



**BAJIRAO IAS ACADEMY**

# THE HINDU ANALYSIS

**14 MAY 2025**



**US-CHINA TRADE  
AGREEMENT**



**1.IN INDIA EDUCATION WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT**

**2.Challenge beyond Pakistan**

**3.US- China Trade Deal**

**4.Retail Inflation slows down**

# 1. IN INDIA EDUCATION WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT

## *In India, education without employment*

In defending the educational policies of the present government, it has been claimed that education has been freed from the shackles of previous governments: Atal Tinkering Labs, coding right from middle school, the recruitment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe teachers, and the empowerment of Muslim girl students. But primarily, it is stated that the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 "will enable an educational renaissance".

In all these utterances, the seminal point that is forgotten is that our educational system remains clueless about the shape-shifting marketplace – namely, the employability of our graduates as a workforce.

Education has many purposes. It enables, it enervates and elevates. As Vivekananda said, education empowers one to stand on one's own feet. After 75 years of foolishly gambling excellence for equity, India has squandered both. Young people are unable to find meaningful employment that is commensurate with any training that they may have received. The degrees they have are not worth the paper on which they are printed.

It is irrelevant that these problems were created or ignored by the Congress pot or the Bharatiya Janata Party kettle. The present lawfully elected government has the responsibility to cleanse these Augean stables. Never mind that the NEP 2020 is the fourth such document that was supposed to do this after the Radhakrishnan Commission (1948); the Kothari Commission (1966) and the Officers' Commission (1985).

A good education is one with an optimum of depth and breadth. Depth alone imparts the technical expertise for employability. Breadth provides flexibility in a rapidly changing Artificial Intelligence-driven ecosystem, where those in the job market need to constantly re-train themselves to avoid extinction.

### **A high rate of educated unemployment**

There is barely any evidence, four years on, that any of the NEP recommendations have been put into effect. In 2025, India's overall graduate employability rate is 42.6%, which is practically the same as the 44.3% of 2023. Similarly, knowledge-intensive employment in the year 2023 only stands at 11.72%. Multiple entries and exits, a hallmark of NEP, have only created low-quality and poorly paying e-commerce jobs.

The high rate of educated unemployment today shows that education in India is actually disempowering students. The NEP is a retreat to the Vannevar Bush model of the mid-20th century U.S. without its financial cushioning. The NEP is outdated and financially unviable in the India of 2025. With lip service paid to "new" ideas such as Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS), mother



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The educational system is clueless about the employability of India's graduates as a workforce

tongue learning, changing history textbooks, flexible curricula and a complete absence of methodology to effect its recommendations, the NEP is a dead fish in the water. It depends on course choice alone to correct imbalances, notwithstanding that the course content itself may be unworkable. It is noteworthy that there was not a single member from industry or the business sectors in the committee that drafted the NEP.

A good university seamlessly integrates breadth with depth. It is claimed that there has been a remarkable improvement from the past in that 11 Indian universities are ranked in the top QS World University Rankings (WUR) 500, clearly echoing the selective narrative of Nunzio Quacquarelli, CEO of QS, who was generous in his praise of India, while releasing WUR 25. Mr. Quacquarelli quoted the 318% increase in the performance of Indian universities, as the highest growth among the G-20 nations, quietly avoiding mention of both India's low ranking (above 1000) and low publication quality. To wit, India's Category Normalized Citation Impact (CNCI) rank (an indicator of publications quality) during 2008-19 which was 17th among 19 countries in the G-20, inched up admirably to 16th position in 2024. Such "increases" have been touted by the Ministry in its Press Information Bureau press release of February 13, 2025. It has also been claimed that this is the year when Indian universities showcased the highest performance improvement among all G-20 nations. It is unbelievable that in this digital era, the government has failed to recognise and understand the commercial implications of QS, THE and similar agencies and the reasons for their skewed and deceptive analyses.

### **A missing transparency on projects**

Mega research projects were carried out with great fanfare and amidst a media blitz in the past. These included the New Millennium project (CSIR-NMIMTL), the \$10 Akash tablet project, and the IMPRINT (IMPacting Research INnovation and Technology) project (MHRD).

These projects were in the limelight for years, but the public is not aware of the emergence of the intended products or processes from these projects, on which hundreds of crores of taxpayer money has been spent. It does not matter whether these projects were initiated or shut down by the Congress or the BJP. What we, as taxpayers, want to know is if these projects were value for money.

