

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 241
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 4TH FEBRUARY, 2020

FIFTH PULSES CONCLAVE

241. SHRI REBATI TRIPURA:
SHRI DHANUSH M. KUMAR:
SHRI SOYAM BAPU RAO:
SHRI SELVAM G.:
SHRI GAUTAM SIGAMAANI PON:
DR. HEENA GAVIT:

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

- (a) whether India is going to host the Fifth Pulses Conclave 2020, if so, the details thereof and the number of stakeholders from India and other countries which are expected to participate in the conclave;
- (b) the main theme and the agenda of the conclave and the benefit India got out of arranging such conclaves in the past;
- (c) whether production of pulses has been steadily growing in the country and especially in Tripura and if so, the details of total area under pulse production and quantum of pulses produced during each of the last three years along with the quantum of pulses exported and foreign exchange earned;
- (d) whether India, being the largest producer of pulses in the world, is still the largest importer of pulses, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the name of countries from which pulses are being/were imported along with the rates at which the same were imported; and
- (e) the corrective steps taken by the Government to boost pulse production in the country?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a): Yes Sir, India Pulses and Grains Association (IPGA) will host the fifth biennial Global Pulses Conclave from 12-14th February, 2020 at Lonavala, Pune. Over 1000 delegates are likely to attend the Pulses Conclave 2020, with trade delegations from all major pulses producing nations.

(b): The Pulses Conclave provides a platform for domestic and international participants to converge, connect & capitalise on business opportunities.

(c): Production of pulses has steadily been growing in the country. The area and production of pulses in Tripura as well as in the country during 2016-17 to 2018-19 is as under;

Area and Production data of Pulses

Area in Thousand Hectares
Production in Thousand Tonnes

| Year | Area | | Production | |
|----------|---------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Tripura | All India | Tripura | All India |
| 2016-17 | 24.33 | 29446.7 | 16.72 | 23130.9 |
| 2017-18 | 27.23 | 29813.2 | 19.33 | 25416.2 |
| 2018-19* | 25.85 | 29032.1 | 18.92 | 23397.5 |

*as per 4th Advance Estimates

The quantum of pulses exported and foreign exchange earned are at **Table 1 of the Annexure**.

(d): India being the largest producer of pulses in the world is still the largest importer of pulses. India imports pulses to meet the gap between domestic production and demand. The details of countries from where pulses are being imported along with the import detail & landed cost are given at **Table 2 of the Annexure**.

(e): Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely National Food Security Mission (NFSM)-Pulses to increase the production through area expansion and productivity enhancement. Under this programme, assistance is being given to the farmers through State Governments for organizing various types of demonstrations on improved production technologies, seed production & distribution, integrated nutrient and pest management, improved farm implements/resource conservation machines/tools, improved water devices, cropping system based training etc.

Under the programme new initiatives have also been undertaken from 2016-17 onwards. These initiatives are breeder seed production, creation of 150 seed hubs in Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)/State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), supply of seed minikits free of cost to the farmers, conducting frontline demonstrations on improved latest package of practices by ICAR/SAUs/Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) etc.

Besides, for increasing the production of pulses, the special programmes on inter-cropping of pulses with sugarcane, Targeting Rice Fallow Area (TRFA) for sowing of pulses and Special Action Plan for increasing pulses productivity in low productivity districts of the country have also been initiated.

