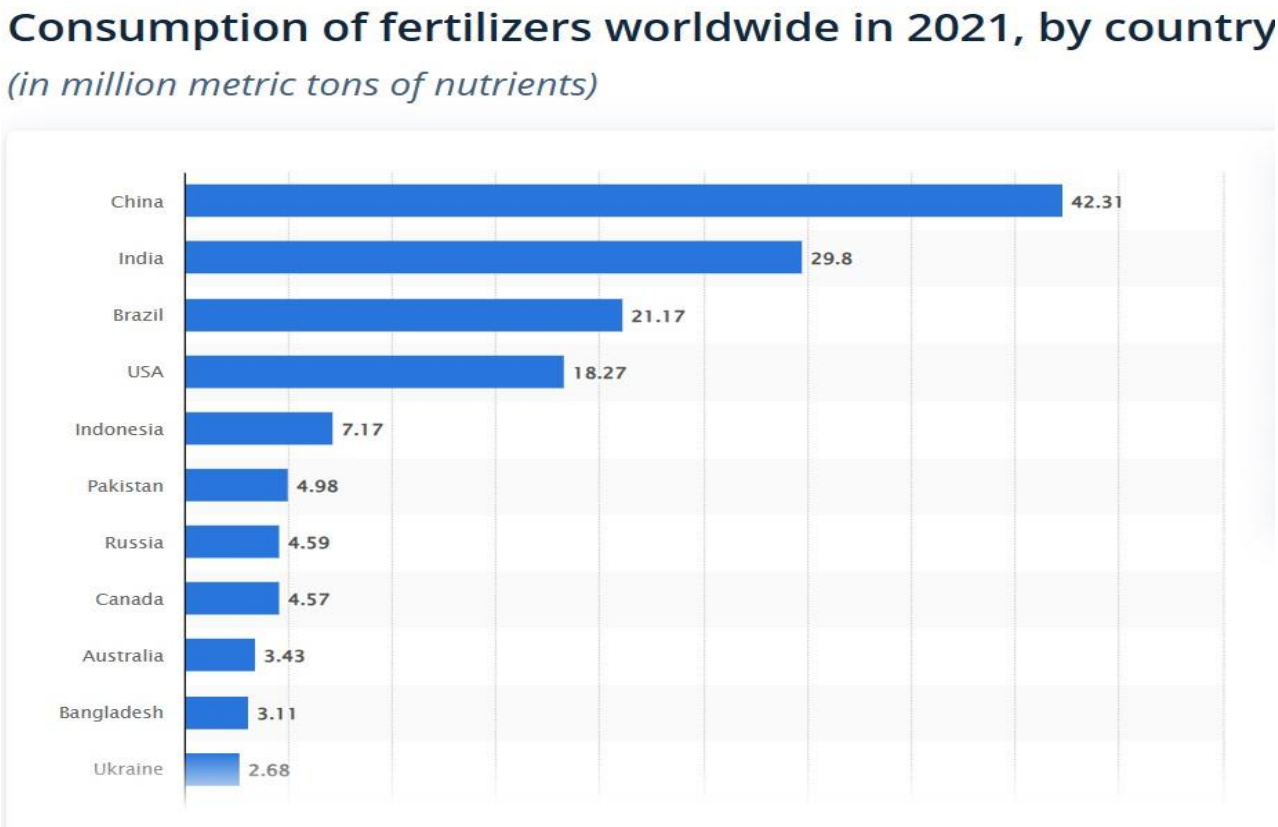
Fertilizer Consumption

In terms of fertilizer consumption, **China** stands as the world's largest consumer. In 2021, China consumed over **42 million metric tons** worth of nutrients, making it the top country in this regard. **India and Brazil** followed closely, consuming 29.8 million and 21.17 million tons, respectively.

