

Conservation Agriculture Strategies Evaluation Under Rainfed Conditions

ABSTRACT

Continuous tillage has a significant impact on the characteristics of the soil; therefore, it's critical to use tillage techniques that preserve crop production, prevent soil structure from being destroyed, and provide greater financial returns rather than harming the health of the soil. Practicing agriculture through minimum soil disturbance, incorporation of crop residues through in-situ green manuring enhances the crop growth attributes of **pigeon pea** under thirsty and nutrient hunger dryland conditions by improving the physicochemical and biological properties of soil. A field investigation was carried out to evaluate conservation agriculture effect on agronomic growth attributes of pigeon pea and set up in split plot design. Among all the tillage practices conventional tillage with horse gram in-situ green manuring has recorded maximum plant height, leaves, branches, stem girth at all growth stages and yield attributes. However, M₁ witnessed lower benefit to cost ratio than reduced tillage (M₂) (1 Harrowing + 1 intercultural operation + pre-emergence herbicide). Farming with zero tillage alone affects the plant growth by excessive weed growth, soil compaction and which results in minimum yield. Therefore optimum number of tillage operations is the key to maintain soil health and to achieve the best benefit for the rupee invested.

Keywords: Conservation tillage, Green manuring, Stem girth, Chlorophyll, yield per plant, Rain Water Use Efficiency.

1. Introduction

Pigeon pea (***Cajanus cajan***) is one of the most important pulse crops in India and commonly known as redgram or arhar. Pigeon pea being, excellent source of high-quality protein and carbohydrate, it occupies an important place in vegetarian population. Flower drop is a big problem in **pigeon pea** and it is the main reason of lower productivity of pigeon pea. The Indian economy is built on agriculture, which is primarily rainfed in the country. Rainfed agriculture is a major factor in the global food security equation. India ranks second worldwide in farm outputs. As per the Indian economic survey 2020 -21, agriculture

employed more than 50% of the Indian workforce and contributed 20.2% to the country's gross domestic product.

Due to moisture stress during crucial periods of crop growth, the unpredictable and uneven distribution of rainfall and water loss through runoff cause low and unstable crop yield (Pundlik and Tathod, 2019). Therefore, in situ green manuring and tillage improve crop yield, but in situ green manuring and other mechanical soil manipulation techniques are necessary for sustained crop production in rain-fed agriculture. Tillage improves the soil's ability to support plant development. Continuous soil tillage has a significant impact on the qualities of the soil, so it's critical to use tillage techniques that prevent soil structure degradation and preserve crop production. Numerous changes associated with intensive agriculture, such as excessive land tilling, water and fertilizer applications, as well as the risk of environmental pollution and degradation of soil and water resources, are blamed for India's massive attempt to increase agricultural production. It has recently been determined that high levels of soil disturbance from tillage operations are not necessary to get high crop yields (Saha *et al.*, 2010). According to Lumpkin and Sayre (2009), conservation agriculture (CA) is a method of farming that involves minimizing soil disturbance, using agricultural wastes, and using appropriate crop rotations. Numerous cultural methods, like direct sowing, direct drilling, and zero tillage, meet the CA definition. Researchers have been paying close attention to conservation agriculture (CA) since it offers numerous environmental advantages as well as the ability to increase production, efficiency in the use of resources, and soil health (Sepat *et al.*, 2015). Minimum mechanical soil disturbance, organic mulch cover and crop diversification constitute the major practices under CA.

Tillage systems influence physical, chemical, and biological properties of soils and have a major impact on soil productivity and sustainability. However, impact of a particular tillage system on soil properties depends on the site (Hati, 2014). FAO (2007) defined the CA as 'resource saving agricultural crop production that strives to achieve acceptable profits together with high and sustained production levels while conserving the environment. Tillage plays an important role in controlling weeds and managing crop residues, but the primary purpose of tillage is to change soil structure. Soil structure is changed to create conditions favouring germination of seeds, emergence of seedlings and growth of cultivated plants (Carman, 1997).

Growing numbers of growers are incorporating conservation tillage as a popular tool into their production plans. In addition to reducing soil erosion, conservation tillage can encourage input conservation by using less tillage equipment. Because of the reduced tillage, there is less need for labour, less fuel is used, longer machinery life is encouraged, and lower horsepower tools can be used. Nevertheless, higher chemical weed control expenses may somewhat outweigh these advantages (Kumar *et al.*, 2015). Soil moisture conservation is a critical issue in rainfed farming whereas conservation tillage management systems (zero-tillage and minimum tillage) are effective means in reducing water loss from the soil and improving soil moisture regime in dry land agriculture system which ultimately improved the growth attributes of the pigeon pea. In the mostly sub-tropical and tropical environment existing in the Indian sub-continent, where lands are mostly at the verge of degradation with deteriorated soil quality, the studies that warranted a shift of CT to the reduced or minimum tillage are highly relevant for future. However, such studies should be conducted on long-term basis using appropriate reduced tillage levels. The results of our study are not only useful to the given location under semi-arid Alfisols, but could also work as an analogy for developing a similar relationship for other crops in different rainfed tropics across the world. The beneficial effects of reduced tillage could be accrued more effectively, if adequate amount of crop residue is retained on the soil surface on a long-term basis (Ramachandrapaet *al.*, 2017). The field investigation was carried out to evaluate the influence of conservation agriculture on growth and economics of pigeon pea.