India's Global Innovation Index (GII) represents the innovation capabilities of India. Our ranks in 2014, 2015 and 2024 were 76, 81, and 39. Malaysia and Türkiye lead India in GI with ranks of 33 and 37, respectively. The GI reveals

the world's top S&T clusters in two innovation metrics: published patent applications and published scientific articles. India has four clusters with ranks of 56 (Bengaluru), 63 (Delhi), 82 (Chennai) and 84 (Mumbai). The Bengaluru cluster is often touted as an unparalleled rival to Silicon Valley, particularly with respect to the numbers of startups and Unicorns. However, its 56th rank needs to be compared to the sixth-ranked Silicon Valley cluster. In terms of cluster intensity of the top 100, Bengaluru at 94 followed by Chennai at 96, Delhi at 98, and Mumbai at 99 pale in comparison to San Jose-San Francisco (Silicon Valley) at 2 and Cambridge at 1. The number of Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) applications per capita and scientific publications per capita for the Silicon Valley cluster are 7885 and 9211, respectively. The corresponding numbers for the Bengaluru cluster are 313 and 1077. Samsung Electronics (South Korean) is the leading patentee in Bengaluru. No further comment is necessary.

### **The subject of start-ups**

There is no point talking about start-ups, when we do not know what they mean. Start-ups in China, the U.S. and Israel tackle semiconductor technology, how to refine rare earth elements with ecological sensitivity and how to make metformin cheaper. In contrast, our government lauds new apps that hawk food products. India cannot have start-ups without indigenous technology. It cannot have indigenous technology without indigenous science. It cannot have indigenous science without indigenous quality education, sans political agendas. Two-wheeler *kinvas* are not startups.

Contrary to the thinking of the Education Ministry, the University Grants Commission (UGC) remains an instrument of control. It always has been and there is no justification for this antediluvian organisation to have both regulatory and financial control over universities. Can the UGC present a single piece of hard data showing that changes in pedagogy and syllabus have had a positive effect? In other words, how relevant are these changes, if any, to industry, skilling, and employability? India would probably be better off if the UGC was shut down. Sitting UGC chairs, vice-chancellors, directors and ministers need not appear in national dailies peddling their policies and propaganda ad nauseam. Their job is to execute policy, not talk about it, and to ensure decent employability for the youth. It is our job, as independent academics, to write in the newspapers, if they do not do their job.

"When stupidity is considered patriotism, it is unsafe to be intelligent" – Isaac Asimov

*The views expressed are personal*

## Context

- ❑ Despite the ambitious goals of the **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020**, India's education system continues to suffer from **low graduate employability, poor industry linkage, and lack of innovation outputs**.
- ❑ Critics argue that the system produces degrees with **little market value and fails to meet the evolving demands** of a knowledge-based economy.




## Systemic Flaws in Vision and Policy Execution

- ❑ The NEP 2020, hailed as an “**educational renaissance**”, ignores the shape-shifting needs of the job market, leading to a 2025 graduate employability rate of only 6%, nearly unchanged from 44.3% in 2023.
- ❑ Despite promising flexibility (multiple entry/exit points), the NEP has **only enabled low-quality e-commerce jobs** without systemic pedagogical reform or skilling infrastructure.
- ❑ **Absence of Industry Representation in Policy Formulation** The committee drafting NEP lacked any member from industry or the business sector, resulting in policy formulations detached from economic realities and employment demands.

### National Education Policy 2020

## TRANSFORMATIONAL REFORMS IN EDUCATION SYSTEM

### School Education



- **Universal Access from pre-primary school to Grade 12**  
Target to achieve 100% Gross Enrollment Ratio in school education by 2030
- **Early Childhood Care Education**  
Education for all children between 3-6 years by 2025
- **Replacing 10+2 with 5+3+3+4**  
After five years in pre-primary, students to aim at enhanced skills in new pedagogical system
- **National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy**  
Focus on early language and mathematical skills from Grades 1-3 by 2025
- **Multilingualism and the power of language**  
Medium of instruction till Class 5, preferably till 8, to be home language/mother tongue
- **Reforms in exams**  
Board exams to be broken into two, to test core capabilities
- **New National Assessment Centre PARAKH**  
A standard-setting body for assessment of students pan-India
- **Equitable and inclusive education**  
Emphasis on socially disadvantaged, girls, socio-cultural identity children for education
- **Teacher recruitment and career path**  
National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST) to be developed by 2022 for teachers
- **Standard-setting and Accreditation for School Education**  
State School Standards Authority to be set up in all States/UTs
- **Vocational Education**  
By 2025, at least 50% of students to have exposure to vocational education

## Research Quality, Rankings, and Accountability

Although 11 Indian universities entered the QS Top 500, India’s Category Normalized Citation Impact (CNCI) remains poor—ranked 16th out of 19 G-20 countries, reflecting **low research quality despite increased quantity**.

