

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No - 2291
ANSWERED ON- 01/08/2025

EXCESSIVE USE OF CHEMICALS

2291 SHRI. UTKARSH VERMA MADHUR:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

- a. whether it is a fact that due to excessive use of chemicals, the production cost of farmers increases and net profit decreases;
- b if so, the details thereof
- C. whether the Government proposes to make alternative arrangements so that farmers can get maximum benefit, if so, the details thereof; and
- d whether any measures are being taken by the Government to prevent ill effects of synthetic fertilizer as only 30 to 50 per cent of it is absorbed by plants, the remaining nitrogen gets denitrified and seeps into the soil in the form of nitrate and then it goes into groundwater and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a) to (c): To prevent the excessive use of chemicals, Government of India promotes the strategy of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) which envisages pest management through traditional and biological methods.

Further, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare through its Central Integrated Pest Management Centers (CIPMCs), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and State Agriculture Departments conducts various training programs to create awareness amongst farmers about use of alternates to chemicals, such as Bio-pesticides, Bio-stimulants, and also about alternate farming practices such as organic farming, mix farming to increase their production. In the year 2024–25, a total of 720 training programs were conducted across the country, benefiting 21,271 farmers.

Further, to make the pesticides available at reasonable prices, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare through the Registration Committee (RC) grants registration certificates for generic pesticides expeditiously. Availability of more options to farmers ensures healthy

competition in the market, thereby having the effect of stabilizing the prices. Further, the registration fee for the registration of generic pesticide has been kept minimal. In addition, simplified guidelines have been formulated by the RC for the registration of bio-pesticides, along with permission for commercialization during the provisional registration period of two years.

(d): Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is recommending soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources (manure, biofertilizers etc.) of plant nutrients to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers. ICAR has developed improved and efficient strains of biofertilizers specific to different crops and soil types to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers in agricultural production. In addition, practices such as split application of fertilizers during the crop growth period, proper placement of fertilizers, use of slow releasing Nitrogen fertilizers and nitrification inhibitors, growing leguminous crops are also advocated by ICAR. ICAR also imparts trainings to different stakeholders, organizes front-line demonstrations, awareness programs etc. to educate farmers on all these aspects
