Pulses are generally grown on marginal soils both as sole and intercrop during Kharif, Rabi and summer seasons. The pulse crops have well deep root system and have a capacity to tolerate drought. Unique characteristic of maintaining and restoring soil fertility through biological nitrogen fixation and thus play a vital role in sustainable agriculture (Asthana, 1998).

India is the largest producer and consumer of pulses in the world accounting for 33 per cent of world area and 24 per cent of world production. In India, the total area under pulses was 23.86 million hectares with a total production of 15.12 million tonnes and the average productivity of 638 kg per hectare (Anonymous, 2008).

The information is scanty on cost economics of insecticides to manage the pod borers on blackgram. Hence, present investigation was initiated to fill up this lacuna.