

Success story on Backyard Poultry Rearing with Kadaknath and Rajasree Birds

M. Anantha Vihari, G. Anu, S. Sravanthi, G. Amrutha Veena, S. Srinivasa Raju, Y. Uma Jyothi, TSSK Patro
SMS Extension, SMS Animal Husbandry, SMS CP, SMS PP, SMS Horticulture, SMS Home Science, Programme Coordinator,
KVK, Rastakuntubai, Vizianagaram
Corresponding author: kvk.rastakuntabai@angrau.ac.in

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Popularising backyard poultry farming is to provide better income opportunities to the poor farmers and people living in tribal areas is one of the main objectives of KVK, Rastakuntubai, Vizianagaram. Backyard poultry farming is increasingly offering remote rural families both food and financial support. Backyard poultry with local birds is easy to manage, less risky and can generate better incomes, for the poor households. It has the potential to alleviate rural poverty, eradicate malnutrition and create employment opportunities too. Traditionally, backyard poultry comprising mainly the native breeds adapted well to the local and varying climatic conditions, accounted for 70 per cent of meat and egg production in the country. The small-scale, often free ranging, backyard poultry is still the widespread animal production system in India. Backyard poultry has tremendous potential and is ideal to augment the income and nutrition of small and marginal farmers. It could be promoted either commercially or as part of an integrated model involving small and marginal farmers across the country, especially in the tribal areas.

Name of the Enterprise: Backyard poultry through Kadaknath and Rajasree birds

Name & address of the farmers– P. Neelakantam, Durbili village, Kurupam mandal,

Parvathipuram – Manyamdist

Problem: Livestock and poultry is an imperative factor for improving nutritional security to the rural poor. Traditionally conversant with rearing desi birds for meat and egg production. Lack of awareness about improved poultry birds

KVK Intervention: Assessing the potentiality and common habits of tribal people for rearing poultry birds followed by good marketability, KVK intervened with the latest technology through introduction of improved poultry birds like Kadaknath and Rajasree for higher meat and egg production. KVK has selected this beneficiary and trained on scientific management of backyard poultry rearing for establishing backyard poultry entrepreneurial unit. Inputs like one month old chicks, deworming drug, duplex poultry unit, and training material was supplied to the farmer.



Economic Impact:

Birds	Avg. Body weight (in Gms)			Egg production (per yr)	Cost of production Rs/ (yr)	Gross income (Rs/yr)	BC ratio
	12 th week	16 th week	20 th week				
Rajasri birds	420	820	1160	168	15950	50400	3.2:1
kadaknath birds	306	590	810	80	17250	48000	2.8:1

As a result of technological intervention by the KVK, Rastakuntubai the farmer had obtained good revenue. He is able to consume eggs and meat produced in their backyard, on a regular basis. Also, the chicken and eggs, produced in the backyards are healthy compared to commercially produced chicken, thus ensuring better health to the families.

Meta-Analysis In Summarizing Research Results

Chaithra N R¹ and Prashant²

¹Ph.D. scholar, Dept. of Agril. Extension, University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bangalore,

²Ph.D. scholar, Division of Agril. Extension, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi

Corresponding authors : chaithranr143@gmail.com

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Introduction

Research involves the creation of novel knowledge, while meta-research entails the The consideration of vest body of existing scientific knowledge to enhance the practical application of scientific principles and their effects. Social science encompasses academic disciplines focused on studying society and the interactions among individuals within it. Agriculture extension is a fundamental field within social science. Social Science Research primarily addresses societal issues, insights into how society perceives science and innovation and how these impact people's lives. Meta-analysis is a statistical technique used to combine the results of multiple scientific studies, enabling the creation of easily interpretable aggregate measures. Meta-analysis also aids governments in formulating and implementing policies to achieve specific objectives. One significant challenge in social science is policy formulation, which cannot rely solely on the findings of individual studies due to their limited scope. Thus, meta-analysis is a valuable tool for advancing society by improving the implementation of programs and projects.

The results of meta-analysis are a reliable source of evidence that enhances the precision of effect estimates, addresses questions not addressed by individual studies, resolves controversies stemming from apparently conflicting studies, and more. Since extension education is an applied social science focused on disseminating programs to grassroots levels, meta-analysis takes it a step further to enhance progress positively.

Concept of Meta-Analysis:

Meta-analysis was first put forth by gene glass in 1976 and defined as "a statistical synthesis method that provides the opportunity to view the whole picture in a research context by combing and analyzing the quantitative results of many empirical studies". A Meta-Analysis is a valid, objective, statistical and scientific method of analyzing and combining different results. It is also known as overview, quantitative synthesis and so on and so forth.

