



Biofertilisers – Importance in Sustainable Farming

The indiscriminate use of inorganic fertilisers in agriculture has severely affected soil health by reducing populations of beneficial soil microorganisms. Continuous application of synthetic fertilisers not only pollutes the soil but also contributes to groundwater contamination. Adopting organic farming practices helps restore soil health by rebuilding a strong and balanced microbial population.

Healthy soil is the foundation of productive agriculture. However, many soils have lost their natural ability to supply essential nutrients to plants due to imbalanced pH, high or low Electrical Conductivity (EC), and low organic carbon content. Maintaining these parameters within optimal ranges is essential for proper crop growth and development.

Role of Biofertilisers

Biofertilisers are living microorganisms that directly or indirectly contribute to plant nutrition. They help sustain soil fertility, support healthy plant growth, and improve nutrient availability through natural biological processes.

- Nitrogen fixation
- Phosphate solubilisation
- Potash mobilisation
- Zinc solubilisation
- Sulphur solubilisation

These beneficial microbes live on organic matter present in the soil or applied through organic inputs. By decomposing biological materials, they release essential nutrients into the soil, making them readily available for plant uptake and contributing to long-term soil sustainability.