Projects like **IMPRINT, Akash tablet, and CSIR-NMITLI** were launched with great publicity but lack publicly available data on outcomes, raising concerns about **value-for-money and accountability**.

In the **Global Innovation Index (GII) 2024**, India ranked 39, behind Malaysia (33) and Türkiye (37). India’s top innovation clusters, like Bengaluru (Rank 56), perform far below global leaders like Cambridge (1) or Silicon Valley (6).

### QS RANKING (INDIAN INSTITUTIONS)

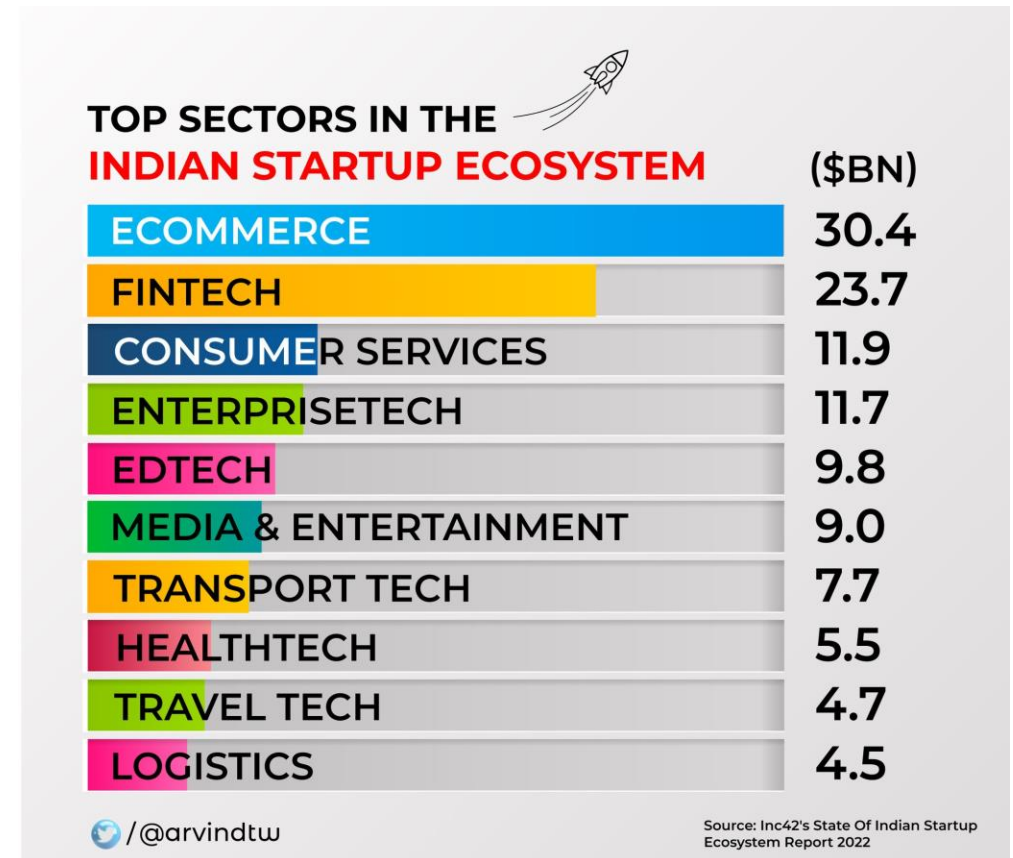
National Rank	2024 Rank	2023 Rank	Institution Name
1	149	172	IIT, Bombay (IITB)
2	197	174	IIT, Delhi (IITD)
3	225	155	Indian Institute of Science
4	271	270	IIT, Kharagpur (IIT-KGP)
5	278	264	IIT, Kanpur (IITK)
6	285	250	IIT, Madras (IITM)
7	364	384	IIT, Guwahati (IITG)
8	369	369	IIT, Roorkee (IITR)
9	407	521-530	University of Delhi
10	427	551-560	Anna University

## Start-Up Illusions, and Structural Myopia

**Misunderstood Start-Up Ecosystem** as Unlike global startups tackling deep-tech challenges, Indian start-ups often revolve around **food delivery or digital marketplaces**, lacking a foundation in indigenous science and technology.

**UGC as a Barrier, Not a Facilitator** as The University Grants Commission (UGC) retains both regulatory and financial control, but fails to show any empirical data linking pedagogy reforms to employability or skilling improvements.