2. Material and methods

2.1 Experimental site location and treatment details

A field experiment was conducted at Dryland farm, AICRP on dryland agriculture, UAS, GKVK, Bangalore (13° 05' N latitude and 77° 34' E longitude) at an altitude 294 m above mean sea level during kharif 2021 on sandy loam soil. The actual rainfall received during the year 2021 was 1328.4 mm as against the normal rainfall of 954.7 mm which is excess (373.7 mm) than the normal rainfall. Treatment consisting of three conservation tillage practices on main plot and each of which has three sub plots of in-situ green manuring practices laid out in split plot design with three replications, Conventional tillage M₁: (1 Ploughing + 2 Harrowing + 1 Intercultural operation), Reduced tillage M₂: (1 Harrowing + 1 intercultural operation +

pre-emergence herbicide), Zero tillage (M₃): (Pre-emergence herbicide) and sub plots of *in-situ* green manuring practices, C₁: Control, C₂:Sunhemp green manuring, C₃:Horse gram green manuring. Pendimethalin 30 per cent emulsifying concentration @ 1000 g active ingredient ha⁻¹ was applied in treatments M₂ and M₃ plots after two days of sowing using Knapsack sprayer fitted with a WFN 78 nozzle and a spray volume of 750 L ha⁻¹. The Horse gram and Sunhemp green manuring crops are grown in the month of April and their residue at 50 percent of flowering was used as in-situ green manuring followed by sole pigeon pea sowing in the month of May. The main crop pigeon pea was harvested in the month of November. Before harvesting, growth traits at 30 days period was observed and yield parameters were observed from fully developed pods of five randomly selected tagged plants. For each of five randomly selected tagged plants in each treatment, the plant height expressed in centimetre from ground level to the growing tip of the plant, total number of fully opened trifoliolate leaves and the number of total branches emerging were noted, Stem girth expressed in millimetres were measured at 15cm above the ground level using digital vernier calliper, the mean chlorophyll content of green leaves at bottom, middle and tip of each plant expressed in percentage was measured using chlorophyll meter (Model, SPAD - 502), two plants were selected randomly from a destructive sampling area were uprooted and different plant parts *viz.*, leaf, stem, root and reproductive parts were separated. The samples were first air dried and then oven dried to a constant weight at 70 °C in hot air oven and their dry weight was recorded. The oven dry weight of leaf and stem were recorded at all the stages while, the reproductive part dry weight was recorded at 120, 150, 180 DAS and at harvest. Mean of two plants dry matter accumulated in all the parts of crop was obtained as total dry matter per plant. Whereas, the number of fully developed pods were counted manually and threshed, sun dried to 10-12 % moisture content to estimate per plant yield and test weight of 100 seed (g) was also worked.

2.2. Rainwater use efficiency

Rainwater use efficiency was calculated according to Oweis (1997) by,

$$\text{RWUE (kg ha-mm}^{-1}\text{)} = \frac{\text{Grain yield (kg ha}^{-1}\text{)}}{\text{Rain water used (mm)}} \quad (1)$$

The cost of cultivation, gross returns, net returns per hectare, and the benefit to cost ratio (B:C) were determined by taking into account the pricing of the outputs in the active local markets as well as the cost of the various inputs used. Its specifics are provided in Appendix 1. Gross returns were determined using the price of pigeon pea grain yield and stalk that was in effect on the market at the time of harvest.

$$\text{Net return (₹ ha}^{-1}\text{)} = \text{Gross return} - \text{Total cost of cultivation(2)}$$

$$\text{B:C ratio} = \frac{\text{Gross return(Rsha}^{-1}\text{)}}{\text{Cost of cultivation(Rsha}^{-1}\text{)}} \quad (3)$$

3.0 Results and Discussion

3.1 Plant height and number of leaves per plant

Table 1 displays the information regarding the height of the plants and the number of leaves on each plant. The pigeon pea crop's plant height and leaf count have significantly varied due to various conservation tillage techniques and in-situ green manuring crops. Among different conservation tillage practices the conventional tillage (M_1) has recorded maximum plant height and number of leaves per plant (75.77 , 116.63, 184.10, 192.15, 195.60 , 201.65 cm, and 31.59, 77.70, 287.44, 314.78, 209.97, 184.64, respectively at 60, 90, 120, 150, 180 DAS, at harvest, respectively) as compared to lowest in zero tillage (M_3) (66.90, 102.50, 167.47, 175.13, 179.86, 182.60 cm and 25.42, 63.22, 218.82, 271.27, 180.87, 154.60 respectively). Whereas, the results of reduced tillage (M_2) (72.41, 114.39, 179.71, 191.31, 193.38, 197.01 cm and 28.55, 74.12, 260.54, 302.84, 195.61, 161.49, respectively) are on par with the conventional tillage at all growth stages of pigeon pea. The highest plant height and number of leaves in conventional tillage may be attributed to **ploughing**, harrowing the soil before planting, and creating a loose, friable soil texture that allowed for better soil aeration and improved seed germination. Subsequent intercultural operations also assisted in the proper establishment of the entire crop stand. Additionally, increased rainfall and improved pulverization from tillage operations allowed more water to penetrate the soil, allowing crop roots to grow into deeper layers and absorb moisture from lower depths. These

3.2 Number of branches plant⁻¹ and plant stem girth

The data pertaining to number of branches plant⁻¹ and plant girth is presented in Table 2. The different conservation tillage practices and *in-situ* green manuring crops have caused significant variation on number of branches per plant and plant stem girth of the pigeonpea crop. Among different conservation tillage practices the conventional tillage has recorded significantly maximum number of branches per plant and plant stem girth (3.37, 7.41, 30.00, 33.84, 35.27, 35.72 and 6.12, 10.62, 16.72, 17.82, 18.24, 18.37 mm, respectively at 60, 90, 120, 150, 180 DAS, at harvest, respectively) as compared to zero tillage (2.74, 5.61, 23.29, 26.33, 28.31, 29.35 and 5.55, 9.16, 14.38, 14.89, 15.30, 15.77 mm, respectively). The highest plant stem girth may be due to the improved photosynthetic caused accumulation of more dry matter in plant parts and it is clearly evident from the results of total dry matter production of the study. These results are in support by the findings of Aikins *et al.* (2012); Mathukia *et al.* (2015); Okeet *et al.* (2019) and Umoh *et al.* (2021).

