EFFECT OF LAND CONFIGURATION METHODS AND SULPHUR LEVELS ON GROWTH, YIELD AND ECONOMICS OF INDIAN MUSTARD [*BRASSICA JUNCEA* L.] UNDER IRRIGATED CONDITION

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Abstract: A field experiment was conducted at Varanasi, during *rabi* season of 2015-16, to study the effect of land configuration and sulphur levels on yield attribute, yield and economics of Indian mustard [*Brassica juncea* (L.)] on a sandy clay loam soil at Agriculture research farm, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, B.H.U., Varanasi, U.P. The investigation was carried out in a spilt plot design with 3 replications. The treatment comprised of four land configuration methods(-M₁ - Flat bed broadcasting - M₂ - Furrow sowing M₃ - Flat line sowing and M₄ - Ridge side sowing) as main plot factor and four sulphur levels (control, 20 kg S ha⁻¹, 30 kg S ha⁻¹, 40 kg S ha⁻¹) as sub plot factor. Furrow sowing was significantly superior over other land configuration methods in terms of growth parameter, yield attributes and yield as well as economics of crop cultivation. The different levels of sulphur showed a positive response on influencing the growth attributes, yield attributes and yield of mustard. The application of 40 kg S ha⁻¹ was significant over other sulphur levels in terms of growth parameters, yield attributes and yield and profitability of mustard crop cultivation.

Keywords: Economics, Growth and yield, Land configuration, Indian mustard, Sulphur levels

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