

**EVALUATION REPORT OF Dr. YSR POLAMBADI CONDUCTED AT
KEELAPUDI RBK OF PICHATUR MANDAL DURING THE YEAR
RABI 2022-23**

Sl.No	Item	Details/Particulars
1	Name of RBK	Keelapudi
2	Mandal	Pichatur
3	District	Tirurupathi
4	Name of the Collaborate farmer	P Susilamma
5	Cell phone number of the farmer	7729033075
6	Crop	Groundnut, K-6
7	Area in which ICM followed (Ac)	0.5
8	Gaps identified	1.Not doing deep ploughings. Using 9 Tyne cultivator and rotavator which ploughs 10-15 cm depth.
		2.Not using Recommended/Optimum Seed rate
		3.Not doing seed treatment as per the recommendation
		4.Improper usage of fertilizers/ Imbalanced fertilization (Using only DAP/Complexes rather than straight fertilizers)
		5. No knowledge about IPM practices
		6. Not using Groundnut thresher which leads to increase cost of cultivation as more labour required for separation of pods
9	Interventions/strategies adopted	
		1.Used recommended seed rate @ 75kg/acre
		1.Seed treatment done with Imidacloprid @ 2ml/Kg and SITIVA 1ml +5ml water +1 kgs Seeds ,T Viridi @ 10g/kg seed
		4. Recommended doses of fertilizers applied -FYM (4tonnes), Urea (30kg), SSP (100kgs), MOP (35kgs) as basal and Gypsum (200kg) at the time of flowering for 1 acre.
		5. Bajra crop sown as a boarder crop in 4 rows surrounding the ICM and PAR plot fields. Castor crop sown as trap crop for <i>Spodoptera litura</i> . Erected bird perches 4/acre, Installed also Yellow and Blue

		sticky traps @8/acre for monitoring Sucking pests.
		6. Used Groundnut Wet pod thresher for separation of pods which saved labour cost and also time..

10 Cost of cultivation and yield/acre in IPM vs Farmer practicing plots

S.No	Activity / farm operation	ICM plot	Farmers practice plot	Difference
i	Preparatory cultivation	3600	4000	-400
ii	Seeds & Sowing			0
	a. cost of seed	5700	5700	0
	b. cost of seed treatment	500	200	300
	c. Cost of sowing	3500	3500	0
	d. Cost of thinning	0	0	0
	Sub total			0
iii	Manures & fertilizers			0
	a. cost of organic & green manuring	3000	3000	0
	b. Application cost	200	200	0
	C. Cost of fertilizer	4500	4900	-400
	d. Application cost	1000	1000	0
	Sub total			0
iv	Weed control			
	a. Cost of manual weeding	3750	5000	-1250
	b. Cost of herbicide if any	0	0	0
	Sub total			
v	Plant protection			
	a. Cost of hand picking/ mechanical	0	0	0

	methods			
	b. Cost of bio-agents (Neem Oil)	400	0	400
	c. cost of pesticides	2600	4500	1900
	d. Cost of application	500	500	0
	e. Any other cost	500	500	0
	Sub-total			
vi	Irrigation cost if any	700	700	0
vii	Cost of harvest	4500	4600	-100
viii	Post harvest charges	750	750	0
ix	Any other (not included above) specify	500	500	0
	Total cost of cultivation	36,200	39,550	
x	Yield kgs/acre & returns	122200	114400	7,800
	a. Date of harvesting	6.03.2023	6.03.2023	
	b.Qty. produced per acre	14	12.8	1.2
	c.Gross returns received per acre	98000+6000=104000 (including returnns of Hulms of Ground Nut + Fodder from Border crop+ yields received from inter crops)	83200+4000=87200 including returnns of Hulms of Ground Nut)	16800
	d.Total cost involved per acre	36,200	39,550	
	e. Net returns per acre	67,800	47,650	
	f. Cost benefit ratio	1: 2.87	1: 2.20	
11	IMPACT OF POLAMBADI ON DIFFERENT PARAMETRES			
	Impact of baseline survey (PI describe how could the baseline survey help the farmer in understanding productivity constraints)	N SAVITHA MPEO conducted baseline survey and collected the data from 30 polambadi farmers+ 5 No Non Polambadi Farmers after selecting the		