Among the *in-situ* green manuring crops, horse gram (C₃) has witnessed significantly maximum number of branches plant⁻¹ and plant stem girth of (3.35, 7.45, 30.15, 34.34, 36.27, 37.04 and 6.19, 10.69, 16.70, 17.67, 18.33, 18.48 mm, respectively at 60, 90, 120, 150, 180, at harvest, respectively) as compared to their respective control (C₁) (2.61, 5.36, 22.75, 25.95, 27.51, 28.22 and 5.26, 8.71, 13.95, 14.36, 14.72, 14.94 mm, respectively). The interaction effect between the various conservation tillage and *in-situ* green manuring practices was found non - significant. However, numerically maximum number of branches per plant and plant stem girth was recorded in the interaction combination of M₁C₃ (Conventional tillage + horse gram) (3.71, 8.35, 33.76, 37.69, 38.93, 39.04 and 6.54, 11.71, 17.70, 19.38, 19.92, 20.06 mm, respectively) and lowest were recorded in the interaction of M₃C₁ (Zero tillage + control). The highest number of branches and stem girth in C₃ (Horse gram *in-situ* green manuring) may be due to enhance photosynthetic caused the improved growth of the plant and resulted to form more branches. The plant branches and stem girth increased with days after sowing of crop due to increased plant height resulted in the accumulation more dry matter in the stem and other parts of plant. These results are in line with the results of Mallareddy *et al.* (2015) and Meena *et al.* 2015.

Table 2: Number of branches per plant and Girth 15 cm above the ground as influenced by conservation tillage system and *in-situ* green manuring in pigeonpea cropping system

Treatments	Number of Branches (per plant)						Stem Girth mm (15 cm above the Ground)					
	60 DAS	90 DAS	120 DAS	150 DAS	180 DAS	At harvest	60 DAS	90 DAS	120 DAS	150 DAS	180 DAS	At harvest
Tillage practice												
M ₁ : Conventional tillage	3.37	7.41	30.00	33.84	35.27	35.72	6.12	10.62	16.72	17.82	18.24	18.37
M ₂ : Reduced tillage	2.99	6.19	25.76	29.97	31.33	32.42	5.76	9.89	15.54	16.21	16.75	16.78
M ₃ : Zero tillage	2.74	5.61	23.29	26.33	28.31	29.35	5.55	9.16	14.38	14.89	15.30	15.77
S. Em. ±	0.11	0.31	1.26	1.36	0.88	0.73	0.11	0.24	0.40	0.56	0.56	0.49
CD (p=0.05)	0.44	1.22	4.95	5.34	3.44	2.85	0.43	0.94	1.56	2.18	2.19	1.93
In-situ green manuring crops												
C ₁ : Control	2.61	5.36	22.75	25.95	27.51	28.22	5.26	8.71	13.95	14.36	14.72	14.94
C ₂ : Sunhemp	3.14	6.39	26.15	29.85	31.13	32.23	5.97	10.27	15.99	16.89	17.25	17.49
C ₃ : Horsegram	3.35	7.45	30.15	34.34	36.27	37.04	6.19	10.69	16.70	17.67	18.33	18.48
S. Em. ±	0.18	0.20	1.25	1.12	1.88	1.19	0.14	0.26	0.45	0.38	0.42	0.36
CD (p=0.05)	0.54	0.62	3.85	3.44	5.78	3.67	0.42	0.81	1.37	1.17	1.29	1.12
Interaction												
M ₁ C ₁	3.05	6.04	24.99	28.71	30.60	30.72	5.59	9.09	15.57	15.68	16.04	16.14
M ₁ C ₂	3.36	7.82	31.26	35.13	36.27	37.40	6.23	11.05	16.89	18.41	18.77	18.90
M ₁ C ₃	3.71	8.35	33.76	37.69	38.93	39.04	6.54	11.71	17.70	19.38	19.92	20.06
M ₂ C ₁	2.57	5.38	22.78	25.92	27.27	28.35	5.21	8.71	14.31	14.57	14.93	14.96
M ₂ C ₂	3.19	6.10	25.58	28.59	29.67	30.73	5.98	10.31	15.96	16.85	17.21	17.23
M ₂ C ₃	3.21	7.09	28.91	35.41	37.07	38.18	6.10	10.66	16.34	17.22	18.12	18.15
M ₃ C ₁	2.22	4.66	20.48	23.23	24.67	25.60	4.99	8.34	11.96	12.83	13.19	13.72
M ₃ C ₂	2.88	5.25	21.61	25.84	27.47	28.54	5.70	9.44	15.11	15.42	15.78	16.36
M ₃ C ₃	3.13	6.91	27.78	29.92	32.80	33.90	5.94	9.71	16.06	16.41	16.95	17.24
S. Em. ±	0.30	0.35	2.16	1.94	3.25	2.06	0.23	0.46	0.77	0.66	0.72	0.63
CD (p=0.05)	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS

