duck farmers (mean analysis)

Parameter	Farmer's age	Frequency (n)	Age Percentage	Mean age
Age	Young <30 years	10	33.33	
Age	Middle 30-55 years	16	53.33	33.33
Age	Old >55 years	4	13.33	

3.1.2 Education level of the farmers:

The level of education held by the farmers in the research area is summarized in Figure 1. 52% of farmers have a secondary education. This finding was consistent with findings made by Zahan et al. (2016), who found that 60% of farmers had a secondary education.

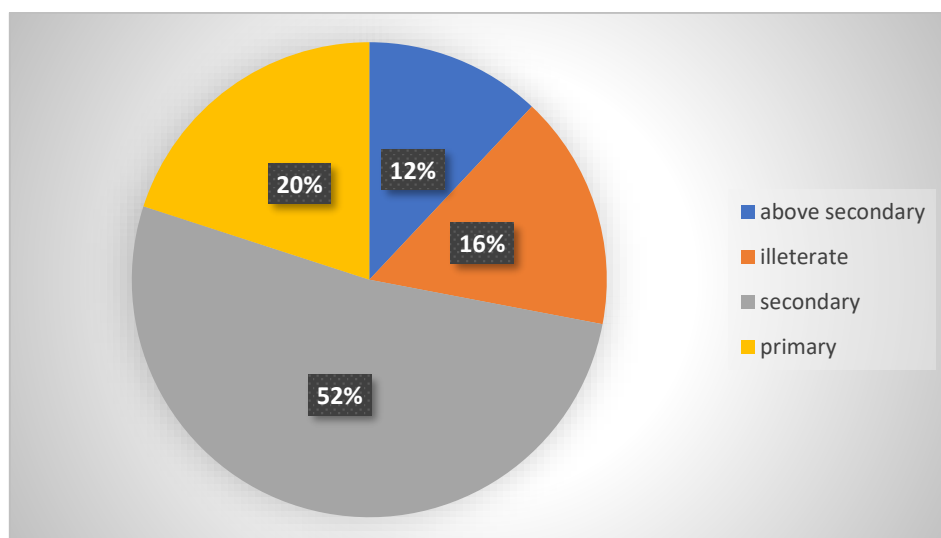


Fig -2: Education level of the farmers

3.1.3 Professions of the duck farmers

Table 2 displays the professions of the duck farmers. According to the table, 50% of duck farmers were housewives, followed by those who worked in agriculture (26.66%), services (10%), businesses (6.66%), and others (6.66%). This shows that women and housewives are mostly responsible for duck rearing in the research area, which means the housewives have been generating cash for their families to improve their standard of living. This represents another aspect of the research area's emphasis on empowering women through financial security.

Table-2: Analysis of farmer's professions

Professions	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Business	2	6.66%
Housewives	15	50%
Agriculture	8	26.66%
Service	3	10%
Others	2	6.66%

3.2 Duck production processes analysis

3.2.1 Housing materials of duck

The majority of the houses were made of tin sheds, according to Table 3, followed by those made of bamboo and straw (26.66%), tin and wood (40%), bamboo and tin (16.67%), brick (10%) and other (6.67%). This might be the case because tin shed homes are sturdy and long lasting.

Materials of the duck house	Frequency(n=30)	Percentage (%)
Bamboo and straw	8	26.66%
Tin and wood	12	40%
Bamboo and tin	5	16.67%
Brick	3	10%
Others	2	6.67%

Table-3: Housing materials of duck

3.2.2 Rearing system of duck analysis

Table 4 details the duck rearing system used in the study area. The majority of farmers raised ducks using a semi-intensive system (73.33%), followed by an intensive system (26.66%). This indicates that the majority of the ducks are semi-scavengers and eat snails and other pests.

Table-4: Duck rearing system analysis

Rearing system of ducks	Farm numbers (n)	Percentage (%)
Semi-intensive system	22	73.33%
Intensive system	8	26.66%

3.2.3 Bedding materials for duck housing

There were many bedding items in the duck house. It was determined that 94% of farmers used bedding materials and the remaining 6% didn't use any at all in duck houses.