		<p>village for conducting Polambadi Demo. During this survey the information is collected from the farmers on various aspects i.e., selection of variety, seed rate, fertilizers application, pesticides usage, weeding, irrigation and harvesting etc. after listing out the data when N SAVITHA MPEO discussed with the farmers on the data the farmers quite surprised that how they have unknowingly incurring money unnecessarily on fertilizers, pesticides and also harvesting. They also noticed that they are not following any of the recommended practices technically i.e., seed rate, fertilizers doses, pesticides doses and they also do not know that weather they are using correct insecticide or fungicide to control pest/disease at right time. Based on the gaps identified the above interventions like, optimum seed rate, seed treatment, recommended fertilizer doses, IPM practices etc. Were planned along with the farmers.</p>
	<p>Impact of AESA and the concept of compensating mechanism of plants in decision making process (PI describe in few lines)</p>	<p>AESA – The farmers were divided into 5 No small groups and the groups named with the beneficiary insects name to educate the farmer on beneficiary insects. Every week starting from 4th week the group of farmers go around the field and recorded the data whatever they have observed i.e. no. of beneficial insects, harmful insects, weather condition, stage of the crop, different biometrical parameters of the plant (height, branches, flowers, pods etc.). Based on this the farmer groups prepared the charts on their own and also explained the decision taken by them based on the observations to others.</p> <p>AESA helped the farmers on the following aspects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - how to monitor the crop and take decisions on management practices at different stages of crop growth.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - how to identify the difference between harmful and beneficiary insects. - got the knowledge that pests and disease incidence is related to weather conditions. -the farmers able to known how the beneficiary insects/natural enemies helps in controlling the insects - they also observed the feeding habits of beneficiary insects. - they also got the knowledge regarding different stages of pests i.e from egg to adult and also which stage damages more to the crop. - got the ability to decide at what level of pest and disease incidence (ETL) he has to go for chemical spraying.
	<p>Impact of PAR experiments in strengthening the concept of polamabadi</p>	<p>PAR experiments are nothing but the long term experiments which are conducted throughout the crop period. The long term experiments followed here are optimum Seed rate, seed treatment, recommended fertilizer application, Gypsum application, Leaf cutting experiments at 25 and 45 DAS. These experiments help the farmer to see the difference in different crop growth parameters which contributes to yield directly on his own. That can help the farmer to decide what to do and what not in further coming seasons. "Learning by Doing" and "Seeing is Believing" concept improves the farmer confidence. And also the farmer can share and spread his experience to his co-farmers which helps in transfer of technology among the farmers.</p>
	<p>Impact in identifying the natural enemies and understanding their role in crop eco-system</p>	<p>Firstly farmer able to identify the different natural enemies in his field which are protecting the crop from harmful insects. Farmer can also see the feeding preference of the natural enemies. Through this farmer has understood that there is a balance between harmful and natural insects naturally. Hence they came to know that</p>

		they have to safeguard the beneficiary insects without going for unnecessary pesticides sprayings.
	Impact of method demonstrations like seed treatment, seed germination, NSKE preparation etc in adoption by the farmers and understanding their advantages.	The method demonstrations conducted are Seed germination test, Seed treatment, Mixing of straight fertilizers instead of using complex fertilizers. Through method demonstrations farmers can understand the step by step procedure to be followed at field level. Learning by doing helps him to understand and own the procedure. And also they can directly observe the effect of the demonstration and application at field level on the crop growth and yield at the end of crop which made them to adopt those in future.
	Impact on application of fertilizers (pl specify the quantity reduced, and its monetary value Rs. per Acre	Usually farmers not follow the recommended doses and generally apply 1-2 tonnes FYM and DAP 2-3 bags/acre and they won't apply MOP and Gypsum. Now in demo plot used FYM (4tonnes), Urea (30kg), SSP (100kgs), MOP (35kgs) as basal and Gypsum (200kg) in a balanced manner as per recommendation which is resulted in getting good yields. The difference in yield is 1.20 qtls worth of Rs.8400 @Rs.7000/qlt.
	Impact on application of chemical pesticides (Pl specify, the no.of sprayings reduced and monetary value of reduced sprayings Rs. per Acre	Farmers not having knowledge regarding pesticides usage. They don't know the difference between fungicide and insecticides. They usually contact the dealer and whichever they suggest they simply go for spraying with that. In demo plot at 30 DAS spraying of Neem oil @1lit/acre was done and at 70 DAS Chloropyriphos @ 500ml/acre to control the sucking pests (Jassids & Aphids) incidence. But in farmer plot at 30 DAS Chloropyriphos @ 500ml/acre and at 70 DAS Acephate @400g/acre and Hexaconazole @400ml/acre sprayed to control the leaf eating caterilars, Jassids, Aphids and Late leaf spot. In demo plot the farmer able to save Rs.1400/-
	Impact of ICM, IPM, INM, IDM, WM, FM	The farmers got the knowledge on

