

## Impact of Front Line Demonstration on Mustard Growers

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### ABSTRACT

*To accelerate the production of crops, ICAR has started FLD programme through KVK. Latest recommended package of practices are demonstrated on farmers field. The present study was conducted in Banaskantha district. The villages namely Hadmatiya and Salemkot were selected purposively and twenty-five farmers from each village were randomly selected. Thus 50 mustard growers were selected as sample. Technologies generated by scientists are of no use unless adopted by farmers. With a view to know the extent of adoption of mustard production technologies before and after FLD given by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Deesa, majority of mustard growers adopted timely sowing, line sowing and application of basal fertilizer. It showed the impact of FLD on adoption of mustard production technologies.*

**Keywords:** Front line demonstration, Adoption, Mustard growers

### INTRODUCTION

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) has been functioning in the Banaskantha district since 22<sup>th</sup> June 1976. The KVK is sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and constituent of Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University situated at Deesa, Dist. Banaskantha. The main aim of KVK is transfer of technology through on and off campus training programmes for farmers and extension functionaries, front line demonstrations, on farm trials and other extension activities. Front line demonstrations on different crops grown in the district is the mandatory activity of KVK. Krishi Vigyan Kendra has given front line demonstrations on mustard crop sanctioned by ZPD, Jodhpur. Thus, evaluation of mustard front line demonstrations given by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Deesa was felt necessary. The study was undertaken with following objectives.

### OBJECTIVES

- (i) To evaluate the FLD in terms of adoption of recommended mustard production technology.
- (ii) To know the yield of mustard crop on farmers field before and after FLD.
- (iii) To study the profitability of mustard crop before and after FLD.

### METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in Banaskantha district. The villages namely Hadmatiya and Salemkot were selected purposively in which mustard FLDs had been given by KVK, Deesa. List of farmers to whom FLD mustard had been allotted were prepared and twenty-five farmers from each village were randomly selected. Thus, total fifty farmers / respondents were selected for present study.

The data were collected by personal interview. The respondents were same for before and after FLD data collection. The interview schedule was developed through discussion with experts, scientist and extension officers working in the district. The data were analyzed with appropriate statistical procedures.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In order to find out the extent of adoption of improved agricultural practices of mustard crop, improved practices were identified for the study which was presented in Table 1.

**Table 1: Extent of adoption of recommended package of practices of mustard crop before and after FLD n=50**

Sr. No.	Package of practice	Adoption (Before FLD)		Adoption (After FLD)	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	Use of timely sown mustard	26	52.00	44	88.00
2	Sowing time for mustard	23	46.00	31	62.00
3	Seed treatment for disease management (Stem rot)	18	36.00	25	50.00
4	Seed rate for mustard	24	48.00	29	58.00
5	line sowing	28	56.00	41	82.00
6	Fertilizer dose for mustard	21	42.00	38	76.00
7	Adoption of top dressings for mustard	22	44.00	33	66.00
8	Application of last irrigation at 70 DAS	12	24.00	35	70.00
9	Weed management in mustard	09	18.00	18	36.00
10	Application of sulfur in mustard	18	36.00	32	64.00

The data in Table 1 indicated that majority (88.00 percent) of the respondents had adopted timely sowing of mustard varieties, line sowing (82.00 percent), application of basal fertilizer dose (76.00 per cent), adoption of top dressing for mustard (66.00 per cent), application of sulfur in mustard (64.00 percent), sowing time of mustard (62.00 percent), seed rate for timely sown Mustard (86.87 percent), seed rate for late sown Mustard (80.00 percent) and line sowing (81.67 percent). Very less number of respondents (36.00 percent) adopted weed management in mustard.

**Yield of mustard crop**

**Table 2: Yield of mustard before FLD and after FLD**

n=50

Sr. No.	Average yield of mustard crop Kg/ha		Per cent
	Before FLD	After FLD	
1	1835	2356	28.39

t=9.52 (Calculated t)      t=1.96 (Table t at 0.05 percent)

\*\* (H.S.)

The data in Table 2 revealed that the yield of Mustard per hectare was increased 28.39 percent after FLD. The t test also indicates the significant difference in yield before FLD and after FLD.

**Profitability of FLD mustard crop**

**Table 3: Profitability of mustard before and after FLD**

Sr. No.	Items	Before FLD	After FLD
1	Cost of cultivation (₹/ha)	11897	13635
2	Yield of Mustard (qt/ha)	18.35	23.56
3	Gross income (₹/ha)	40187	51596
4	Net profit (₹/ha)	28289	37961
5	BCR	1.00	3.78

The data in Table 3 revealed that before FLD the yield of mustard was 18.35 qt/ha while after FLD the yield was 23.56 qt/ha. The prevailing market price was ₹ 2190=00 per quintal and on that base profitability was calculated which showed that net profit from mustard crop before FLD was ₹ 28289.00/ha while the net profit from mustard crop after FLD was ₹ 37961/ha. The BCR for before FLD was 1.00 while after FLD was 3.78.

**CONCLUSION**

On the set of technologies of mustard crop before FLD, the adoption was very less but after conducting the FLD programme on farmers field most of the farmers became aware about recommended production technologies of mustard crop. Majority of the farmers have adopted most of the production technologies of mustard after FLD as compare to before FLD. It shows impact of FLD on adoption.

**REFERENCES**

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