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## Scenario of Pulses in Haryana and India

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### Abstract

*Pulses are an important ingredient of vegetarian diet of Indian masses. Pulses are major sources of protein predominantly among Indian vegetarian people as protein help in making diets more balanced in its nutritive value. These crops also enrich the soil with nutrients for the succeeding crops. To produce such products development of agro- based industries may be the right choice and also the help in generation of additional income and job in this sector. In India during 2013-14 pulses were grown over an area of 25.21 million hectare producing 19.78 million tones with yield of 786 kg/ per hectare.*

**Key Words:** Pulses, Production, Yields,

### Introduction

Haryana is the 20th state of India which has come into being on 1st November 1966 and previously it was the part of Punjab. The total area of Haryana state is 44,212 square km which makes Haryana the 20th state in India by area. Haryana is primarily an agricultural based state and about seventy percent of residents are engaged in agriculture and allied activities. In the state of Haryana wheat, rice (particular in *Basmati*), sugarcane, cotton, oilseeds, gram, barley, jowar, millet, maize, millet etc. are the major crops and the second position in the production of food grain at the national level. In Haryana 86 percent of the area is arable, in which 96 percent is cultivated. In this cultivated land 70 percent of the area is irrigated through tube wells and canals.

**Methodology:**

The study is based on secondary data. Secondary data was collected from Indian Pulses Center. The data on area, production and yield of pulses and food grains was analyzed during the time period 1970-71 to 2013-14 as proportion of total pulses production in India and Haryana have been computed and its overall trend has been worked out over the time period under consideration. The present study is focused towards assessment of pulses production in Haryana in comparison to Indian and analysis of the growth performance of pulses.

**Analysis:**

The analysis of data shows that in term of area, the share of pulses and yield.

Table No. 1

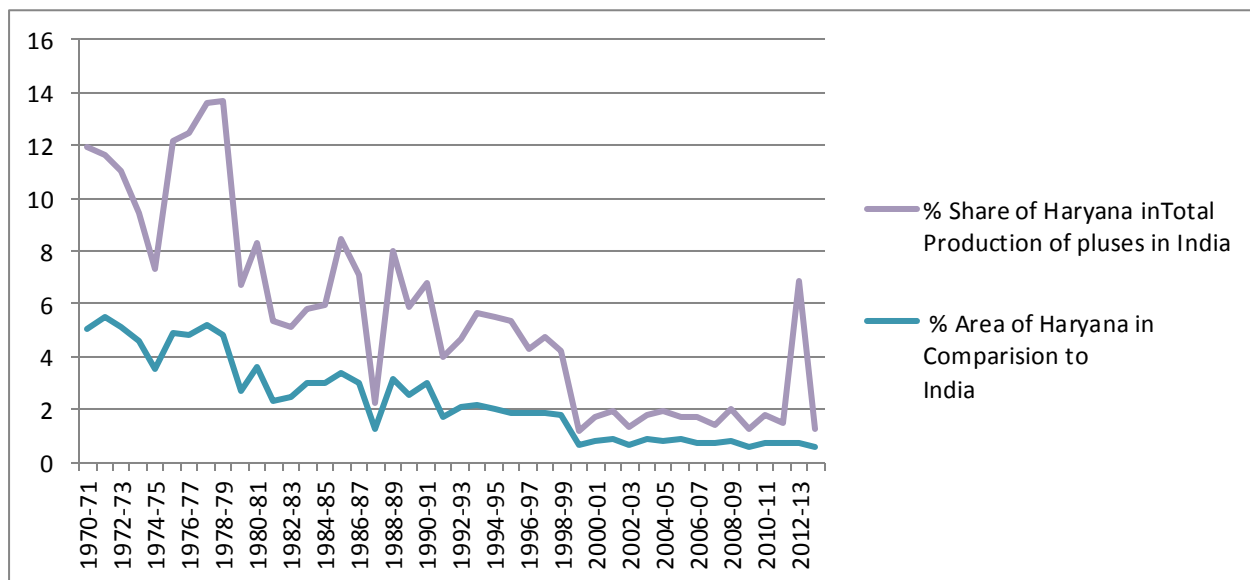
**Area, Production and Yield of Total Pluses in Haryana**

