



Employment News



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JOB HIGHLIGHTS

RAILWAY

● South Eastern Railway requires 3136 Pointsman-B, Trackman, Helper-II and Safaiwala

Last Date : 25.11.2013

● Eastern Railway and Chittaranjan Locomotive Works requires 2830 Porter, Galeman, Gate-Keeper, Khalashi/Helper, Helper-II, Peon/CKDR/Sanitary Cleaner/Helper etc.

Last Date : 15.11.2013

ORDNANCE FACTORY

● Ordnance Factory, Kanpur requires 531 Fitter, Machinist, Welder, Electroplater, Painter, Turner etc.

Last Date : 23.11.2013

UPSC

● Union Public Service Commission invites applications for various posts

Last Date : 15.11.2013

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:-

1. Impressive Disaster Preparedness Efforts to manage 'Phain'

Climate Change : A Reality

Dr. M.A. Haque

Climate change has emerged as one of the major challenges of our times. It is an established fact that the industrial era, on the one hand brought with it technological, economic and social developments resulting in improved quality of life. But on the other hand industrial revolution resulted in a number of problems, including alteration in the atmospheric concentrations of various gases. Such changes resulting from human specific activities are the primary cause of global warming which is leading to alterations in the weather patterns and climatic conditions world over.

Earth's atmosphere permits large part of solar radiation to pass through, which carries energy to the earth's surface. There the energy gets converted into infra-red radiation and moves upward. That energy keeps the earth warm and average temperature of earth remains around 15 degrees C. This warming is called greenhouse effect. Carbon dioxide, methane, ozone, chlorofluorocarbons, nitrous oxide, water vapour are important greenhouse gases. If those gases were not there in the earth's atmosphere, earth's average temperature could be -20 degrees C and life could not exist on earth

because liquid water is essential for life to survive.

In recent past the quantity of greenhouse gases, especially carbon dioxide, has been growing. As a result the average temperature of the earth is going up. Evidences indicate that since 1990, earth's surface temperature has risen by about 0.15°C per decade. Experts are of the view that if the trend continues, in the worst scenario, the earth's average temperature may rise by 4.8°C by the end of 21st century. That will be catastrophic. Temperature rise will have its direct impact and more importantly it will affect the earth's climate. Also, the recorded temperature of the upper ocean has gone up during 1971 to 2010. Sea level rise could be because of direct warming together with increased inflow of water on account of faster glacier and snow melting. It has been observed that the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets have been shrinking during the last two decades. Also, snow masses at high latitudes have been melting faster. If the present conditions are allowed to continue, average sea level may rise between 19 and 82 cm by 2100.

The reason behind global warming and consequent climate change is

now well established. Atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases have increased to levels which have not been recorded during the past 800,000 years. As a result, total radiation energy received by the earth system is higher compared to the past. Also, it is established that carbon dioxide is playing the pivotal role in this regard. Since 1958 the atmospheric carbon dioxide level has gone up by about 20%. At this point it will be prudent to mention that climate change is seen by many as a recent phenomenon. The actual position is that the effects of human activity on the global climate have been discussed for more than 150 years and from the beginning scientists have been indicating towards human contributions in causing climate change. In 1979 World Climate Conference of the World Meteorological Organization concluded: "It appears plausible that an increased amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere can contribute to a gradual warming of the lower atmosphere, especially at higher latitudes....It is possible that some effects on a regional and global scale may be detectable before the end of this century and become significant before the middle of the

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CAREER OPTIONS IN PARAMEDICAL SERVICES

Paramedical service is an important element of healthcare service. The term 'paramedical' is very broad with a range of diagnostic and therapeutic services under its umbrella. Nursing, pharmacy, radiography, medical laboratory technology, speech therapy, rehabilitation therapy and so on fall under this channel of healthcare.

Paramedical services are rendered by paramedics. Paramedics are professionals who assist doctors through diagnosis and treatment of patients. They are part of medical teams responsible for overall care of patients, which includes patient rehabilitation. They even take care of health facilities. Their services are indispensable to provide complete and effective healthcare to patients.

Paramedics use cutting-edge technology to deliver premium services to patients with acute and chronic ailments. They work as primary medical and trauma care providers in cases of emergency. Let us now understand some of the constituents of paramedical sciences.

