

RTI REQUEST DETAILS

Registration No. : ICARH/R/2014/00222 Date of Receipt : 09/12/2014

Type of Receipt : Manually Transferred from Other Public Authority without Payment Language of Request : English

Name : VIKRANT Gender : Male

Address : Social Action for Forest & Environment, A-93, Sector - 36, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, Pin:201308

State : Uttar Pradesh Country : Not Provided

Phone No. : Not Provided Mobile No. : 9310842473

Email : vikrantongad@gmail.com

Status(Rural/Urban) : Urban Education Status :

Letter No. : DOA&C/R/2014/80141/1 Letter Date : 14/11/2014

Is Requester Below Poverty Line ? : No Citizenship Status : Indian

Amount Paid : 0 Mode of Payment :

Mode(s) of information Supply : Hard Copy

Request Pertains to : DR. P.K. CHAKRABARTY ^{Asm PP)} _{2 CP 20}

Information Sought : Provide complete detail about the harmful effects of the excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides by the farmers on agriculture. Provide photocopy of report prepared on this matter if any.

AC TO (PP)

[Handwritten Signature]
9/12/14



BY SPEED POST/FAX

भारतीय मृदा विज्ञान संस्थान (भा०कृ०अनु०प०)

नबीबाग बैरसिया रोड, भोपाल - 462038

ICAR-Indian Institute of Soil Science

Nabibagh, Berasia Road, Bhopal-462038 (M.P.)

Tel. No. (0755) 2747375 EPABX: 2730970/2734221 (Ext. No. 252 & 256) Fax. No. (075) 2733310

Application No. 81-01/ISS/RTI/2015

Date: 03.02.2015

To,

Shri Vikrant
Social Action for Forest & Environment,
A-93, Sector-36,
Greater Noida 201308

Sub: Seeking information under RTI Act, 2005 – reg.

Please find enclosed herewith information in response to your application under RTI dated 20.01.2015. Further it is informed that the Appellate Authority is Director, IISS, Bhopal and his telephone no. is 0755-2730946.

O/C

(R. Elanchezian)

Principal Scientist & CPIO

Copy to:

Dr. P.P. Biswas
Krishi Anusandhan Bhavan-II,
Indian Council of Agricultural Research,
New Delhi-110012

Excessive use of chemical fertilizer has harmful effects on fertility of soil and human health.

Indian Institute of Soil Science, Bhopal has compiled soil test data of last five years on available N, P and K status from different soil testing laboratories located in various states. The compilation showed that the soils of about 57% districts were low in available N, 36% medium and 7% were high. Similarly, soils of about 51% districts were low, 40% were medium and 9% were high in available P. Available K status showed that the soils of about 9% districts were low, 42% were medium and 49% were high in available K status. There is no much change in the soil fertility status as compared to earlier reports of 1967 and 2002 (Table 1). These results showed that the status of P was increased in some areas due to continuous application of phosphatic fertilizers. Similarly, per cent soils high in available K increased from 27% in 1976 to 49% in 2011. The per cent soils low in available N increased from 52% in 1976 to 57% in 2011 which may due to various losses of nitrogen. Analysis of more than 0.25 million soil samples revealed the deficiencies of Zn in 49% soils followed by S in 41% soils, Fe in 12% soils, Cu & Mn in 3% - 4% soils.

Table 1. Change in available N, P and K status of Indian soils with time.

Year	% Soils in different categories		
	Low	Medium	High
Available N Status			
1976	52 (117)	43 (97)	4 (10)
2002	63	26	11
2011	57(283)	36(182)	7(33)
Available P Status			
1969	47 (106)	49 (110)	4 (10)
1979	46 (170)	50 (184)	5 (17)
1996	49 (179)	49 (177)	2 (7)
2002	42	38	20
2011	51(257)	40(200)	9(40)
Available K Status			
1976	20 (36)	53 (98)	27 (50)
1980	22	44	34
2002	21	51	28 (Hasan 2002)
2002	13	37	50
2011	9(47)	42(212)	49(231)
Figures in parenthesis are number of districts			
Sources: Motsara (2002); Muralidharudu et al. (2011)			

Hence, there is no report suggesting the decline in soil fertility and productivity of land due to use of fertilizers.