	<p>etc in adoption by the farmers and understanding their benefits</p>	<p>Integrated Crop Management practices i.e., use of balanced fertilizers, timely weed management, pest and disease management by following physical, cultural, mechanical and chemical methods on need basis at correct time is very important in cultivation of any crop which helps in reducing the cost of cultivation and to get healthy sustainable yields. The IPM practices followed in demo plot are – Border crop bajra 4 rows, , Trap crop-Castor, Bird perches 15-no, Sticky traps 10 no to monitor sucking pests. Sunflower also act as trap crop and also attracts honey bees which helps in cross pollination. The IPM practices are very effective with less cost.</p>
	<p>Feed back of the farmers on conduct of Polambadi</p>	<p>The farmers told that they have very much satisfied and very thankful to the department for selecting their village for conducting Dr.YSR Polambadi programme during Rabi 2022-23 season and also they told that they need this type of programmes in future also to strengthen themselves technically. They told that they have learned so many things technically to be followed in cultivation to get better yields. Method demonstrations are very helpful to follow the technology at field level. The farmers felt very happy in identifying the beneficiary insects which are helpful in controlling the pests without going for chemical spray and there we can save the unnecessary expenditure. They also told that conducting AESA is very good experience which helped us as decision makers. The farmers also expressed their satisfaction with regards to MPEO and told that MPEO is very much co-operative and always available to the farmers. He always tries to convince us to follow the latest technologies. He also informs each and every scheme implementing by the agriculture and allied departments. He is also making small videos on the demos and sharing those to the farmers through</p>

		Whatsapp groups.
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Pre-Polambadi Activities-Conducting Baseline survey