Physiotherapy: It is the treatment of physical disabilities through exercises and massages. It aims at improving physical function and minimising disability among physically challenged patients or people suffering from degenerative disorders like arthritis. The services of a physiotherapist are useful in dealing with post-operative cases of dislocation, amputation, nerve injuries and muscular diseases.

Nursing: It is a vital part of medical care and the most popular paramedical service. The job of a nurse is to administer care to the patient, as prescribed by the physician. The services of a nurse are required at every stage of medical care. To cater to the specific requirements, specialised areas like medical surgical nursing, paediatric nursing and psychiatric nursing have emerged.

Pharmacy: It is the science of preparing and dispensing drugs. Pharmacists are professionals who prepare and dispense prescribed medicines to patients. They also provide information about various drugs to the patients.

Medical Lab Technology: As the name hints, medical laboratory technology deals with techniques employed in laboratories to identify and understand the cause and nature of ailments in patients. Medical laboratory technicians analyse fluids, tissues, blood, microorganisms, chemicals and cells of human body. They collect samples for tests, perform the tests, report the results and document them.

Radiography: A radiographer uses techniques like X-ray, Fluoroscopy, Ultrasound, CT scan, MRI, Angiography and PET technologies for diagnosis of diseases like tumours, internal cysts and cancers. They are also involved in radiation therapies where their responsibility is to control the equipment and radiation during the treatment.

Rehabilitation Therapy: It enables patients overcome functional limitations. The limitation could be from injury, disease, surgery or developmental disorder. The therapy can be employed to restore both physical and mental health.

Occupational Therapy: It enables patients participate in day-to-day activities. The goal of the treatment is to help patients with physical and mental limitations, achieve and maintain independence in their living. Occupational therapists work on both the ability of the patients and the environment around them to achieve their goal.

Audiology and Speech Pathology: Audiologists deal with diagnosis and treatment of hearing problems. They provide counsel on hearing loss prevention, fit and dispense appropriate hearing aids and participate in forensic audiology. Speech pathologists provide diagnosis and therapy for people suffering from speech, voice and language disorders that arise from causes like accidents, autism, cerebral palsy, stroke or intellectual disability.

Operation Theatre Technology: With technology getting more and more integrated into the field of medicine, surgeons are using sophisticated electrical and electronic equipment in the operation theatres. In fact, today, surgeons are performing complex surgical procedures using robots. Operation theatre technology deals with operation and maintenance of theatre equipment and hospital pipeline system. The technicians can assist anaesthesiologists in operation theatres, critical care units and postoperative rooms also.

Apart from the above-mentioned sciences, Renal Dialysis Technology, Optometry, Emergency and Trauma Care Technology are some more paramedical sciences.

To pursue a career in the field of paramedical services, you will have to pursue a relevant course from a recognised institute. Courses in these disciplines are available from diploma to postgraduate and some even at Ph.D levels.

Paramedical personnel often find themselves working under pressure. If you are considering a career in this field, you should be willing to work for long hours and in odd shifts. As professionals associated with the medical field, you should inculcate patience and tolerance. Apart from sound technical skills, you must have the ability to keep cool in crisis, presence of mind, people skills and communication skills.

There are ample jobs for paramedics. With healthcare facilities rapidly increasing, there is no dearth of opportunities for these professionals. Based on the discipline, employment opportunities can be found in public and private hospitals, diagnostic centres, government departments, rehabilitation centres, NGOs and schools. Prospects for paramedics are bright in abroad also.

Paramedical service is an excellent career option for those interested in health science. This field provides scope for continuous learning and immense professional satisfaction. So, if you are looking for a career in healthcare, do not miss out on considering this option.