Here's a snapshot of the top countries in fertilizer consumption in **2001-2021**:

1. **China**: 42.31 million metric tons
2. **India**: 29.8 million metric tons
3. **Brazil**: 21.17 million metric tons
4. **USA**: 18.27 million metric tons
5. **Indonesia**: 7.17 million metric tons



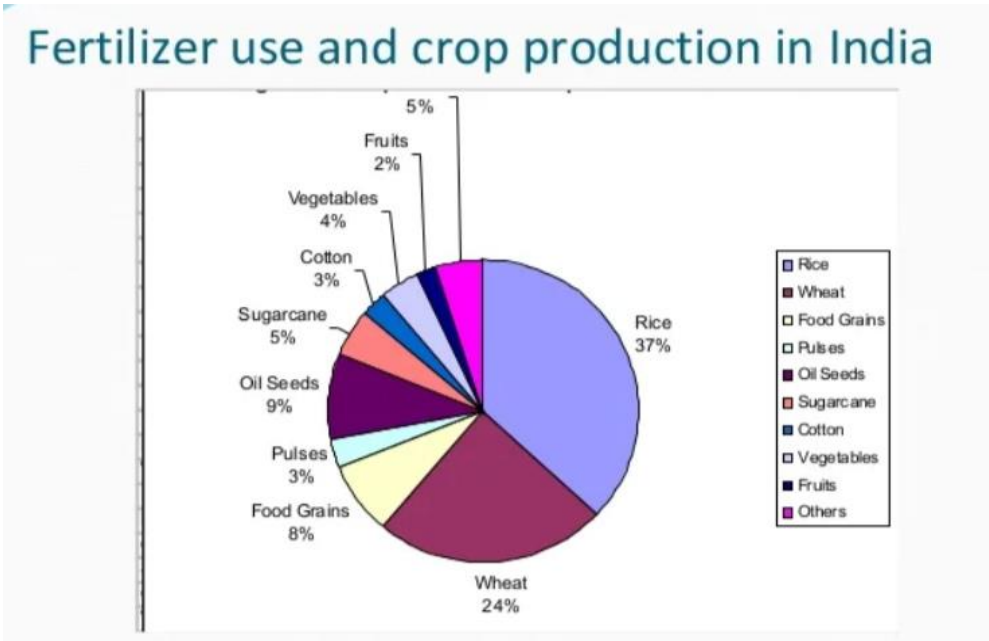
Source: [Agricultural fertilizer consumption by country | Statista]

Fertilizer Consumption in India

- India is one of the major producer and consumer of fertilizers all over the world after only to China and USA.
- Fertilizers are used to increase nutrients in the soil, such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, which plays a major role in plants growth and crop productivity.
- India's fertilizer consumption primarily comprises **three** main types:
  1. Nitrogenous fertilizers
  2. Phosphatic fertilizers
  3. Potassic fertilizers
- The Indian fertilizer industry has made good progress in the case of Nitrogen-based fertilizers. India is the 2nd largest consumer of Urea fertilizers after China. India also ranks 2nd in the production of nitrogenous fertilizers and 3rd in phosphatic fertilizers.
- During the period 2001-2021, it was observed that west zone was consuming 31,116.73 kilotons of fertilizers which was the highest among the four zones and was also having highest total annual compound growth rate percentage of 9.68. Among major fertilizer consuming states of India **Uttar Pradesh** was found to be consuming maximum fertilizers, that is **16,621.29 kilotons**.

Source: (PDF) Fertilizer consumption in India and need for its balanced use: A review (researchgate.net)

Crop-wise Fertilizer Consumption in India



- **Rice:** Rice is one of the staple crops in India, and it typically requires higher doses of nitrogenous fertilizers for optimal growth and yield. Phosphatic fertilizers are also essential for root development and overall plant health.
- **Wheat:** Relies on nitrogenous fertilizers for tillering and grain development.
- **Maize:** Benefits from balanced nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium fertilizers.
- **Sugarcane:** Demands nitrogen for stalk growth and potassium for sugar content.
- **Cotton:** Depends on nitrogen for vegetative growth and phosphorus for root development.
- **Pulses:** Utilize phosphorus for root development and nitrogen for nodulation.
- **Oilseeds:** Respond well to balanced fertilization for growth and oil content.
- **Fruits/Vegetables:** Require nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium for healthy growth and yield.

Fertilizer Consumption v/s Food Grain Production

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Food grain Production (In LMT)	2647.70	2520.20	2515.70	2751.10	2848.30
Fertilizers Consumption in Nutrients (In LMT)	244.82	255.76	276.53	259.49	265.91

FOOD GRAIN PRODUCTION VIS A VIS FERTILIZERS CONSUMPTION