

Farmers preparing to sow their rabi crop early to take advantage of soil moisture are facing shortage of phosphatic fertilizers. This highlights the need for structural fixes. Analyse (200 words).

Since the emergence of Green revolution and its modern inputs like HYV seeds, pesticides and mechanisation of agriculture fertilizers have also played an important role in agriculture process.

Currently with a good ~~post~~ monsoon rainfall farmers are ready to sow seeds and make use of moisture, but there is shortage of fertilizers from farmer's perspective (phosphatic fertilizers)

Why shortage of fertilizer?

1. This shortage was not actually a deficit initially ~~but~~ but the price of DAP, NPK fertilizers ~~is~~ hiked in a month.

2. Secondly though government subsidized price the less amount of import from China due to its power shortage increased the price further.

Though prices are high it is not only because of lack of imports but also some structural issues

1. Unlike Urea India doesnot have an infrastructure facility to ^{import} ~~produce~~ phosphatic fertilizers and control price
2. Secondly government can only subsidize to a certain limit as per ~~WTO~~ WTO norms

Solutions for this issue

- 1) Government must encourage made in India phosphatic fertilizers through subsidies
- 2) So in long run government must balance between Urea and phosphatic fertilizers usage.