

**VISION, MISSION, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES OF
NATIONAL MISSION ON OILSEEDS AND OIL PALM (NMOOP)**

1. Vision

1.1 Among cultivated oilseeds groundnut, soybean and mustard are the major source of edible oil and contribute more than 85% of total oilseed and edible oil production in the country. These crops are mostly raised under rainfed eco-system with minimal use of water for protective irrigation and fertilizers. Groundnut and soybean have added capacity of enriching soil health through nitrogen fixation. Thus, oilseeds with enormous indigenous and export demand hold a major role in achieving the food security, improving the nutrition of both human & livestock and promoting sustainable agriculture. The crop and commodity wise targets and ever highest production achieved during 12th five year Plan is given in **Table-1**:

Table-1: Targets achievements during 12th five year Plan

S.No.	Crops	12 th Plan targets (2016-17)	Ever highest production		Oil
			Year	Million tonnes	
1	Groundnut	8.73	2013-14	9.67	2.22
2	Soybean	13.56	2012-13	14.67	2.35
3	Rapeseed-Mustard	8.53	2005-06	8.13	2.52
4	Sesame	0.80	2011-12	0.81	0.24
5	Others	3.89	-	-	-
Total		35.51	2013-14	32.75	7.75

1.2 Diversification of low irrigated / low yielding cereals areas to oilseeds, vast area of rice fallows in Eastern India, inter-cropping of oilseeds with pulses and cereals provide scope for area expansion under oilseeds. Larger gap between the yield realised under Front Line Demonstration organised by National Agricultural Research System (NARS) and farmers practice provides scope for yield improvement in oilseeds. Therefore, there is every hope that oilseeds production can be increased from current level of 32 millions to 50 millions in long term. Accordingly, short, medium and long term targets for oilseeds have been worked out and given in **Table-2**.

**Table-2: Short, medium and long term targets for oilseeds and vegetable oil
(Million tonnes)**

Crops	Short term (2021-22)		Medium term (2026-27)		Long term (2030-31)	
	Oilseeds	Oil	Oilseeds	Oil	Oilseeds	Oil
Groundnut	10.75	2.47	11.25	2.59	12.00	2.76
Soybean	16.50	2.64	18.50	2.96	20.00	3.20
Rapeseed-Mustard	9.75	3.02	11.25	3.49	12.00	3.72
Sesame	1.10	0.33	1.35	0.41	1.50	0.45
Others	4.00	1.50	4.50	1.68	5.00	1.87
Total	42.1	9.96	46.85	11.13	50.50	12.00

1.3 In addition to the cultivated oilseeds, cotton seeds and rice bran are the major secondary source of edible oil. Besides, oil palm has also emerged as an important source of edible oil. As against the potential area of about 2 million ha of oil palm cultivation an area of about 0.03 million ha has been covered so far in the country. Tree Borne Species, which yields edible oils and fat, includes mahua, cheura, kokum and exotic species like olive and simarouba. Olive has shown good results in Rajasthan and simarouba in Odisha and Karnataka. The commodity wise targets these vegetable oil sources are given in **Table-3**.

Table-3: Commodity wise targets for other sources of vegetable oils

Commodities	Targets / Vision (million tonnes)	Targets / Vision (million tonnes)		
		2021-22	2026-27	2030-31
Rice bran	1.10	1.15	1.25	1.25
Cotton seed	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.40
Oil Palm	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.50
TBOs	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.25
Others *	1.00	1.10	1.15	1.15
Total	3.90	4.22	4.55	4.55

* Others include coconut oil and oil extracted from cakes

2. Mission

In order to enhance the production and productivity of oilseeds the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Oil Palm Area Expansion (OPAE) a sub-scheme of RKVY and Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Development of Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBO) have been re-structured into National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) and launched from April, 2014. NMOOP is comprising of three Mini Mission (MM) one each for Oilseeds (MM-I), Oil palm (MM-II) and Tree Borne Oilseeds (MM-III). The programme and activities of NMOOP are under implementation in the country.

3. Goals

By the end of the 12th Plan, the Mission aims to enhance production of oilseeds from 28.93 million tonnes to 35.51 million tonnes and increase productivity from 1081 kg/ha (average of 11th plan) to 1328 kg/ha, bring additional area of 1.25 lakh ha under Oil Palm cultivation with increase in productivity of FFBS from 4927 kg/ha to 15,000 kg/ha and increase collection of seed of TBOs from 9 lakh tonnes to 14 lakh tonnes. An ever highest production of 32.75 million tonnes has been achieved during 2013-14 as against the target of 35.51 million tonnes. The enhanced target of 40-42 million tonnes of oilseeds for 13th Plan and a long term goal of 50 million tonnes by the end of 2030-31 may be considered.

4. Objectives

Implementation of the Mission has helped to enhance the cropping intensity of the area ensuring overall improvement of soil health, ensure effective management of insects & pest and increase irrigation coverage of the crop. Recommended varieties and proven technologies would be demonstrated in a cluster approach through minikits and Frontline/Cluster demonstration in cultivation of oilseeds. The proposed cluster approach would ensure participation of all categories

of farmers, irrespective of the size of their holdings, social status and would demonstrate visible impact of the technologies in enhancing productivity and production. The crop production technologies will include supply of quality seeds and nutrients, application of plant protection measures including seed treatment and use of improved farm implements. In case of oil palm, assured buy back of FFBs would be ensured through signing of MOUs with the oil processing industry. In case of TBOs supply of elite planting materials, awareness campaign for collection of seeds and procurement through TRIFED would be ensured.

5. Strategies

The country is surplus in food grain production excluding pulses and facing a threat / crisis in water and soil health management due to cultivation of cereals after cereals (paddy-wheat). Land being a limiting factor area expansion under any agricultural crop will depend on economic viability of the crop. Front line demonstration conducted by ICAR indicates an average yield gap of 40% - 50% with adoption of available varieties / technologies. Therefore, major emphasis could be laid on area expansion and productivity improvement. The broad strategy is suggested as under:

- Productivity improvement by adoption of proven and climatic resilient technologies like Ridge-Furrow/Broad-Bed-Furrow, use of water saving devices (sprinklers), zero tillage, inter-cropping, relay cropping, strategic application of micro-nutrient and soil ameliorants.
- Area expansion under oilseeds through diversification of low yielding food grain, use of rice fallows area, and inter-cropping of oilseed crops with pulses and coarse cereals
- Plantation of oil palm, olive and other TBOs species on larger scale under wastelands spread over large railway tracks, highways, social forestry programme.
- Remunerative prices and assured procurement.
- Additional fiscal incentives on production of additional quantity of cotton seed oil in general and rice bran oil particularly in Eastern States, where rice production has gone up significantly after the inception of Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI).

In addition, to assess the performance and short comings about the implementation of NMOOP, an evaluation study is being carried out through an independent agency. The corrective measures emerged out of the evaluation study will be incorporated for improving the implementation method/process. In addition, the Mission may be strengthened with larger budgetary support, convergence and coordination between the different Ministries involved in procurement/price support, tariff structures, need of oil industry & trade and incentive to the oilseed growers.
