GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION **NO. 995** TO BE ANSWERED **ON: 28.07.2026**

Black marketing, hoarding and coercive tagging of subsidised fertilizer

995 Shri Sanjay Raut:

Will the **Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the impact of global supply disruptions on fertilizer availability, prices and cultivation costs during 2025–26, and the details of shortages, State-wise;

(b) if so, the complaints received regarding black marketing, hoarding and coercive tagging of subsidised fertilizers with non-subsidised products, and the action taken against erring dealers;

(c) whether Government has reviewed the use of hazardous pesticides and seed treatment chemicals, their impact on farmers' health, exports and the environment and the steps taken to strengthen quality and residue standards; and

(d) the measures taken to ensure timely fertilizer availability, prevent profiteering and affordable agricultural inputs for farmers?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS

(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a) to (d) Following steps are taken by the Government every season for ensuring timely and adequate supply of fertilizers across the States/UTs:

i. Before the commencement of each cropping season, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW), in consultation with all the State Governments, assesses the State-wise & month-wise requirement of fertilizers. On the basis of requirement projected by DA&FW, Department of Fertilizers (DoF) allocates adequate quantities of fertilizers to States by issuing monthly supply plan and continuously monitors the availability.

ii. The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is monitored throughout the country by an on-line web-based monitoring system called integrated Fertilizer Management System (iFMS).

iii. The gap between demand (requirement) and production for Urea & other fertilizer is met through imports. The import for the season is also finalized well in advance to ensure timely availability.

iv. The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents.

v. Regularly coordinate with the Ministry of Railways for giving sufficient rakes, priority to fertilizers and for timely evacuation of rakes for States.

vi. The distribution of fertilizers within the State at district level is done by the concerned State government.

Accordingly, the availability of fertilizers i.e. Urea, DAP, MOP and NPKs has remained adequate across the States/UTs during FY 2025-26. The information regarding the availability, requirement and sales of these fertilizers across the States/UTs is placed at **Annexure**.

Under the Urea Subsidy Scheme, Urea is provided to the farmers at a statutorily notified Maximum Retail Price (MRP). The MRP of 45 kg bag of Urea is Rs. 242 per bag (exclusive of charges towards neem coating and taxes as applicable). The difference between the delivered cost of Urea at farm gate and net market.realization by the Urea units is given as subsidy to the Urea manufacturer/importer by the Government of India. Accordingly, all farmers are being supplied Urea at the subsidized rates.

The Government has also implemented Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme w.e.f. 01.04.2010 for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) Fertilizers. Under NBS policy, MRP of P&K fertilizers are decontrolled and companies are free to fix MRP as per their business dynamics at a reasonable level. The NBS subsidy is provided to manufacturer / importer on notified P&K fertilizers on its PoS sale during the season, depending on their nutrient content to ensure availability of fertilizers to farmers. The volatility in international prices of key fertilizers and raw materials is considered while fixing NBS rates for P&K fertilizers so that fertilizers remain affordable to the farmers.

To make DAP which is a key fertilizer, available at affordable price of Rs. 1350 per 50 kg bag, special provisions like Rs. 3500 per MT to cover 'Other Costs' which includes costs incurred from factory gate to farm gate, advantage / disadvantage due to increase / decrease in international prices, provision for GST component included in the MRP and provision for reasonable return @ 4% of net MRP (MRP-GST) have been extended to both imported and domestic DAP and imported TSP over and above NBS subsidy for Kharif 2026 season to keep the prices of fertilizers stable.

Through guidelines dated 18.01.2024 on reasonableness of MRP, wherein importers/ manufacturers and integrated manufacturers are given reasonable profit of 8%/10% and 12% respectively; based on the requests, the new manufacturing units or increase in manufacturing capacity of existing units have been recognized / taken on record under the NBS Scheme; the number of P&K fertilizers covered under NBS Scheme has increased from 22 grades in 2021 to 28 grades; Freight Subsidy on SSP, which is an indigenously manufactured fertilizer, is being provided since Kharif, 2022 to promote SSP usage for providing Phosphatic or 'P' nutrient to the soil. Further the rates of nutrients under NBS scheme are decided on biannual basis to ensure availability of fertilizers under the Scheme.

As per the information received from the Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW), the Government of India, in consultation with the State Governments, regularly monitors the enforcement actions taken by the State Governments against cases of black marketing, hoarding, sale of sub-standard fertilizers, and diversion of fertilizers on a weekly basis. During 2025, a total of 4,84,663 raids were conducted across the country, resulting in the issuance of 17,392 show-cause notices, suspension/cancellation of 6,941 licences, and registration of 847 FIRs against the defaulters. DA&FW also regularly follows up with the State Governments to ensure strict enforcement action against such defaulters. In order to ensure the adequate availability of good quality of fertilizers to the farmers, Government of India assess the requirement of major fertilizers, namely urea, DAP, MOP, complexes and SSP fertilizers, before each cropping season (viz. Rabi and Kharif). This assessment is made through “Zonal Conferences for Agricultural Inputs” organised by DA&FW. At the conference, the State Governments/UTs present their projected requirements for major fertilizers. The requirement of fertilizers is assessed taking into account the projected gross cropped area, irrigated area, last three seasons’ consumption pattern and crop wise recommended dose of fertilizers as per soil Health fertility status etc. The requirement of fertilizers assessed by DA&FW is intimated to the Department of Fertilizers to ensure seamless availability of fertilizers before the cropping season starts.

Further, Registration Committee (RC) constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 registers pesticides for use in the country after ensuring the efficacy and safety to prevent risk to human beings or animals and for matters connected therewith. Further, Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) periodically reviews the continued use of pesticides either on the basis of report received from the State Governments, suo moto or reports about the pesticides that are banned or restricted in other countries due to toxic concerns or potential harm to human health or the environment. The registered pesticides if used as per Label and Leaflets, do not pose any harm to human beings, animals, environment and living organisms other than pests.

