Introduction
As primary energy sources, petroleum products such as gasoline and diesel are widely used around the world. However, the use of petroleum has a negative impact on ecosystems and biosphere, releasing pollutants and greenhouse gases. Global climate change, unstable petroleum prices, energy and resource depletion have driven nations to consider adding renewable and alternative energy options.

Biodiesel is a clean-burning alternative fuel produced from domestic and renewable resources. It is biodegradable, nontoxic. Due to the exhausting nature of natural petroleum products, Biodiesel will play a vital role in this aspect.

Current Scenario
As of now, these trees are grown along with main crops and sometime to mark the boundary of the farm land. The farmer is not aware of the utility of the seeds and their economic potential.

*Things may include while growing this crops are
-They need minimal water to cultivate this crop.
-It can be treated as inter crop or by crop along with their main crop.
-Need less monitoring.

Objectives
- To determine the TBOs potential in Tumkur district
- To investigate the seed collection mechanism prevailing in the district.
- To find out the ways to improve the seed collection methods.
- To make an empirical model for seed collection.

Methodology
Need for study: Tumkur district has the geographical area is 10,570 square kilometers and its share in the total geographical area of the state is 5.589%. The District stands third among the districts of Karnataka in the geographic area, majority of the soil is red and in some parts, it is loamy.
The major users of the biodiesel are Oil Extraction Units, Leather Tanning Industries, and Paint Industries. There was never an attempt made to know about the total TBOs collection in Karnataka by government or private or any other agency. Hence, an attempt is made to find the seed collection mechanism existing in Tumkur District.
The Tumkur district is a dry land and there is lot of potential for Pongamia crop. Data was collected using structured questionnaire from different segments. The sample size of these segments is as follows.
The study is a descriptive research.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL.NO.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Sample Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Peasants</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Oil Industries</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>APMC outlets</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY
- Time, a constraint in conducting extensive research.
- Respondents were unwilling to spend time in giving the information or not revealing the factual information.
- Lack of information among the Farmers is yet another constraint in the research.
- The information gathered is limited to questions asked.

Seed collection Model:
Suggestions

- Village forums may be held at Taluk and Hobli level at least twice in a year and all representatives could meet and discuss on the emerging issues and update information about seed collection and its relevance, awareness programmes etc.
- Opinion leaders in villages can be utilized in spreading the awareness among the village community to grow TBOs.
- Creating awareness through the media, forming farmers’ committee can augment the awareness and potential of TBOs at village level.

Conclusion:
There is a scope for undertaking plantations of tree borne oil seeds in wastelands under different agro-climatic conditions of Tumkur district. Promotion of this can generate tremendous job opportunities among rural masses and further the sustainability of biodiesel production.

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