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PULSES ARE ON FIRE IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Pulses and onion are always on fire, price of pulses always changing every year and every month. Indian people consumes around 23 MMT every year, Pulses are the main source of proteins Each 100 gm pulses contain about 25 to 30 gr. or proteins and several amino acids not made by body. Due to price hike of pulses, Indians are consuming more cereals and milk products. Consumption dramatically reduced from 65.5 gr. per person per day in 1960 to 35 gr. in 1914-15, production of pulses are not sufficient. India always import pulses from other countries. Pulses imported 4.6 MMT in 1914-15. For increasing production central government make some measures. Short term and long term measures are used Free seeds and loan for pulse production is given by government . To produce pulses and oil seeds production by giving free seeds and fertilisers to farmers.

KEYWORDS :PULSES ARE ,onion are ,central government .

INTRODUCTION

Why are pulses on fire ? In India onion and pulses are on fire pulses prices are not stable in whole year Pulses prices are changing every week every month and year to year. There is always gap between demand and supply. Indian consumes every year around 23 million metric tonner (MMT) 10 pulses. India produce around 18 to 19 MMT for several year. There are variety of pulses including gram (chana) tur or arhar, mung, masur and urid.

Pulses are produced by some states in India, Madhypradesh is the largest producer of pulses in

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the country followed by Maharashtra Rajasthan and Uttar pradesh etc. Pulses are produced in Maharashtra mainly in Jalgoan, Dhule, Latur, Usmanbad districts.

IMPORTANCE OF PULSES

Pulses are the main source of protein for a very large number of people in India. Each 100 grams of pulses contain about 25 to 30 grams of proteins and several amino acids not made by the body, so it is an essential part of Indian meal. But a lot of myths exist in consumer that higher protein would lead to weight gain. Naturally India is the largest producer and consumer of pulses in the world. Indians consume nearly 35 to 37 per cent of pulses produced in the world. Pulses are important for body building, near about 40 to 50 per cent of Indians do not eat non-vegetarian. So pulses are an important source of protein for vegetarians. Due to the price hike of pulses, Indians are consuming more cereals and milk products and protein intake has not increased significantly. Human health depends upon on calories and proteins contained in food. For understanding this along with now in Table-1 is given.

TABLE-1 CALORIES AND PROTEINS CONTAINED IN CEREALS AND PULSES.

Food	Weight	Calories	Proteins
Rice	100	384	6.7
Wheat	100	260	10
Tur	100	340	32
Mug/Udid	100	340	30
Soyabean	100	427	42
Gram	100	330	22
Sugar	100	400	-
Oil	100	900	-
Salt turmeric chili	100	--	--

Source 1. Google P.D.S. 2. Mid day meal scheme Maharashtra Government

2. TIME OF INDIA DT. 17/10/2015

Cereals such as rice and wheat contain only 6 to 10 grams of proteins. More proteins are contained in pulses, highest 42 grams of protein is contained in soyabean, 32 grams of protein is contained in tur dal, Gram contains 22 grams of protein per 100 grams. Sugar, oil, salt, turmeric and chili do not contain any protein.

Consumption of pulses has been dramatically reduced from about 65.5 grams to 35 grams per person per day in 1960 to 37 grams in 2014-15. The latest Global Food Security Index (GFSI) has ranked India at 66th position, much below China which is at 38th position. The average per capita consumption of quality protein in India is 37 grams compared to 47 grams in neighbouring Pakistan and 38 grams in Sri Lanka. There is an urgent need to reverse this.

Rate of protein consumption varies according to vegetarian and non-vegetarian people, rural rich and poor and urban poor and rich people. Low income people in rural areas pulse consumption is 6.5 kg. per person per year and high income consume 99 kg. per person. Average consumption of farmers is 9.5 kg per person per year. Pulse consumption in India depends upon mainly on seasonal conditions.

PULSES PRODUCTION IN INDIA :-

Forty five years trend of pulses production given in table -2. Production of pulses had been increasing very slowly during 1990-91 to 2013-14 it became nearly constant as shown in Table No.2.

TABLE 2 :- TUR AND ALL PULSES PRODUCTION IN MAHARASHTRA AND INDIA 1960-61 TO 2013-14 (AREA- 1000 HA. PRODUCTION- 000 MT)

Year	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1960-61	540	468	2349	989	NA	NA
1970-71	627	271	2566	677	NA	NA
1980-81	644	319	2115	825	2246	1063
1990-91	1004	419	3257	1441	2035	1108
2000-01	1096	660	3557	1637	2641	1824
2010-11	1302	676	4088	3096	2035	1709
2011-12	1233	871	3297	2310	2446	1834
2012-13	1214	1006	3322	2360	2347	1840
2013-14	1141	1034	3953	3170	NA	NA

Source :- I commissionerate of Agriculture Gom and Govt.of India

Four major crops of pulses are important in India, such as tur,gram,mung and udid , Area under pulses cultivation doubled in Maharashtra since 1960 -61 to 2013-14 While production in Maharashtra increased from 468 MT to 1034 MT during 1960 -61 to 2013-14. Area under pulses and yield increased in Maharashtra and India because of green revolution took place in 1960 to 1970. New technology and H.Y.V. Product accepted trames. Agricultural univerities and colleges has searched ditferent varities of seeds i.e TAT- 10, ICP 87, AKT 8811, BDN -2,Tara C-11, BSMR - 853 and ILPL 7119 (Asha) Productivity of above seeds are 8 to 12 quantails per acre for tur.

