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IMPORTANCE OF BIO-TECH FERTILIZERS IN INDIAN AGRICULTURE

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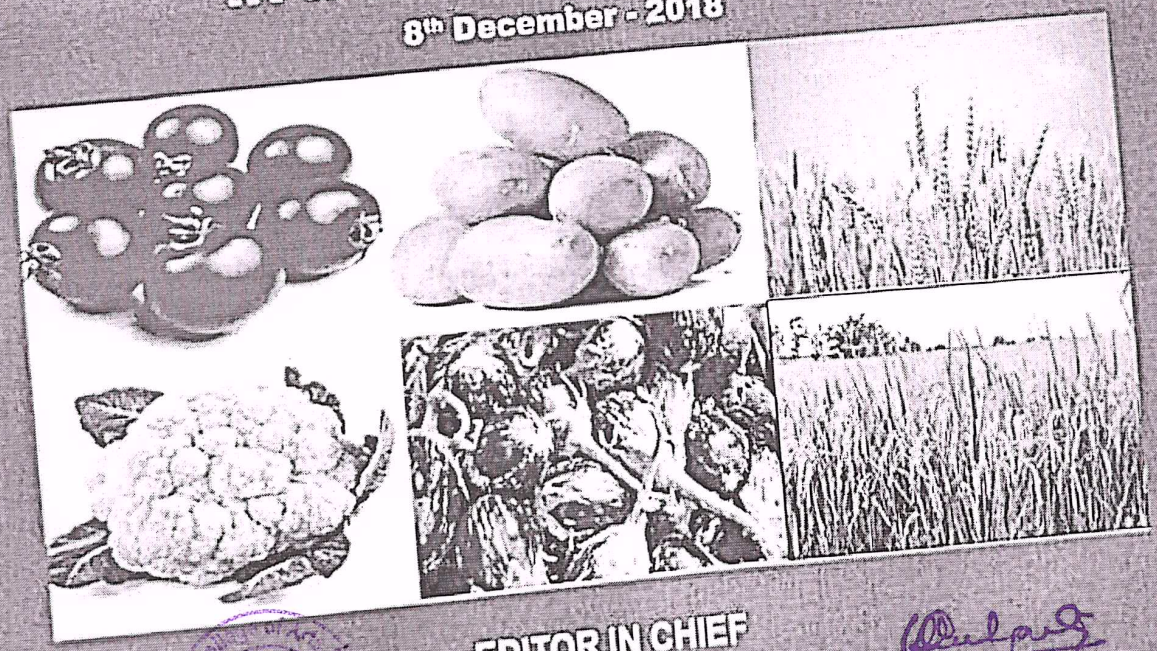

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Research Paper 48

Utilization of Chemical Fertilizers in Beed District A Geographical Study

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ABSTRACT

Plants require a number of soil nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus and sulfur for their growth. These essential nutrients needs to be compensated either through the natural process of decomposition, when plants die and decay, and the nutrients extracted from the soil return to the soil or by the easy means of adding fertilizers. Fertilizers are substances used to add nutrients to the soil to promote soil fertility and increase plant growth. Today fertilizer has become essential to modern agriculture to feed the growing population. Use of fertilizers, especially, the chemical fertilizers has brought in blessings on humanity, which helped contain hunger and death in different corners of the world. Though chemical fertilizers increase crop production.

Keywords: - Soil Nutrients, Chemical Fertilizers, Soil Fertility.

Introduction :

Fertilizers enhance the growth of plants. This goal is met in two ways, the traditional one being additives that provide nutrients. The second mode by which some fertilizers act is to enhance the effectiveness of the soil by modifying its water retention and aeration. Augmenting food production by the area increasing method is no longer possible in populous countries, save perhaps magically as their land which is suitable for cultivates has already been brought under the plough. If more food production is not to be achieved by increasing the land under farming how then is the growing population to be fed? The solution to this problem may be sought. In other words the solution lies in increasing soil. Facility by augmenting the supply of plant food thought the application of balanced fertilizers and wherever

possible, supplementing. Water supply by irrigation on the one hand and by using progressively high-verities of seed another use of Fertilizers is important because they boost crop production and are also vital in the use of other improved techniques. Farmers got relatively quick returns of fertilizers and the capital needed is much less that at required for mechanical contraptions and other improved techniques that may be thought of for raising production.

Study Area:

Beed district lies between 18o27' and 19o27' North Latitudes and 74o49' and 76o44' East Longitudes. Beed district is located in central part of Maharashtra state in central India. The district is bounded by Aurangabad and Jalna in the North, Parbhani and Latur in the East, Ahmednagar and Osmanabad in the South and Ahmednagar in the West. The population of Beed district was 25.86 lakh (Census 2011) and covers a geographical area of 10615.3sq. Km. There is 11 tehsils in the district. For administrative purpose, the district is divided in two parts. One section is named as Beed and includes 5 tehsils of Beed, Georai, Patoda, Ashti and Shirur (Kasar) while the other section is Ambajogai and includes 6 tehsils namely Ambajogai, Kaij, Manjalgaon, Dharur, Parli and Wadwani.

Data base and Methodology:

The present study on tourism is based on secondary data. The data has been obtained from the related articles, research papers, reports, policies and plan documents of Government of India and Maharashtra .Some data has been obtained from websites of Govt. of India and Govt. of Maharashtra, beed.nic.in, been undertaken to know the environmental status. Data will be collected from secondary source. Secondary data will be collected from social economic review district census handbook, gazettes, decennial census Reports of Government of India.

