

## Daily Editorial Analysis 13 August 2025

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### Debunking the Myth of Job Creation

#### Context

- On July 1, 2025, the government approved the **Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme with an ambitious outlay of ₹99,446 crore**, aiming to stimulate employment generation.
- While the scheme reflects a commitment to addressing India's persistent labour market challenges, **its design and focus raise critical concerns**.
- In a labour market marked by deep capital-labour asymmetries, **a formal-informal sector divide, and a chronic mismatch between employment opportunities and employability**, the ELI risks reinforcing existing inequalities rather than resolving them.

#### Employer-Centric Design and Labour Market Mismatch

- At its core, the ELI Scheme **adopts an employer-centric approach**, providing fiscal incentives to employers, particularly in the manufacturing sector, to create jobs.
- However, this strategy **overlooks the structural issue** of skill mismatch.
- The Economic Survey 2024-25 reveals that **only 8.25% of graduates secure jobs aligned with their qualifications**, while over half are underemployed in semi-skilled or elementary roles.
- **Wage data further highlights the disparity**: nearly **46% of graduates in low-skill jobs earn less than ₹1 lakh per annum**, while only 4.2% in specialised positions reach ₹4-8 lakh.
- With **merely 4.9% of Indian youth receiving formal vocational training**, industry demand and workforce preparedness remain deeply misaligned.
- In this context, **subsidising employers to hire an under-skilled workforce** does little to enhance productivity or worker well-being.
- Instead, **it risks strengthening employers' bargaining power**, widening wage gaps, and perpetuating a cycle of low-skill, low-wage employment.

#### Concerns Surrounding Employment Linked Incentive

- **Exclusion of the Informal Sector**
  - The scheme's reliance on Employee's Provident Fund Organisation registration effectively limits its benefits to the formal sector, **thereby excluding 90% of the workforce employed informally**.

- This **exclusion not only sidelines workers without social security and formal contracts but also entrenches a dual labour market**, one where the state invests heavily in the formal sector while leaving the informal sector unsupported.
- Such a policy orientation **channels public resources towards enterprises already better positioned, marginalising low-wage**, unregistered workers who absorb most new labour market entrants.

- **Risks of Disguised Unemployment and Sectoral Bias**

- Without safeguards, **the ELI Scheme could inadvertently normalise disguised unemployment**, situations where individuals appear employed but contribute minimally to output, common in agriculture and informal services.
- **Employers might also reclassify existing jobs as new employment** to claim subsidies, undermining the policy's intent.

- **Marginalisation of Women and Youth**

- Moreover, the scheme's emphasis on manufacturing **reflects an outdated assumption about its job-creating potential**.
- **Manufacturing now accounts for less than 13% of total employment**, with agriculture and services together employing nearly 70% of the workforce.
- Rising automation and capital intensity have reduced manufacturing's employment elasticity, making it an **increasingly limited avenue for large-scale job creation**.
- This **sectoral bias risks further marginalising women, rural youth, and informal workers**, many of whom find employment in low-skill services or agriculture.

## **The Path Forward: Towards a More Equitable Employment Strategy**

- While the ELI Scheme signals political will to tackle unemployment, **its current design risks deepening structural inequalities**.
- A **more effective approach would integrate robust skill development and education reforms**, ensuring that low-skilled workers can meet industry needs and access better-quality jobs.
- **Policy emphasis should shift from short-term headcount increases to long-term strategies** that sustain employment, enhance productivity, and strengthen labour rights.

## **Conclusion**

- True employment generation **must extend beyond wage subsidies to employers**.
- It requires **addressing the roots of underemployment: inadequate skilling infrastructure, weak social security coverage**, and sectoral imbalances in job creation.
- An equitable and **sustainable employment strategy must recognise the realities of India's diverse labour market, ensuring that both formal and informal workers can share in the gains** of economic growth.

## Debunking the Myth of Job Creation FAQs

**Q1.** What is the main objective of the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme?

**Ans.** The ELI Scheme aims to support employment generation by providing fiscal incentives to employers, particularly in the manufacturing sector.

**Q2.** Why is the scheme criticised for being employer-centric?

**Ans.** It is criticised for focusing on subsidising employers without addressing the skill mismatch between workers' abilities and industry needs.

**Q3.** How does the ELI Scheme exclude most of India's workforce?

**Ans.** The scheme applies mainly to firms registered with the Employee's Provident Fund Organisation, excluding around 90% of workers in the informal sector.

