

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1255 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 06.02.2026

Patterns of Fertilizer Consumption and Yield Outcomes

1255: SMT. SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

- (a) whether the Government has examined the data indicating wide variation in fertilizer consumption growth and instability, including high consumption in Bargarh, Balasore and Bhadrak and high instability in Kandhamal and Jharsuguda districts of Odisha alongside persistently lower rice yields than the national average, if so, the details thereof, district-wise;
- (b) whether the Government maintains the data on fertilizer consumption per hectare, growth rates and volatility and if so, the details thereof, district-wise;
- (c) whether such data is used to tailor fertilizer allocation, subsidy delivery and supply-chain planning, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether non-significant growth in fertilizer use in districts such as Kendrapara and Jharsuguda has been linked to constraints like irrigation gaps, soil problems or access to credit and inputs, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken to align fertilizer policy with balanced nutrient management and productivity goals in low-yield, high-dependence agrarian regions such as Odisha?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER FOR CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS

(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA

(a) to (c) The availability of fertilizers viz. Urea, DAP, MOP & NPKS has remained adequate in the State of Odisha during the ongoing Rabi 2025-26 season. The information regarding requirement, availability, sales and closing stock of these fertilizers in the State of Odisha during the ongoing Rabi 2025-26 season is as under:

FERTILIZER POSITION FOR RABI 2025-26 (TILL 02/02/26)						
FIG. IN LMT						
S. No.	Product	Seasonal Requirement for RABI 2025-26	Pro rata Requirement From 01/10/25 to 02/02/26	Availability From 01/10/25 to 02/02/26	Cumulative DBT Sales From 01/10/25 to 02/02/26	Closing Stock as on 02/02/26
1	UREA	1.90	1.06	2.20	0.88	1.32
2	DAP	0.75	0.48	1.14	0.38	0.76
3	MOP	0.25	0.15	0.35	0.09	0.26
4	NPKS	0.90	0.52	1.32	0.35	0.96

However, the distribution of fertilizers within the State at district level is done by the concerned State government.

Accordingly, the State Agriculture Department of Odisha has informed that it has examined the data on fertilizer consumption growth and has observed that districts like Balasore, Bargarh and Bhadrak are having predominantly paddy growing areas in both Kharif and Rabi season. Farmers of these districts apply recommended dose of fertilizers to get more yield. But Jharsuguda is an industrial area where farmers are not applying higher dose of chemical fertilizers. Similarly, Kandhmal is predominantly a hilly region and farmers generally depend on organic source of cultivation and less dependent on chemical fertilizers. A comparative statement of cropping area, paddy yield & fertilizer consumption for the year 2024-25 is given below:

Sr. No.	District	Gross-cropped Area (ha)	Fertilizer Consumption (in Kg/ha)	Paddy Yield (in Kg/ha)
1	Balasore	318480	139.60	5143
2	Bargarh	513190	144.05	5344
3	Bhadrak	191830	143.31	4504
4	Jharsuguda	90090	71.22	2624
5	Kandhmal	177570	15.05	2780
6	Kendrapada	240060	37.48	3848

Besides, the district wise paddy area, yield and fertilizer consumption for the year 2024-25 is placed at **Annexure**. The fertilizer consumption data of all districts are being used for fertilizer allocation and supply chain planning in both Kharif and Rabi seasons every year.

(d) As informed by the State, Jharsuguda has lack of irrigation facilities and the soil status is medium and farmers use less fertilizers. Kendrapada has irrigation facilities and the soil type is coastal alluvial having high fertility status and farmers apply recommended dosage of fertilizers based on the soil fertility status. Further, adequate availability of fertilizers is being supplied to both the districts as per their requirements.

(e) The Government of India is promoting the judicious and balanced use of fertilizers through the Soil Health & Fertility Scheme, which has been under implementation since 2014-15. The core objective of the scheme is to provide Soil Health Cards (SHCs) to all farm holdings in the country in order to promote balanced and integrated nutrient management (INM) for improving soil fertility, crop productivity, and sustainability of agriculture.