Year	Indian Level Area of Pulses in Hectare	Haryana Level Area of Pulses in Hectare	% Area of Haryana in Comparison to India	India Level Production in tones	Haryana Level Production in tones	% Share of Haryana in Total Production of pluses in India
1970-71	22540000	1140700	5.06	11820000.00	813200	6.88
1971-72	22150000	1208400	5.46	11090000.00	684300	6.17
1972-73	20900000	1065900	5.1	9910000.00	589800	5.95
1973-74	23430000	1080400	4.61	10010000.00	482700	4.82
1974-75	22030000	780900	3.54	10020000.00	374300	3.74
1975-76	24450000	1193800	4.88	13040000.00	952000	7.3
1976-77	22980000	1102800	4.8	11360000.00	866900	7.63
1977-78	23500000	1217000	5.18	11970000.00	1005400	8.4
1978-79	23660000	1133400	4.79	12180000.00	1084300	8.9
1979-80	22260000	600500	2.7	8570000.00	345800	4.04
1980-81	22460000	803800	3.58	10630000.00	504700	4.75
1980-81	23840000	557000	2.34	11510000.00	344200	2.99
1982-83	22830000	558100	2.44	11860000.00	314700	2.65
1983-84	23540000	712400	3.03	12890000.00	359500	2.79
1984-85	22740000	678400	2.98	11960000.00	356700	2.98
1985-86	24420000	832700	3.41	13360000.00	677900	5.07
1986-87	23160000	687200	2.97	11710000.00	479400	4.09
1987-88	21270000	264800	1.24	10960000.00	111900	1.02
1988-89	23150000	725600	3.13	13850000.00	672200	4.85
1989-90	23410000	600300	2.56	12860000.00	428600	3.33
1990-91	24660000	736500	2.99	14260000.00	540200	3.79
1991-92	22540000	384000	1.7	12020000.00	270200	2.25
1992-93	22360000	468110	2.09	12820000.00	330200	2.58
1993-94	22250000	476900	2.14	13300000.00	469200	3.53
1994-95	23030000	463800	2.01	14040000.00	493600	3.52
1995-96	22280000	423500	1.9	12310000.00	421400	3.42

1996-97	22450000	417400	1.86	14240000.00	345000	2.42
1997-98	22870000	422000	1.85	12980000.00	374700	2.89
1998-99	23500000	427100	1.82	14910000.00	353200	2.37
1999-00	21120000	133400	0.63	13420000.00	76200	0.57
2000-01	20350000	159900	0.79	11080000.00	99400	0.9
2001-02	22010000	186500	0.85	13370000.00	148100	1.11
2002-03	20500000	126600	0.62	11130000.00	82900	0.74
2003-04	23460000	199000	0.85	14910000.00	143100	0.96
2004-05	22760000	184200	0.81	13130000.00	146000	1.11
2005-06	22390000	189800	0.85	13380000.00	118100	0.88
2006-07	23190000	170000	0.73	14200000.00	140000	0.99
2007-08	23630000	169000	0.72	14760000.00	101800	0.69
2008-09	22090000	182900	0.83	14570000.00	177800	1.22
2009-10	23280000	132000	0.57	14660000.00	100000	0.68
2010-11	26280000	199000	0.76	18240000.00	184000	1.01
2011-12	24780000	180000	0.73	17210000.00	127000	0.74
2012-13	23260000	162900	0.7	18340000.00	1130400	6.16
2013-14	25210000	152600	0.61	19780000.00	125100	0.63

Source: <http://www.iipr.res.in/contacts.html>

Diagram No.1



The table no 1 shows the area and production at the Indian as well as in Haryana level since 1970-70 to 2014-15. The areas are shown in the hectare and production is shown in the tones. The cropping area under pulses in India was 22.54 million hectare in 1970-71 and 25.321 million hectare in 2013-14. The minimum cropping under the pulses was in 2000-01 i.e. 20.35 million hectare and the largest one in 26.28 million 2010-11. The table shows that the cropping area under pulses is almost the same since 1970-71 to 2013-14 with small variation. If we see

that the cropping area of pulses of Haryana in comparison to Indian level is almost decreasing trend which is highest 5.18 in 1977-78 and lowest percentage i.e. .57 in 2009-10 and it is almost the same position in share of pulses production of Haryana on national level of production of pulses. The highest percentage share of Haryana was 6.88 in 1970-71 and lowest was .57 percent in 1999-2k. The trend of contribution of pulses by Haryana at national level was decreasing.