3.3 Chlorophyll content and total dry matter production

The data pertaining to Soil Plant Analysis Development (SPAD) and total dry matter production per plant is presented in Table 3. The measurement of SPAD is an indicative of greenness of the plant, indirectly representing chlorophyll content of plant. Different conservation tillage practices and *in-situ* green manuring crops have caused significant variation on chlorophyll content and total dry matter production per plant of the pigeonpea crop. Among different conservation tillage practices the conventional tillage (M₁) has recorded significantly maximum chlorophyll content and total dry matter production plant⁻¹ (41.24, 43.37, 54.25, 48.49, 42.71, 37.83 and 14.31, 46.62, 82.34, 162.42, 205.61, 232.33 g plant⁻¹, respectively at 60, 90, 120, 150, 180, at harvest, respectively) as compared to zero tillage (M₃) (37.73, 39.67, 48.92, 42.63, 37.61, 33.94 and 12.01, 41.05, 76.46, 150.76, 189.29, 212.97 g plant⁻¹, respectively) and which was on par with the reduced tillage with respect to chlorophyll at all growth intervals and total dry matter production except in 60 DAS (38.72, 41.63, 50.42, 46.24, 40.65, 36.70 and 13.19, 44.66, 79.41, 158.83, 196.73, 225.73 g plant⁻¹, respectively). The favourable soil physical condition due to optimum tillage practices promoted the root growth and enhanced the uptake of water and nutrients has increased plant chlorophyll content and plant total biomass growth through increased plant height, number of branches and leaves thereby increasing the SPAD Value. These results are

conformity with the findings of Wasnik *et al.* (2022);Malviya *et al.* (2019); Meena *et al.* (2015); Jan buczeket *et al.* (2021); Khaemba *et al.* (2016) and Rajesh *et al.* (2015).

Among the *in-situ* green manuring crops, the horse gram (C₃) has witnessed significantly maximum chlorophyll content and total dry matter production per plant of (41.40, 44.11, 53.37, 48.69, 41.48, 38.31, and 13.82, 48.32, 83.45, 163.53, 206.53, 232.24 g plant⁻¹, respectively at 60, 90, 120, 150, 180 DAS, at harvest, respectively) as compared to their respective control (C₁) (36.65, 38.80, 48.62, 43.42, 39.37, 34.07 and 12.38, 39.96, 74.96, 152.87, 188.02, 216.34 g plant⁻¹, respectively at 60, 90, 120, 150, 180 DAS, at harvest, respectively).The chlorophyll content and total dry matter production trend observed among the *in-situ* green manuring crops was in the order of C₃ > C₂ > C₁. The interaction effect between the various conservation tillage and *in-situ* green manuring practices have not significantly influenced thechlorophyll content and total dry matter production per plant at all the growth stages of the crop. However, numerically maximum chlorophyll content and total dry matter production plant⁻¹ was recorded in the interaction combination of M₁C₃ (conventional tillage + horse gram) (44.07, 47.03, 57.07, 51.56, 44.12, 40.54 and 14.99, 51.52, 86.90, 169.00, 214.66, 242.00 g plant⁻¹, respectively at 60, 90, 120, 150, 180 DAS, at harvest, respectively) and lowest was in M₃C₁ (zero tillage + control, table 3). The balanced nutrient and reduced moisture stress in plant with continues availability of soil moisture helps to more chlorophyll development in crop plant which helped in production of higher plant dry matter. Malik *et al.* (2011);Meena *et al.* (2015); Khaemba *et al.* (2016); Nagaraj *et al.*(2019) and Honnaliet *et al.* (2020).

Table 3: Chlorophyll content and Total dry matter as influenced by conservation tillage system and *in-situ* green manuring in pigeonpea cropping system

Treatments	Chlorophyll content (Spad value)						Total dry matter (g plant ⁻¹)					
	60 DAS	90 DAS	120 DAS	150 DAS	180 DAS	At harvest	60 DAS	90 DAS	120 DAS	150 DAS	180 DAS	At harvest
Tillage practices												
M ₁ : Conventional tillage	41.24	43.37	54.25	48.49	42.71	37.83	14.31	46.62	82.34	162.42	205.61	232.33
M ₂ : Reduced tillage	38.72	41.63	50.42	46.24	40.65	36.70	13.19	44.66	79.41	158.83	196.73	225.73
M ₃ : Zero tillage	37.73	39.67	48.92	42.63	37.61	33.94	12.01	41.05	76.46	150.76	189.29	212.97
S. Em. ±	0.68	0.70	1.04	1.10	0.97	0.72	0.23	0.82	1.08	2.22	2.88	3.15
CD (p=0.05)	2.68	2.75	4.08	4.32	3.81	2.83	0.89	3.23	4.24	8.71	11.30	12.39
<i>In-situ</i> green manuring crops												
C ₂ : Control	36.65	38.80	48.62	43.42	39.37	34.07	12.38	39.96	74.96	152.87	188.02	216.34
C ₂ : sunhemp	39.63	41.75	51.60	45.25	40.11	36.10	13.32	44.06	79.80	155.61	197.09	222.44
C ₃ : Horsegram	41.40	44.11	53.37	48.69	41.48	38.31	13.82	48.32	83.45	163.53	206.53	232.24
S. Em. ±	0.92	1.15	0.92	0.76	0.52	0.77	0.23	1.21	1.90	1.64	3.23	4.02
CD (p=0.05)	2.82	3.55	2.84	2.35	1.61	2.36	0.70	3.72	5.85	5.05	9.95	12.38
Interaction												
M ₁ C ₁	38.56	40.03	51.58	45.92	41.62	34.77	13.72	41.33	76.33	157.10	196.06	223.33
M ₁ C ₂	41.08	43.04	54.09	47.97	42.39	38.19	14.22	47.02	83.78	161.16	206.11	231.65
M ₁ C ₃	44.07	47.03	57.07	51.56	44.12	40.54	14.99	51.52	86.90	169.00	214.66	242.00

M ₂ C ₁	37.01	38.95	48.70	43.41	39.82	35.53	12.36	40.87	75.87	153.33	185.65	216.00
M ₂ C ₂	39.04	41.87	50.74	46.48	40.46	36.44	13.41	44.67	78.91	155.57	196.61	223.58
M ₂ C ₃	40.11	44.06	51.81	48.84	41.67	38.13	13.79	48.45	83.45	167.60	207.92	237.60
M ₃ C ₁	34.39	37.41	45.58	40.91	36.68	31.92	11.05	37.67	72.67	148.19	182.33	209.70
M ₃ C ₂	38.78	40.35	49.97	41.31	37.49	33.66	12.33	40.48	76.72	150.10	188.54	212.08
M ₃ C ₃	40.02	41.24	51.21	45.65	38.66	36.26	12.67	45.00	80.00	154.00	197.00	217.13
S. Em. ±	1.59	1.99	1.60	1.32	0.90	1.33	0.40	2.09	3.29	2.84	5.59	6.96
CD (p=0.05)	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS

3.4 Grain yield and yield parameters

The data pertaining to grain yield, stalk yield, yield plant⁻¹, number of pods plant⁻¹ and test weight is presented in Table 4. Conventional tillage (M₁) had found with significantly higher grain yield, stalk yield, yield plant⁻¹, number of pods plant⁻¹ and test weight of pigeonpea (974 kg ha⁻¹, 3788 kg ha⁻¹, 52.07g, 105.42, and 13.10 g, respectively) followed by reduced tillage (M₂) (941 kg ha⁻¹, 3561 kg ha⁻¹, 50.90 g, 104.27, and 13.08 g, respectively) as compared to zero tillage (M₃) (813 kg ha⁻¹, 3425 kg ha⁻¹, 45.78 g, 94.31 and 12.38 g, respectively). Among the different tillage practices the higher grain yield under conventional tillage has led to significantly higher rain water use efficiency (0.82 kg ha-mm⁻¹) as compared to minimum tillage (0.79 kg ha-mm⁻¹) and zero tillage (0.68 kg ha-mm⁻¹). This higher rain water use efficiency under conventional tillage indicates more kg of grain produced per unit mm of water used. The higher grain yield in the conventional tillage was attributed to significantly higher yield parameters viz., number of pods, yield per plant and test weight. The higher yield and yield parameters in conventional tillage were due to ploughing and harrowing operations, sequence intercultural operations caused lower bulk density, higher infiltration, higher nutrient availability to plant and better control of weeds resulted in better plant height, number of leaves, total number of branches, plant girth, chlorophyll content, and total dry matter production. These results are in conformity with the findings of Saha *et al.* (2010) who realized significantly higher yield of both maize and mustard with conventional tillage (2.93 and 1.83 t ha⁻¹, respectively) as compared to zero tillage (2.08 and 1.59 t ha⁻¹, respectively); Rajesh *et al.* (2015); Jin *et al.* (2009); Prasad *et al.* (2016); Singh and Singh (2008); Rashidi *et al.* (2008) and Nanjappa and Ramachandrapaet *al.* (2013) who recorded the highest growth and yield parameters in the conventional tillage followed by reduced tillage and over by the zero tillage.

Among the *in-situ* green manuring crops the horse gram (C₃) has witnessed significantly maximum grain yield, stalk yield, yield plant⁻¹, number of pods plant⁻¹ and test weight (1054kg ha⁻¹, 3770 kg ha⁻¹, 56.85 g, 112.54 and 13.62 g, respectively) followed by sunhemp (C₂) *in-situ* green manuring (921 kg ha⁻¹, 3554 kg ha⁻¹, 49.83 g, 101.25 and 12.98 g,

respectively) as compared to control (C₁) (752 kg ha⁻¹, 3450 kg ha⁻¹, 42.06 g, 90.23 and 11.96 g, respectively). This higher grain yield under horsegram green manuring has led to significantly higher rainwater use efficiency (0.88 kg ha-mm⁻¹) as compared to sunhemp green manuring (0.77 kg ha-mm⁻¹) and control (0.63 kg ha-mm⁻¹). More kilograms of grain are produced every milliliter of water used, as indicated by the better rainwater usage efficiency under horsegram. The yield and yield characteristics of pigeonpea have not been substantially impacted by the interaction effect between the different conservation tillage and in-situ green manuring techniques. However highest and lowest yield, yield parameters were recorded in M₁C₃ and M₃C₁ respectively. The higher grain yield and yield parameters in horsegram *in-situ* green manuring (C₃) was attributed to highest growth, number of branches, leaves, chlorophyll content due to improved physical environment of soil *viz.*, lower bulk density, higher soil moisture available in dry spell period, maximum available nutrients and highest infiltration rate of soil. These results are in conformity with the findings of Jin *et al.* (2009); Bhushan *et al.* (2009); Ghosh *et al.* (2010), Itnal and Palled (2001).

Table 4: Yield and yield parameter of Pigeonpea as influenced by conservation tillage system and *in-situ* green manuring in pigeonpea cropping system

Treatments	Grain yield (kg ha ⁻¹)	Stalk yield (kg ha ⁻¹)	Yield per plant (g)	No. of pods per plant	Test weight (g)	RWUE (kg ha-mm ⁻¹)
Tillage practices						
M ₁ : Conventional tillage	974	3788	52.07	105.42	13.10	0.82
M ₂ : Reduced tillage	941	3561	50.16	104.27	13.08	0.79
M ₃ : Zero tillage	813	3425	46.28	94.31	12.38	0.68
S. Em. ±	31.2	39.80	1.12	2.31	0.15	-
CD (p=0.05)	122.6	156.20	4.38	9.07	0.58	-
<i>In-situ</i> green manuring crops						
C ₁ : Control	752	3450	42.06	90.23	11.96	0.63
C ₂ : Sun hemp	921	3554	50.34	101.25	12.98	0.77
C ₃ : Horsegram	1054	3770	56.11	112.54	13.62	0.88
S. Em. ±	24.8	34.93	0.98	2.38	0.20	-
CD (p=0.05)	76.3	107.64	3.00	7.32	0.61	-
Interaction						
M ₁ C ₁	788	3570	43.01	91.83	12.20	0.66
M ₁ C ₂	942	3832	50.86	101.96	13.19	0.79
M ₁ C ₃	1191	3963	62.35	122.48	13.92	1.00
M ₂ C ₁	815	3528	44.05	95.27	12.26	0.68
M ₂ C ₂	984	3473	51.98	105.17	13.30	0.83
M ₂ C ₃	1023	3681	54.45	112.39	13.68	0.86
M ₃ C ₁	654	3251	39.12	83.58	11.42	0.55
M ₃ C ₂	836	3356	48.19	96.62	12.44	0.70
M ₃ C ₃	949	3667	51.54	102.75	13.28	0.80
S. Em. ±	42.9	60.51	1.69	4.11	0.34	-
CD (p=0.05)	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	-

