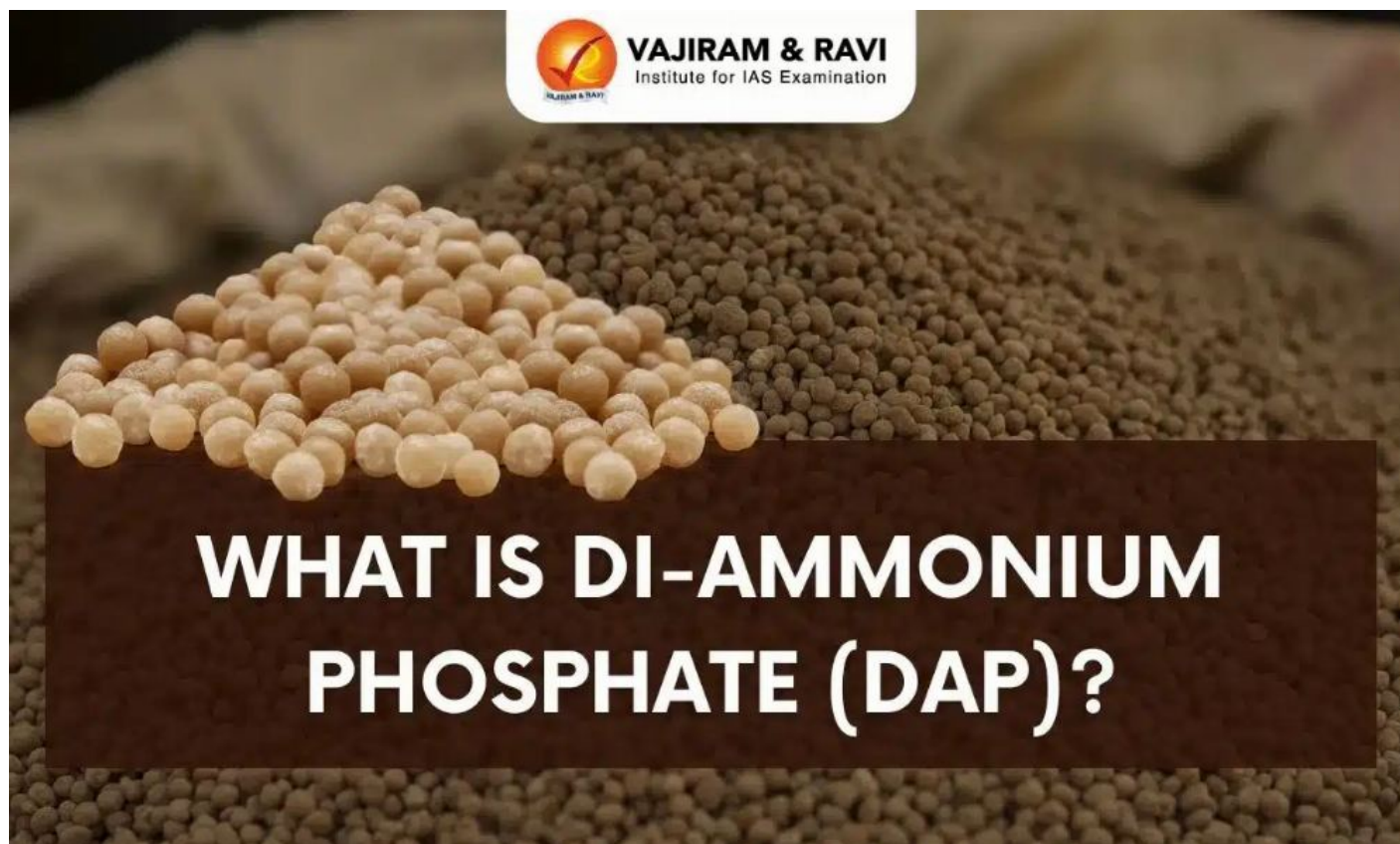


What is Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP)?

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About Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP):

- It is one of the most **widely used fertilizers globally**, providing essential nutrients—**nitrogen (N)** and **phosphorus (P)**—for plant growth.
- It is the **second most commonly used fertilizer in India after urea**.
- It is **high in phosphorus (P)** that stimulates **root establishment and development**-without which plants cannot grow to their normal size or will take too long to mature.
- It's **highly soluble** and thus **dissolves quickly in soil** to release plant-available phosphate and ammonium.
- DAP has **additional uses, including:**
 - As a **fire retardant**. For example, a mixture of DAP and other ingredients can be spread in advance of a fire to prevent a forest from burning.
 - In various industrial processes, such as **metal finishing**.
 - An **addition to wine to sustain yeast fermentation**.
 - An addition to milk to produce cheese cultures.
 - It proves as a **flux for soldering tin, copper, brass, and zinc**.

Q1: What is the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) scheme?

It was implemented in 2010 by the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers. A fixed amount of subsidy decided on an annual basis, is provided on each grade of subsidized Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers depending on its Nutrient Content. In case of phosphate (P) and potassic(K) fertilisers, subsidy is fixed under this scheme by an inter-ministerial committee taking into account the benchmark international prices of finished fertilisers as well as raw materials. The subsidy is given to registered to P&K fertiliser manufacturers/importers which provides these fertilisers at subsidised rates to farmers.

Source: ET

Source: <https://vajiramandravi.com/current-affairs/what-is-di-ammonium-phosphate-dap/>

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