The available data indicates the fact that our country has the largest pulses cultivated land area but on the contrary shows lowest productivity per hectare. The trend in the pulses production since 1970-70 to 2013-14 clearly shows that the production is almost same.

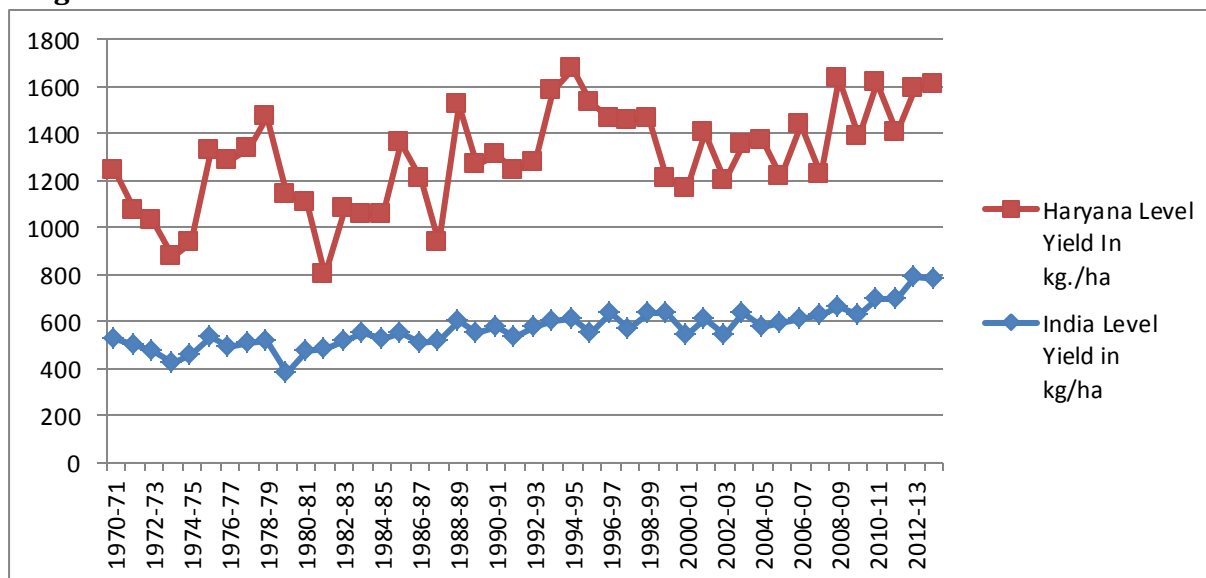
**Table No.2****Comparison of pulses yield at India and Haryana Level**

Year	India Level Yield in kg/ha	Haryana Level Yield In kg./ha
1970-71	524	713
1971-72	501	566
1972-73	474	553
1973-74	427	447
1974-75	455	479
1975-76	533	797
1976-77	494	786
1977-78	510	826
1978-79	515	957
1979-80	385	756
1980-81	473	628
1980-81	483	311
1982-83	519	564
1983-84	548	505
1984-85	526	526
1985-86	547	814
1986-87	506	698
1987-88	515	423
1988-89	598	926
1989-90	549	714
1990-91	578	733
1991-92	533	704
1992-93	573	705
1993-94	598	984
1994-95	610	1064
1995-96	552	974
1996-97	635	827
1997-98	567	888

1998-99	634	827
1999-00	635	571
2000-01	544	622
2001-02	607	794
2002-03	543	655
2003-04	635	719
2004-05	577	793
2005-06	597	621
2006-07	612	824
2007-08	625	602
2008-09	659	972
2009-10	630	758
2010-11	694	925
2011-12	694	706
2012-13	789	800
2013-14	785	819

