NCIPM Project (NFSM-2015-16) on "Large scale Multi-Location IPM demonstration of field crop-chickpea" at JNKVV, Jabalpur- Field visit Observations

Ref: No. CPS 18-3/2015-NFSM dated 1.9.2015 & No. CPS 18-24/2015-NFSM, Dated 12.02.2016

The project on large scale IPM demonstration under NFSM-2015-16 at an outlay of Rs. 14.01 lakh, having a provision of Rs. 3.39 lakh for chickpea in 200 hectares (100 hectares each in Jabalpur an Anantpur), has been visited in Jabalpur.

IPM Component	Unit	Rate/Unit	Cost/ha	Cost for 200 ha
Rhizobium+PSB	4 kg/ha (for seed 75 kg/ha)	Rs 60/kg	240	48000
Trichoderma	10 gm/kg (75 kg)	Rs 100/kg	100	20000
Pheromone traps	5 no/ha	Rs 15/-	75	15000
Lures (Pod borer)	15 no/ha	Rs 10-	150	30000
Neem Oil (5000 PPM)		Rs 100/-	100	20000
Pesticides Profenophos/Emamectin/ Rynaxypyr/Dimethoat/ Redomil/Mencozeb/ for management of epidemic situation		Rs 1000	1000	200000
Total cost			1665	333000

2. Cost of chickpea demonstration is as under

The field monitoring team comprising of Dr. A.K. Tiwari, Director of Pulse Development Bhopal along with Dr. A. K. Bhowmick (Co-PI), Professor and HOD Dept of Entomology, Dr. Pandey Scientist College of Agriculture JNKVV, Jabalpur (MP), Agriculture Deptt SADO Sh. S.K. PillaI, Dr. Indira Chansoria SDAO Sahpura and REAO Sh. B.S.Thakur alongwith Dr.O.P Sharma Principal Investigator and Principal Scientist NCIPM New Delhi visited 2 villages (Kolon and Chaprat) adopted under the approved project. The chickpea crops have been sown in undulated soil and were in flowering to pod maturing stage in the study areas as the farmers have used their own saved seeds in absence of provision under the project. Approved IPM components such as Rhizobium, PSB as bio-fertilizers, procured from University along with *Trichoderma* were provided for seed treatment to contracted farmers of these villages. The pheromone traps were installed in the field, and were having very few adults of podborer catches. This year the podborer infestation is very low as they could be observed in only few spots. There were clear indications in the field that crop was damaged at early stage by podborer but their population could be managed due to timely spray of neem oil supplied to farmers under the project. There were very few incidences of seedling mortality due to collar rot (<2%) and late wilt (<5%) also, indicating effectiveness of seed treatment with *Trichoderma*. Detailed discussion with village Sarpanch Sh. Ganesh Prasad Sahu, Kisan Mitra Sh.Raja Singh and village ASHA worker Smt. Sombati Barman revealed that Termites incidence is on increase and needs attention. Sarpanch along with farmers requested for more assistance in the form of seeds of pigeonpea and pesticides, as their fields are undulated and topography is that of ravines. Due to limitation of resources and moisture farmers need to get sustainable harvest with low input technology.

After hours long discussion with farmers following suggestions has emerged, which needs attention in order to improve productivity:

- There should be provision of good quality seeds and sulphur as nutrient
- Farmers need to be trained to identify various biotic production constraints
- Being resource poor, economically week farmers are not in position to have mobile and access to SMS advisories, hence regular visit of "Pest Scouts" are required to transfer the real-time pest situation and their mitigation strategies.
- There is much more scope of expanding the programme as per unit cost is very less and ¹/₄ of the recommended FLD cost.
- The sanctioned cost of inputs needs revision as the prices has escalated.