DA&FW is continuing, "Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level" (MPRNL) project since 2005-06 to determine the levels of pesticide residues in food commodities and water with the participation of various laboratories representing Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizer, Ministry of Commerce, Indian Council of Agriculture Research and State Agricultural Universities.

Under the project, the samples of vegetables, fruits, spices, cereals, pulses, herbs, fish/marine, meat and egg, tea and milk are collected from different parts of the country by NABL accredited 40 participating laboratories and analysed for the possible presence of pesticide residues.

Further, the monthly reports of the samples collected under the MPRNL Project including the details of the sample detected with pesticide residues, samples detected with pesticide residues above the maximum residue limit (MRL) values prescribed by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) and the samples detected with off label pesticides residues are shared with the State Agricultural Departments to educate the farmers for safe and judicious use of pesticides and implement Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices.

This Ministry implements the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968 and the Insecticide Rules, 1971 to ensure the availability of quality pesticides to farmers across the country. Insecticide Inspectors have been appointed by the Central and State Governments for conducting quality checks of pesticides. These inspectors routinely draw samples from manufacturing units and retail sale points within their jurisdiction to curb the sale of misbranded pesticides. Collected samples are analysed by Insecticide Analysts appointed by the Central or State Governments. If any sample fails the prescribed quality standards, prosecution is launched against the concerned manufacturer or dealer as per the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968.

In addition to the above, pricing of pesticides is market driven and its regulation does not fall under the purview of the Insecticides Act. However, to make available pesticides at reasonable prices, the Registration Committee grants registration certificates for generic pesticides expeditiously. The registration fee for the registration of generic pesticide under Section 9(4) of the Insecticides Act, 1968 has also been kept minimal i.e. Rs. 25000/- as compared to Rs. 2,25,000/- required for registration under Section 9(3) of the Act.

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Annexure

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) to (d) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No 995 for answering on 28.07.2026

STATE WISE REQUIREMENT, AVAILABILITY & SALES OF FERTILIZERS DURING THE FY 2025-26

fig. in LMT

		UREA			DAP			MOP			NPKS		
S.No	State	Requirement	Availability	DBT Sales	Requirement	Availability	DBT Sales	Requirement	Availability	DBT Sales	Requirement	Availability	DBT Sales
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	15.60	19.22	17.06	4.80	6.32	5.45	1.70	2.22	1.82	15.80	19.06	15.59
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	3.35	5.13	4.60	0.56	0.95	0.72	0.57	0.78	0.55	0.58	0.55	0.40
5	Bihar	23.82	28.12	25.33	6.10	8.04	6.57	2.00	2.23	1.80	6.00	8.01	5.89
6	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	10.00	12.41	9.81	4.10	4.29	3.25	1.10	1.33	0.82	2.40	4.34	2.57
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Delhi	0.26	0.25	0.21	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
11	Goa	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03
12	Gujarat	25.02	25.95	23.99	6.30	5.82	5.32	1.09	1.16	0.95	7.45	10.18	8.28
13	Haryana	21.67	26.08	23.20	5.53	6.10	5.46	0.58	0.67	0.44	1.57	1.10	0.82
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.66	0.94	0.79	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.41	0.37	0.28
15	Jammu and kashmir	1.46	2.24	1.60	0.46	0.61	0.43	0.21	0.35	0.21	0.03	0.06	0.02
16	Jharkhand	2.90	3.73	3.22	0.80	1.13	0.93	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.65	1.02	0.76
17	Karnataka	18.77	21.55	18.85	5.98	7.79	6.09	2.27	3.25	2.46	17.10	27.20	21.35
18	Kerala	1.14	1.30	1.14	0.20	0.31	0.22	0.90	1.07	0.87	1.30	1.60	1.25
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	40.42	47.16	42.43	15.00	13.09	11.47	1.50	1.51	1.08	16.50	14.70	11.16
21	Maharashtra	26.77	32.37	27.27	7.20	8.06	5.81	2.70	3.37	2.55	30.00	41.95	29.63
22	Manipur	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
23	Meghalaya	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Mizoram	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Nagaland	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
26	Odisha	6.20	8.94	7.26	2.75	3.42	2.78	0.85	1.11	0.74	3.30	4.39	3.57
27	Puducherry	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.09	0.11	0.08
28	Punjab	29.92	35.36	31.39	7.35	8.13	6.66	1.10	1.02	0.61	2.00	1.67	1.29
29	Rajasthan	25.52	31.94	28.05	8.43	8.61	7.80	0.20	0.23	0.18	3.00	3.24	2.56
30	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu	10.87	12.80	11.43	2.95	3.46	2.89	2.60	2.35	2.02	9.25	11.08	8.73
32	Telangana	20.20	21.80	20.94	3.85	4.92	4.38	1.20	1.38	1.04	17.00	18.44	14.74
33	Tripura	0.18	0.24	0.17	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.03
34	Uttarakhand	2.01	2.49	2.21	0.30	0.67	0.48	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.35	0.21	0.17
35	Uttar Pradesh	79.92	91.75	80.37	24.00	25.30	20.25	2.75	2.89	1.91	12.50	14.80	10.01
36	West Bengal	14.30	18.43	14.76	3.59	4.47	3.65	3.20	3.35	2.34	11.10	14.80	11.14
	All India	**381.45**	**450.79**	**396.60**	**110.42**	**121.72**	**100.80**	**26.82**	**30.58**	**22.56**	**158.49**	**198.97**	**150.37**

1. Primary Indicator of comfortable availability: Availability > Requirement
2. Secondary Indicator of comfortable availability: Availability > Sales