SECTION – A

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER – 1. Condition of Edible Oil Mills in Bilaspur Division.

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Preface

The needs of men are eternal. Essential necessities have an important place. Food is an essential necessity of men and edible oil is an essential necessity of our food. Edible oil is being used in our country since ages. In Northern and Eastern India, Mustard Oil, in Eastern and South India till Oil, and in the Eastern area of Maiabar, coconut oil is being used.

Due to the development of vegetable oil industry, the use of vegetable oil has also increased. The edible oil in present day is used in three forms 1. As Crude oil 2. As refined oil of mustard rapeseed, sunflower, groundnut etc and 3. As Vanaspati Ghee, prepared from different edible oils.

In India the annual requirement of edible oil is about 78 lakh tones, but only 71 lakh tones of edible oil is produced. About 7 lakh tones of edible oil is imported to fill up the gap India covers the largest part in the world, for cultivation of oil seeds even then, in the last few years it is the biggest country to import edible oil. Edible oil worth of Rs. One Thousand crore is imported every year. In the year 1997-98, edible oil worth Rs. 2614 crore were imported in India.

To improve condition of edible oil, a technical mission was formed, which started functioning in April 1986, and improvement was noticed there after. During the year 1988- 89 the production of oil seed was very encouraging, as a result the import was minimized. This should not lead to a conclusion that the total requirement of edible oil will be fulfilled by this mission.
The problem of malnutrition due to lack of protein and fats still persists in India.

India is the third largest producer of food in the world. In the pre-independence period, agriculture in India was not a business, but only a means of livelihood. During that period emphasis was on the production of food grains. But Five yr. Plans introduced researches in the production of cash crops. Today India stands 3rd in the world regarding production of oil seeds.

The main oil seed crops in India are groundnut, mustard, til, soybean, sunflower and castor. Out of these the first 5 oil seeds, cover about 83% of the cultivated area. Apart from these, edible oil is also derived from tree produces like Mahua, Neem, Karanja, Castor and Coconut. But due to continuous increase in population and subsequently in demand a huge quantity of edible oil is imported, from other countries. This is a very grim situation, that India covers the largest area in cultivation of oil seeds, but even then it has to import edible oil from other countries.

From the nutrition point of view every individual requires about 55 Gms. Of edible oil every day, against the present day available of 14 Gms. only. The annual availability of fat oil in India is only 6 Kgs. where as the average consumption; in the world is 18 Kg. Thus in our country the availability of oil is only 1/3rd as compared to average consumption in the world. It is very essential to produce more edible oil in the country.
Looking the increase in consumption of edible oil it is very necessary to take firm steps to boost production. The population is rising continuously which may reach 100 crore by the year 2000. But there is a possibility that enough land may not be available for the production of oil seeds so only solution is to raise the productivity per hectare.

STATE WISE-PRODUCTION OF OIL SEEDS.

In India oil seeds is cultivated in 10 Lakh hectare. There are 9 kinds of oil seed cultivated in India. Soyabean, Groundnut, Mustard, Alsee, Til, Castor, Sunflower, Kusum, Black Til and Groundnut. Soyabean is cultivated mostly in M.P., Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Gujrat. Madhya Pradesh is the largest Producer of Soyabean where 90% of the total production in the country is cultivated. Mustard is an important product of oil seed, which is mainly cultivated in the state of Haryana, Punjab, M.P., Bihar, U.P., Gujrat, whereas M.P., Punjab and Karnataka, are famous for cultivation of sunflower. Til seed is mainly cultivated in the states of Maharashtra, U.P., Gujrat, A.P. and West Bengal.

India used to be the largest producer of Alsee, but presently other countries have surpassed India. Alsee is produced (cultivated) mainly in the states of M.P., Bihar, Punjab, Orrisa, U.P. and Castor is cultivated mostly in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujrat, Tamilnadu and M.P. Coconut is cultivated mostly on coastal area of Malabar. It can be concluded that Madhya Pradesh plays an important role in the production of oil seeds and prospects of scientific approach and establishment of oil-based industries are fairly good.