

India to Import Tur Dal from Mozambique

Source: IE

Why in News?

Recently, India has restarted the import of **Tur dal (Pigeon pea)** from Mozambique after it was disrupted by an "anti-India" group.

What is the Current State of Pulses Import in India?

- India imported 4.65 million metric tons of <u>pulses</u> in the fiscal year 2023-24 (up from 2.53 million tons in 2022-23), the highest since 2018-19.
 - In value terms, imports of pulses jumped 93% to USD 3.75 billion.
- In 2023-24, India imported 7.71 lakh tons of Tur/Pigeon pea, with 2.64 lakh tons (one-third) from **Mozambique. Malawi** is also a major supplier of tur to India.
 - Mozambique has an MoU with India to supply 2 lakh tons of Tur/Pigeon peas until 2025-26, providing assured market access. Similarly, an MoU with Malawi ensures an annual supply of 0.50 lakh tons to India.
- Red lentil imports, particularly from Canada, doubled to 1.2 million tons.
- Yellow peas are imported from Russia and Turkey.
- The South Asian nations including India, usually import pulses from Canada, Myanmar, Australia, Mozambique, and Tanzania.

What is the Status of Pulse Production in India?

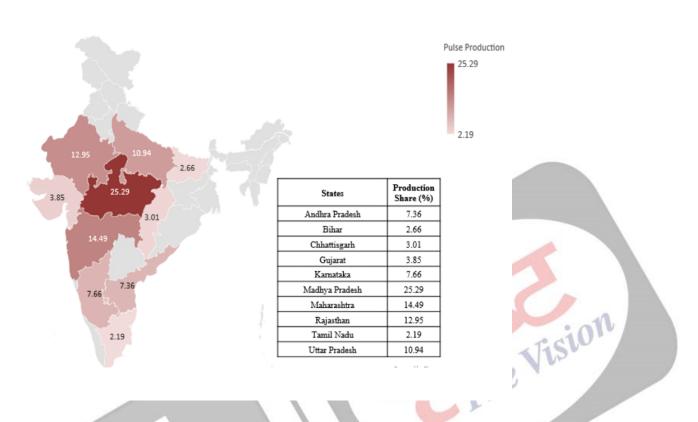
- India is the largest producer (25% of global production), consumer (27% of world consumption) and importer (14%) of pulses in the world.
- Pulses account for around 20% of the area under food grains and contribute around 7-10% of the total food grain production in the country.
- Gram is the most dominant pulse having a share of around 40% in the total production followed by Tur/Arhar at 15 to 20% and Urad/Black Matpe and Moong at around 8-10 % each.
- Though pulses are grown in both Kharif and Rabi seasons, Rabi pulses contribute more than 60% of the total production.
- The top 5 pulses-producing states are Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka.

What are Key Facts About Tur dal (Pigeon Pea)?

- It is a vital legume crop and protein source in India.
- It thrives in tropical and semi-arid regions.
- Climatic Requirements:
 - **Rainfall:** Needs **600-650 mm annually,** with moist conditions early on and dry conditions during flowering and pod development.
 - Temperature: Grows best at 26°C to 30°C in the rainy season and 17°C to 22°C postrainy season.

- Soil: Prefers sandy loam or loam, though it can adapt to various soil types.
- It is sensitive to **low radiation** during pod development, leading to poor pod formation if flowering occurs in monsoon or cloudy conditions.
- Key diseases include Wilt, Sterility Mosaic Disease, Phytophthora Blight, Alternaria Blight, and Powdery Mildew.
- Top Producer States (2019): Karnataka, Maharashtra, UP

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Government Initiatives to Boost Pulses Production in India

- Policy Support: The policy prescription for ensuring reasonable prices to the farmers largely centres around procuring the pulses by providing <u>Minimum Support Prices (MSP)</u> to the farmers through <u>National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED)</u> and more recently through <u>Small Farmers Agri Consortium (SFAC)</u>.
- National Food Security Mission (NFSM)-Pulses.
- ICAR's Role in Research and Variety Development
- Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) Scheme

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)

Prelims

- Q. With reference to pulse production in India, consider the following statements: (2020)
 - 1. Black gram can be cultivated as both kharif and rabi crop.
 - 2. Green-gram alone accounts for nearly half of pulse production.
 - 3. In the last three decades, while the production of kharif pulses has increased, the production of rabi pulses has decreased.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 2 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: A

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