

KVK PILIBHIT

A shift from low income to high income through oilseed Mustard cultivation

Krishi Vigyan Kendra Pilibhit

Oilseeds are very important part of human food. It is very essential for the normal growth and development of human being. Farmers of district Pilibhit uses traditional methods of oilseed cultivation which gives lower yield fetching low returns. The average yield of mustard is very low in the district.

KVK interventions

To increase the area and productivity of oil seed - Mustard cultivation the scientists of KVK motivated farmers for cultivating the crop in rabi season as per the technological interventions suggested by them. There were 23 farmers from 15 villages 03 blocks of Pilibhit district forwarded for mustard in rabi season, under oilseed cluster demonstration with supervision of KVK scientists and provided them package of practices right from the seed treatment, nutritional management, weed management, integrated pest management and irrigation method.

Technology in oilseed crop- mustard

Crop- Mustard

Variety- Pant pili Sarson - 1

Seed Treatment- Trichoderma @ 5 g/ Kg seed

Soil Treatment- *Trichoderma harzianum* @ 5 kg/ha and *Beauveria bassiana* @ 5 kg/ha

Weed management- Clodinafop propargyl @ 400 g/ha

Nutritional management- Sulphur 80 WP @ 5 kg/ha

Disease management – Carbendazim + Mancozeb @ 250 g/ acre

Insect Management – thiamethoxam @ 100 g/ ha

Impact of Technology

Technical parameters

Name of crop	Demos (No.)	Variety		State Average Yield (q/ha)	District Average Yield (q/ha)	Potential Yield of the demo variety	Yield Gap – I (%)	Yield Gap – II (%)
		Check	Demo					
Mustard	23	PT-303	PPS- 1	8.62	11.73	18.00	53.87	32.76

Yield and net returns

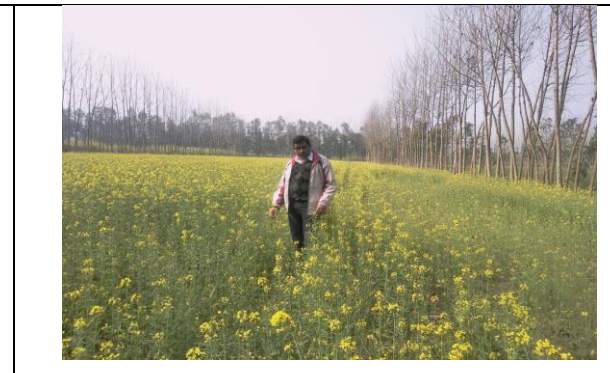
The farmers who followed wheat/paddy-sugarcane-ratoon in past and were not able to procure even their input cost easily. Mustard produced on an average 16.48 q/ha in demonstration plots while 12.42 q/ha in farmers practice. The increase in yield over farmers' practice was 32.76 per cent. The yield gaps recorded in groundnut were 53.87 per cent in case of yield gap-I while, 32.76 per cent in case yield gap-II. Mustard crop obtained more yield 40.49 per cent and 90.96 per cent at district level and state level, respectively.

Table 2. Yield

Crop	Yield Obtained (q/ha)						Yield Increase (%)
	Check			Demo			
	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	
Mustard	14.62	10.43	12.42	18.74	15.12	16.48	32.69

The farmers got relatively higher net return in mustard i.e. Rs 21262 / ha by adopting improved technology of mustard cultivation than the Rs. 12215 / ha by using traditional technology in past years and this is nearly twice of local practice return. The B:C ratio was recorded higher 1.56 in adopting practices than the local practice 1.43. On an average increasing per capita consumption 14 kg oil/year while, presently per capita availability is 9 kg, so that much oil production will be sufficient to meet oil need of the human.

Finally, it is concluded that the technology of cluster oil seed production had great impact on yield of the mustard crop and socio-economic status of the farmers of district pilibhit. Farmers of the district will increase more area in rabi oilseeds crops - mustard during next cropping season. It also recorded improvement in soil health and environment and increase the productivity of the land.

	
Scientists (Dr. S. S. Dhaka, Dr. N. C. Tripathi and Dr Faiz Mohsin) of KVK Pilibhit in the field of mustard demonstration.	Dr. N. C. Tripathi of KVK Pilibhit inspecting the FLD Oilseeds field