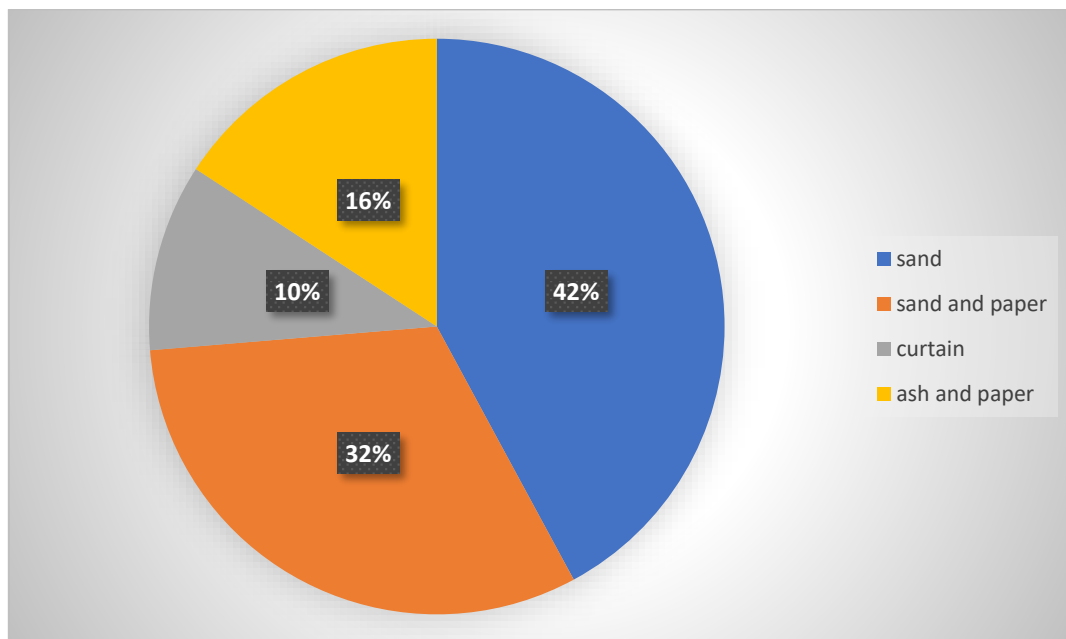


Fig-3: Bedding materials of the duck houses

3.2.4 Analysis of the feed ingredients of duck

Farmers fed their ducks a wide range of supplemental feed. According to research, 45% of farmers utilized rice, rice polish, commercial feed (10%), rice (boiled and broken) (25%), 8 percent of farmers utilized rice and wheat bran, 12% percent of farmers used rice polish and paddy, as ingredients in their duck feed.

Feed ingredients of duck	Farmers %
Rice and rice polish	45%
Rice (boiled and broken)	25%
Commercial feed	10%
Rice and wheat bran	8%
Rice polish and paddy	12%

Table-5: Feed ingredients used by farmers

3.2.5 Feeding pattern

The number of feedings ranged from one to three, (Figure 4). A majority of the farmers fed their ducks twice a day, 10% fed them only once, and the remaining 30% fed them three times a day.