While NEP claims to **offer flexible curricula**, it neither ensures depth (technical expertise) nor breadth (interdisciplinary agility), **critical in the AI-driven and constantly evolving job market.**





## 2.Challenge beyond Pakistan

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the United States, which has been the most vocal critic of China's policies. "China and the United States have shared a common interest in the peaceful development of the South China Sea," he said. "China and the United States have shared a common interest in the peaceful development of the South China Sea," he said. "China and the United States have shared a common interest in the peaceful development of the South China Sea," he said.

[illegible]

AN OPERATIONAL MEETING on the sidelines of the summit between Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and US President Donald Trump is expected to go to the Trump Library, along in India criticism of Trump's election.

Pakistani armed forces duked it out with Russian and Chinese weapons respectively and proclaimed how good these systems were. Putin and Xi declared themselves 'Friends of steel' and promised to intensify their political, economic and technological partnership. Gathered to celebrate the 80th anniversary of the Allied victory in World War II, Putin and Xi talked of their commitment to building a 'post-American' order.

President is dipping Israel during his briefs. Kar to the south, some agree points to the cooling of ties, if temporary, between Trump and Netanyahu.

As we look beyond Palestine, we see a world in flux. None of the traditional ideological and political allegiances can capture the nature of its evolution. Simple narratives are of little use to leaders in dealing with this turbulent world. Domain knowledge and negotiating skills are critical in navigating the current global complexities. The last thing Delhi should want to see now is the undermining of its professional diplomatic corps.

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The Gulf keeps being a puzzle to me. The Gulf Arabs, now "over" Trump, their again, even as he taps into the Gulf wallet, he is reaching out and still is innocent.

As his first move, Jiang's foreign visit to the Arab-Asian states, "major centers of the Arabian Peninsula" may be at it at all. The Arab League's Secretary-General, Amr Moussa, has said that President Jiang is expected to visit 10 states in succession, with Saudi Arabia expected to contribute \$1 billion to an arms deal and commercial agreements, the 1994 Beijing Declaration of Intent to use oil as a common currency, and the 1996 Declaration of Intent to develop a common market.

the first time, in what Trump's new law (and Kushner who was shaping Washington Middle East policy) while he was second in command never dealt with their full length.

Trump's new strategy of attack is based for planning to accept Qatar's offer of an extraordinary financing package (\$50-60 billion) to cost about \$400 million, but will be out-

side these systems. Putin and Xi declared themselves "friends of" and promised to intensify their political, economic and technological partnership. Gathered to celebrate the 80th anniversary of the Allied victory in World

geological/political/religious/cultural/nationality of its evolution, linguistic/nativity are of little use in dealing with this turbulent world. Increase knowledge and responsibility. Critical is critical in managing the global complexity of the world. Debt should serve to move on the understanding of professional diplomatic corps.

- ❑ Though India has significant confrontation with Pakistan, **New Delhi must look beyond its western neighbour** to engage with the complex and evolving global geopolitical dynamics.

- ❑ The **rise of multipolarity, great power politics** involving the US, China, and Russia, and Trump's transactional diplomacy demand a recalibrated Indian foreign policy outlook.



## Shifting Global Alignments and Power Triangles

- ❑ Amid India-Pakistan tensions, Xi Jinping and Vladimir Putin reaffirmed their **deepening strategic ties**, calling themselves **“friends of steel”** and vowing to build a post-American order, despite both engaging separately with the US.
- ❑ **US-China Trade 'Ceasefire'**: While South Asia witnessed military escalation, the US and China negotiated a pause in their trade war, signifying the fluid and pragmatic nature of global power engagements.
- ❑ These developments mark a departure from ideological camps. Today's **world order is shaped less by fixed alliances and more by transactional, multipolar equations** where strategic flexibility matters more than bloc-based thinking.



## Trump's Transactional Diplomacy and Gulf Outreach

- ❑ President Trump's Middle East visit **aims to secure over USD 2 trillion in investments** and arms deals from Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Qatar—aligning foreign policy with domestic economic objectives.
- ❑ Trump's personal and familial business interests—such as the **USD 5.5 billion Qatari golf project**—blend with statecraft, underscoring the thoroughly **transactional nature of his diplomacy**.
- ❑ **Iran Dealings and Regional Balancing:** While courting Gulf states, Trump also engages Iran, holding multiple rounds of backchannel negotiations. This double-track diplomacy enhances US leverage and frustrates traditional US allies like Israel.

Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)



The **Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)** known commonly as the **Iran nuclear deal** or **Iran deal**, is an agreement on the Iranian nuclear program reached in Vienna on 14 July 2015, between Iran and the P5+1 (the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, United States—plus Germany) together with the European Union.

