

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 212
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10TH DECEMBER, 2024

NATIONAL MISSION ON EDIBLE OIL – OILSEEDS

***212. SMT. BHARTI PARDHI**
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has approved National Mission on Edible Oil-Oilseeds (NMEO-Oilseeds) to boost domestic oilseeds production and achieve self reliance in edible oils;
- (b) if so, the details of the said Mission including its objectives/goals and timeline for its implementation along with the funds released to the State of Madhya Pradesh under the Mission;
- (c) the details of import of edible oil at present and the extent to which the import is likely to be reduced by 2030-31 with the approval of NMEO-Oil Seeds;
- (d) the manner in which the Mission address the challenges faced by Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF) along with the specific programs or incentives in place to ensure that SMF benefit from the Mission in the State of Maharashtra;
- (e) the total budget allocated to the NMEO-Oilseeds for the period 2024-25 to 2030-31, and the manner in which it is distributed among different States including Maharashtra;
- (f) whether NITI Aayog has recommended several measures to make the country self reliant in edible oil production, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and
- (g) the details of other steps taken/proposed to promote indigenous oilseed varieties and reduce dependency on imported hybrid seed and make the country self-reliant in oilseed production?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN)

- (a) to (g): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT IN RESPECT OF PARTS (a) TO (g) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 212 DUE FOR ANSWER ON 10TH DECEMBER, 2024 REGARDING NATIONAL MISSION ON EDIBLE OIL – OILSEEDS:

(a) & (b): Yes Sir, the Union Cabinet has approved the National Mission on Edible Oils – Oilseeds (NMEO-OS), an initiative aimed at boosting domestic oilseed production for implementation all over the country over a seven-year period, from 2024-25 to 2030-31 with an outlay of Rs. ₹10,103.38 crore (with a central share of ₹7,481.67 crore) to strive toward self-sufficiency in edible oil production.

The objective of NMEO-Oilseeds is to enhance the production of key primary oilseed crops such as Rapeseed-Mustard, Groundnut, Soybean, Sunflower and Sesamum, as well as increasing collection and extraction efficiency from secondary sources like Cottonseed, Rice Bran, Corn oil and Tree Borne Oils. The mission aims to increase primary oilseed production from 39 million tonnes (2022-23) to 69.7 million tonnes by 2030-31. The total allocation and release of funds for the state of Madhya Pradesh for the year 2024-25 under National Food Security Mission- Oilseeds (NFSM- OS) now subsumed under NMEO- OS is given below:

(Amount Rs. in Lakh)

Central Share	State Share	Total Allocation	Release (Central Share as on 29.11.2024)
6250.00	4166.67	10416.67	4687.75

(c): A total of 165.00 lakh tonnes of edible oils were imported during the 2022-23 (November, 2022 to October, 2023) accounting for approximately 57% of the total edible oil consumption in the country. Similarly, 142.53 lakh tonnes of edible oils were imported during 2023-24 (from November, 2023 to September, 2024), amounting to approximately 54% of the total domestic requirement. Together with National Mission on Edible Oils- Oil Palm (NMEO-OP), the Mission targets to increase domestic edible oil production to 25.45 million tonnes by 2030-31, thereby, reducing import dependency. (Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (Ministry of Commerce) as reported by Directorate of Vegetable Oils under Department of Food and Public Distribution).

(d) & (e): The Mission specifically focuses on small and marginal farmers with the objective of improving their oilseed crop yields through initiatives such as Frontline Demonstrations (FLDs), Cluster Frontline Demonstrations (CFLDs) and Block-Level

Demonstrations (BLDs), thereby exposing farmers to good agricultural practices and access to essential production inputs.

Furthermore, NMEO-OS adopts cluster approach for accelerated adoption of improved varieties and technologies by providing free seeds to the farmers in the clusters. It has provision for setting up of Value Chain Clusters to be managed by Value Chain Partners (FPOs, Cooperatives and other agencies) for providing high-quality seeds, training in good agricultural practices, advisory services on weather and pest management and procurement support to the participating farmers in the cluster including small and marginal farmers.

In addition, the mission supports FPOs and cooperatives in establishing or upgrading post-harvest infrastructures. This enhances the recovery of valuable products from secondary sources such as cottonseed, rice bran, corn oil and Tree-Borne Oils (TBOs), contributing to sustainable agricultural practices and better income generation for farmers including small & marginal farmers.

The funds are being distributed among different states including Maharashtra based on their oilseed production potential, the area under oilseed cultivation and the existing infrastructure for oilseed production & processing, etc.

(f): NITI Aayog through its recently published report titled "Pathways and Strategies for Accelerating Growth in Edible Oils Towards the Goal of Atmanirbharta", which was released on 28th August 2024, has recommended several measures to make the country self-reliant in edible oil production, including focus on area retention & diversification through crop specific cluster, rice fallow expansion, regional development, wasteland utilization for oil palm cultivation, seed quality & traceability, adoption of advanced technologies, value addition in processing, marketing and market linkages, Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), introducing flexible tariffs aligned with global trends and protect domestic production with higher import duties, promote secondary oilseeds, consumer awareness & industry incentives and research & data-driven approaches. The government has already included these recommendations under the NMEO-Oilseeds. (Source: NITI Aayog)

(g): Through the mission, production of improved indigenous varieties and hybrids of oilseeds are being promoted by way of 100% support for breeder seeds and also for certified seeds used for distribution in the Value Chain Clusters. Additionally, under the mission, there is a provision for establishing 65 new seed hubs and 50 seed storage

units in the public sector, significantly enhancing the production and storage of indigenous seeds across the country. The mission entails advance tie-ups with seed-producing agencies e.g. cooperatives, FPOs and government or private seed corporations through a five-year online seed rolling plan facilitated on the central seed portal (SATHI).

Additionally, the following steps have also been taken to make the country self-reliant in oilseed production:

- (i) The Government has approved the continuation of Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) during 15th Finance Commission upto, 2025-26. The scheme enables procurement of oilseeds at MSP by the Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) like National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) & National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd. (NCCF) etc. through the State Level Agencies under Price Support Scheme component.
- (ii) The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) offers comprehensive crop insurance coverage, safeguarding farmers against risks of crop damage from pre-sowing to post-harvest. This includes food crops, oilseeds and commercial horticultural crops, which are specifically notified by the concerned State Government. PMFBY aims to provide financial protection to farmers in the event of adverse conditions affecting crop yields.
- (iii) To discourage the import of cheap edible oils, the government raised the effective customs duty on crude edible oils like palm, sunflower and soybean from 5.5% to 27.5%. Similarly, the duty on refined edible oils was increased significantly, from 13.75% to 35.75%. These measures aim to create a level playing field for domestic producers while reducing dependency on imports.
- (iv) The Minimum Support Price (MSP) for major oilseed crops such as soybean, mustard, groundnut and other oilseeds has been significantly increased to ensure better returns for farmers. This hike aims to provide enhanced price security and encourage the production of oilseeds, supporting the agricultural sector and improving farmers' income.
- (v) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has reported that 281 new seed varieties have been launched of oilseed crops in last five years, out of which 252 varieties are climate resilient.