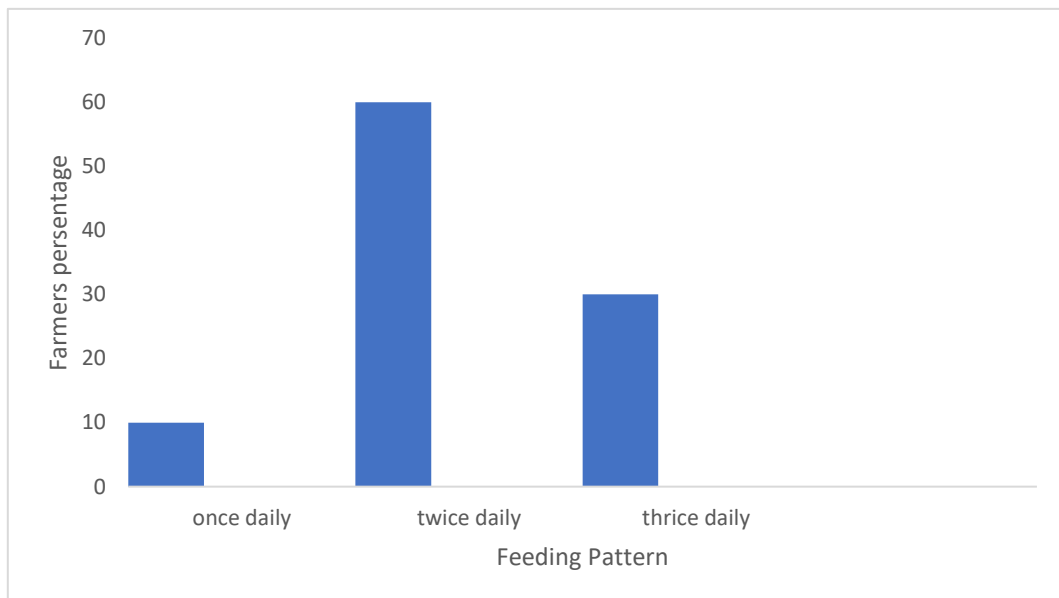


Fig-4: feeding pattern

3.2.6 Breeds of duck in the study area

According to Table 6, the majority of responders (60%) raised Deshi ducks, followed by khaki Campbell (26.67%) and Cross-breed (13.33%). Halder et al. (2007) found that more farmers (96.88%) raised desi ducks while only a small proportion of farmers (1.60%) raised crossbred ducks.

Name of the duck breeds	Numbers (n)	Percentage (%)
Deshi duck	18	60%
Khaki Campbell duck	8	26.67%
Cross breeds	4	13.33%

Table 6: Breed percentage of ducks

3.2.7 Amount of feed supplementation to ducks

The daily diet given to the ducks varied from 90 to 135g per duck, with an average of 112.5 g. Duck farmers were divided into three groups based on the feed they provided: low, medium, and high and price ranges between 0.5 to more than 0.7 Tk per duck per day.

Parameters of feed	Category of feed	Farmers %
Supplemental feed	Low <100gm	25%
	Medium (100-120) gm	40%
	High >120gm	35%
Price of the feed/day/duck	Low <0.5 Tk	30%
	Medium (0.5-0.7) Tk	50%
	High >0.7 Tk	20%

Table-7: Amount of feed supplementation

3.3 Production parameters of duck

In the study area, the average adult duck's body weight varied between 1500 and 1800g. According to 26.67% of the farmers, a semi-scavenging desi duck produces 25-60 eggs annually, compared to 50% who produce 61-75 eggs annually and 23.33% who produce 76-85 eggs annually (table-8).

The results of the current study are in close agreement with other research that found that ducks produced 60–91 eggs per year (Salam and Bulbul, 1983; Huque and Hossain, 1994). According to Khanum et al. (2005), local ducks in haor (huge marshy land) produced 89 eggs per duck annually. The diversity of scavenging feed resources and the accessibility of supplemental feed, however, likely account for the disparity in reports, also sexual maturity, adult weight, egg weight and hatchability % is given in table-9.

Eggs/duck/year	Farm numbers (n)	Percentage %
25-60	8	26.67%
61-75	15	50%
76-85	7	23.33%

Table-8: Egg production per year

Production parameters	Category	Farmers %
Sexual maturity of duck	Early <190 days	75%
	Moderate (190-200) days	15%
	Late >200days	10%
Adult weight of duck	Low <1.5kg	34%
	Medium (1.5-1.8) Kg	56%
	High >1.8 Kg	10%
Egg weight of duck	Low <55 gm	25%
	Medium (56-65) gm	65%
	High >65 gm	10%
Hatchability %	Low <75%	25%
	Medium (76-85) %	60%
	High >85%	15%

Table -9: Production parameters of duck.

