



# Employment News



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## CLIMATE CHANGE AND DANGER TO THE ISLANDS: A REALITY

M.A. Haque

On 5th of June the entire world celebrated the World Environment Day (WED). WED is being celebrated every year since 1973. Particular theme has been there for the WED since 1974. This year the theme was: 'Small Islands and Climate Change'. The idea behind this theme is obvious. Now Climate Change is a reality. Average temperature of the earth is increasing and its impact is there on different components of the environment. One of the consequences of the climate change and rising earth's temperature is the rise in sea level. Sea level rise can affect us in different ways, including inundation of islands, especially the small ones. Globally there are large numbers of islands and many of them are quite small in size. A large percentage of the islands are such where people live or provide various resources. If the islands are gone, people living there will have to shift and the resources present there will be lost. To involve people all over the world, a slogan has also been coined for this year's WED. The slogan is: 'Raise Your Voice Not The Sea Level'. The idea is that there is need to raise voice against the ongoing climate change so that brake is applied to the rising global temperature. From Indian point of view as well the islands are quite important. We have two groups of islands on the two sides of the mainland. One is called the Andaman and Nicobar group and the other one as

Lakshadweep islands. Sizable numbers of people live on those islands, although not all are inhabited. Even those which are not populated are useful in other ways. Various resources are obtained from there or they are used for installations. The issue of climate change has been under focus for some time. Also, certain nations and groups of interested people have tried to deny its existence. They have tried to downplay the observed phenomena in the name of natural variations or being too insignificant. Certain influential nations have also tried to shift the blame on developing nations, including India and China. Their argument is that these developing nations are developing too fast and they are pumping large quantities of greenhouse gases into the earth's atmosphere. These nations should cut their emissions even if the same is at the cost of their economy and well being of the people. During UN deliberations on climate change contradictory stands have been taken by the two groups of nations. Those nations which are developing argue that the developed nations were responsible for historical accumulation of the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and the impact is being felt now. Hence, the responsibility should be owned by the developed nations and they should reduce their emissions. On the other hand, the developed nations want the nations which are developing fast,

should slow down. So far there is no consensus. At this point an important question can be asked. Why suddenly climate change is being given so much importance and the islands are in focus? The answer lies in a report presented by the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) in September 2013. The IPCC was established in 1988 by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to provide scientific view about the climate change and its potential environmental and socio-economic impacts. The IPCC has so far presented five reports, the report of September 2013 is the 5th one. This report is much more valuable as compared to the earlier ones. While preparing this report most advanced techniques were used and all possible precautions were taken to remove ambiguity. That is why almost all nations have accepted the report. The report makes it clear that warming of the climate system and human influence on it obvious. There is increase in greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere, more energy is being trapped near the earth, and climate system is getting warmed. As a result there is warming of the atmosphere and oceans, there are changes in the global water cycle, there are reductions in snow and ice, mean sea level is rising and there

are changes in some of the climate extremes. The report made it clear that human influence has been the dominant reason behind the observed warming of the climate since the mid-20th century. Evidence for the same comes from the fact that atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane, and nitrous oxide have increased to levels which were never there in at least during the last 800,000 years. Only since pre-industrial period CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations have increased by 40%. Main contributors are fossil fuels and then the changes in land use which result in increased emissions. The report says that since the 1950s, many of the observed changes were never there for decades. Since 1850, each of the last three decades has been successively warmer at the earth's surface than any preceding decade. For the Northern Hemisphere, 1983-2012 were probably the warmest 30-years during the last 1400 years. That is not the end of the story. By the end of the 21st century global surface temperature change is likely to be more than 1.5°C relative to 1850 to 1900. Also, there is possibility of the temperature to rise by 2°C. Further, the warming is to continue beyond 2100 and it is not expected to be regionally uniform. Most of the excess energy stored in the climate system goes to the oceans. For

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### JOB HIGHLIGHTS

#### BANK

- IDBI Bank requires 500 Assistant Manager Grade 'A'
- Last Date : 12.07.2014**

#### B.S.F.

- Directorate General Border Security Force, New Delhi requires 293 SI, HC and CT in various discipline
- Last Date : 30 days from the date of Publication**

#### INDIAN ARMY

- Indian Army invites applications for 44th Short Service Commission (Tech) Men and 15th Short Service Commission (Tech) Women Course (April 2015) Vacancies: 119
- Last Date : 07.08.2014**

#### N.V.S.

- Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, Noida requires 47 Principals
- Last Date : 30 days from the date of publication**

#### ASRB

- Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board, New Delhi invites applications for various Scientific posts
- Last Date : 18.07.2014**