**Q4.** What is one risk of focusing heavily on manufacturing under the scheme?

**Ans.** Manufacturing now contributes less than 13% to total employment, and increased automation has reduced its potential for large-scale job creation.

**Q5.** What alternative approach can be suggested for employment generation?

**Ans.** An alternate approach would include investing in skill development, improving job quality, and ensuring long-term, equitable, and sustainable employment opportunities.

**Source:** [The Hindu](#)

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## Recognise Organ Donation as a Lifeline

### Context:

- Organ transplantation is a landmark medical achievement and the most effective treatment for terminal organ failure.
- However, India faces a severe shortage of donor organs, leading to over 500,000 preventable deaths annually.
- Despite an increase in transplants from 4,990 in 2013 to 18,378 in 2023, only 1,099 involved deceased donors.
- With an **organ donation rate of just 0.8 per million people**—far below Spain and the US (over 45 per million)—the gap between demand and supply remains critical, making many lives needlessly lost.
- This article highlights the urgent need to address India's severe organ shortage by dispelling persistent myths, improving public trust, and implementing robust policies to boost donation rates.

### Dispelling Myths to Encourage Organ Donation

- A major barrier to organ donation in India is the persistence of myths and fears among families of the deceased.

- Many believe that **organ retrieval disfigures the body**, making proper funeral rites impossible, or that it violates religious traditions.
- In truth, organ removal is performed respectfully, preserving the donor's appearance for final ceremonies, and all major faiths regard it as a compassionate act aligned with spiritual values.
- Another false fear is that doctors may **hastily declare brain death to obtain organs**.
- The reality is that brain death certification is governed by the **Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994**, which mandates a strict, transparent, and legally binding process.
  - This involves multiple expert confirmations, clinical assessments at set intervals, and thorough documentation, ensuring ethical conduct and eliminating bias.
- Public education and awareness are essential to overcome these misconceptions and increase donation rates.

## Breaking Age and Health Myths Around Organ Donation

- A common misconception is that only young accident victims can be organ donors.
- In reality, many organs and tissues—including **kidneys, liver segments, lungs, corneas, bone, skin, and heart valves**—can be donated by older individuals or those who die of natural causes.
- To address such myths, sustained awareness efforts are vital. Television, social media campaigns, and stories of real donor families and recipients can make the message relatable.
- Community workshops, led by trained counsellors, can directly tackle concerns about funeral rites, medical eligibility, and donation protocols.
- **Integrating organ donation education into school and college curricula** can instil a culture of giving early on, while peer-led programs can enhance empathy and understanding.
- Health-care professionals must also play a proactive role—through regular training—to initiate sensitive, informed conversations with families.
- Dedicated transplant coordination teams, such as those at Apollo Hospitals, provide compassionate guidance, ensuring families can make well-informed decisions.

## Building Public Trust to Bridge the Organ Donation Gap

- Bridging India's vast gap between organ demand and supply requires sustained national commitment, strong policy measures, and community involvement.
- One promising approach is the **presumed consent model**—successfully adopted in countries like Spain and Croatia—where every adult is considered a donor unless they opt out.
- For such a system to succeed, robust family support structures, transparent procedures, and grievance redress mechanisms must be in place to ensure ethical oversight and public trust.

## Conclusion

- Organ donation is more than a medical intervention; it is a profound humanitarian act and a legacy of compassion.
- On **World Organ Donation Day** (August 13), the call is for every adult to register as a donor and every family to honour that choice.

- By dispelling myths, ensuring policy reforms, and fostering a culture of shared responsibility, India can work toward a future where no life is lost for want of an organ.

## Recognise Organ Donation As a Lifeline FAQs

**Q1.** What is India's current organ donation rate compared to leading countries?

**Ans.** India's rate is 0.8 donors per million, far below Spain and the US, where rates exceed 45 donors per million

**Q2.** What legal safeguards ensure ethical brain death certification in India?

**Ans.** The Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994, mandates strict medical criteria, multiple expert confirmations, and thorough documentation

**Q3.** Can older individuals be organ donors?

**Ans.** Yes. Kidneys, liver segments, lungs, corneas, bone, skin, and heart valves can be donated by older donors or those dying of natural causes

**Q4.** What awareness strategies are recommended to counter myths about organ donation?

**Ans.** Campaigns on TV and social media, real donor stories, community workshops, school curriculum integration, and peer-led programs are recommended

**Q5.** What policy approach has proven effective internationally to increase organ donation?

**Ans.** Presumed consent, used in Spain and Croatia, where adults are considered donors unless they opt out, coupled with strong family support systems

**Source:** **TH**

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## Supreme Court's Order on Street Dogs in Delhi - Legal, Constitutional, and Governance Implications

### Context:

- On 11 August, the Supreme Court of India (SC) ordered **relocation of all street dogs in Delhi to shelters within eight weeks**, following a rise in fatal attacks on infants.
- While the move **addresses public safety concerns**, it raises legal, constitutional, and governance issues—especially in the context of **animal rights, judicial overreach, and municipal governance failure**.