Source: <http://www.iipr.res.in/contacts.html>

Diagram No.2



The table no 2 shows the yield of pulses in kg./per hectare in Haryana and national level. In 1970-71 the yield of pulses was 524 kg/ hectare in India and 713 kg./hectare in Haryana. After the big gap of twenty years in 1990-91, it was almost the same position in India and Haryana which was 578 and 733kg./hectare in India and Haryana respectively. Again the table shows that in 2013-14 the yield was 785 kg./ hectare in India and 819 kg./ hectare in Haryana, a little bit difference in productivity since 1970-71 to 2013-14. Since, 1970-71 to 2013-14 the minimum yield of pulses in India was 385 kg./ hectare in 1979-80 and in Haryana, it was 311 kg./ hectare

in 1980-81 and if we see the highest range of yield in India and Haryana, the yield was 789 kg./ hectare in 2012-13 at Indian level and 1064 kg./ hectare in 1994-95 at Haryana level.

If we compare the productivity of pulses in Haryana with comparison to India, it increases every year in Haryana, in comparison to India, since 1970-71 to 2013-14 such as in 1970-71; the yield of Haryana was 713 kg/ hectare as compared to India which was 524 kg./ hectare and 1990-91 the yield of pulses in Haryana was 733 kg./hectare and in India was 578 kg./ hectare. In 2013-14 the yield of pulses in Haryana was 785 kg./ hectare and at Indian level it was 785 kg./ hectare. In a nutshell it indicates towards the fact that Haryana is more advanced state in agriculture sector.

**Per Capita Availability of Pulses in India:**

**Table no -3**

Per Capita Net Availability of Pulses in India			Per Capita Net Availability of Pulses in India		
Year	Total Pulses		Year	Total Pulses	
	Per Day (Grams)	Per Annum Kg./Year		Per Day (Grams)	Per Annum Kg./Year
1971-72	51.2	18.7	1992-93	34.3	12.5
1972-73	47	17.2	1993-94	36.2	13.2
1973-74	41.1	15	1994-95	37.2	13.6
1974-75	40.8	14.9	1995-96	37.8	13.8
1975-76	39.7	14.5	1996-97	32.7	12
1976-77	50.5	18.5	1997-98	37.1	13.5
1977-78	43.3	15.8	1998-99	32.8	12
1978-79	45.5	16.6	1999-00	36.5	13.3
1979-80	44.7	16.3	2000-01	31.8	11.6
1980-81	30.9	11.3	2001-02	30	10.9
1981-82	37.5	13.7	2002-03	35.4	12.9
1982-83	39.2	14.3	2003-04	29.1	10.6
1983-84	39.5	14.4	2004-05	35.8	13.1
1984-85	41.9	15.2	2005-06	31.5	11.5
1985-86	43.8	13.9	2006-07	32.5	11.8
1986-87	36.4	16	2007-08	35.5	12.9
1987-88	36.4	13.3	2008-09	41.8	15.3
1988-89	36.4	13.3	2009-10	37	13.5
1989-90	41.9	15.3	2010-11	35.4	12.9
1990-91	41.1	15	2011-12	43	14.4
1991-92	41.6	15.2	2012-13	41.6	15.2

