

TODAY'S ANALYSIS

(22 February 2025)

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

- CELEBRATING A DECADE OF SOIL HEALTH CARDS
- ECONOMIC SURVEY: CHAPTER 3
 - **OUR SECONOMIC UNCERTAINTY & INDIA'S EXTERNAL**

SECTOR

CELEBRATING A DECADE OF SOIL HEALTH CARDS

Introduction to the Soil Health Card Scheme:

- The Soil Health Card Scheme was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on February 19, 2015, in Suratgarh, Rajasthan.
- The scheme was created to help **farmers** by providing them with information about their soil's **nutrient status**, alongside recommendations for improving **soil health** and **fertility**.
- The Soil Health Card gives data on 12 key parameters, including macro-nutrients (N, P, K, S), micro-nutrients (Zn, Fe, Cu, Mn, Bo), and soil pH, EC, OC.
- This helps farmers apply the right amount of nutrients, improving soil health and crop yields



Key Objectives of Soil Health Card

Strengthen the functioning of soil testing laboratories and associated infrastructure To promote soil test based nutrient management across the country

To diagnose soil fertility related constraints with standardized procedures and analyse and design fertilizer recommendations

Capacity building of district and state level staff for promotion of nutrient management practices



To issue soil health cards to all farmers across the country

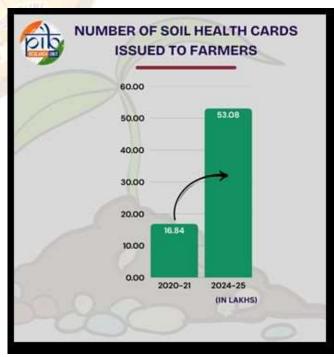
TECHNOLOGICAL FEATURES & PORTAL

- The **Soil Health Card Portal** was created for easy access, offering soil health information in multiple languages and dialects.
- Soil samples are typically taken twice a year, after Rabi and Kharif crops are harvested, or when no crop is standing.
- The SHC Mobile App, introduced in 2023, enables geo-mapping, easy access to soil test results, and the generation of a QR code to directly link results to the portal.

VILLAGE LEVEL SOIL TESTING LABS

- In June 2023, guidelines for setting up VLSTLs were issued.
- These labs can be established by rural youth, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), or Farmers Producers Organisations (FPOs).





up in 17 states, increasing local testing capacity and empowering rural entrepreneurs.

SCHOOL SOIL HEALTH PROGRAM

- A pilot project, launched in collaboration with ICAR, School Education Department, and State Governments, aimed to educate students on soil health for sustainable agriculture.
- As of 2024, 1020 schools are running the program, with 1000 soil testing labs set up and over 125,000 students enrolled.
- Students collect soil samples, conduct tests, and educate local farmers on the recommendations from the Soil Health Cards.

Integration with Other Schemes:

From 2022-23, the Soil Health Card Scheme became part of the Rashtriya Krishi
 Vikas Yojana (RKVY) under the component Soil Health & Fertility, further integrating
 soil health efforts with broader agricultural policies.

Impact of Technological Advancements:

- The revamped Soil Health Card portal, integrated with a Geographic Information
 System (GIS), offers graphical data and maps for better monitoring and implementation.
- The mobile app allows farmers to easily access their soil health data and manage their farming practices more efficiently.
- The app restricts sample collection regions and auto-links test results.

ECONOMIC SURVEY: (CHAPTER 3)

GLOBAL ECONOMIC UNCERTAINTY & INDIA'S EXTERNAL SECTOR (PART 1)

Part 1: Introduction to Global Uncertainty

Political and Economic Uncertainty:

- Geopolitical Conflicts and Economic Fragmentation: The world is experiencing growing uncertainty due to geopolitical conflicts, economic fragmentation, and climate events.
- 2024 Elections: Over half the world's population participated in elections globally, causing further policy unpredictability and hindering growth.

Impact on Growth:

- **IMF Insights:** The International Monetary Fund (IMF) suggests that higher uncertainty can reduce output growth by 0.4 to 1.3 percentage points.
- Economists' Views: Keynes and Tobin emphasize that uncertainty increases risk and capital costs, leading to higher borrower defaults and lower output and prices in advanced economies.