New research in H.Y.V.Pulses and in H.Y.V.cereals such as rise,wheat,Bajara,commercial crop sugarcane,productivity of other crops increased more than pulses production of tur,mung,udid are poor and low quality than other production so that 15 percent under the pulse crops.

In spite of all efforts has been taken by scientist and government for sustainable growth in pulses production and their price stabiliy. In good season we export and bad season import pulses .The trend of export and import is given in table -3

Table -3 :- Export and impport ot pulses production

(Million metric tonnes)

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Production	18.2	17.1	18.3	19.8	17.4
Imports	2.8	3.5	4.0	3.5	4.6
Exports	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Available domosic supply	20.8	20.4	22.2	23.1	21.7
Import as a share of domastic supply (%)	13.4	17.1	18.1	15.2	21.1

Source :- Times of India mumbai 17.10.2015 - P 15

India export mainly gram (chana) arhar and masure these is the H.Y.V. products. We import tur and some time udid .There is no sustained growth in tur production tur is cultivated in marginal land and rain fade area. Only about 15 % of the area under pulses has assured irrigation mostly poor farmers produces pulses in lower quality land. Production of pulses sliped by 12 % in 2014-15 compare to the previous year 2013-14 due to poor manson. As a result prices zoomed up by more than 100 % accross

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the country. import increase from 15.2 to 21.1 MMT the increment in import was 14 % . The short fall between demand and supply was made up by imports mainly from Canada Myanmar and some African countries our import has been increasing because of population growth rate was about 1.9 % per year in the past decade.

Area under tur slipped down in Maharashtra by 15 % Udid by 45 % and moong by 32 % mainly in Jalgaon ,Dhule, Latur Usmanabad and Nandhrbar districts also productivity came down upto 20 % for moong and tur as well Import share of domestic supply has been increased from 13.4 % to 21.1 % during 5 year 2010 -11 to 2014-15. India's import increased from 2.8 MMT to 4.6 MMT during 2010-11 to 2014-15 this means import increased by 100 % or doubled in these five years.

Government's Measures to increase pulses production

Government's policy or measures we can divide into two parts viz, short term and long term measures.

A) Short Term Measures :-

In 2014-15 tur dal price was Rs. 190 and retail price reached to Rs. 200 pulses prices have shot up due to gap in domestic supply and demand. Pulses prices are heading for a two year's high other pulses prices also increased chana dal masur dal and Udid dal prices increased respectively Rs. 62 to 86 Rs. 92 to 86 and Rs. 88 to 95.

To reduce the short term price of pulses government imported the pulses and supplied at subsidised rate to consumers, who are at present paying beyond Rs. 150 Kg. The food and consumer affairs department is going to hold a weekly meeting to review prices of essential commodities.

Export of all pulses was banned on 04.09.2015 and there was zero duty on import pulses. Government gave permission to S.T.C., M.M.T.C and P.E.C. to import 1.5 M.T. pulses per annum and distribute them in market at a discount rate up to 15 % depending upon market condition and season. Maharashtra Government has taken the guidelines provided by the center. The big operators did not allow to stock more than 1000 quintal and smaller ones 40 quintals.

B) Long Term Measures :-

National Development Council (N.D.C.) made resolution in May, 2007, and launched National Food Security Mission 2007-08. The aim of NFSM was to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses from 2007-08 season. The mission aims at increasing food production and productivity, to increase employment opportunities and to restore confidence of targeted farmers. The mission 18 districts of pulses have been selected from Maharashtra. During the year 2008 -09 government has sanctioned Rs.31.11 crores for pulses. Up to November the grant of Rs. 21.52 crores for pulses has been received by state. Under NFSM, 33 districts for pulses have been selected from Maharashtra also additional area for pulses production was being implemented 29 districts during 2013-14 Rs. 95.85 crores for pulses and Rs. 38.90 crores for additional area coverage & pulses. During 2014-15 expenditure Rs.65.84 crores for pulses has been incurred.

The central government has also urged the state governments to initiate measures to promote pulses and oilseeds production by giving free seeds and fertilizers to farmers.

Reading list.

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