3.4 Analysis of disease and vaccination status of duck:

This research farm's vaccination history and illness status were listed in Table 10. On the study farm, it was found that Cholera and Duck plague were the most common illnesses among the ducks. Duck Cholera was reported by about 10% of farms, while Duck Plague afflicted 20% of ducks. According to Baki et al. (1987), the prevalent illnesses affecting ducks in Bangladesh include Duck Cholera and Plague. Slightly more than half of the farmers vaccinated their ducks. Of the 22 farms that received vaccinations, the majority (81.82%) merely received the Duck Plague vaccine, and only a minor proportion (18.18%) inoculated their ducks against the Duck Cholera vaccine. It can be because people don't know enough about Duck Cholera or because the vaccination is so expensive. This outcome was consistent with Jha et al. (2016).

Table-10: Disease and vaccination status analysis.

Parameters	Categories	Frequency (n)	Percentage %
Disease	No disease	21	70%
	Duck plague	6	20%
	Duck cholera	3	10%
Vaccination status	Non vaccinated	8	26.67%
	Vaccinated	22	73.33%
Vaccine name	Duck plague	18	81.82%
	Duck cholera	4	18.18%

3.5 Mortality of duck analysis:

Duck mortality varied from 0% to 35%. Three types of farmers were identified: low (<15%), medium (15–25%), and high (>25%) (Table 11). The table reveals that 75% of farmers stated that 15–25% of their ducks died.

Compared to the findings of Huque and Hussain (1994) and Khanum et al. (2005), the death rate in this observation is lower. The death rates for Deshi ducks and Khaki Campbells were 72% and 58%, respectively, according to Huque and Husain (1994). In Netrokona, the death rate for ducks was 27.1%, according to Khanum et al. (2005). Compared to Islam et al. (2003) and Sarker (2005), the death rate was greater. According to their findings, the mortality rate for native ducks that were grown was 6-9%.

Table -11: Duck mortality analysis

Category of duck mortality	Farmer %
Low <15%	12%
Medium (15-25) %	75%
High >25%	13%

3.6 Shed cleaning of duck analysis

Cleanup of duck homes was done daily by the majority of farmers (66.67%), weekly by 20%, and monthly by 13.33% (Table 12). With Alam et al. (2012), this result is consistent. Lack of appropriate biosecurity knowledge may be the cause of irregular cleaning.

Table 12: Shed cleaning analysis

Frequency of cleaning	Farm number(n)	Percentage%
Daily	20	66.67%
Weekly	6	20%
Monthly	4	13.33%

3.7 Attacks of predator's analysis

Mongoose and jackals were cited by around 65% of farmers as the primary predators, followed by crows (20%) and other predators (15%) (Figure 5). According to this finding, one major cause of duck death in the current study area was likewise predators. Predators were responsible for 23.08% of deaths in chicken farms, according to Roy et al. (2018).

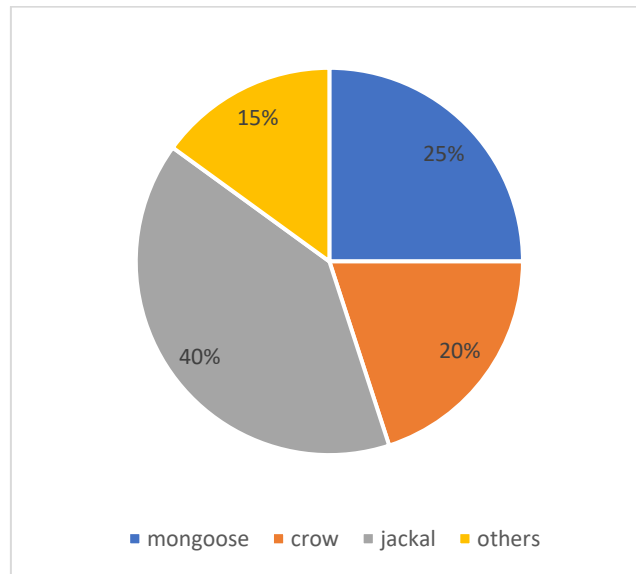


Fig-5: Percentage of predator attacks

3.8 Analysis of duckling source

There was nowhere that the majority of farmers could buy ducklings. Figure 6 shows how they hatched ducklings by incubating duck eggs beneath broody hens. It can be seen from Figure 4 that about half of the farmers were incubating eggs for ducklings, while the 30% bought ducklings from the market, 15% from neighboring houses, and the remaining 10% from poultry farms.