Annexure

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 241 FOR ANSWER ON 04.02.2020 REGARDING FIFTH PULSES CONCLAVE

Table 1: India's Exports of major Pulses (Qty in '000 MT and Values in US \$ Million)

| HS Code | Description | 2016-17 Qty | 2016-17 Value | 2017-18 Qty | 2017-18 Value | 2018-19 Qty | 2018-19 Value | 2019-20 (till Nov) Qty | 2019-20 (till Nov) Value |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 07131000 | Peas (Matar) | 7.62 | 4.15 | 4.42 | 1.94 | 2.18 | 1.16 | 2.06 | 0.88 |
| 07132000 | Chickpeas | 87.51 | 125.93 | 128.40 | 174.21 | 228.82 | 205.77 | 73.95 | 61.54 |
| 07133100 | Moong & Urad | 10.57 | 17.75 | 16.94 | 20.45 | 18.78 | 20.32 | 14.20 | 16.23 |
| 07134000 | Lentil (Masur) | 15.56 | 17.77 | 11.60 | 10.24 | 15.07 | 11.28 | 13.17 | 11.86 |
| 07136000 | Tur (Arhar) | 12.30 | 21.12 | 10.54 | 12.14 | 9.33 | 9.43 | 6.05 | 7.32 |
| Total Export of Pulses | | 136.72 | 191.05 | 179.60 | 227.75 | 287.13 | 259.35 | 163.51 | 159.82 |

Table 2: India's import details of Major Pulses over the last 4 years

(Qty in Lakh MT & Value in Rs Crore)

| Commodity | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | | 2019-20 (Apr-Oct) | |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | Qty | Value | Qty | Value | Qty | Value | Qty | Value |
| Peas (Matar) | 31.7 | 8093.5 | 28.8 | 5945.0 | 8.5 | 1692.9 | 5.2 | 1052.0 |
| Chickpeas | 10.8 | 6106.8 | 9.8 | 5437.9 | 1.9 | 780.8 | 2.0 | 770.9 |
| Moong/Urad | 5.7 | 4544.4 | 3.5 | 1843.0 | 5.7 | 2276.6 | 2.2 | 1057.7 |
| Lentil | 8.3 | 4244.5 | 8.0 | 3062.6 | 2.5 | 716.3 | 6.0 | 1745.6 |
| Tur | 7.0 | 4091.5 | 4.1 | 1417.0 | 5.3 | 1766.1 | 2.4 | 1095.5 |
| Total Pulses | 66.1 | 28523.2 | 56.1 | 18748.6 | 25.3 | 8035.3 | 18.7 | 6258.5 |

Import Source of Major Pulses

| HS Code | Pulses | Top 5 Import Sources |
|---------|--------------------------|---|
| 7131000 | Peas (Matar) | Canada (39.1%), Ukraine (20.4%), Russia (16.3%), Luthuania (5.5) and Netherlands (4.2%) |
| 7132010 | Kabuli Chana | Sudan (40.2%), Myanmar (19.8%), Tanzania (13.4%), USA (13.4%) and Ethiopia (5.6%) |
| 7132020 | Bengal Gram (Desi Chana) | Tanzania (40.5%), Myanmar (20.8%), Australia (12.7%), UAE (12.1%) and Ethiopia (6.8%) |
| 7133110 | Urad | Myanmar (96.9%), UAE (1.8%), Singapore (0.8%), Tanzania (0.2%) and Afghanistan (0.1%) |
| 7133190 | Moong | Kenya (26.8%), Mozambique (15.5%), Australia (12.5%), Tanzania (10.3%) and Afghanistan (8.2%) |
| 7134000 | Lentils (Masur) | Canada (81.8%), Australia (6.2%), USA (4.2%), Netherlands (4.2%) and Singapore (2.6%) |
| 7136000 | Tur (Arhar) | Mozambique (44.2%), Myanmar (30.2%), Tanzania (14.0%), Malawi (5.5%) and Sudan (5.2%) |

Landed Cost of Major Pulses

| HS Code | Description | 2018-19 | |
|---------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Landed Cost (Rs./quintal) | MSP (Rs./quintal) |
| 7132000 | Chickpeas (Gram) | 7319 | 4620 |
| 7133110 | Urad | 3989 | 6975 |
| 7133190 | Moong | 5177 | 5600 |
| 7134000 | Lentils | 4018 | 4475 |
| 7136000 | Tur | 3879 | 5675 |

Source: Department of Commerce
