

The cultivation of rajma in Rabi season is prevalent in plains in last few years. The statistics of area under cultivation and production is nor available as of date.

Land

Loam and light loam soil is more suitable. There should be proper arrangement of water drainage.

Preparation of Land

For preparation of filed, by first plough by disc harrow followed by 2-3 plough by local harrow or cultivator is required. Adequate moisture at the time of sowing is essential.

Recommended variety

SN	Variety	Color of kernel	Productivity (quintal/ hectare)	Time taken for ripening (days)	Suitable Areas
1	P.D.R -14 (Uday)	Red Spotted	30-35	125-130	Central and eastern areas of the state
2	Malviya - 137	Red	25-30	110-115	Central and eastern areas of the state
3	V.L - 63	Brown Spotted	25-30	115-120	Plain areas for the Rabi season
4	Ambar (I.I.P.R -96-4)	Red Spotted	20-25	120-125	Eastern UP
5	Utkarsh (I.I.P.R - 98-5)	Deeply spotted	20-25	130-135	Eastern UP
6	Arun	-	15-18	120-125	Whole of UP

Quantity of seed

Sow 120 -140 kg per hectare of seeds, the distance between the rows should be 30-40 cm and the gap between the plants should be 10 cm. sow the seeds at a depth of 8 to 10 cm after treatment with thiram so that it can get sufficient moisture.

Sowing

The third and the fourth week of October are suitable for sowing. In the Eastern areas, sowing can be done in first week of November. Sowing after this can reduce the production.

Fertilizers

As the rajma do not have rhizobium glands, it required more quantity of nitrogen. Use of 120 kg of nitrogen, 60 kg of phosphate and 30 kg of potash per hectare is essential. 60 kg of nitrogen and full quantity of phosphate and potash should be spread at the time of sowing and remaining quantity of nitrogen should be given as top dressing. Sulphur at the rate of 20 kg per hectare gives good results. Spray of 20% urea solution on 30th and 50th days increases the yield of rajma.

Irrigation

Rajma needs irrigation for 2 - 3 times. Apply first irrigation after four weeks of sowing. Later irrigate at an interval of one month. Light irrigation is required so that the water is not logged in the field.

Weeding - Hoeing

Weeding and hoeing should be done after first irrigation. At the time of hoeing, earth up some soil on the plant so that it can support the plant at the time of pod formation. Pending methylene can be spread at the rate of 3.3 liter per hectare to controls the weeds.

Seed Treatment

Treatment of seeds with suitable fungicide such as carbandasim or thiram at the rate of 2 gram per kg will prevent the menace of disease at the time of germination.

Disease Control

When the mosaic appears on the leaves, spray of dimethoate 30% EC 1 liter or 250 ml of imidacloprid 17.8% solution, dissolved in 500-600 liter of water controls the white flies as a result the disease does not spread. Uproot the infested plant to prevent disease.

Harvesting and Storage

Reap the crop when the parts are ripened. Excessive dryness can results into bursting of pods. Grains are taken out by threshing.