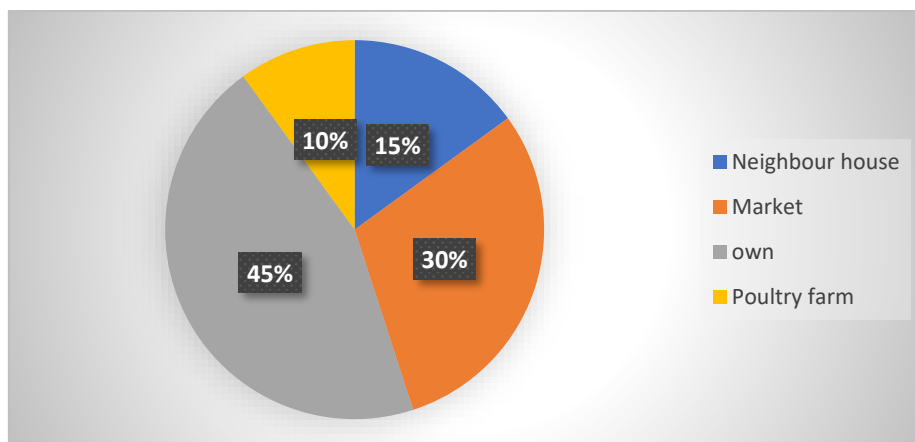


Fig-6: Duckling source

According to Ravindran et al. (1984), the observation is consistent. They stated that because there were no duck hatcheries in the research areas, farmers had to hatch fertile eggs under broody hens in order to obtain ducklings.

3.9 Price of duckling and adult duck

Ducklings cost Tk. 25 to Tk. 35 on average, (Table 13). According to the table, almost 60% of farmers bought ducklings by Tk. 31-35 and 40% by Tk. 25-30. Table 13 shows that the average cost of adult duck with a range of Tk. 160 to Tk. 200. According to the table, almost 35% of farmers said that adult ducks cost between Tk. 160 and Tk. 200.

Table-13: Price of duckling and adult ducks

Parameters	Category	Farmer %
Duckling price	Low (25-30) Tk	40%
	High (31-35) Tk	60%
Adult duck price	Low <160Tk	15%
	Medium (160-200) Tk	35%
	High >200Tk	50%

3.10 Seasons for duck rearing

60% of the commercial ducks raised in the research area were raised during the wet season. Because there were natural sources of duck feed available, the farmers bought laying ducks at the start of the rainy season. However, because natural feed was hard to come by and commercial feed was expensive, most farmers sold their ducks in the local market when the rainy season ended. For this reason, the majority of respondents raised ducks during the wet season. Conversely, farmers in the past raised ducks throughout the years, including during the 40% wet season. This was because they raised a small number of ducks and did not require a lot of feed supplements.

3.11 Duck production purposes

Roughly 50% of commercial farmers in the current study area raised ducks professionally for financial gain, with 25% doing so for egg consumption and 25% for meat consumption. About 67% of home farmers raised ducks for their own use of the birds' eggs and meat, while 31.82% did so in order to make money. Because it requires less capital, duck farming is profitable. Better use of leftover feed ingredients and feed resources, such as water hyacinths; ducks lay more eggs than chickens. The majority of Bangladesh's territory is low land, making it ideal for raising ducks.