### Background of the Case:

- **Trigger:** The apex court took suo motu cognisance of media reports on fatal street dog attacks.
- **Concerns:** Threat to infants, children, and elderly from unvaccinated street dogs.

- **Historical context:** Human-canine conflict has been a recurring issue in India, debated across courts and policy forums.

## Key Issues with the Order:

- **Violation of existing law:**

- It contradicts –
  - The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PCA) Act, 1960.
  - The PCA (Animal Birth Control) Rules, 2023 – prohibit relocation, mandate scientific population control.
- **Implication:** Undermines rule of law and sets a precedent for ignoring legal frameworks.

- **Ignoring judicial precedent:**

- Violates the **stare decisis** principle (to stand by things decided).
- The SC had already settled the matter in the **Animal Welfare Board of India vs People for Elimination of Stray Troubles (2024)**.
- Frequent reopening of settled issues **erodes public faith** in judiciary and diverts state resources from implementation.

- **Violation of natural justice:**

- Principle of **Audi alteram partem** (hear the other side) breached.
- Requests for impleadment by relevant parties ignored; suggestions from amicus curiae dismissed.
- The order **lacked evidence-based reasoning**, scientific grounding, and feasibility assessment.

- **Contradiction with fundamental duties:**

- **Article 51A(g) of the Constitution:** Citizens have a duty to show compassion to living creatures.
- Threatening action against those opposing relocation **undermines this constitutional duty**.

## Underlying Governance Failure - Failure of Local Authorities:

- **Inadequate implementation** of humane Animal Birth Control (ABC) and anti-rabies vaccination programmes.
- **Ineffective euthanasia** of confirmed rabid dogs.
- **Poor solid waste management**, contributing to rising stray dog numbers.

## Critical Analysis of the Order:

- **Judicial overreach:** Court bypassed existing statutory mechanisms and municipal responsibilities.
- **Short-term fix:** The Court has not considered the impact of enforced dog sheltering on **public health, public safety, and on the public exchequer**. Relocation may worsen issues like overcrowded shelters.

- **Root cause neglected:** Villainising street dogs is **a convenient smokescreen to hide the total failure of the state machinery** (the third tier of government in particular) in performing their legal duties.

## Way Forward:

- **Strengthen local governance:** Effective implementation of ABC Rules, 2023 and vaccination drives.
- **Evidence-based judicial orders:** Consider scientific studies and public health data.
- **Public awareness:** Promote responsible pet ownership and compassion towards animals.
- **Multi-stakeholder approach:** Collaboration between judiciary, executive, NGOs, and communities.
- **Prevent polarisation:** Avoid framing the issue as humans vs animals; focus on systemic failures.

## Conclusion:

- In the future, addressing human–canine conflict will require data-driven, humane, and community-based interventions that align with constitutional duties, scientific evidence, and sustainable urban governance.
- By empowering the third tier of government and ensuring strict adherence to the Animal Birth Control Rules, 2023, India can move towards **a balanced approach where public safety, animal welfare, and legal integrity coexist in harmony.**

## Supreme Court's Order on Street Dogs in Delhi FAQs

**Q1.** What laws and constitutional provisions does the August 11 SC order violate?

**Ans.** PCA Act, 1960; ABC Rules, 2023; Article 51A(g); principle of stare decisis.

**Q2.** How does the order show judicial overreach?

**Ans.** By bypassing statutory provisions and executive responsibilities.

**Q3.** What governance failures fuel human–canine conflict?

**Ans.** Weak ABC and vaccination drives, poor euthanasia, bad waste management.

**Q4.** What ethical issue arises from street dog relocation?

**Ans.** Undermines compassion for animals under Article 51A(g).

**Q5.** What sustainable steps can address human–canine conflict?

**Ans.** Strong local governance, scientific ABC, better waste management, public awareness.

**Source:** **IE**

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Source: <https://vajiramandravi.com/current-affairs/daily-editorial-analysis-13-august-2025/>

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