**Socio-Economic Aspect and Production Strategies of Backyard duck in Banshkali Upazilla, Chittagong.**

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**Report presented in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine**

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| A Report Submitted byRoll no: 12/29Intern ID No: C-26Reg No: 00751Session: 2011-2012 |

**Faculty of Veterinary Medicine**

**Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University**

**Zakir Hossain Road, Khulshi, Chittagong-4225**

**November, 2017**

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**Production Report Submitted as per approved style and content**

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**LIST OF ABBREVIATION**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **Abbreviation and symbol** |  **Elaboration** |
| % |  Percent |
| DLS |  Department of Livestock Services  |
| GDP |  Gross Domestic products  |
| TK. |  Taka |
| BLRI |  Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute  |
| *et al* |  And his Associate  |

**ABSTRACT**

This study was carried out to assess the status of backyard duck farmer and to know the production strategies of duck along with management of duck in Banskhali upazilla, Chittagong. Data was collected by direct interview method using a questionnaire from 30 household (mostly women) who rear duck in this locality. The study revealed that duck rearing is mostly lead by 35 onwards aged women (66.5%). The level of education of duck rearer varied from primary to higher secondary. However, 16.67% farmers were illiterate and 50% had primary education. Maximum (53.34%) farmers were landless farmers and 3.33% large farmers and average farm size was 8. Farm size was always remain variable with the duck loss attributed to different causes. Around 70% of the farmers reared duck with hen. 3.33% of the farmers housed their duck by brick but rest of the farmers kept ducks in house made of wood, tin, straw, bamboo, mud. 89% of the farmers used single or combination of materials (straw, ash, rice husk) as litter where the rest of the farmers kept ducks without using litter. Duck reached first laying at average 6 months of age, produces average 65-77 eggs per year. Egg production reached peak at rainy season (66.75%) and winter (26.25%) especially after crop harvesting. The weight of mature duck was 1.3-1.7 kg (66.66%). Around 78% of respondents fed their birds with mixture of boiled rice and rice polish as it is available and cheap. 88% farmers did not spend any money on supplementary feed. Most of the farmer (85%) did not vaccinate the duck against duck cholera, duck plague. Around 70% households sold egg and duck to the local market. It was concluded that duck rearing knowledge of the farmers such as breeding, feeding, housing, prevention and control of diseases was not satisfactory of this area. Introducing of improved duck breeds/varieties, training to duck farmers, ensuring vaccination to ducks, financial and technical support to the farmers could increase the duck rearing with increased household income and employment to youth, rural women and the small-holder marginal farmers.

**Key words: Household duck, Education, Egg production and Feeding system**