# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATION & FARMERS WELFARE

#### LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 354 TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 20<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2018

# **ORGANIC FERTILIZERS**

\*354. SHRI VIKRAM USENDI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण <sup>1</sup>⁄2ãâ¨ããè be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the organic fertilizers used in agriculture;

(b) whether organic fertilizers have proved to be effective scientifically in agriculture and if so, the details thereof along with the details of the benefits of organic fertilizers in comparison to inorganic fertilizers;

(c) whether the Government is aware that various organic fertilizers are sold in the market at higher rates and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to check/control its prices; and

(d) the various measures taken by the Government to produce organic fertilizers in the country?

#### ANSWER

#### MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण ½ãâ¨ããè(SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH)(a) to (d):A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

# STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 354 DUE FOR REPLY ON 20<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2018.

(a): Various types of organic fertilizers used in agriculture are City Compost, Vermicompost, Phosphate Rich Organic Manure (PROM), Organic manures, Bone meal, Steamed bone meal, De-oiled cake/ Caster- oiled Cake.

(b): Organic fertilizers are the source of organic carbon besides nutrients. The organic carbon content is vital for maintaining and enhancing soil fertility. In order to enhance the efficacy of chemical fertilizers and for improving crop response to the applied fertilizers, use of organic fertilizers is required. Government is recommending soil test based integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources of plant nutrients. Organic fertilizers have been tested scientifically in ICAR institutions and SAUs on various crops and soil types and found suitable for improving soil health and productivity. These organic fertilizers presently available may supplement costly chemical fertilizers (N,P) by nearly 20-25%. Biofertlizers when applied along with compost @ 5t/ha, or vermicompost @2t/ha, fertilizers saving is almost 50%.

The advantages of these organic fertilizers over chemical/ inorganic fertilizers are (i) they are eco friendly and (ii) not only provide nutrients for maintaining soil fertility but also improve soil physical & biological health.

(c): No such reports have been brought to notice to the Government .The Government of India is not regulating the price of organic fertilizers. Its prices are determined by market forces.

(d): Government is promoting organic fertilizers/ biofertilizers through various schemes of National Mission of Sustainable Development (NMSA)/ Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana and supported by Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). The pattern of assistance is given in **Annexure-I**.

# A. National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)-Organic & INM Components of Soil Health Management (SHM):

1. Setting up of State of art liquid/ carrier based Biofertilizer/ Biopesticide units, 100% assistance to State Govt/Govt. Agencies upto a maximum limit of Rs.160.00 lakh /unit and 25% of cost limited to Rs.40 lakh/unit for individuals/ private agencies through NABARD as capital investment of 200 TPA production capacity.

2. Setting up of Bio-fertilizer and Organic fertilizer testing Quality Control Laboratory (BOQCL) or Strengthening of existing Laboratory under FCO, assistance up to maximum limit of Rs. 85 lakh for new laboratory and up to a maximum limit of Rs. 45 lakh for strengthening of existing infrastructure to State Government Laboratory under Agriculture or Horticulture Department.

3. Promotion of Organic Inputs on farmer's field (Manure, Vermi-compost, Bio-Fertilizers Liquid / solid, Waste compost, Herbal extracts etc.), 50 % of cost subject to a limit of Rs. 5000/- per ha and Rs. 10,000 per beneficiary. Propose to cover 1 million ha area.

4. Setting up of mechanized Fruit/ Vegetable market waste/ Agro waste compost production unit 100% financial assistance to State Government/ Government Agencies upto a maximum limit of Rs.190.00 lakh per unit and 33% of project cost maximum limited to Rs.63 lakh per unit for individuals/private agencies through NABARD as capital investment for establishment of agro/vegetable waste compost production units of 3000 Total Per Annum (TPA) production

**B. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):** It is the first comprehensive scheme launched by the Central Government as a centrally sponsored programme (CSP). The scheme is implemented by the State Governments on a cluster basis of 20 hectare each. The farmer within the cluster is given financial assistance upto a maximum of 1 ha and the limit of assistance is Rs.50,000 per ha during the conversion period of 3 years. The target is to promote 10,000 clusters covering 5 lakh acres over the period of 3 years, 2015-16 to 2017-18. Further, following assistance is given for procuring liquid bio-fertilizer and bio-pesticides:

1. Liquid Bio-fertilizer consortia (Nitrogen fixing/ Phosphate Solubilizing/ potassium mobilizing bio-fertilizer) @ Rs.500/acre x 50 of Rs.25000 per cluster in first year.

2. Liquid Biopesticides (Trichoderma viridae, Pseudomonas, fluorescens, Matarhizium, Beaviourie bassiana, Pacelomyces, verticillium) @ Rs.500/ acre x 50 of Rs.25000 per cluster in second year.

3. Phosphate Rich Organic Manure (PROM) as per specification given in FCO,1985 @Rs1000/acreX50 of Rs 50000 in first year for procuring and application of PROM.

4. Vermicompost (size 7'x3'x1) @ Rs 5000/unit X50 of Rs 2,50,000 will be assisted for procurement of earthworms, preparation of pits, etc for construction of vermi composting pits.

# C. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

Vermicompost Units/ Organic input production - 50% of cost conforming to the size of the unit of 30'X8'X2.5' dimension of permanent structure to be administered on prorata basis. For HDPE Vermibed, 50% of cost conforming to the size of 96 cft (12'X4'X2') and IS 15907:2010 to be administered on pro-rata basis (Rs. 100,000/ unit for permanent structure and Rs. 16,000/unit for HDPE Vermibed).

- D. National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP): Financial assistance@ 50% subsidy to the tune of Rs. 300/- per ha is being provided for different components including bio-fertilisers, Supply of Rhizobium culture/Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria (PSB)/ Zinc Solubilising Bacteria (ZSB)/ Azatobacter/ Mycorrhiza and vermi compost.
- E. National Food Security Mission (NFSM): Under NFSM- Pulses, financial assistance is being provided for promotion of Bio-Fertilizer (Rhizobium/PSB) @50% of the cost limited to Rs.300 per ha.

Under Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India(BGREI), a sub scheme of RKVY, also supplied bio-fertilizer @50% of the cost limited to Rs. 300 per ha for Rice and Wheat crops.

F. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY): Organic Farming project components are considered by the respective State Level Sanctioning committee according to their priority choice. **G. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR):** The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), is implementing under Network project on "Soil Biodiversity-Biofertiliser" and developed improved and efficient strains of biofertiliser specific to different crops and soil types.

In order to promote use of organic manures in the country, the council has developed technologies to prepare various types of organic manures such as phosphocompost, vermincompost, bio-enriched compost, municipal solid waste compost, etc. from various organic wastes. These organic manures have been tested on different soils using various crops and found useful in improving soil health and crop productivity. All these technologies are being popularized among the farmers through Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs), farmer's trainings, publishing extension materials in local languages.

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