Formal negotiations toward JCPOA began with the adoption of the Joint Plan of Action, an interim agreement signed between Iran and the P5+1 countries in November 2013. Iran and the P5+1 countries engaged in negotiations for the next 20 months and in April 2015 agreed on a framework for the final agreement. In July 2015 Iran and the P5+1 confirmed agreement on the plan along with the "Roadmap Agreement" between Iran and the IAEA

## Implications for India's Foreign Policy Beyond

- ❑ While India must enforce red lines on Pakistan-based terror, **it must not be consumed by this binary**. The world is moving in multiple directions simultaneously.
- ❑ **Strategic Maturity Needed** The oversimplified lens of “**friends vs foes**” is inadequate. India must enhance its understanding of triangular and multipolar power plays and invest in domain expertise and negotiation capacity.
- ❑ In a world governed by **complex bargaining and shifting alliances**, undermining India's professional diplomatic corps would be self-defeating. India needs skilled diplomacy to pursue strategic autonomy and global relevance.



### Strategic Autonomy

Strategic autonomy refers to a nation's ability to make independent decisions in its foreign and defense policies, without being overly influenced by external powers or alliances.

### Examples:

- ⦿ India's foreign policy emphasizes strategic autonomy, balancing relations with major powers like the US, Russia, and China while maintaining independent stances on global issues.



# 3.US- China Trade Deal

## Big deal

The U.S.-China trade deal will have implications for India

**T**he trade agreement between the U.S. and China, the two biggest economies in the world, serves as a breather in an otherwise tense global trade environment. The U.S. has agreed to temporarily lower, for 90 days, its overall tariffs on Chinese goods from 1-5% to 30%, while China will cut its tariffs on American imports from 125% to 0%. Markets across the world cheered the announcement, jumping between 2%-3.8% following the news. The thaw comes on the back of tensions and tariffs being ratcheted up by both sides, starting with U.S. President Donald Trump's February 1 announcement of a varying tariff on imports from China, Mexico and Canada. Notably, he excluded China from the 90-day pause on 'reciprocal' tariffs announced in early April. One way to look at this latest development is that it shows Mr. Trump is backing down from his tariff war-footing, acknowledging the importance of China to the U.S. economy. Indeed, the joint statement by both countries begins by mentioning 'the importance of their bilateral economic and trade relationship'. However, another view is that his heavy-handed approach has succeeded in convincing China to come to the negotiation table. Tariffs of 145% were unsustainable but served their purpose. The fact also is that Mr. Trump's main grievance, of a ballooning trade deficit with China, remains unaddressed. The two sides have agreed to continue talks, which will be key in determining whether this seemingly intractable problem can be worked around or result in tensions again.

For India, this brings both uncertainties and certainties. If further talks between the U.S. and China are successful, investors who have moved to other countries will likely start viewing China favourably again. The advantages of manufacturing there – scale and costs – are still significant. The China+1 model, which India in any case has not been able to leverage adequately, might start to lose its sheen. The other uncertainty is around India's own trade talks with the U.S. It has now informed the World Trade Organisation of potential reciprocal measures to the U.S.'s increased duties on steel and aluminium imports. Even though talks on a U.S.-India trade deal are ongoing, this latest statement shows that tensions remain high. The certainties are two-fold. The first is that India's trade deficit with China remains vast and rising, and the U.S.-China agreement will not reduce this. 'Make in India' is currently inextricably linked to 'import from China'. The second certainty carries over from the first. The centre must lean heavily on states to adopt labour and land reforms that can allow scalable manufacturing to become cost-effective here. Without this, India will remain dependent on Chinese imports, regardless of its dealings with the rest of the world.

