BENCH MARK SURVEY REPORT OF THE PROJECT "PROMOTION OF PULSES CULTIVATION IN PUNJAB".



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Preface

There is a dire need to increase the production of cereals, pulses, fruits and vegetables to meet the food requirement of increasing population. The production of all agricultural commodities except pulses has increased due to efforts of Agriculture Department.

The pluses make the meal delicious and nutritious. Major pulses are Lentil, Gram, Moong and Mash. Pulses are substitutes of other costly sources of protein for poor masses e.g. meat and fish. The pulses are grown on 5% of the country's total cultivated area. Pulses need less irrigation water and nitrogenous fertilizer.

Agriculture is extremely vulnerable to climate change. Production of pulses has also been effected by climatic changes. In severe drought season production of gram and lentil is badly affected. Similarly other climatic changes like floods, untimely and heavy rains affect the production of Moong and Mash crops. Fluctuation in prices, no support prices from the government for the pulses, better production of cotton, wheat and rice crops and fetching reasonable prices, growing of mango, citrus and guava orchards, shifting of area towards vegetables due to provision of better production technologies by government such as tunnel technology and improved methods of production enhanced profits which compelled the farmers to reduce the area under pulses.

Keeping in view low production of pulses and to save the country from pressure of foreign exchange due to increased imports, Government of the Punjab; Agriculture Department designed a project "Promotion of Pulses Cultivation in Punjab" under the instructions enunciated by the Chief Minister Punjab. The cost of project is Rs.127.260 million and its period is 4 years. The project came on road on 01-01-2014. The main activities of the project are provision of certified seed, transfer of latest production technology through demonstration plots, general training of farmers through meetings, seminar/farmers day, supply of seed drills and threshers for demonstration purposes.

Director General Agriculture (Ext. & A.R.) Punjab is the overall operational head of the project activities both for financial and administrative matters. The activities related to Extensions Wing are to be implemented through District Agriculture Services. For research activities the Director Pulses Research Institute, Faisalabad and for certified seed production and multiplication Punjab Seed Corporation are involved. Bench Mark Survey is to be conducted by the Planning & Evaluation Cell.

Bench mark survey states the position of indicators before the start of project. The survey of the project was started in December 2014 and was completed in mid-January 2015 while data of Moong& Mash forKharif 2013and Gram & Lentil for Rabi 2013-14 was collected through a questionnaire for each pulse. There were some districts where respondents of only one or two pulses were available. In total 304, 146, 51 and 161 respondents were interviewed in 36 districts of Punjab for Gram, Lentil, Mash and Moong respectively. The report in hand is bench mark of the project which reveals the level of the inputs used, productivity level and knowledge about the production technology of pulses district wise. It will help in diagnosing the impact of the project in future.

CHAPTER-1

Introduction

- 1. The population of Pakistan is increasing rapidly; therefore, it is need of time to increase the production as well as yield of food grains and other agricultural commodities such as pulses, vegetables and fruits to meet the increasing need for human consumption.
- 2. Agriculture sector provides food, fiber and shelter to human beings. The masses consume a considerable quantity of pluses along with cereals which makes the meal delicious and nutritious in addition to energy for the daily economic activities.
- 3. Major pulses include Lentil, Gram, Moong and Mash. These pulses are rich source of protein obtained from plants (Bio source). Pulses are substitutes of other costly sources of protein for poor masses of Pakistan e.g. meat and fish. Gram provides 24% protein and 3.5% minor elements. Similarly other pulses contain protein up to 30%. The pulses have been grown on 5% of the country's total cultivated area. Pulses need less amount of irrigation water. It can easily be grown in arid areas of Punjab.
- 4. Pulses belong to legume family of plants. Nitrogen fixing bacteria in the roots of pulses fix the nitrogen of atmosphere in the soil in the form of Ammonium (NH4+) or Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) which enhance the fertility of soil naturally. Therefore, it has little nitrogenous fertilizer requirement. Only the application of phosphorous fertilizer is recommended at the time of sowing.
- 5. Agriculture is extremely vulnerable to climate change. Pakistan is most likely one of the worst hit countries due to adverse effects of climate change. Production of pulses has also been effected by climatic changes. In severe drought season production of gram and lentil is badly effected and similarly other climatic changes like floods, untimely and heavy rains have badly effect the production of moong and mash crops. Fluctuation in prices, no support prices from the government for the pulses, better production of cotton, wheat and rice crops and fetching reasonable prices, growing of mangoes, citrus and guava orchards, shifting of trends towards vegetables due to provision of better production technologies by government such as tunnel technology and improved methods of production and dissemination to the farmers resulted to enhanced profits which compelled the farmers to reduce the area under pulses.
- 6. Area, production and average yield of different pulses are given as under:

