

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2214**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14<sup>TH</sup>MARCH, 2023

**PRODUCTION OF PULSES**

2214 SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

- (a) the details of the production of pulses mainly tur/arhar (pigeon pea), urad (black matpe) and moong and its domestic demand during the last five years, year-wise;
- (b) the prices of pulses during the same period and the steps taken by the Government to ensure their low prices; and
- (c) the main reasons for low production of pulses in the country and the steps taken by the Government to boost its domestic production?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a): The production of Tur/ Arhar (Pigeon pea), Urad (Black matpe), Moong and total pulses during last five years is given as under:

(Lakh Tonnes)

Year	Tur / Arhar	Urad	Moong	Total Pulses #
2018-19	33.15	30.60	24.55	220.76
2019-20	38.92	20.81	25.09	230.25
2020-21	43.16	22.30	30.85	254.63
2021-22	42.20	27.76	31.66	273.02
2022-23*	36.66	26.82	35.45	278.10

\* - As per 2<sup>nd</sup> Advance Estimates. # - including other pulses.

As per Working Group Report on "Demand and Supply Projection towards 2033", published by NITI Aayog in February 2018, the demand for the pulses during the year 2016-17, 2020-21 and 2021-22 has been estimated at 236.10Lakh tonnes, 260.50Lakh tonnes and 267.20Lakh tonnes, respectively.

(b): The yearly average Whole sale Prices (based on calendar year from January to December) of Tur / Arhar, Urad and Moong since year 2018 areas under:

(Rs/Quintal)

Crop	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tur / Arhar	4248	5379	5902	6593	6677
Moong	5456	6232	7691	7639	7463
Urad	4948	5591	7388	7712	7522

Source: Economics & Statistics Division, DA&FW.

The Government procures pulses from the farmers under the Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) for the buffer. Stock of pulses are maintained in the PSF buffer to stabilise the volatility in prices, discourage hoarding and unscrupulous speculation and protect the consumer by making it available at reasonable prices through calibrated release of stock in the market and supplies to States for welfare schemes.

(c): The production of pulses has increased from 220.76 lakh tonnes from 2018-19 to 278.10 lakh tonnes during 2022-23 (as per 2<sup>nd</sup> Advance Estimates). Moreover, the production of various crops including pulses depends on various factors such as weather extremities, rainfall, soil type, agro-climatic condition, irrigation facilities, types of crops cultivated, use of fertilizers and pesticides, length of growing seasons, technology used etc.

To increase pulses production, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAFW) implements the National Food Security Mission Programme (NFSM) in identified districts across the country. Under NFSM-Pulses assistance is given to farmers for interventions like cluster demonstrations on improved package of practices, demonstrations on cropping system, distribution of seeds of High Yielding Varieties (HYVs)/ hybrids, improved farm machineries/ resource conservation machineries/ tools, efficient water application tools, plant protection measures, nutrient management/ soil ameliorants, processing and post-harvest equipment, cropping system based trainings to the farmers etc. through State Governments. In addition, the certified seeds of High Yielding Varieties (HYVs)/ hybrids of pulses are provided in the form of seed minikits at free of cost to the farmers.

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