Turn over the pages for other vacancies in Banks, Armed Forces, Railways, PSUs and other Govt. Deptts

### WEB EXCLUSIVES

Following item is available in the Web Exclusives section on www.employmentnews.gov.in :

- Rani-ki-Vav Queen of Step Wells joins UNESCO World Heritage List

**For Informative articles on current affairs you can also visit :**  
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### CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN AGROFORESTRY AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

Dr. Arvind Bijalwan & Dr. G.A. Kinhal

Agroforestry is an interesting field of study which deals with theory and practice of creation, conservation and scientific management of agricultural crops, forest crops and livestock in a unit piece of land for their composite goods and services. Though the history of agroforestry in India is as old as forestry, the concept of agroforestry followed the scientific forestry practices and management in India. The scientific forestry was started in India as early as 1864 to train the forestry professionals for forest management. The forest department of India practiced agroforestry initially in the form of "taungya cultivation" which was later transformed into agroforestry. The scientific research work on agroforestry was initiated during 1970s by different Institutes of Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) in various agro-climatic zones of India. The National Commission on Agriculture (1976) had highlighted agroforestry in the seventh five year plan. National Research Centre for Agroforestry (NRCAF) was established by ICAR during 1988 at Jhansi in Central India. Currently the research, education and extension in agroforestry in India are being pursued by Ministry of Agriculture. However the role of Ministry of Environment and Forests is equally important as agroforestry is a link subject for agricultural crops and trees (woody perennial). The newly launched National Agroforestry Policy 2014 of India also focuses on strengthening the agroforestry at grass root level as a course

curriculum in school education and motivating youth to grow and conserve trees.

**EDUCATION IN AGROFORESTRY**  
Agroforestry is an essential subject during graduation in forestry (B.Sc. Forestry) and agriculture (B.Sc. Agriculture). Agroforestry professionals are considered to be appropriate managers for environmental protection, value addition to agriculture and forestry products and to make farmers more economically strong and globally competitive. During the master's programme, all the aspects related to agroforestry are covered in the form of core and elective courses such as Principles and Practices of Agroforestry, Principles of Crop Production in Agroforestry, Multipurpose Trees in Agroforestry, Fruit Crops in Agroforestry, Fodder and Pasture Development in Agroforestry, Soil and Water Management in Agroforestry, Economics of Agroforestry Systems, Silvics and Measurement of Agroforestry Trees, Disease Management in Agroforestry, Cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants in Agroforestry, Plantation Technology, PPP based Farm and Social Forestry, Statistical design and research methodology in agroforestry, Carbon sequestration and agroforestry, Natural Resource Management and agroforestry etc.

**PROCEDURE OF ADMISSION IN AGROFORESTRY PROGRAMMES**  
The admission/selection procedure in the Master's in agroforestry, one can apply after completion of graduation in Forestry/Agriculture/Plant sciences etc

in State Agricultural Universities or other Institutes/Universities offering master degree in Agroforestry. The process of selection in master's degree is either through qualifying the entrance exam or a merit basis of the University/Institute. ICAR conducts an all India entrance examination for the award of ICAR's Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) and admission to limited seats of master's degree programme at all the State Agricultural Universities in the field of Agriculture and allied sciences including Agroforestry. Similarly for Ph.D. one can take admission in the State Agricultural Universities or other Institutes/Universities on the basis of qualifying entrance examination or directly as per the norm of the Institutes/Universities. The National Eligibility Test (NET) in Agroforestry/Forestry is also one of the important certificates for lectureship, which can be attended by taking the examination conducted by Agricultural Scientist Recruitment Board (ASRB) of ICAR, Pusa, New Delhi annually. The award of scholarship as Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) and Senior Research Fellowship (SRF) for the Master's and Ph.D. in Agroforestry is provided by the ICAR through conducting all India entrance examination in the field of Agricultural sciences including Agroforestry. Besides this, the Post Doctoral Fellowship (PDF) in agroforestry and allied sciences is also awarded by various National and International agencies and institutions.