Table-14: Percentage of duck production purposes

Purposes	Commercial farming (8)	Backyard farming (22)
Money income	50% (4)	31.82% (7)
Eggs consumption	25% (2)	40.91% (9)
Meat consumption	25% (2)	27.27% (6)

3.12 Constrains for duck production

The primary barriers to successful duck production in the research region are outlined in Table 15. Regarding commercial duck farming, the vast majority of farmers (87.5%) stated that one of the primary obstacles to profitable duck production is a shortage of quality breeds. A sizable portion of farmers (62.5% & 75%) also mentioned the detrimental effects that frequent predator attacks and a shortage of rice husk incubators have on the ability to produce ducks profitably. A healthy broody hen and defense against predators were necessary for the majority of backyard farmers (91.66%) to increase the profitability of their duck farming operations. Furthermore, according to 72.73% of backyard farmers, a lack of quality duck breeds is a barrier to profitable duck farming. Furthermore, according to 72% of backyard farmers, a lack of quality duck breeds is a barrier to profitable duck farming. In backward farming, about 36.36% of farmers required rice husk incubators, which may have been a result of their desire to convert their current farming method into commercial duck farming.

Table-15: Constraints of duck production

Items needed	Commercial farmers %	Backyard farmers %
Broody hen	37.5% (3)	90.91% (20)
Rice husk incubator	75% (6)	36.36% (8)
Good breeds	87.5% (7)	72.73% (16)
Protection from predators	62.5% (5)	81.82% (18)

3.13 Challenges for duck production analysis

The primary obstacles to duck production in backyard and commercial farming are displayed in Table 16. A major obstacle to profitable duck production, according to roughly 70% of commercial farmers and 55% of household farmers, is a lack of funding. The majority of commercial farmers did not raise ducks all year round due to financial issues. About half of farmers, both commercial and rural, said that training is essential to the production of ducks.

Diseases, predation, and inadequate veterinary care were among other major obstacles to duck production that the appropriate authorities needed to address. They claimed that in order to make duck farming lucrative, diseases that affect ducks are extremely deadly and require emergency veterinarian care.

Table-16: Duck production challenges

Variables	Commercial farmers %	Backyard farmers %
Lack of training facilities	45%	55%
Poor marketing facilities	75%	70%
Inadequate vet service	85%	75%
Lack of finance	70%	55%
Diseases and predation	75%	90%

3.14 Analysis of farmer's opinion about duck farming

According to Table 17, the majority of farmers (70%) reported a decline in duck farming, while the remaining 30% reported an increase in duck farming.

Table-17: Farmer's opinion analysis

Opinion	Response of farmers %
Increasing	30%
Decreasing	70%

3.15 Reasons for decreasing duck farming in the study areas

Due to neighbor complaints, a shortage of scavenging areas, and personal ponds, duck farming was declining. A little over half of farmers reported that the decline in duck farming was due to a shortage of scavenging areas, 15% said that owning a pond was necessary, and the remaining 35% said that neighbor complaints were the reason for the decline in duck farming (Table 18).

Table-18: Reasons for decreasing duck farming

Reasons for decreasing	Farmer's response %
Lack of scavenging area and own ponds	50% & 15%
Complains of neighbor	35%

3.16 Problems of duck farming

About the productivity of enhanced duck breeds and variants, farmers know very little about them. A scientific approach to duck management and feeding is unknown to farmers. Unaware of vaccination's benefits in reducing duck disease, the majority of farmers operate. A better kind of ducklings is not available to them. In duck production, the majority of farmers lack training. The neighbor has expressed dissatisfaction at the declining amount of space used for scavenging and the harm done to crops and seedlings during this process.

3.18 Prospects of duck farming

It requires less capital, duck farming is profitable. Improved use of feed resources underwater and reduction of feed waste. Ducks produce more eggs than chickens. The majority of Bangladesh's territory is low land, making it ideal for raising ducks. Employment opportunities are brought about by duck farming for rural residents, particularly for young unemployed women and youth.

Chapter 4: Conclusion

We can draw the conclusion that women, in especially housewives, are primarily responsible for raising indigenous (deshi) ducks, and that the majority of housewives possess a level of literacy. Apart from what they get from scavenging facilities, the ducks are primarily semi-scavengers and are provided homemade feed. The majority of home farmers fed their ducks additional feed consisting of broken rice, cooked rice, and rice polish, either separately or in combination. The main factors limiting duck production were high costs and limited forage during the dry season. The feed issue might be solved with increased use of natural feed resources. The adoption of affordable, balanced diets and routine vaccinations can have a significant impact on duck raising. Therefore, using nutritional and managerial engineering, there is a significant deal of potential to boost the production of deshi ducks in Phulpur upazila, which is part of Bangladesh's Mymensingh district.