3.5 Economics of pigeon pea production

Agribusiness practice's ultimate goal is to maximize profits for each rupee invested. This provides a clear understanding of the ideal input amount that might be suggested in order to maximize profit as well. Table 5 displays information on cultivation costs, gross returns, net returns, and the benefit to cost ratio (B:C). The results of the study clearly indicated that among different conservation tillage practices reduced tillage (M₂) has recorded lowest cost of cultivation, gross return and highest net return, benefit to cost ratio (₹ 27533 ha⁻¹, ₹ 53179ha⁻¹, and ₹ 25646 ha⁻¹, 1.93, respectively) as compared to the highest cost of cultivation, gross return and lowest net return, benefit to cost ratio in conventional tillage (M₁) (₹ 30363ha⁻¹, ₹ 55085 ha⁻¹ and ₹ 24722 ha⁻¹, 1.8, respectively).Whereas, practicing zero tillage (M₃) witnessed the lowest cost of cultivation, gross return, net return and B: C ratio (₹ 26073 ha⁻¹, ₹ 46085ha⁻¹, ₹ 20012ha⁻¹, 1.77, respectively) as compared to M₁ and M₂. Since the lower cost of cultivation because of minimum tillage operations involved and higher net returns has increased benefit to cost ratio in the reduced tillage. Similar results were also reported by Kumar and Angadi (2014).

Among different *in-situ* green manuring crop horsegram (C₃) has recorded the highest cost of cultivation, gross returns, net returns, B:C ratio (Rs 28690ha⁻¹, Rs 59478 ha⁻¹, Rs 30788 ha⁻¹, 2.07, respectively) as compared to control (Rs 27190 ha⁻¹, Rs 42740 ha⁻¹, Rs 115550 ha⁻¹, 1.57, respectively).And also, among the interaction combination M₁C₃ (conventional tillage + horsegram) has recorded thehighest cost of cultivation, gross returns, net returns,B:C ratio(₹ 31063 ha⁻¹, ₹ 67090 ha⁻¹, ₹ 36027 ha⁻¹, 2.16,respectively). The probable reason for the increase in gross return, net return, benefit to cost ratio in horsegram (C₃) *in-situ* green manuring may be due to higher grain yield and stalk yield of pigeonpea (1191, 3963 kg ha⁻¹,respectively). These results are in conformity with the findings of Singh *et al.* (2015); Li *et al.* (2013); Yadav *et al.* (2011) and Ranjita*et al.* (2007).

Table 5: Economics of pigeonpea as influenced by conservation tillage system and *in-situ* green manuring in pigeonpea cropping system

Treatments	Cost of cultivation	Gross return	Net return	B: C
------------	---------------------	--------------	------------	------

	(₹ ha ⁻¹)	(₹ ha ⁻¹)	(₹ ha ⁻¹)	
Tillage practice				
M ₁ : Conventional tillage	30363	55085	24722	1.81
M ₂ : Reduced tillage	27533	53179	25646	1.93
M ₃ : Zero tillage	26073	46085	20012	1.77
In-situ green manuring crops				
C ₁ : Control	27190	42740	15550	1.57
C ₂ : Sunhemp	28090	52077	23987	1.85
C ₃ : Horse gram	28690	59478	30788	2.07
Interaction				
M ₁ C ₁	29563	44768	15205	1.51
M ₁ C ₂	30463	53343	22880	1.75
M ₁ C ₃	31063	67090	36027	2.16
M ₂ C ₁	26733	46236	19503	1.73
M ₂ C ₂	27633	55509	27876	2.01
M ₂ C ₃	28233	57737	29504	2.05
M ₃ C ₁	25273	37270	11997	1.47
M ₃ C ₂	26173	47322	21149	1.81
M ₃ C ₃	26773	53662	26889	2.00

4. Conclusion

Improved aeration and minimum compactness soil and better root development in conventional tillage led more nutrient uptake and which enhanced vegetative growth, and yield attributes in conventional tillage, ultimately increased the grain yield. The excessive mechanical operation in conventional tillage system causes maximum investment and reducing the number of tillage operations to optimum number has increased the benefit to cost ratio. Completely reducing the tillage operations restrict the crop development through excessive compaction, and weed growth. Horse gram in-situ green manuring with reduced tillage operations is the best conservation agriculture technique in order to retain the soil health for longer period and to achieve the maximum benefit to the rupee invested.

5. References

Aikins, S.H.M, and Afuakwa, J.J., 2010, Effect of Four Different Tillage Practices on Cowpea Performance. *World J. Agric. Sci.*, 6 (6): 644-651.

