



## Study on problems confronted in cultivation of green gram

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**Abstract :** Pulses serves as an excellent forage and grain concentrates in the feed of the large cattle population of the country and some of them are the excellent green manuring crops adding much needed for humus formation and plant nutrients to the soil. Present investigation was undertaken with an objective, to study the problems confronted in *Kharif* green gram cultivation practices for selected respondents. The present study was conducted in the Parbhani district of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state as it has considerable area under green gram crop. On the area basis, Parbhani and Selu talukas were purposively selected. Parbhani and Selu tahsils ranks first and second (16000 ha and 15000 ha. area under green gram cultivation, respectively) among nine tahsils of Parbhani district. Pre-structured and pre-tested questionnaire was developed for data collection. Personal interview technique was used for collection of data. Data were analysed by SPSS software. It can be concluded that scientific preparation of FYM or compost was the problem expressed by 63.33 per cent of the respondents whereas 53.33 per cent of them expressed that FYM or compost was not available on cash in village itself. Whereas 34.66 per cent of them opined that timely sowing was not possible due to erratic nature of rains. Similarly 26.66 per cent of them expressed the problems of high cost of seed. Lack of proper knowledge about use of chemicals and lack of confidence about benefits of seed treatment were the problems faced by 27.33 per cent and 24.00 per cent of them, respectively. While 46.66 per cent of them faced problems of fertilizers was risky due to uneven distribution of rains. Very meagre percentage of respondents *i.e.* 6.00 per cent had expressed the difficulty of non availability of chemicals at nearby village. 90.00 per cent respondents expressed that timely harvesting was difficult due to continuous rains at the time of harvesting. Whereas 73.33 per cent of them faced problem of complete loss of crop due to continuous rains during harvesting. 93.33 per cent of them faced problems of lack of training programmes. From the regression analysis it was seen that out of nine variables, education, annual income, source of information and knowledge had significant contribution to the problems confronted in green gram cultivation.

**Key Words :** Problem confronted, Green gram cultivation

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### INTRODUCTION

India occupies the largest area in the world under pulse crops. The important pulse crops in India are bengal gram, green gram, black gram etc. Pulses are grain legume crops grown universally in the country as they are chief source of protein in vegetarian diet of Indian population. Pulses contain 17.25 per cent protein and are rich source of energy, minerals and some vitamins such as vit. B. (Srilakshmi, 2003).

Pulses serves as an excellent forage and grain concentrates in the feed of the large cattle population of the country and some of them are the excellent green manuring

crops adding much needed for humus formation and plant nutrients to the soil. Under poor soil fertility conditions, pulses are able to do better because of their ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen through root nodule bacteria (Ghuge, 1993).

Hajare (1998) reported that the erratic distribution of rainfall exposed green gram crop either to moisture stress or to excessive wet condition at the time of harvesting during *Kharif* season responsible for low and poor quality yield of green gram. This irregular behavior of rainfall posed challenge for cultivation of green gram during *Kharif* season. This creates most uncertainty in production. There may be late

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