

Pulses are major source of protein to Indians. To regain self sufficiency in pulse production, a multidimensional approach is needed.

India is largest producer of pulses in the world as well as largest consumer.

However, in recent times due to price instability and other problems, pulse production has not matched the demand.

major reasons of low production

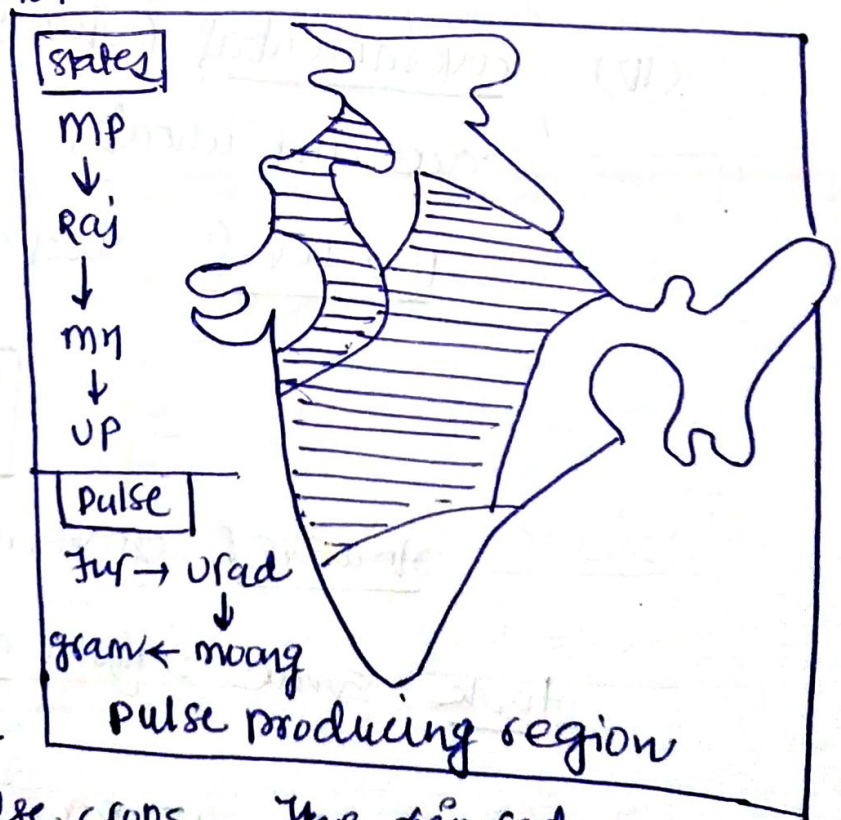
1. Ecology - India's

most of the - Agro-climatic

condition do not

favour the requirements of pulse crops. The tenfed area

and unscientific agriculture system exacerbate the situation.



(i) low yield - Indian pulses are
genetically inferior and also vulnerable
to pests.

(ii) Technological limitations - lack of accurate
forecasting, soil testing infrastructure, and
human resource.

→ lack of inputs like quality seeds,
mechanisation.

(iv) Governmental failures - skewed MSP towards
rice and wheat, APMC chains, and
low level food chain linkage.

however government
took some reform measures

other problems	→ <u>lack of irrigation</u>
	→ <u>lack of insurance</u>
	→ <u>low awareness</u>
	→ <u>lack of marketing</u>
	→ <u>policy paralysis</u>

like 1. ISOPM in which p denote pulses
is a comprehensive and integrated
scheme to divert attention away from
rice & wheat.

2) NFSM - pulses - to enhance pulse production by 2mn tonnes

3) pulses development scheme and Technological mission to streamline pulse production.

4) PM-ASHA and recently introduced farm laws and draft mechanisation policy to double farmers income.

However, none of these policies effectively addressed the pulse poverty of the country. According to WB, pulses are important to reduce child hunger.

way forward and policy suggestions

1) insure price stability - to free market linkages with farmers and stop excessive government intervention.

2) Rise MSP for pulses as CEA also advised that current MSP does not incentivise.

3) Distribute pulses in midday meal and Rashan shops on priority basis.