Objectives of Meta-Analysis:

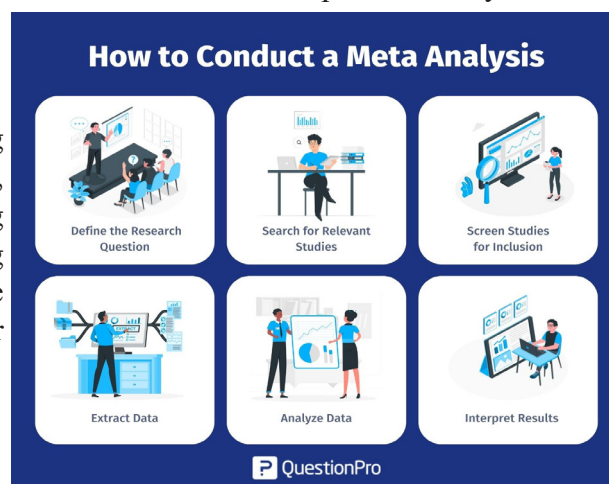
The main objectives of meta-analysis include consolidating and summarizing findings from various individual studies, scrutinizing variations in results across studies, enhancing the accuracy of effect estimation, investigating and delving deeper into a particular matter, recognizing gaps in the available evidence, and formulating new hypotheses for future research.

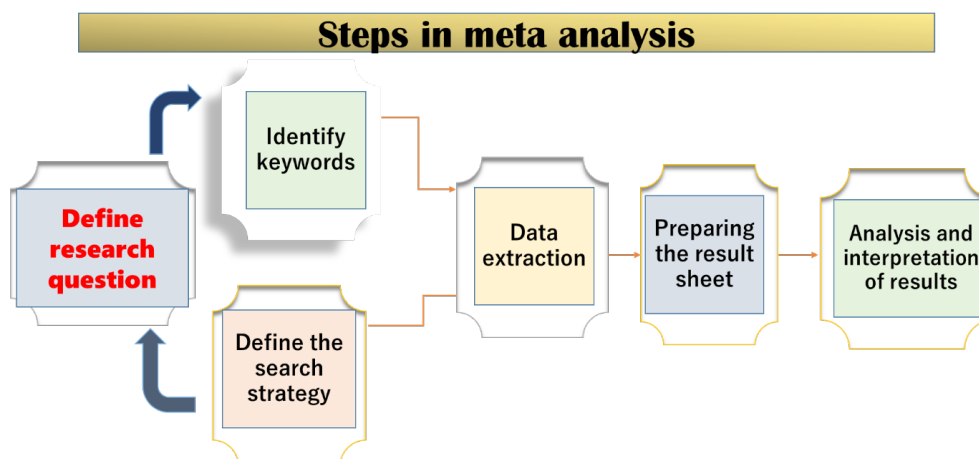
Why Meta analysis is important?

- Derive the pooled estimate
- Improves the precision of estimates of effect
- Generate new hypothesis
- Try to settle the controversies from apparently conflicting studies
- Answers the questions not posed by individual studies and gives the summary effect

Advantages of Meta-Analysis:

- Meta- Analysis helps to combine studies with small samples and aggregating them gives higher





statistical power to the combined results.

- External validity: the results can be generalized to a larger population and can be used in policy formulation and inconsistency of results across studies can be qualified and analyzed
- Hypothesis testing can be employed on summary estimates.
- Enhanced precision and accuracy of estimates result from using more data.
- Moderators can be introduced to elucidate variations between studies.
- The presence of publication bias can be explored.

Limitations of Meta-Analysis:

- Excessive focus on individual effects can hinder the ability to draw valid conclusions due to publication bias.
- Neglects qualitative disparities and the quality of studies.
- Overemphasis on individual effects can be problematic.
- Simpson's paradox often referred to as the "apples and oranges criticism."
- Challenges in drawing valid conclusions due to publication bias.
- Subjective in coding the effect size.
- Dependence on the availability of statistical software for meta-analysis.
- Fails to account for qualitative distinctions and the quality of studies.
- Limited coverage and the potential for improper blending of studies.

Conclusion:

In order to take the social science research to a long way in terms of its validity and utility, Meta-Analysis would play a pivotal role in achieving it. With due diligence it can solve insurmountable scientific and social problems and also try to attain extra mile to ace the progress on the bright side. Meta-Analysis is a useful tool in social science research to summarize the results of several studies, which increases the statistical power of the estimate. The gap in research supporting evidence-based policy can be rectified by employing Meta-Analysis while giving thoughtful attention to developmental concerns. The awareness and discerning observations of researchers can assist social science research in furnishing statistical proof that policymakers can use to undertake corrective measures for more effective policy implementation in society

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