- Bhushan, B., Khera, K.L. and Sidhu, B.S., 2009. Effect of mulches on maize crop yield, soil loss and water transmission properties under rainfed Shivaliks of Punjab. *Indian J. Soil Cons*, 37(2), pp.126-128.
- Carman, K., 1997. Effect of different tillage systems on soil properties and wheat yield in Middle Anatolia. *Soil and Tillage Research*, 40(3-4), pp.201-207.
- FAO, (2007). Conservation agriculture, Agriculture and Protection Department, Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, Italy, available from <http://www.fao.org/ag/ca/>.
- Ghosh, P.K., Anup, D., Saha, R. and Tomar, J.M.S., 2010. Improving mustard yield through in-situ soil moisture conservation and conservation tillage in foot hills of Meghalaya. *Indian Journal of Soil Conservation*, 38(3), pp.184-187.
- Hati, K.M., Singh, R.K., Mandal, K.G., Bandyopadhyay, K.K., Somasundaram, J., Mohanty, M., Sinha, N.K., Chaudhary, R.S. and Biswas, A.K., 2014. Conservation tillage effects on soil physical properties, organic carbon concentration and productivity of soybean-wheat cropping system. *Journal of Agricultural Physics*, 14(2), pp.121-129.
- Honnali, S., Kuchanur, P., Biradar, D.P., Aladakatti, Y.R., Hebbar, M. and Nirmalnath, P.J., 2020. Effect of zero tillage practices and nutritional levels on microbes, enzymatic activities in soil and productivity of pigeonpea under rainfed situations. *Int. J. Curr. Microbiol. App. Sci*, 9(3), pp.1140-1149.
- India economic survey 2018: Farmers gain as agriculture mechanisation speeds up, but more R&D needed". *The Financial Express*. 29 January 2018. Retrieved 8 January 2019.**
- Itnal, P.K. and Palled, Y.B., 2001. Studies on intercropping of sunnhemp green manuring in hybrid maize. *Karnataka Journal of Agricultural Sciences*, 14(3), pp.586-592.
- Jan, Buczek., Migut, D. and Jańczak-Pieniążek, M., 2021. Effect of soil tillage practice on photosynthesis, grain yield and quality of hybrid winter wheat. *Agriculture*, 11(6), p.479. Malik, A.A., Chattoo, M.A., Sheemar, G. and Rashid, R., 2011. Growth, yield and fruit quality of sweet pepper hybrid SH-SP-5 (*Capsicum annuum*L.) as affected by integration of inorganic fertilizers and organic manures (FYM). *Journal of Agricultural Technology*, 7(4), pp.1037-1048.

- Jin, K., Sleutel, S., Buchan, D., De Neve, S., Cai, D.X., Gabriels, D. and Jin, J.Y., 2009. Changes of soil enzyme activities under different tillage practices in the Chinese Loess Plateau. *Soil and Tillage Research*, 104(1), pp.115-120.
- Khaemba R.N, Kinama J. M, and Chemining G. N, WA., 2016, Effect of Tillage Practice on Growth and Yield of Three Selected Cowpea Varieties. *J. Exp. Agric. Int.*, 14 (3): 1-11.
- Kumar, B.R. and Angadi, S.S., 2014. Effect of tillage, mulching and weed management on performance of maize (*Zea mays*) in Karnataka. *Indian Journal of Dryland Agricultural Research and Development*, 29(1), pp.57-62.
- Kumar, R.A.J.E.S.H., Paslawar, A.N., Singh, U.M.M.E.D. and Nagar, R.K., 2015. Effect of Conservation Tillage on Growth, Production and Energetics of Pigeonpea-Based Intercropping System under Rainfed Area. *The Ecoscan*, 9(1-2), pp.153-157.
- Li, R., Hou, X., Jia, Z., Han, Q., Ren, X. and Yang, B., 2013. Effects on soil temperature, moisture, and maize yield of cultivation with ridge and furrow mulching in the rainfed area of the Loess Plateau, China. *Agricultural Water Management*, 116, pp.101-109.
- Lumpkin T. A., Sayre K., 2009. Enhancing resource productivity and efficiency through conservation agriculture. In: Proceedings of 4th world congress on conservation agriculture Innovations for Improving Efficiency, Equity and Environment New Delhi, India, pp 3e9
- Malik, A.A., Chattoo, M.A., Sheemar, G. and Rashid, R., 2011. Growth, yield and fruit quality of sweet pepper hybrid SH-SP-5 (*Capsicum annuum* L.) as affected by integration of inorganic fertilizers and organic manures (FYM). *Journal of Agricultural Technology*, 7(4), pp.1037-1048.
- Mallareddy, Thimmegowda M.N, Shankaralingappa, Narayan hebbal and FakeerappaArabhanvi., 2015, Effect of moisture conservation practices on growth and yield of finger millet + pigeonpea intercropping system. *Green Farming*, 6: 1273-1275.
- Malviya, K.S., Bakoriya, L., Kumar, S., Aske, S., Mahajan, G. and Malviya, K.D., 2019. Effect of tillage and cultural practices on growth, yield and economics of kodo millet. *Int J CurrMicrobiol App Sci*, 8(06), pp.890-895.

- Mathukia, R.K., Mathukia, P.R. and Polara, A.M., 2015. Effect of preparatory tillage and mulch on productivity of rainfed pigeonpea [*Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp.]. *Indian Journal of Dryland Agricultural Research and Development*, 30(2), pp.58-61.61.
- Meena, J.R., Behera, U.K., Chakraborty, D. and Sharma, A.R., 2015. Tillage and residue management effect on soil properties, crop performance and energy relations in greengram (*Vigna radiata* L.) under maize-based cropping systems. *International Soil and Water Conservation Research*, 3(4), pp.261-272.
- Nagaraj, D.M., Babu, B.M., Polisgowdar, B.S., Ayyanagowdar, M.S., Krishnamurthy, D., Kandpaland, K. and Ramesh, G., 2019. Influence of chlorophyll content and leaf area index on growth of pigeonpea. *International Journal Current Microbiology. Applied Science*, 9, pp.43-51.
- Nanjappa, H.V. and Ramachandrappa, B.K., 2013. Effect of tillage and nutrient management practices on weed dynamics and yield of finger millet (*Eleusine coracana* L.) under rainfed pigeonpea (*Cajanus cajan* L.) finger millet system in Alfisols of Southern India. *African Journal of Agricultural Research*, 8(21), pp.2470-2475.
- Oke, A.M., Osilaecheu, A.P., Aremu, T.E. and Ojediran, J.O., 2020, February. Effect of drip irrigation regime on plant height and stem girth of tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill). In *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* (Vol. 445, No. 1, p. 012016). IOP Publishing
- Oweis, T., 1997, *Supplemental irrigation: A highly efficient water-use practice*. ICARDA, Aleppo, Syria, pp. 16.
- Patil, B., Anita, B. C., Deshmukh, M. and Karunakar, A. P., 2009, Effect of mulching and land configuration on growth and yield of soybean. *Annals Plant Physio.*, 23 (1): 86-88.
- Prasad, J.V.N.S., Rao, C.S., Srinivas, K., Jyothi, C.N., Venkateswarlu, B., Ramachandrappa, B.K., Dhanapal, G.N., Ravichandra, K. and Mishra, P.K., 2016. Effect of ten years of reduced tillage and recycling of organic matter on crop yields, soil organic carbon and its fractions in Alfisols of semi arid tropics of southern India. *Soil and Tillage Research*, 156, pp.131-139.

