

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1142 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 24.07.2026

Regional Imbalance in Fertilizers Availability

1142 Shri Sukhdeo Bhagat:

Will the Minister of **Chemicals and Fertilizers** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that despite the implementation of the New Urea Policy, 2015, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) in fertilizers and several subsidy reforms introduced thereafter, a large number of small and marginal farmers continue to face shortages, regional imbalances in fertilizer availability and rising cultivation costs owing to the increasing prices of non-urea fertilizers such as DAP and MOP;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding the impact of the existing fertilizer subsidy structure, wherein urea remains price-controlled while phosphatic and potassic fertilizers are decontrolled, on balanced nutrient application, soil health and the financial burden on farmers; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS
(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA)**

- (a) Following measures are taken by the Government every season for ensuring adequate and timely availability of fertilizers to the farmers in the country:
 - 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.

- ii. On the basis of requirement projected by DA&FW, D/o Fertilizers allocates adequate quantities of fertilizers to States by issuing monthly supply plan and continuously monitors the availability.
- iii. 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).
- iv. Regular Weekly Video Conference is conducted jointly by DA&FW and D/o Fertilizers with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizers as indicated by the State Governments.
- v. The distribution of fertilizers within the State at district/ block level is done by the concerned State Government.

In view of above, the availability of all the fertilizers viz. Urea, DAP, MOP and NPKS, has remained adequate across the States during the ongoing Kharif 2026 season. The information regarding requirement, availability, sales and closing stock of these fertilizers in the States during the period 01.04.2026 to 21.07.2026 is placed at **Annexure**.

Further, The Government has 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.

(b) & (c) Government promotes judicious use of fertilizer through Soil Health & Fertility scheme. The scheme is being implemented since 2014¹⁵ to provide Soil Health Cards (SHCs) for all farm holdings, to promote balanced and integrated nutrient management for improving productivity and soil fertility.

- Soil samples are processed as per standard procedures and analysed for parameters such as pH, Electrical Conductivity, Organic Carbon, available Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium, Sulphur, and micronutrients (Zinc, Copper, Iron, Manganese & Boron).
- Since 2014-15, 26.09 crore Soil Health Cards have been generated/ distributed as on date across the country.
- In addition to state soil labs above, 1020 school mini soil labs are also established in the country under school soil health programme.
- Under the scheme, Rs. 2153.29 Crore fund has been released so far since inception.
- 93781 farmer's trainings, 6.80 lakh demonstrations, 7425 farmer's melas/ campaigns on soil health card recommendations have been organized across the country.
- 1351166 ha area also covered under Promotion & Distribution of Micronutrients in the scheme.
- National Productivity Council (NPC), New Delhi carried out a study 'Soil Testing Infrastructure for Faster Delivery of SHC in India' in 2017 in 76 districts of 19 States including Madhya Pradesh covering 170 soil testing labs and 1700 farmers. As a result of application of fertilizer and micronutrients as per SHC recommendations, there has been a decrease of use of chemical fertilizer application in the range of 8-10% was found. Overall 5-6% increase in the yield of crops was reported, due to application of fertilizer and micronutrients as per SHC.
- An impact study of Soil Health & Fertility Scheme (November 2017) was conducted by National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad. As per report, about 62.8% of the farmers use fertilizers according to the recommendations on the SHC. The cost per acre reduced by 4 to 10 % due to low fertilizer use. Crop yields increased for majority of the crops, although moderately. Overall, paddy farmers reduced use of urea by 9%, Diammonium Phosphate (DAP)/Single Super Phosphate by 7%, but increased use of Potassium by 20%. There was substantial decline in fertilizer use especially urea and DAP in paddy and cotton resulted in decreased cost of cultivation per unit area.

Further, NITI Aayog has conducted a study on the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme. The evaluation notes that the Scheme has several conceptual strengths, including the promotion of balanced fertilization through nutrient-linked subsidies, expansion of coverage to 28 fertilizer grades, and comparatively lower subsidy requirements than urea. The study also highlights that there is scope for further strengthening the effectiveness of the Scheme by addressing aspects such as the inclusion of urea within the NBS framework, further streamlining operational processes, reducing import dependence, improving affordability for small and marginal farmers.