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**Climate Change and...**  
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example, oceans account for more than 90% of the energy accumulated between 1971 and 2010 and the upper ocean (0-700m) warmed. Also, there are indications that the upper ocean did warm earlier. Another important conclusion is that the global ocean will continue to warm during the 21st century and heat will also penetrate deeper. Another observation is that during the last two decades the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets have been losing mass, glaciers have shrunk almost worldwide, and

Arctic sea ice and Northern Hemisphere spring snow cover have decreased in their extents. The trend indicates that during the 21st century these processes will continue as such or the situation will deteriorate. We know that water expands in volume with rise in temperature. Obviously, water in the oceans and seas has to expand with rise in earth's temperature. Additionally, the ice sheets have been losing mass and glaciers have shrunk. The melting snow and ice form water. The water has to flow to the oceans and seas either directly or indirectly. As a result

the quantity of water there has been increasing. On account of these two reasons the sea level has to rise and now it is established that the rate of sea level rise since the mid-19th century has been larger than the mean rate during the earlier two millennia. Also, the IPCC report makes it clear that over the period 1901-2010, global mean sea level rose by 0.19m and that is not the end. The mean sea level will continue to rise on global scale during the 21st century and in all probability the rate of sea level rise will exceed the rate observed during 1971-2010 on account of increased ocean warming and accel-

erated loss of mass in case of glaciers and ice sheets. Under the circumstances the islands and coastal areas will face the danger. The trend can be reversed only by limiting climate change, which is possible only with substantial and sustained reductions of greenhouse gas emissions. That explains the relevance of the WED theme. **(The author is a writer and a former Scientist at Central Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Environment and has published papers and books on environmental issues. E-mail : asrarulhaque@hotmail.com)**

**CAREER OPPORTUNITIES...**  
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**EMPLOYMENT AND CAREER OPPORTUNITIES FOR AGROFORESTRY PROFESSIONAL**

The different sectors/areas where agroforestry professionals are being placed are summarized below:

- In the banking sector the agroforestry professionals are appointed as Agriculture Officers, Rural Development Officers and Extension Officers. Many banking agencies like NABARD, Syndicate Bank, PNB, SBI, Dena Bank, Union Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce etc are recruiting these professionals in rural development activities. The private banks such as Axis Bank, HDFC bank, ICICI Bank etc are also recruiting the agroforestry professionals.

- In Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) the candidates having master's in agroforestry with two years experience are recruited for the post of Subject Matter Specialist (SMS) equivalent to scientist B. Agroforestry professionals in the Livelihood Projects as Project Managers for the activities related to livelihood and agroforestry.

- In private sector the agroforestry professionals can take up employment either in offices, laboratories and Plantation companies like ITC, wood based industries or outdoors depending on their field of specialization. The professionals can be recruited in tree Based Industries like Pulp and Paper Industries, Katha Making Industry, Resin and Turpentine Industry, Medicinal and Aromatic Plant Units, Other Wood Products Industries etc. The industries namely Green ply wood industry, Century paper mill, Star paper mills, ITC Bhadrachalam paper boards limited, JK corps limited,

Ballarpur Industries limited (BiIT), Orient paper mills, WIMCO match Industry etc require professionally qualified managers having expertise in forestry and agroforestry to run their industries.

- The agroforestry professionals can launch their own enterprise in the field of Plant Nursery centre, Tissue culture centre for forest crops, Agricultural seed production centre, Apiculture, Lac culture, Silk culture, vermiculture, Agri-business, Agri-clinic etc.

- The recent field of Biofuels also provides good platform to the agroforestry professionals particularly for cultivation of Jatropha and related energy crops.

- There is a good scope for agroforestry professionals in the tea and coffee boards and related companies. The carbon estimation and carbon trading is the new and exciting domain for the agroforestry experts.

- The agroforestry professionals can plan for higher education in the field of agroforestry such as Ph.D. and PDF programmes from any reputed university/Institutes in India or abroad for making a career in the academic line. The agroforestry professionals having master's degree alongwith NET certificate can directly move towards academic profession. In this direction the highly educated agroforestry professionals can join the national and international University/institution as faculty (Assistant Professor), Scientists and Research Officers.

- Employment opportunities exist with Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working in protection and conservation of forest resources and Corporates having own plantations for timber etc. There are series of reputed Funding agencies and NGOs which are working in the forestry/agro-

forestry sectors and recruiting the agroforestry personnel like CAPART, BAIF, Aagakhan, Srijan, CPF, PRADAN etc. Furthermore, an agroforestry expert can work as a freelance consultant for the agroforestry based NGOs and agencies.

- The international agencies welcome the talented and experienced agroforestry professionals' viz. CIFOR, ITTO, OXFAM, UNDP, IUCN, World Bank, Asian Development Bank and ICIMOD etc however; the jobs in these agencies are highly remunerative.

**UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS FOR AGROFORESTRY EDUCATION IN INDIA**

The Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal also provides courses related to agroforestry and livelihood dur-

ing Post Graduate Diploma in Forestry Management (PGDFM) equivalent to master degree to the specialized students in Conservation and Livelihood (C & L) module, which makes them suitable for the management and development of agroforestry and related subjects in India and abroad.