Part 2: Global Trade Dynamics

- Disruptions in Global Trade:
 - Red Sea Disruptions (Nov 2023): Conflicts in the Red Sea forced changes in global trade routes, increasing shipping costs and delivery times. This is significant for trade between Asia and Europe, as 40% of this trade passes through the region.
 - of global petroleum liquid consumption), has also seen disruptions, leading to higher energy prices.
 - O Climate Change Impacts: Events like the drought in the Panama Canal jeopardize maritime trade, affecting 5% of global trade volumes that pass through this channel. These disruptions have led to uncertainty and a slowdown in international trade.

Shifting Trade Patterns:

• Rise in Protectionism: Geopolitical shifts have led to a rise in protectionist policies and a reorganization of global supply chains.

- Friend-shoring and Near-shoring: Countries are trading more with geopolitically similar nations and geographically closer regions to reduce costs and enhance supply chain resilience.
- Trade Concentration: Global trade is becoming more concentrated with fewer but more significant trade relationships (e.g., China-Russia, US-China).

Part 3: Global Trade Performance

Growth Trends (2024):

- Merchandise Trade: Global merchandise exports grew by 3.5% year-on-year (YoY) and imports by 3% in Q3 2024.
- Services Trade: Global services exports and imports grew by 7.9% and 6.7% YoY in Q3 2024.

Developing vs Developed Economies:

- Developing Economies: Trade growth in developing nations had exceeded that of developed nations until Q3 of 2024.
- Reversal in Trend: In Q3 2024, developed economies saw positive trade growth, while
 East Asian economies, including major developing Asian countries, experienced
 negative growth.

Global Trade Forecast (2024):

- Overall Growth: Global trade is expected to exceed USD 33 trillion in 2024, breaking the 2022 record.
- Services Trade: Likely to grow by 7% YoY.
- Goods Trade: Projected to grow by 2% YoY, still below the 2022 peak.
- **Expansion:** Global trade is expected to grow by 3.3% or USD 1 trillion, with both goods and services contributing equally to this expansion.

Part 4: Tariff Policies

Global Growth in Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs):

- Increase in RTAs: The number of Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) has risen sharply, from 22 in 1990 to 369 by August 2024.
- Benefits: These agreements promote free trade, encourage investment, and help reduce trading costs.

Tariff Reduction and Global Trends:

 Global Reduction: Over the past few decades, there has been a global reduction in border tariffs, especially with the World Trade Organization (WTO) promoting free trade and policy collaboration.

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• India and China: Between 2000 and 2024, India reduced its average tariff rate on dutiable items from 48.9% to 17.3%, while China reduced tariffs from 16.4% to 8.3%.

Commodity-wise Tariff Trends:

- Agriculture: The Most Favoured Nation (MFN) and preferential tariffs decreased by approximately 3% between 2012-2022.
- Manufacturing: Preferential tariffs fell by 1%.
- Natural Resources: Also saw declines in tariffs during this period.

Part 5: India's Tariff Policy

Balancing Domestic Needs with Global Integration:

- Sector Protection: Sectors like agriculture and manufacturing are often shielded from foreign competition via tariffs.
- Raw Materials Access: Access to raw materials and intermediate goods is facilitated through low tariffs.
- WTO Compliance: India's tariffs are designed in compliance with WTO rules and have evolved to rationalize tariffs and address inverted duty structures.

Role of Tariffs in Industrial Policy:

Industrial Policy Design: Tariffs can play a critical role in industrial policy, especially in helping new industries take off.



- **Historical Examples:** Nations like the US and Germany used tariffs to develop their industries during the Industrial Revolution.
- Industrialization Process: Friedrich List emphasized that less developed nations should use tariffs to protect their industries as they developed.