Annexure referred to in reply to part (b) to (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 1142 for answering on 24.07.2025

ANNEXURE

STATE WISE REQUIREMENT, AVAILABILITY & SALES OF FERTILIZERS DURING THE ONGOING KHARIF 2026 (FROM 01.04.2026 TO 21.07.2026)																	
Fig. in LMT																	
		UREA				DAP				MOP				NPKS			
S.No	State	Requirement	Availability	DBT Sales	Closing Stock as on 21.07.26	Requirement	Availability	DBT Sales	Closing Stock as on 21.07.26	Requirement	Availability	DBT Sales	Closing Stock as on 21.07.26	Requirement	Availability	DBT Sales	Closing Stock as on 21.07.26
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	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	3.38	6.45	2.56	3.88	0.70	1.58	0.76	0.82	0.36	0.71	0.30	0.41	1.91	6.48	2.53	3.96
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	1.28	2.13	1.60	0.54	0.19	0.41	0.24	0.17	0.14	0.42	0.19	0.23	0.13	0.28	0.09	0.19
5	Bihar	4.20	7.66	3.07	4.59	1.47	2.26	0.83	1.42	0.77	0.80	0.12	0.69	1.76	3.22	0.67	2.55
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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	5.67	7.33	4.93	2.40	2.42	1.97	1.36	0.61	0.61	0.82	0.50	0.32	1.93	2.29	1.54	0.76
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	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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Delhi	0.02	0.09	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Goa	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
12	Gujarat	5.79	8.21	5.42	2.79	2.47	2.21	1.56	0.65	0.29	0.41	0.20	0.21	3.34	4.19	2.23	1.96
13	Haryana	6.05	9.52	7.31	2.21	1.25	1.61	1.17	0.44	0.39	0.38	0.13	0.25	0.30	0.42	0.16	0.26
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.16	0.39	0.25	0.14	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.03
15	Jammu and kashmir	0.58	1.15	0.76	0.39	0.17	0.29	0.19	0.10	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.04
16	Jharkhand	1.37	2.08	0.96	1.12	0.42	0.38	0.22	0.16	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.52	0.59	0.25	0.34
17	Karnataka	6.19	8.48	4.51	3.98	2.65	3.11	2.27	0.83	1.27	1.59	0.76	0.84	7.26	12.10	6.76	5.35
18	Kerala	0.31	0.64	0.39	0.26	0.06	0.18	0.09	0.09	0.21	0.43	0.28	0.15	0.49	0.57	0.32	0.25
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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	9.84	14.42	8.97	5.45	3.01	3.13	2.13	1.00	0.77	0.58	0.27	0.31	4.26	6.69	3.54	3.16
21	Maharashtra	9.73	14.08	8.63	5.45	3.30	3.61	2.55	1.06	0.82	1.80	0.83	0.96	11.20	21.23	11.49	9.73
22	Manipur	0.10	0.18	0.11	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
23	Meghalaya	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Mizoram	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Nagaland	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Odisha	2.73	4.17	1.67	2.49	1.22	1.53	0.80	0.73	0.55	0.76	0.21	0.55	1.68	2.12	0.81	1.32
27	Puducherry	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.02
28	Punjab	11.69	15.01	11.77	3.24	1.50	2.33	1.31	1.02	0.57	0.64	0.21	0.43	0.48	0.50	0.18	0.32
29	Rajasthan	5.93	10.61	6.73	3.87	2.85	2.60	1.85	0.75	0.04	0.14	0.04	0.10	0.67	1.38	0.65	0.73
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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu	2.57	4.49	2.89	1.60	0.75	1.02	0.56	0.46	0.58	0.70	0.40	0.31	2.59	3.80	1.97	1.83
32	Telangana	7.02	7.51	3.93	3.58	1.97	1.71	1.43	0.28	0.54	0.53	0.13	0.40	6.85	7.46	4.02	3.44
33	Tripura	0.05	0.13	0.05	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02
34	Uttarakhand	0.68	0.95	0.69	0.25	0.14	0.30	0.14	0.15	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.11	0.04	0.02	0.02
35	Uttar Pradesh	23.38	33.66	17.36	16.30	4.92	8.63	3.45	5.17	1.42	1.37	0.23	1.14	1.95	6.26	1.28	4.98
36	West Bengal	3.26	7.30	3.26	4.04	0.79	1.33	0.55	0.79	0.76	1.51	0.39	1.12	1.97	5.67	1.75	3.92
	All India	112.09	166.78	97.98	68.79	32.35	40.29	23.52	16.77	10.29	13.91	5.32	8.61	49.58	85.56	40.39	45.17
1. Primary Indicator of comfortable availability: Availability > Requirement 2. Secondary Indicator of comfortable availability: Availability > Sales																	