CHAPTER-4

Recommendations

- 41. Pockets/areas of pulses sowing in each district should be explored fully. Moreover, process of cluster formation especially only for pulses should be strengthened. Farmers should be enlisted who grow pulses and separate trainings should be given. The work on Mash pulses needs more attention as there were 17 districts where respondents were not available for interview.
 - 41.1. Only 19 DOA's have supplied the list of farmers whom they have imparted trainings. Some DOA's have sent the list of wheat and Cotton training programs. The list of DOA's who have not provided the list of pulses farmers is as Bahawalpur, Bahawal Nagar, Rahim Yar Khan, Chiniot, Faisalabad, Jhang, MandiBahauddin, Sialkot, Narowal, Hafizabad, Nankana, Sahiwal, Pakpattan, Khanewal, Lodhran and Kasur.
- 42. Proper sowing time of pulses is very important. In training programs/seminars/farmer days this aspect should be more highlighted.
- 43. The ratio of Fungicide users before sowing seed is very poor. Farmers should be motivated to use Fungicide.
- 44. The ratio of inoculum users to seed is also poor. Farmers should be motivated to use inoculum. The quality of inoculum available in the market should also be checked by the Extension staff.
- 45. The ratio of certified seed user is also poor. Farmer should be motivated to use certified seed. As per report of DGA (Ext. & AR), 288560 Kg of seed was distributed to farmers on 50% subsidy to farmers in years 2014-15. Whereas reports of DOA's and farmers interviewed revealed that no seed was supplied to the farmers on 50% subsidy, as of December 2014 i.e. at the time of data collection.
- 46. The farmers should be motivated for drill sowing.
- 47. The farmers should be taught about proper row to row and plant to plant distances.
- 48. The farmers should be taught about intercropping and between two major crops.
- 49. The farmers should be taught about use of recommended dose of DAP and Potash fertilizers.
- 50. The farmers should be motivated to use weedicides as pre-emergence of weeds.

- 51. The knowledge about pests and diseases controls should be given higher priority. Most of the losses reported are due to pests and diseases.
- 52. Training programs should be extended to 100% farmers.
- 53. Training Programs should be started before proper sowing time and review training programs during the cropping season.
- 54. Distribution of literature in Urdu is also very important and 100% farmers should be given literature during training programs.
- 55. The timings of TV and Radio programs should be told in training programs, so that maximum number of farmers could see and hear the program.
- 56. The district area under different pulses reported by DOA's and crop reporting services has differences. DOA (Ext.) Bhakkar has reported 2 acres of Moong crop only. Whereas crop reporting services has reported 140000 acres. It is a huge difference. It is strongly recommended that DOA (Ext.) should revisit the area for cluster formation. Similar request may also be made to Director Crop Reporting Services.
- 57. Demonstration Plots (D-plot) should be laid out in time along with all inputs(certified seed, weedicide and inoculum) to 100% D-plot farmers to be provided by the project.
- 58. Participation of 100% cluster farmers in Farmer Days/seminars should be ensured.

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