Part 6: Trend in India's Trade Performance

Overall Growth:

- Resilience and Recovery: India's trade has been strong, overcoming global economic challenges. Despite a drop in FY20 due to the pandemic, exports bounced back in FY22 and FY23, setting new records.
- FY25 Performance: In FY25 (April-December), exports reached USD 602.6 billion, growing 6% compared to the previous year. Imports during the same period grew by 6.9%, totaling USD 682.2 billion.

Trade Deficit:

• Increase in Deficit: The trade deficit increased to USD 79.5 billion (April-December 2024) due to higher imports.

Sector-Specific Performance:

 Non-Petroleum Exports: Grew by 7.1%, with strong performance in sectors like pharmaceuticals, electronics, and engineering goods.



- Agricultural Exports: Limited due to rising prices in commodities like cereals and pulses.
- Merchandise Imports: Non-oil, non-gold imports grew, showing strong domestic consumption. Items like machine tools, electronics, and transport equipment led the growth.

Part 7: India's Textile Export Sector

Textile Industry Overview:

- Global Position: India is the 6th-largest textile exporter in the world, contributing 2.3% to GDP and 12% to total exports. The sector employs over 45 million people.
- Export Performance: In 2023, India's textile exports reached USD 34 billion, with apparel making up 42% of this, followed by raw materials and finished goods.

Key Export Markets:

- Major Markets: Europe and the US, accounting for 66% of apparel exports.
- Competition: India faces strong competition from countries like China, Bangladesh, and Vietnam.

Challenges:

- High Costs and Complex Procedures: Competitors like China and Vietnam have lower costs due to vertical integration, while India's complex value chains and regulations raise costs.
- Trade Agreements: Often favor competitors, reducing tariffs for them but not for India's textile products.

Future Prospects:

- Shift to Man-Made Fibres (MMF): This shift offers India a chance to diversify and capture a larger market share, as MMF makes up 77% of global fibre consumption.
- Vertical Integration and R&D: Improving vertical integration and R&D can enhance
 India's competitiveness in the MMF market.

Part 8: Government Initiatives for Textile Exports

Policy Measures:

Schemes and Missions: The government has introduced the PLI scheme (₹10,683 crore) to boost production and the National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) (₹1,480 crore) for innovation in MMF-based textiles.



• **PM-MITRA Parks:** Aim to provide world-class infrastructure to attract foreign investment.

Trade Agreements:

FTAs: Agreements like UAE-India CEPA have reduced tariffs on Indian textiles,
 improving market access.

Opportunities:

• Sustainability and Eco-Friendly Textiles: The global shift towards sustainability offers India an opportunity, especially with a focus on sustainable sourcing driven by EU regulations.

Part 9: Diversification of India's Exports to New Markets

Growth and Expansion of India's Export Landscape:

- Evolution of Export Strategy: India's export strategy has evolved significantly, with the country diversifying into new markets and products.
- **New Products:** From 1994 to 2022, India added many new products to its export basket and became a market leader in several cases.



 Examples: India is now the leading exporter of shipping vessels, with almost 33% of the global market share. India has also expanded into the export of iron and steel alloys.

Export Performance in FY25:

- Noteworthy Performance: India's export performance in the first eight months of FY25 has been strong despite challenging global conditions.
- New Markets: India has expanded its presence in new markets compared to the same period in the previous year (April-November 2023).

Exploration of New Markets:

- Categories of New Markets:
 - Absolutely New Markets: Where no exports were observed in the same period of FY24.
 - New Markets with Export Share of 0-0.1%: This category saw growth greater than 25%.
 - o **Promising Markets with Export Share of 0.1-1%:** Markets that saw exports grow by over 25% and reached over 1% of the total market share.

Growth Across Product Categories:

- Key Products:
 - o Optical Items: Exported to 14 new markets with a value of USD 16.6 million.
 - Cranes, Lifts, and Winches: Exported to 12 new markets with a value of USD
 23.1 million.
 - Office Equipment & Medical-Scientific Instruments: Exports worth USD 62.7
 million, expanding to nine new markets.

Economic Impact:

- Reduced Risks: India's proactive export diversification reduces risks related to market volatility.
- Sustainable Economic Growth: This strategy ensures sustainable economic growth while mitigating risks from fluctuations in specific regions or markets.