

Oil Seed Production In Rajasthan

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Abstract- Rajasthan is the third largest oilseed producing state in India with a share of 15.1 percent of the total oilseed production in the country. Rapeseed-mustard and groundnut are the two principal oilseeds crops raised in all the 32 districts in the state. Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh are the major rapeseed-mustard growing states contributing about 77% and 82% of the total oilseed area and production of the country. Rajasthan is the major Rape/Mustard producer state in the country. Alwar, Ganganagar, Bharatpur, Hanumangadh. Rajasthan is largest oilseed producer state next to Gujarat. It has first place in term of rapeseeds production while Gujarat in term of castor production.

I. INTRODUCTION

India is the largest producer of oilseeds in the world and oilseed sector occupies an important position in the agricultural economy of the country. Oilseeds are among the major crops that are grown in the country apart from cereals. In terms of acreage, production and economic value, these crops are second only to foodgrains. India is the fifth largest vegetable oil economy in the world, next only to USA, China, Brazil and Argentina, and has an annual turnover of about Rs 80000 crore. India accounts for 12-15 per cent of oilseeds area, 7-8 per cent of oilseeds production, 6-7 per cent of vegetable oils production, 9-12 per cent of vegetable oils import and 9-10 per cent of the edible oils consumption. With its rich agro-ecological diversity, India is ideally suited for growing all the major annual oilseed crops. Among the nine oilseed crops grown in the country, seven are of edible oils (soybean, groundnut, rapeseed-mustard, sunflower, sesame, safflower and niger) and two are of non-edible oils (castor and linseed). India ranks first in the production of most of the minor oilseeds (castor, niger, safflower and sesame). In the case of major oilseeds, India ranks first in the production of groundnut, second in rapeseed-mustard, and fifth in soybean. Oilseed crops contribute a significant proportion to the agricultural GDP. In 2009-10 the area under nine oilseed crops was 26.11 M ha with production of 24.88 Mt, and the total edible oils production in the country stood at 6.17 Mt. India's oilseed and edible oil sector is being increasingly exposed to international markets and the influence of policy options like the minimum support price and other market intervention policies have not been able to generate the desired changes commensurating with the needs and target. The productivity

trends in annual edible oilseeds have shown considerable variability in response to the prevailing policy environment and priority considerations in India.(1,2)

II. DISCUSSION

Oilseed crops have been grown all over the world and are considered important crops due to their economical value. Heavy metal stress is one of the major abiotic stresses that limit oilseed crop growth and development. Rapeseed oil is one of the highest yield oils, it has very black seeds, which are like poppy seeds, and they are 45% oil and the other 55% is high protein animal feed. Out of total oilseed production, soyabean accounting for half of the major oilseeds produced in the world. Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rain fed covering country 13.27 percent of available land. The major oilseed crops are – groundnut, soyabean, sesamum, rapeseed & mustard and taramira etc. The prospects of agriculture in the state largely depend on timely arrival of monsoon. In Kharif crops, production and productivity not only depend upon the quantum of rainfall but also on proper and even distribution of rain over an adequate time span and its intensity. Groundwater is getting depleted as well as polluted. In general, every third year is drought year. Despite these, the state has made significant achievements since independence and has attained self-sufficiency in production of oilseeds. Looking the importance of these crops, present study was tried to find out: [1] growth trend and instability of area, production and productivity; and [2] analysis the effect of area and yield on overall production of major oilseed crops in Rajasthan. The study was based on secondary data pertaining 1985-86 to 2015-16. Major finding of the study are: production and yield of the groundnut, sesamum and rapeseed & mustard crops in the state was growing much faster rate than the area expansion under these crops; variability analysis suggest that higher variability was observed in case of production and yield as compared to area for four crops i.e. groundnut, soyabean, sesamum and rapeseed & mustard crops. Decomposition analysis suggests that yield affect was highest in overall production of sesamum and groundnut whereas area effect was highest in overall production of soyabean, rapeseed & mustard and taramira in the state. Therefore, government should encourage farmers to adopt improved agronomic practices including HYV seed, fertilizer, irrigation etc. by providing incentives. Minimum support price should be announced well in advance and make effective arrangement

for the purchase of these crops produce from the farmers. Government should also make possible arrangements for creation of marketing infrastructure and transportation facilities etc. so that farmers can get remunerative price of their produce.(3,4)

III. STANDARDS

Standards of various agricultural commodities prescribed under the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking) act, 1937 are popularly called AGMARK Standards. AGMARK standards comply with minimum standards of quality & safety prescribed in Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. In addition AGMARK standards differentiate between quality by having three grades for Mustard and Rape seed. The grades are differentiated on the basis of foreign matter, dead badly discoloured and damaged, unripe shriveled and slightly damaged ,small atrophied seeds, admixture of other varieties of seed etc .(5)

IV. FINAL WORDS

This station also has some general facilities like the CIMCA (Centre for Information Management and Computer Application), Kisan Call Centre, Library & Information Centre, Workshop, etc. As an important academic activity, Academy of Agriculture, Allied Sciences and Technology (AAAST) has been established with the objectives to organize symposia, seminars and publish the research highlights. More than 70 scientists and 200 administrative, supporting and auxiliary staff members are engaged in various research activities.

The Agro-met with its useful weather data bank of last 20 years is an advisory service for the farmers at this station. This unit issues medium range weather forecast (96 hr in advance) along with crop and animal advisory on every Tuesday and Friday. Its bulletin reaches to the farmers through news papers, AIR, Doordarshan and E-TV Rajasthan.

Through its Research Sub-stations in the zone-IIIa the research on development and production is taken care of on crops like spices, mustard, taramira, cotton, maize, sorghum, arid fruits, floriculture, etc.(4,6)

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