

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1706 TO BE ANSWERED ON : 16.12.2022

Decrease in use of High-Analysis Fertilizers.

**1706. SHRI ADALA PRABHAKARA REDDY,
SHRIMATI SARMISTHA SETHI
SHRI M.V.V SATYANARAYANA**

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plan to reduce farmer's dependence on high-analysis fertilizers - particularly urea, Diammonium Phosphate (DAP) and Muriate Of Potash (MOP) considering India's heavy dependency on imports, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has any plans to encourage the use of bio-fertilizers or other sustainable measures in place of these high-analysis fertilizers;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has taken any measures to increase production of urea and DAP in the country to reduce its reliance on imports;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the quantum of raw materials imported for the manufacturing of Urea and DAP in the country?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS
(SHRI BHAGWANTKHubA)**

(a): Government of India is promoting the balanced and judicious use of fertilizers based on soil test based recommendations in conjunction with organic fertilizer and bio-fertilizers. The Government of India is implementing Soil Health Card Scheme which besides providing soil fertility status (Soil test based information on nutrient status) along with recommendations on appropriate dosages of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and fertility.

Government of India has taken following steps to reduce farmer's dependence on high analysis fertilizers :

The Government had announced New Investment Policy (NIP) – 2012 on 2nd January, 2013 and its amendment on 7th October, 2014 to facilitate fresh investment in the urea sector and to make India self-sufficient in the urea sector. Total 6 new urea units have been set up under NIP – 2012 read with its amendment. These are Panagarh urea unit of Matix Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. (Matix); Gadepan-III urea unit of Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. (CFCL); Ramagundam urea unit of Ramagundam Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.(RFCL); and 3 urea units namely Gorakhpur, Sindri and Barauni of Hindustan Urvarak& Rasayan Limited (HURL). Each of these units have the installed urea production capacity of 12.7 Lakh Metric Tonne per annum. Therefore, these units have together added 76.2 LMT per annum in the existing indigenous urea production capacity of the country.

Further, an exclusive policy has been notified on 28th April 2021 for the revival of Talcher unit of FCIL by setting up a new greenfield urea plant of 12.7 LMT per annum at coal gasification route.

The Government has notified the New Urea Policy (NUP) – 2015 on 25th May, 2015 with one of the objectives of maximizing indigenous urea production. The NUP-2015 has led to additional production from existing urea units due to which the actual production of urea has increased by 20-25 LMTPA in comparison to the actual production during 2014-15.

Gol has also taken following steps to reduce dependence on impact with regard to mineral fertilizers:

- i. DoF granted permission to Madhya Bharat Agro product Limited Unit-II, Banda Sagar, MP for production of DAP/NPK with installed capacity 1,20,000 MT per annum.
- ii. DoF granted permission to Pararadeep Phosphates Ltd to manufacture additional DAP/NPK complex to the tune of 8 LMT per annum utilizing the 2 trains of ZAFL Goa Plant.
- iii. RCF, Thal has been granted permission for a new DAP/NPK plant with annual capacity of 5 LMT and FACT, Kochi also planned a DAP/NPK plant with annual capacity of 5.5 LMT.
- iv. Additional Cost on production/ imports of DAP from 25.10.2021 to 31.3.2022 within a ceiling of Rs. 8000 at no profit/ no loss has been provided.
- v. PDM or Potash Derived from Molasses (0-0-14.5-0) has been included under NBS scheme.
- vi. Freight Subsidy on SSP which is an indigenously manufactured fertilizers has been made applicable for Kharif and Rabi 2022.
- vii. Exploration of minerals for raw materials for DAP & other fertilizers in India, in consultation with Ministry of Mines, GSI, MECL, FAGMIL and concerned State Governments is a continuous process.

(b) & (c): To promote use of organic and bio-fertilizer, Government is implementing Paramparagat Krishi Vikash Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North eastern Region (MOVCDNER) Scheme since 2015-16. Under PKVY Rs. 31,000/ha/3 years is provided to the farmers directly through DBT, for inputs (bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides, vermin-compost, botanical extracts etc). whereas, under MOVCDNER assistance of Rs. 32500 ha/ 3 years for both on-farm & off-farm organic inputs including organic and bio-fertilizers.

Two Central Public Sector Undertakings(CPSUs) namely National Fertilizers Limited(NFL) and Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited(RCF) have also signed MoUs with IFFCO for transfer to technology of Nano Urea with a view to set up 8 more nano urea plants(with production capacity of 44 Crore bottles per day) in the country.

(d) & (e): RCF in Joint Venture Coal India Limited, GAIL India Limited and Fertilizer Corporation Limited (FCIL) is setting up 12.70 lakh MT Urea manufacturing plant based on Coal Gasification route at Talcher, Angul district, Odisha. The plant is expected to be commissioned by September 2024.

RCF is also exploring possibility of setting up NPK Fertilizers plant at its Thal Unit, Raigad District, Maharashtra.

(f) : Table showing Import of DAP for the last three years is under:

| | | <i>(Figures in Lakh MT)</i> | | |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Year | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 till Nov. |
| Quantity | 48.70 | 48.82 | 54.62 | 47.81 |