- Dr. Y.S.Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni, Solan, Himachal Pradesh, www.yspuniversity.ac.in

- G.B Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand, www.gbpuat.ac.in

- Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari, Gujrat, www.nau.in

- Allahabad Agricultural Institute-Deemed University (SHIATS), Allahabad, U.P.,

www.shiats.edu.in

- Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, U.P, www.bhu.ac.in

- Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur 482004, www.jnkvv.nic.in

- Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad, U.P., www.nduat.in

- Kerala Agricultural University, Vellanikkara, Trichur, Kerala 680654, www.kau.edu

The above list is indicative

**(The authors- Dr. Arvind Bijalwan is Faculty of Technical Forestry and Dr. G.A. Kinhal is Director Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal, M.P., India. E.mail- arvindbijalwan276@gmail.com)**

**NEWS DIGEST**

- The Reserve Bank of India on 24th June permitted Non-Banking Finance Companies to act as Business Correspondents (BCs) of banks, allowing them to offer limited services with the aim of spreading financial inclusion. So far, NBFCs could not be appointed as BCs, which provide limited services on behalf of banks in unbanked areas.
- The External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj on 27th June held a meeting in Dhaka with former Bangladesh Prime Minister and Chairperson of Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) Khaleda Zia. India has decided to relax visa restrictions for Bangladeshi nationals above the age of 65 and below the age of 13. The decision was conveyed by External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj during her talks with the Bangladesh government, including meetings with her counterpart A.H. Mahmud Ali and Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. Senior citizens and young Bangladeshis will now be eligible for five-year multiple entry visas as against the one-year visa available earlier. Other issues discussed were increasing the frequency of the Dhaka-Kolkata Maitree Express, and the proposed a Dhaka-Shillong-Guwahati bus service.
- An initiative conceptualised by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology to enable delivery of public services electronically through the mobile platform has been awarded the United Nations public service award. 'Mobile Seva', a nationwide initiative conceptualized, funded and implemented by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DEITY), is among the second place winners of the 2014 UN Public Service Awards, along with Bahrain, Brazil, Cameroon, Republic of Korea and Spain.
- Chief Justices of Calcutta and Orissa High Courts Arun Mishra and Adarsh Goel and eminent lawyer Rohinton Nariman, have been appointed as judges in the Apex Court.
- The El Nino phenomenon, which sparks climate extremes around the globe, is likely to occur in the Pacific Ocean by the end of the year, the United Nations (UN) weather agency said on 26th June. There was a 60% likelihood of El Nino taking place by August and 80% that it would take place between October and December, the World Meteorological Organization said.
- Aiming to reward the meritorious, the Centre has introduced a series of incentives for the Government employees. These include an annual award of 'Certificate of Excellence' and a monthly award for Employee of the Month for Under Secretary and below level.
- Noted Hindi poet Kedarnath Singh has been chosen for the prestigious Jnanpith award for 2013. Singh is the 10th Hindi writer to receive the honour and joins the likes of Sumitra Nandan Pant, Ramdhari Singh Dinkar among others. He will be the recipient of the 49th Jnanpith award.
- Indian-born Booker Prize winning author Salman Rushdie has named the winner of this year's prestigious Pen Pinter prize for his outstanding literary output and support for freedom of expression. The award was established in 2009 by writers' charity English Pen in memory of famous British playwright and Nobel laureate Harold Pinter.
- The 35th edition of the National Games will be held in Kerala from January 31st to February 14th next year in various venues across seven districts.
- Luis Suarez has been hit by a four-month ban from all football by FIFA for biting Giorgio Chiellini. He will not play for Liverpool until the end of October and has been banned for nine Uruguay matches, while he has been fined 65,000 euro. Suarez and the Uruguayan FA are able to appeal against the sanctions, but even if it is lodged and the process is underway, he will not be able to play in any matches.
- After e-commerce, Flipkart has jumped into the fiercely competitive smart device market by launching its calling tablet for Rs.9,999. The seven-inch tablet, branded Digiflip Pro, is expected to help the domestic online marketplace increase revenue and expand its presence in the multi-billion dollar electronics business.
- In a major civil liberties test in the digital age, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled on 25th June that police must obtain a warrant before searching the cell phone of a suspect.

**Employment News**

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**Editorial Office**  
**Employment News,**  
**East Block-IV, Level-5**  
**R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066**

**E-Mail : GM-cum-chief Editor :**  
director.employmentnews@gmail.com

**Advertisement : enewsadvt@yahoo.com**

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Tele Fax : 26175516  
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