- Pundlik, A.D. and Tathod, D.V., 2019. Effect of tillage practices on runoff, soil loss, and nutrient loss. *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences*, 8(06), pp.1381-1389.
- Rajesh, k., Paslawar, A.N., Singh, U.M.M.E.D. and Nagar, R.K., 2015. Effect of Conservation Tillage on Growth, Production and Energetics of Pigeonpea-Based Intercropping System under Rainfed Area. *The Ecoscan*, 9(1-2), pp.153-157.
- Ramachandrappa, B.K., Sankar, G.M., Satish, A., Thimmegowda, M.N., Dhanapal, G.N., Kumar, N.I., Shankar, M.A., Rao, C.S. and Mishra, P.K., 2017. Efficient tillage and nitrogen practices for improving monetary returns and yield of finger millet and pigeonpea in semi-arid Alfisols. *Indian Journal of Soil Conservation*, 45(2), pp.157-167.
- Ranjita, B., Janawade, A.D. and Palled, Y.B., 2007. Effect of irrigation schedule, mulch and anti transpirant on growth, yield and economy of wheat. *Karnataka Journal of Agricultural Science*, 20(1), pp.6-9.
- Rashidi, M. and Keshavarzpour, F., 2008. Effect of different tillage methods on soil physical properties and crop yield of melon (*Cucumis melo*). *ARPJ Journal of Agricultural and Biological Science*, 3(2), pp.41-46.
- Saha, S., Chakraborty, D., Sharma, A.R., Tomoar, R.K., Bhadraray, S., Sen, U., Behera, U.K., Purakayastha, T.J., Garg, R.N. and Kalra, N., 2010. Effect of tillage and residue management on soil physical properties and crop productivity in maize (*Zea mays*)–Indian mustard (*Brassica juncea*) system. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences*, 80(8), pp.679-685.
- Sepat, S., Sharma, A.R., Kumar, D. and Das, T.K., 2015. Effect of conservation agriculture practices on productivity and sustainability of pigeon pea (*Cajanus cajan*)-wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) cropping system in Indo-Gangetic plains of India. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences*, 85(2), p.212.
- Singh, K.B., Jalota, S.K. and Gupta, R.K., 2015. Soil water balance and response of spring maize (*Zea mays*) to mulching and differential irrigation in Punjab. *Indian Journal of Agronomy*, 60(2), pp.279-284.

- Singh, V.P. and Singh, V.K., 2008. Effect of tillage practices and seed rates on the performance of large seeded lentil. *Journal of Food Legume*, 21(1), pp.49-50.
- Timalsina, H.P., Marahatta, S., Sah, S.K. and Gautam, A.K., 2021. Effect of tillage method, crop residue and nutrient management on growth and yield of wheat in rice-wheat cropping system at Bhairahawa condition. *Agronomy Journal of Nepal*, 5(01), pp.52-62.
- Umoh, F. O., Otobong A. Essien, Okon e. U and Mfonobong E.U., 2021, Effect of Four Different Tillage Methods on Growth and Yield of Groundnut (*Arachis hypogea* L) in Coastal Plain Sand of Akwa Ibom State. *J. Agric. and Food Sci.*, 5 (1): 34-45.
- Wasnik V.K., Ghosh, P.K., Hanamant M. Halli and Gupta., G., 2022, Effect of tillage and weed control measures on the yield and economic efficiency of maize under rainfed conditions of semi-arid region. *Indian J. of Weed Sci.*, 54 (1): 51–57.
- Yadav, P.N., Uttam, S.K., Singh, R.P. and Kaushal, K., 2011. Effect of fertilizer and moisture conservation on productivity, economics and water use efficiency of rainfed Indian mustard (*Brassica juncea*). *Current Advances in Agricultural Sciences*, 3(2), pp.108-111.

APPENDIX-I**Price of inputs and outputs used in the experiment**

Particulars	Price (₹)
I. Inputs	
1. Tractor rent	
Ploughing	500 hr ⁻¹
Harrowing	500 hr ⁻¹
Sowing	800 hr ⁻¹
2. Seed material	
Pigeonpea	124 kg ⁻¹
Horsegram seeds	60 kg ⁻¹
Sunhemp seeds	80 kg ⁻¹
3. Fertilizers	
Urea	5.62 kg ⁻¹
DAP	37 kg ⁻¹
MOP	16.66 kg ⁻¹
4. Herbicides	
Pendamethalin	
5. Labour wages	
Men	310 day ⁻¹

Women	310 day ⁻¹
II. Ouputs	
PigeonpeaSeed	4000 q ⁻¹
PigeonpeaStalk	1500 q ⁻¹

UNDER PEER REVIEW