Limitation

Some of the statistics were presumed because backyard farmers in the stated area did not keep record books. Some farmers did not cooperate at all. Some farmers prohibited visitors in their farms.

Recommendations

- 1) Bring in better duck breeds for rural areas.
- 2) Farmers should receive instruction on duck farming in order to increase productivity.
- 3) Ducks should be vaccinated against common diseases.
- 4) There should be high-quality ducklings, vaccinations, and medications on the market.
- 5) Appropriate action should be taken by the government to encourage duck farmers financially and technically.

In rural places, raising ducks can be a profitable endeavor that creates jobs, particularly for young people without jobs, women living in rural areas, and small-scale farmers.

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APPENDIX

Questionnaire for duck production

Owner's Details:

Name: Age:.....Sex:..... Mobile No:
Occupation.....Address:
Educational backgrounds of farmer:

<input type="radio"/> None	<input type="radio"/> Primary	<input type="radio"/> Secondary	<input type="radio"/> More
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History of duck

Flock size.....Duck.....Drake.....Age:

0-2 months	2-9 months	>9 months
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Species: Hybrid(Indian Runner/Khaki Campbell)/Crossbred

Information on housing:

Rearing system: Free range/Intensive/Semi-intensive/Other.....

Season: Rainy season/Summer/All over the year

Elements of house: Straw & Bamboo//tin/ tin and wood/polyethylene /mud//others....

Location of duck house: Next to the house Near the scavenging area

Cleaning of shed: Daily/Weekly/Monthly/Other.....

Litter used: Yes/No. If Yes:.....

Ventilation facilities: Yes/No

Have any quarantine facilities: Yes /No

Do duck and chickens share same house or shelter? Yes/no

Feeding history:

Type of feeding: natural/artificial/both.

Name of ingredients: Rice/Rice polish/Snail/Broken rice/.....

Any commercial feed? Yes/No. If yes:.....

If scavenging, what type of feed?.....

Feed for duckling:.....

Feed for laying duck:.....

Feed for meat duck:.....

How much times offer the feed per day: 1 Time/2 Times/More

Presence of marshy land: Yes/no..

If yes ,what type :hoar/pond/river

Disease management:

Any diseases occur in previous/current? Yes/No. If Yes.....

Sign	Possible diagnosis	Time	Treatment	Mortality

Regular vaccination-Yes/no

If yes type of vaccine:

Regular deworming-Yes/no

If yes type of anthelmintics:.....

Information on laying of duck:

Age at 1st laying:....

Egg production/year:....

Others:

Own consumption of duck eggs(no)..... and duck meat(no).....per year

How much profit did you make from selling ducks within the last year?.....tk

What are the main reasons for duck rearing? Cash income/Duck eggs/Duck meat /Home cleanliness/ Other...

If predator exists, what do you think what are the main predators in your area?

Name or the predators	Ranking
Mongoose	
Crow	
Jackal	
Wild cat	
Dog	
Snake	
Others	

What do you think are the main items you need for your successful duck production?

Name of needs	Ranking
Broody hen	
Rice husk incubator	
Good breed	
To purchase eggs for hatching and duckling	
Duck sheds and crate	
Protection from predator	
Other (specify.....)	

What do you think are the main challenges for your duck production?

Name of the challenges	Ranking
Lack of finance	
No training facilities on duck production	
Inadequate veterinary service	
Poor marketing facility	
Disease and predation	
Natural calamity	
Other (specify..)	

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-AUTHUR

Biography

The writer, **Md Imrul Hasan**, the son of Md Abdul Hadhi and Shahanaj Begum, completed his examinations for the Secondary School Certificate (SSC) at Kakni Model Academy High School in Phulpur in 2014 and the Higher School Certificate (HSC) at Agricultural University College in Mymensingh in 2016. He then enrolled in Chattogram Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (CVASU), in Bangladesh, to pursue a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM) degree. He is currently an intern student at this university.

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