Source: <http://www.iipr.res.in/contacts.html>

Diagram no -3

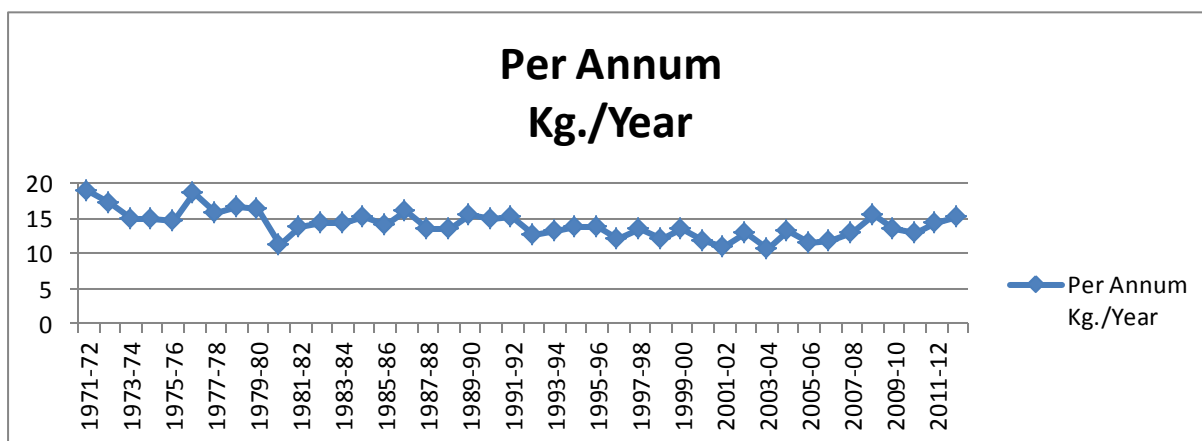
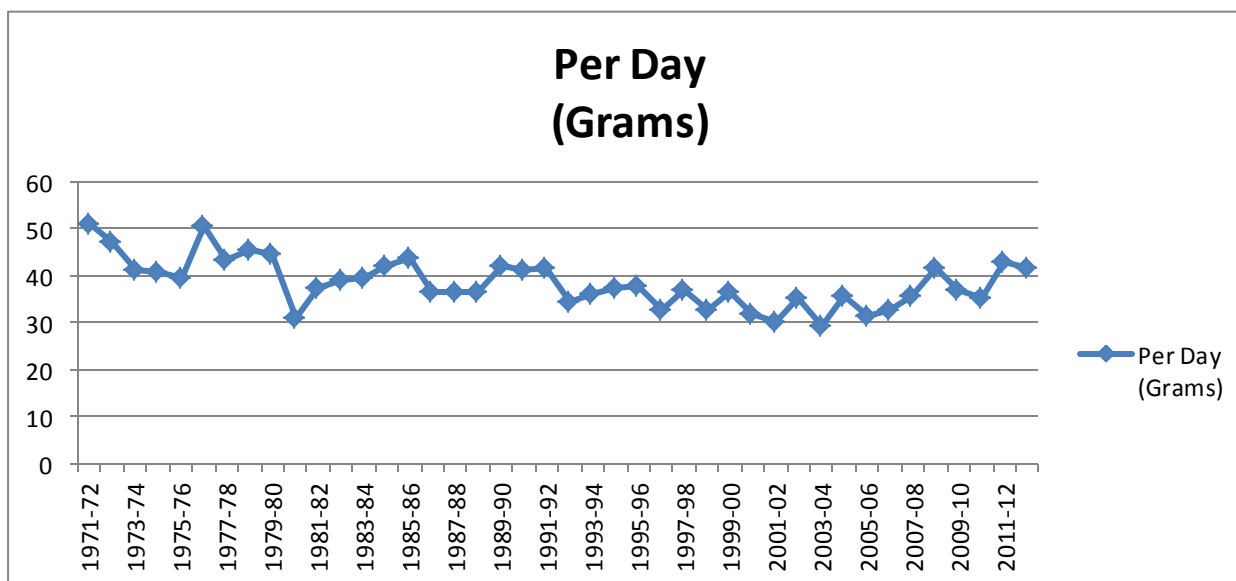


Diagram No.4



The above table depicts the per capita availability of pulses (grams/day & Kg./annum) in India. The highest per capita availability of pulses in a 1971-72 which was 51.22 grams per day and the lowest per capita availability of pulses in 2003-04 i.e. 10.6 grams per day. The diagram no 4 shows the trend of per capita availability of pulses in India, almost which is decreasing trend in per day and diagram no 3 show the trend of availability of pulses in kg/annum in India which is almost same after the year of 1982-83.

**Conclusion and suggestion:**

It is suggested that policy makers should prepare long-term strategy for fitting pulses in the crop system for increasing production of pulses in India. The agriculture development agencies at centre as well as in the states are required to disseminate information regarding incentives, support prices, and utility of pulses cultivation in improving soil health among the farmers. Pulses development project is not a popular programme at the states and national level in India and it should popularize. There is a need for sustained remunerative markets for the produce of pulses growers in order to increase production of pulses. For this purpose, pulses should be efficiently integrated.

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