The objectives of the paper:

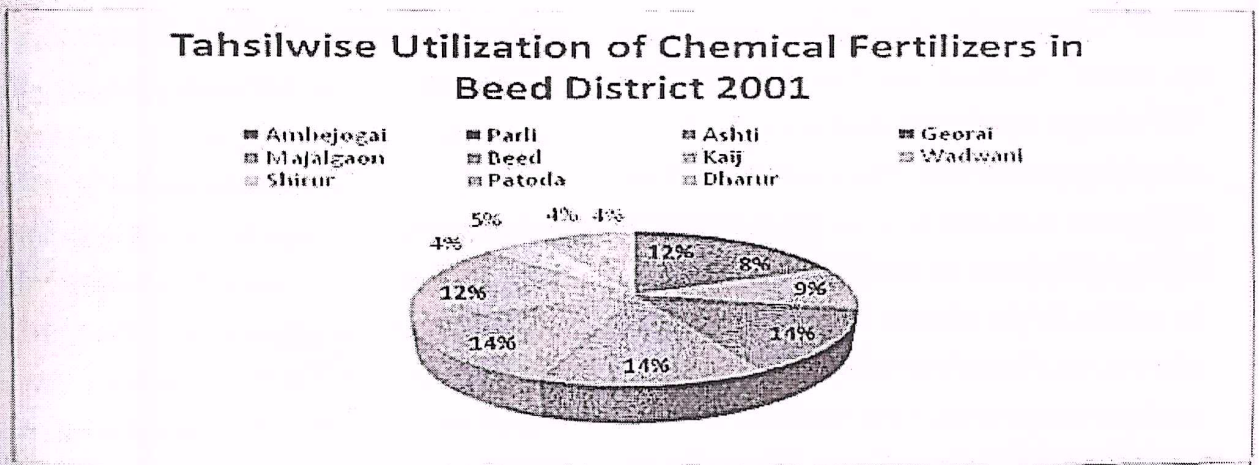
1. To evaluate effect on soil of the commercially available fertilizer products.
2. To study Tehsilwise Utilization chemical fertilizer of study region.
3. To investigate about chemical fertilizer efficiency on field of various crops.

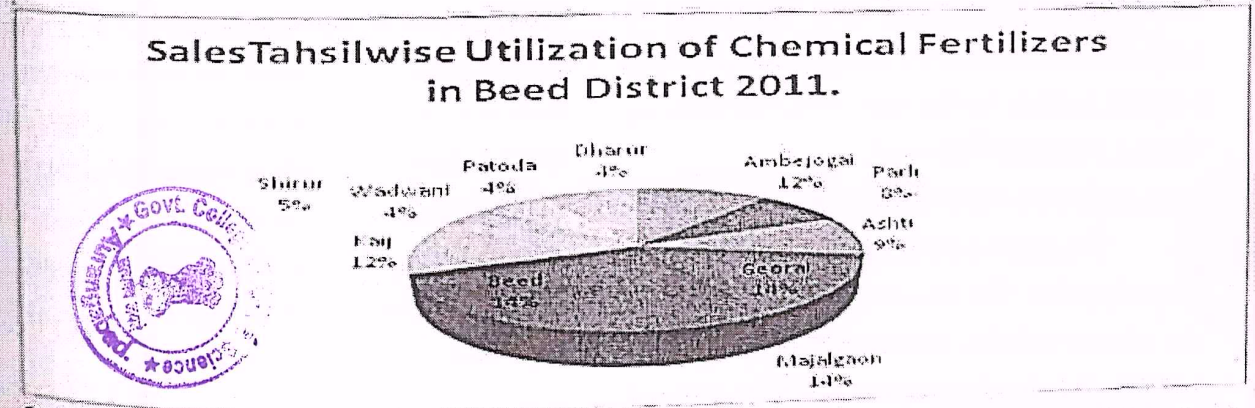
Fertilizer inputs to overcome nutritional constraints only give maximum efficiency when nutrient losses are avoided and all other constraints are overcome so that maximum yields are grown. Examples are given of fertilizer efficiency being increased in experiments by control of diseases and pests which damage leaves and roots, and by the provision of extra water. Examples are given of three factor tests where biological and physical constraints interacted with crop nutrition. Progress to high fertilizer efficiency must depend on the identification of all constraints in a production system. Inputs to overcome these constraints must then be tested in multidisciplinary experiments which achieve the maximum potential yields. The results of these experiments, applied to models of the production system, will provide technological advice to farmers and its application will also depend on social and economic factors.

Tahsilwise Utilization of Chemical Fertilizers in Beed District.

Sr. No.	Tehsils	2000-2001		2010-2011	
		Use of Chemical Fertilizers(in metric ton)	Percentage of total use of district	Use of Chemical Fertilizers(in metric ton)	Percentage of total use of district
1	Ambejogai	5708	9.02	19405	11.41
2	Parli	7976	12.60	13521	7.95
3	Ashti	4839	7.64	14961	8.79
4	Georai	7511	11.87	23349	13.72
5	Majalgaon	3930	6.21	23067	13.88
6	Beed	26341	41.62	23893	14.04
7	Kaij	2055	3.24	19323	12.36
8	Wadwani	1415	2.23	7117	4.18
9	Shirur	815	1.28	8741	5.13
10	Patoda	1750	2.76	7148	4.20
11	Dharur	937	1.48	7001	4.11
	Beed Dist.	63277	100	170067	100

Source: - Socio-economic abstract in Beed district 2001-2011.





Conclusion:

The above table indicates use of chemical fertilizers increased from 2001to 2011 that is 63277 metric tons to 170067 metric tons .Beed

tehsil is first in district total use of chemical fertilizers this tehsils 41.62 percent use in 2001 and 14.04 percent in 2011 of total district .the lowest use of chemical fertilizers in Shirur tehsil that is 1.28 percent in 2001 but in 2011 Dharur tehsil is lowest that is 4.11 percent of total district.

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