## Context

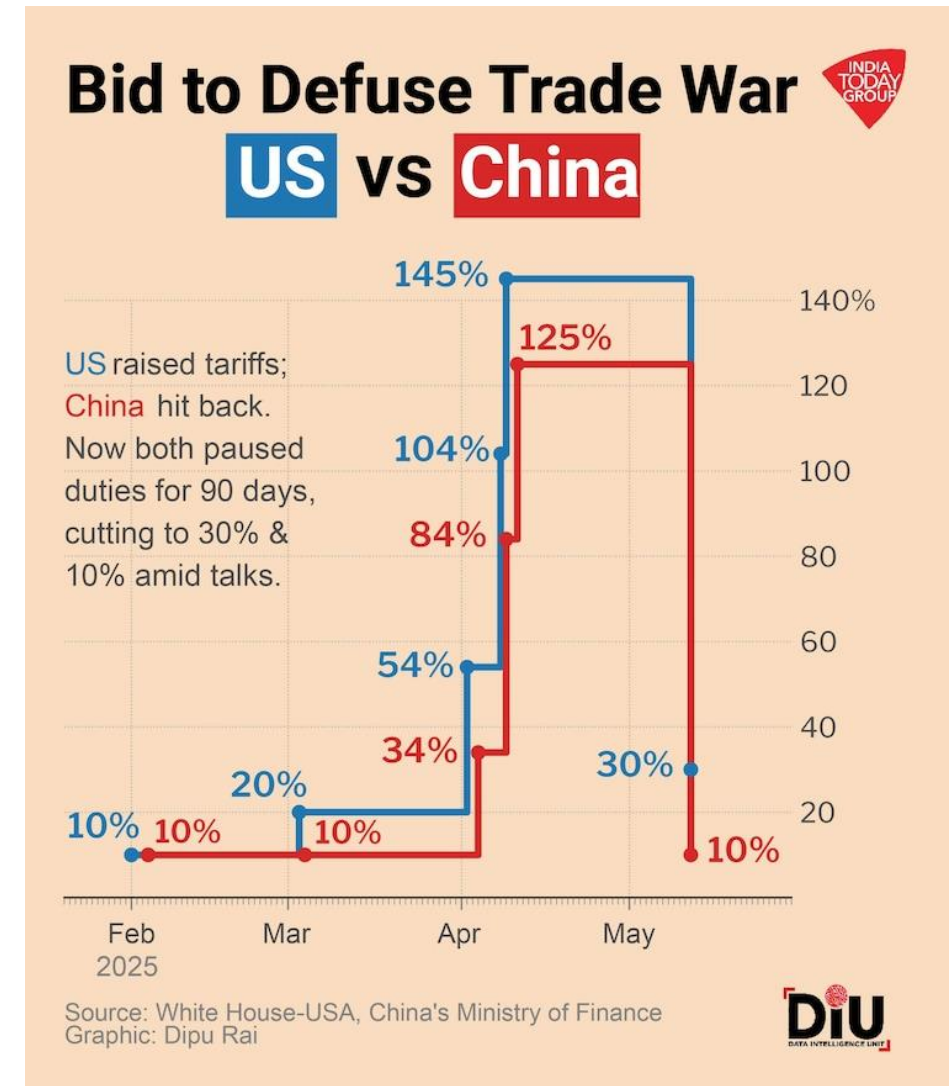
- ❑ A **temporary trade agreement** was announced between the U.S. and China—two of the **world's largest economies**—where both nations agreed to scale back tariffs significantly for 90 days.
- ❑ This marks a significant pause in the otherwise escalating global trade tensions.





## Key Features of the U.S.-China Agreement

- ❑ **Tariff Reductions Announced as** The U.S. reduced its average tariff on Chinese goods from 145% to 30% for a 90-day period, while China reduced tariffs on American imports from 125% to 10%.
- ❑ **Global stock markets rallied by 2% to 3.8%** in response, signaling investor optimism over easing trade tensions between the two economic giants.
- ❑ **Context of Prior Tensions**-The agreement follows months of escalating tariffs, including President Trump's February 1 move for variable tariffs and a selective April pause that excluded China, worsening bilateral strains.