Pre-Polambadi Activities- Soil Sampling Method



Pre Ballot Box Test



SEEDS TESTING DEMO





POLAM BADI FIELD SWON WITH ME



POLAM BADI FIELD HERBICIDE APPLICATION



**Sir E RAMESH REDDY ADA _SATYAVEDU _
POLAMBADI FIELD VISIT**



ADA SATYAVEDU VISITED POLAM BADI



GYPSUM 200KGS APPLIED- POLAMBADI FIELD _MAO



Dr SREENIVASULU KVK SCIENTIST CONDUCTED POLAMBADI TRAINING PROGRAM

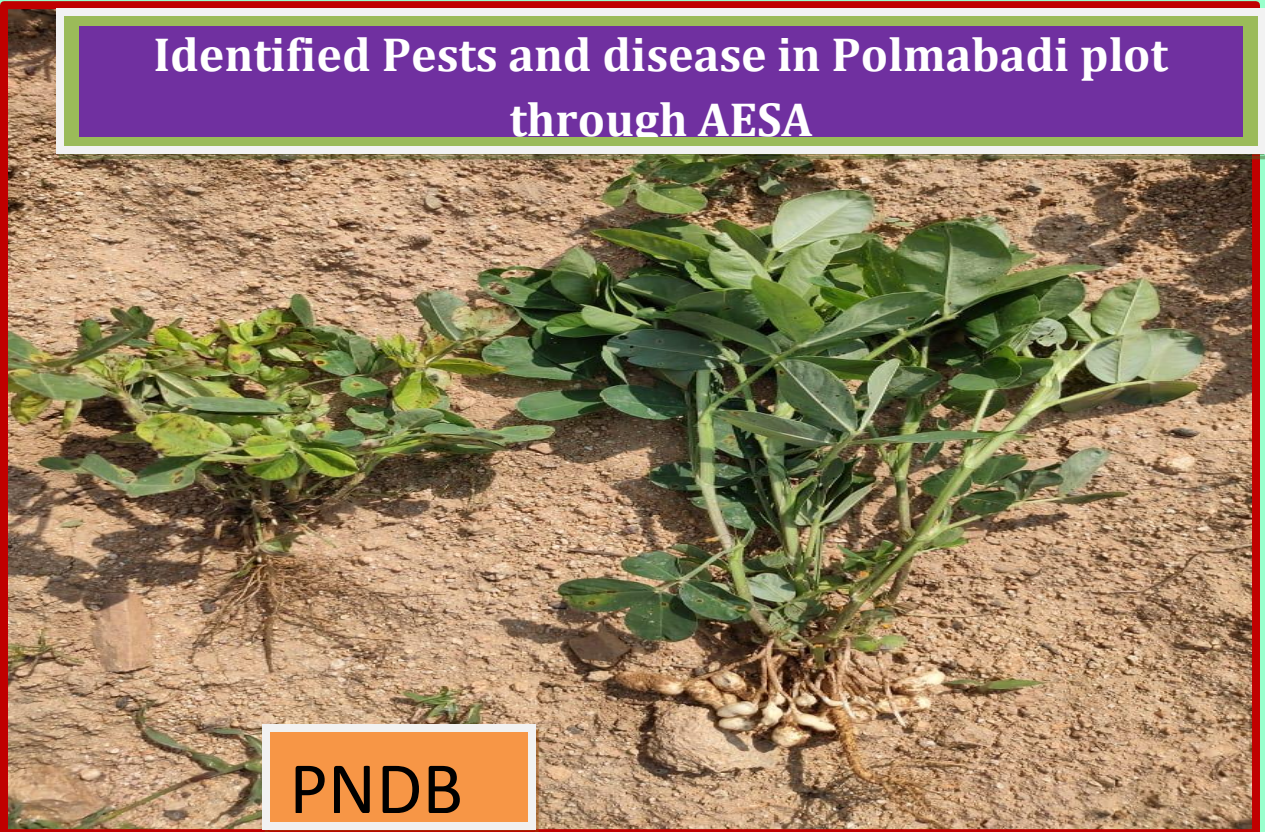
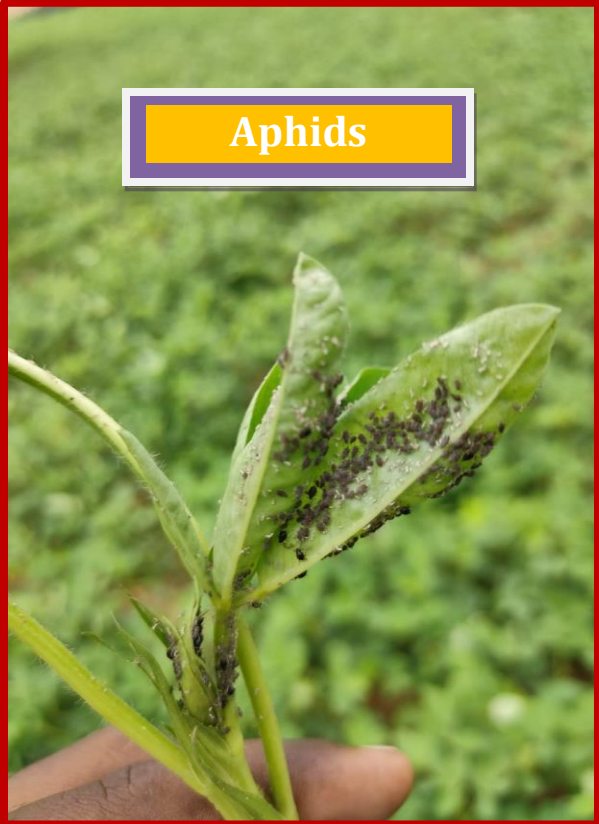
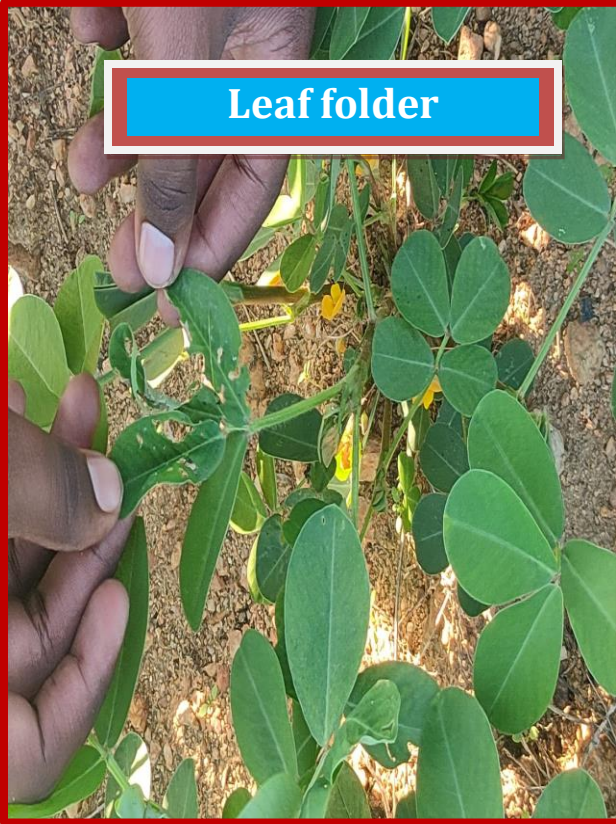


Bajra Border Crop in Polam Badi Field



**E RAMESH REDDY, ADA(R), SATYAVEDU
VISIT TO THE POLAMBADI PLOT**

LEAF CUTTING EXPEREMENT





**CONDUCTING POLAMBADI PLOT CC
EXPERIMENT**

**“SEEING IS BELIEVING”
AND “LEARNING BY
DOING” CONCEPTS ARE
ACCEPTED BY THE
FARMERS THROUGH
POLAMBADI**

**Conducted by : Sri N SAVITHA, MPEO,
KEELAPUDI RBK,
PICHATUR Mandal**

**Supported by: Sri CSANJEEVI REDDY, MAO, PICHATUR
SRI.E RAMESH REDDY ADA(R), Satyavedu**

