

Large scale/ Industrial Vermicomposting:

Description of the problem and its priority

Chemical fertilizers, though played a significant role in Indian agriculture facilitating green revolution and making the country self reliant in crop production.

Continuous use of such easily soluble chemical fertilizers in high doses, however, contribute to soil degradation, through a combined effect of acidification, micro nutrient depletion, ground and surface water pollution, and reduced soil microbial activity etc. and inorganic- fertilizers alone has been found to be harmful to both soil productivity and quality of produce.

In the direction of restoring a clean environment and protecting environment from the adverse effect of developmental approach, the Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held at Rio de Jeniro during 1992 emphasized ecological security and social equity for the sustainable future.

Added to such emphasis the growing concern about the adverse affect of chemical agriculture has led to development of eco-agriculture that encourages the use of organic inputs like bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides etc. to produce better quality organic products.

In view of this, vermicomposting offers immense scope to small and marginal farmers in creating their own organic manorial resources and ways to generate alternative income. Vermicompost is considered as the relatively new introduction in the broad group of bio-fertilizers. Bio-fertilizers are the preparations containing living cells or latent cells of microorganisms which, when used on seed or soil, benefits the plants by providing nutrients and mineralized the organic matter. Various preparations of bio-fertilizers such as Rhizobium, Azatobactrin, Phosphobactrin, etc. are available in the market. The micro-organisms like blue - green algae, Azolla, Azatobacter etc. are also responsible for fixing atmospheric nitrogen directly. Vermicompost is a commercial grade bio-fertilizer produced by earthworms belonging to phylum Anatidae and other beneficial soil micro flora such as bacteria and Actinomycetes, algae etc. Vermicastings largely consists of excreta of burrowing earthworms, cocoons and undecomposed organic matter.





This is the industrial production of vermicompost. With the help of DRDA Jhajjar, Haryana we had installed 150 unit in 150 villages. Each unit produces 3 ton of vermicompost in every two months.