## Strategic Interpretations of U.S. Actions

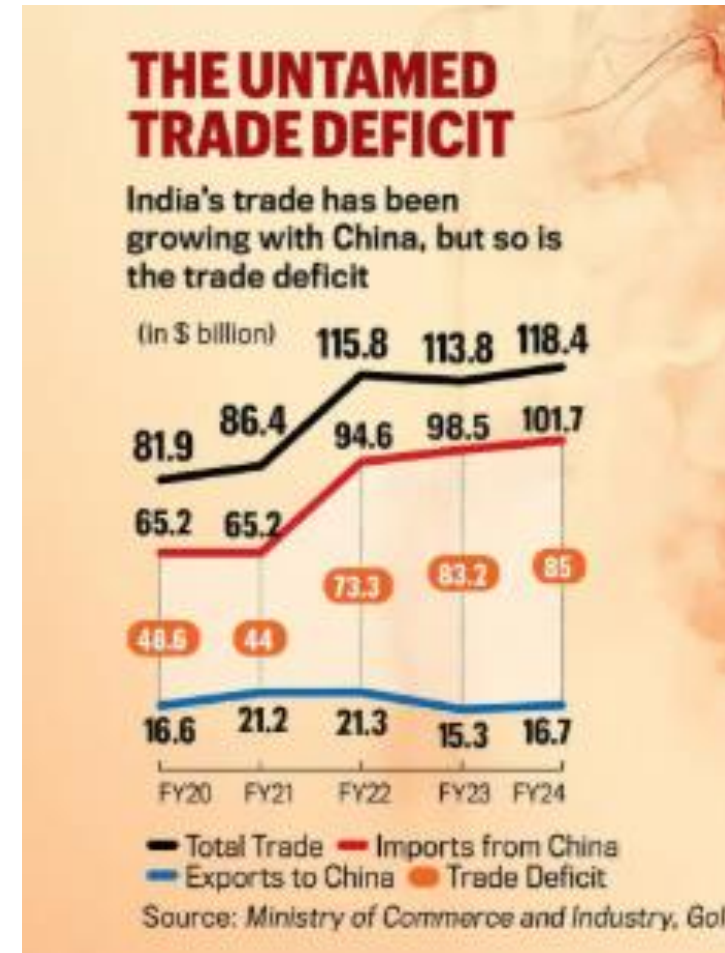
- ❑ The deal may reflect **Trump's recognition of China's importance to the U.S. economy**, suggesting a softening of his aggressive trade stance.
- ❑ Alternatively, it may indicate that **Trump's high-pressure tariff strategy succeeded** in compelling China to negotiate under economic duress.
- ❑ **Core Issue Unresolved** as The U.S. trade deficit with China, Trump's central concern, remains untouched, with both sides only agreeing to continue further dialogue.

The U.S. and China have agreed to cut tariffs by 115 percentage points each for 90 days—bringing U.S. tariffs on China down to 30%, and China's to 10%. While the final rates differ, both sides gave up the same. And let's be clear: it was the U.S. that initiated these talks—after seeing the consequences of its own economic pressure.



## Implications for India

- ❑ **Challenge to China+1 Strategy** - If U.S.-China ties improve, China regains its competitive edge in global manufacturing, further sidelining India's incomplete leverage of the China+1 model.
- ❑ India has formally notified the **WTO of reciprocal tariffs on U.S. steel and aluminium**, highlighting the fragile nature of current U.S.-India trade talks.
- ❑ **Structural Hindrances Remain** such as India's growing trade deficit with China, coupled with **weak land and labour reforms**, impedes its ability to scale cost-effective domestic manufacturing.



# Retail Inflation slows down

## Retail inflation slows to 3.16% in April, lowest in 69 months

The fall in prices has been driven in large part by sharply easing food prices, especially those of vegetables and pulses; inflation in food and beverages slows for sixth consecutive month to 2.14%

T.C.A. Sharad Raghavan  
NEW DELHI

**R**etail inflation in India cooled for the sixth consecutive month in April 2025, coming in at 3.16%, the lowest it has been in 69 months. The fall in prices has been driven in large part by sharply easing food prices, especially those of vegetables and pulses.

The monthly Consumer Price Index released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation stood at 3.34% in March 2025, and had been

### Price relief

The fall in prices has been driven in large part by sharply easing food prices



falling consistently since July 2019. The data shows that inflation in the food and beverages category slowed for the sixth consecutive month to 2.14%,

with vegetable prices contracting 10.98%, pulses contracting 5.23%, and meat and fish prices contracting 0.35% over their levels in April last year.

Vegetable prices have been on a downward trend for a little while now, with April's data marking the third consecutive month of price contractions.

However, while prices have been cooling, a large part of this contraction has to do with a high base effect, since vegetable inflation was in the 27-30% range in the February-April period last year.

## Context

- ❑ India's retail inflation has recently hit a 59-month low of 3.54% in July 2024.
- ❑ This significant decrease comes after a high inflation rate of 7.44% in July 2023.
- ❑ The decline in inflation is **largely attributed to a high base effect** from the previous year, which has also led to a drop in food inflation.



## Key Factors Influencing Inflation

- ❑ **High Base Effect:** The significant drop in inflation is partly due to comparing current prices with a high price level from last year.
- ❑ **Core Inflation:** This, which excludes volatile items like food and fuel, rose to 3.4% in July due to higher gold prices and telecom tariff increases.