Under the scheme, soil samples are collected and analysed as per standard scientific procedures for key soil health parameters including pH, Electrical Conductivity, Organic Carbon, available Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium, Sulphur, and important micronutrients such as Zinc, Copper, Iron, Manganese and Boron. Diagnostic soil health assessment of farmers' fields is undertaken periodically, and Soil Health Cards are issued at least once in three years, providing crop-wise and soil-specific fertilizer recommendations. Since 2014-15, a total of 25.77 crore Soil Health Cards have been generated and distributed across the country. To support timely soil testing and faster delivery of SHCs, a strong soil testing infrastructure has been created, comprising 8302 Soil Testing Laboratories, including 1082 Static, 163 Mobile, 6376 Mini, and 681 Village Level Soil Testing Labs. In addition, 1020 school mini soil laboratories have been established under the School Soil Health Programme, to build awareness among students and rural communities. Since inception, Rs 1970 crore has been released under the scheme. Large-scale capacity building has also been undertaken through 93,781 farmers' trainings, 6.80 lakh field demonstrations, and 7425 farmers' melas and awareness campaigns on SHC-based recommendations.

Under Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers, an additional subsidy of Rs. 500/MT and Rs. 300/MT is being provided for fortification of any notified P&K fertilizers with Zinc & Boron micro-nutrient respectively to promote balanced nutrient management.

Further, as per information received from the State Government of Odisha, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Empowerment have taken several steps for balance use of fertilizers for enhancing the crop production side by side maintaining the soil health, as below:

- I. Soil sample testing from farmers' field is being analysed and soil health cards are being distributed with fertilizer recommendation for different crops.
- II. Nigrani Samitis have been constituted at Gram Pachayat level for creating awareness among farmers for judicious use of chemical fertilizers.
- III. Demonstration of Green manuring under State sector scheme of PIPP-Green Manuring
- IV. Introduction of Balabhadra Jaibik chasa mission promoting organic farming
- V. Distribution of bio-inputs under different schemes such as Comprehensive Rice Fallow Management, NFSM Oilseeds etc.

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) to (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No1255
for answering on 06.02.2026

District wise Paddy area, yield and nutrient consumption in Odisha for the year 2024-25					
Sl.No	District	Paddy Area ('000Ha)	Yield (Kg/Ha)	Production ('000MT)	Nutrient Consumption (kg/Ha)
1	Angul	120.09	3621	434.88	26.5
2	Balasore	232.79	5143	1197.2	139.6
3	Bargarh	351.2	5344	1876.94	144.05
4	Bhadrak	146.08	4504	658.01	143.31
	Bolangir	185.09	5194	961.32	72.29
6	Boudh	62.92	1385	87.15	40.36
7	Cuttack	108.15	5315	574.86	64.16
8	Deogarh	39.12	3043	119.03	67.65
9	Dhenkanal	92.51	3156	291.94	34.3
10	Gajapati	41.15	3857	158.71	49.1
11	Ganjam	285.9	5431	1552.59	55.63
12	Jagatsinghpur	80.48	4806	386.75	49.48
13	Jajpur	135.21	4012	542.45	67.87
14	Jharsuguda	39.89	2624	104.68	71.22
15	Kalahandi	254.71	5322	1355.45	80.89
16	Kandhamal	43.79	2780	121.73	15.05
17	Kendrapara	122.31	3848	470.71	37.48
18	Keonjhar	156.68	3287	515	49.39
19	Khordha	92.94	5364	498.54	61.85
20	Koraput	131.51	4270	561.59	87.79
21	Malkangiri	119.42	3211	383.5	50.98
22	Mayurbhanj	311.09	3275	1018.78	60.47
23	Nabarangpur	126.52	4756	601.79	250.12
24	Nayagarh	89.16	2776	247.52	61.25
25	Nuapada	115.64	2987	345.37	44.47
26	Puri	123.87	3477	430.74	118.96
27	Rayagada	54.02	5106	275.85	65.75
28	Sambalpur	130.2	5613	730.81	157.24
29	Subarnapur	145.52	5577	811.61	85.33
30	Sundargarh	186.18	3554	661.74	37.14
	TOTAL	4124.14	4359	17977.24	78.21