Colleges and Courses

College	Course	Eligibility Criteria	Admission Criteria	Website
Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad	Master of Physiotherapy	BPT	Performance at entrance test	http://nims.ap.nic.in
SRM University, Tamil Nadu	Bachelor of Physiotherapy	10+2 with Physics, Chemistry and Biology	Marks obtained in qualifying examination	www.srmuniv.ac.in
National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, Orissa	Bachelor of Occupational Therapy	10+2	Performance at entrance test	http://nirtar.nic.in
Manipal University, Karnataka	Master of Occupational Therapy	BOT	Performance at entrance test	www.manipal.edu
Deccan School of Pharmacy, Hyderabad	Pharm. D	10+2	Performance at entrance test	www.deccanpharmacy.org
Sri Ramachandra University, Tamil Nadu	M.Sc in Medical Laboratory Technology	B.Sc Allied Health Sciences/ Medical Laboratory Technology/ Biochemistry/ Microbiology/ Biotechnology/ Genetics	Performance at entrance test	www.srmc.edu
Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati	B.Sc in Radiography and Imaging Technology	10+2	-	http://svimstpl.ap.nic.in
AIIMS, Delhi	B.Sc in Nursing	10+2 with Biology, Physics and Chemistry	Performance at entrance test	www.aiims.edu
Sri Ramachandra University, Sri Ramachandra College of Nursing, Chennai	M.Sc in Nursing	B.Sc. (N) with one-year experience/ B.Sc (nursing for trained nurses)	Performance at entrance test	www.srmc.edu
All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore	M.Sc. in Speech-Language Pathology	B.Sc in Speech-Language Pathology	Performance at entrance test	www.aiishmysore.com

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Climate Change ...

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next century. From then onwards climate change has been accepted as a reality. In 1985 it was concluded that greenhouse gases were expected to cause significant warming in the next century and that some warming was inevitable. In 1988 the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was formed to look into the causes, consequences etc. of the climate change. IPCC has presented its fifth report in September 2013 where IPCC has emphatically said that it is extremely likely that more than half of the increased global temperature between 1951 and 2010 was due to human activity. The report emphasized that if the temperature increase was to be kept within 2°C, which can keep the adverse impacts within limit, the emissions have to be kept within 880 giga tonnes of carbon. Issue is that 531 giga tonnes was already emitted by 2011. Hence balance of 350 tonnes to emit was left. Beyond that it will be the danger zone. But the problem is that human nature favours denial than confronting the problems. Also, in case of climate change it is so. Large number of people express doubts if it is really so. Still another set of

people think that things will be alright on its own.

At this point mention of Kyoto Protocol, which was adopted in 1997, is imperative. The Protocol was aimed to take care of the earth's rising temperature and consequent climate change by stipulating mandatory emission cuts for 37 industrialized regions and voluntary mitigation actions for countries like China and India. The Protocol was to expire in December 2012. However, in Doha at the end of 2012 representatives from about 200 nations agreed to have a second phase till 2020. In the meantime negotiations will continue to find amicable solution for the looming danger of climate change. Rich nations want to have emission targets for emerging economies during the second phase of Kyoto Protocol. China and India oppose the move. They wanted to cut their emissions, but voluntarily. Even today the issue remains almost unresolved. Rich nations emphasize on total emission by countries while developing nations want per capita emission to be the benchmark.

In this regard it is important that although climate change has the potential to affect the entire earth, developing countries will face worse consequences. They do not

have surplus resources for adjusting to and fighting climate change. Again in the developing nations the poorest will be the worst sufferers on account of lack of resources and their greater dependence on nature. For example, in India about 60% of agriculture depends on monsoon. We know that fluctuations in monsoon affect the poor farmers most. Thus people who do not contribute to the cause of climate change have to suffer worse. During last about one decade certain regions in the Himalayas have experienced 0.6°C rise in temperature. This kind of rise in temperature for the Himalayas can adversely affect agriculture, biodiversity, health status of people, natural disasters etc. An important consequence will be reduced water-availability in the Himalayan region and downstream. Also, frequency of floods will increase in the Himalayas and downstream as the quantity of melt water will fluctuate drastically in different seasons. Combined impact will be that the overall economy of the area and the living conditions of the people will suffer.

For India climate change is a big challenge. Firstly, the monsoon is expected to be more erratic. Monsoons during the current century have already been erratic

leading to droughts and floods. With further rise in temperature more frequent floods, droughts and storms are expected, leading to adverse impact on the economy. Sea level rise will bring additional pressure as India has very long coastline extending to about 7500 km. In Kerala and Orissa the coasts are already showing signs of faster erosion. Further rise in sea will aggravate the problem. Many parts of several Indian cities, including Chennai, Kochi, Kolkata, Mumbai, are less than one metre above the sea level. Those areas may face flooding. In several parts of the world, including Kenya, coastal region wells are becoming contaminated by sea water due to sea level rise. Similar problem is not ruled out for Indian coasts. We need to take immediate action at global level to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, particularly carbon dioxide. Fossil fuels are the main source. We need to think of alternatives.

(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.
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