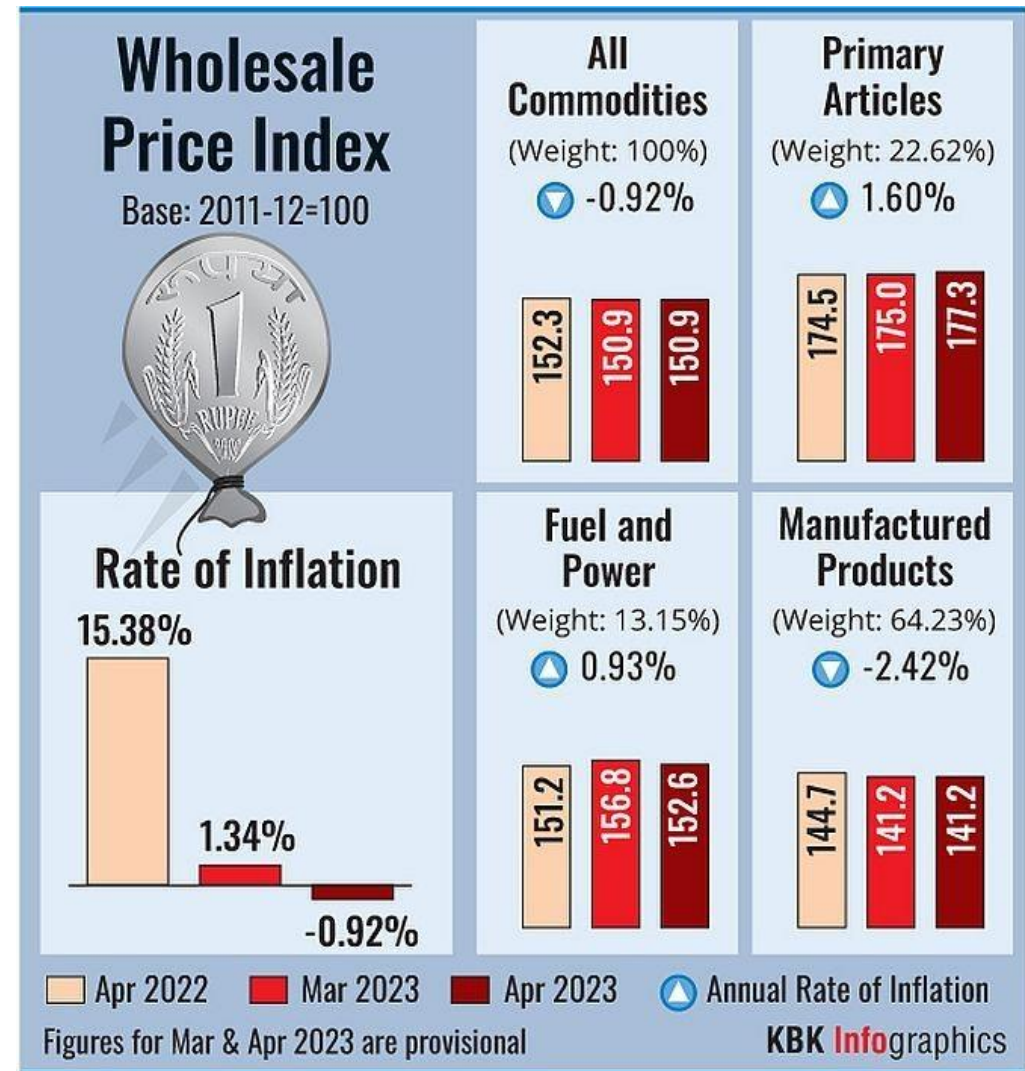
## Consumer Price Index (CPI)

- ❑ CPI is a metric used for measuring inflation in India. It measures changes over time in general level of prices of goods and services that households acquire for the purpose of consumption.
- ❑ The change in the price index over a period of time is referred to as CPI-based inflation, or retail inflation.

13. A rapid increase in the rate of inflation is sometimes attributed to the “base effect”. What is “base effect” ?

- (a) It is the impact of drastic deficiency in supply due to failure of crops
- (b) It is the impact of the surge in demand due to rapid economic growth
- (c) It is the impact of the price levels of previous year on the calculation of inflation rate
- (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context

Context	WPI	CPI
<b>Definition</b>	Amounts to the average change in prices of commodities at the wholesale level.	Indicates the average change in the prices of commodities at the retail level.
<b>Publishing office</b>	Office of Economic Advisor (Ministry of Commerce & Industry)	National Statistical office
<b>Commodities</b>	Goods only	Goods and Services both
<b>Inflation Measurement</b>	First stage of a transaction	Final stage of a transaction
<b>Prices paid by</b>	Manufacturers and wholesalers	Consumers
<b>Types of Commodities covered</b>	Manufacturing inputs and intermediate goods like minerals, machinery basic metals, etc.	Education, communication, transportation, recreation, apparel, foods and beverages, housing and medical care
<b>Base Year</b>	2011-12	2012 Note: Base Year to be revised.





# Thank you

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