



# Employment News



WEEKLY

VOL. XXXVIII NO. 51 PAGES 72

NEW DELHI 22 - 28 MARCH 2014

₹ 8.00

## MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS AND INDIA

Dr. Ashwani Sharma

Over the years, there has been a transformation in the traditionally held perception about the so-called trade-off between environmental quality and economic growth; as people have come to believe that the two are necessarily complementary. Environmental considerations have been an integral part of India's rich cultural heritage. The need for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources has been expressed in Indian scriptures which are more than 2,700 years old and is also reflected in the constitutional, legislative, and policy framework as also in the international commitments of the country. India has played a major role in the international fora relating to environmental protection. One of the key challenges for India in implementing the international commitments is to combat poverty and also economic development on sustainable basis. The touchstone for bringing about a well developed regulatory framework was the UN Conference on Human Environment held at Stockholm in 1972 (Stockholm Declaration). India, along with 113 other nations agreed on principles and an action plan to protect the environment and came under an obligation to implement these domestically. To implement the

provisions under the said Convention, a new authority for environmental protection known as National Council for Environmental Policy and Planning within the Department of Science and Technology was set up in 1972. This Council later evolved into a full-fledged Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) in 1985, which today is the apex body in the country for regulating and ensuring environmental protection. MoEF is also the nodal agency for almost all of the multinational agreements on environmental protection. It was only after the Stockholm Conference that the Constitution of India was amended to incorporate the provisions relating to environmental protection. This led to the amendment of the Indian Constitution, which incorporated Article 48A and Article 51A (g) under Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties, respectively. India became the first country in the world to have provisions for the protection and improvement of its environment.

### Beyond Rio Declaration

The 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment, Development and Agenda 21 emphasized the need to develop endogenous capacity in the

legal and institutional areas, which is critical for sustainable development. India has been very active in implementing all the objectives of Agenda 21 with the active involvement of all stakeholders like the government, international organizations, business, non-governmental organizations, and citizen groups. Since the Rio Conference, extensive efforts have been made by governments and international organizations to integrate environmental, economic, and social objectives into decision-making through new policies and strategies for sustainable development or by adapting existing policies and plans. Today, we are witnessing an accelerated development of international law and international environmental law in particular. There is increasing evidence that the development of international environmental law is moving in the direction of sustainable development. None the less to mention, the international Conventions are an increasingly important source of international environmental law.

### Multilateral Environmental Agreements

Multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) are a cooperative means of protecting and conserving

environmental resources or controlling pollution that is transboundary in nature. Environmental agreements articulate international approaches to address environmental challenges. There are estimated to be over 700 different international environmental agreements, at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels. As environmental treaties proliferate, so do the challenges of implementing them. The sources of international law consist of 'hard law' and 'soft law.' 'Hard law' is basically the treaties (also known as conventions, protocols, and agreements), academic texts, judicial decisions, general principles of law which are legally binding obligations; whereas rules which are not formally binding per se but still play an important role in the field of international environmental law such as declarations, charters, etc. are known as 'soft law.' Soft law informally establishes the acceptable norms of behavior. The traditional sources of international law, together with acts of international organizations and taking into account hard law and soft law, have given rise to a large body of international legal obligations which relate, directly or indirectly, to the protection of the environment.

Continued on page 72

### JOB HIGHLIGHTS

#### UPSC

● Union Public Service Commission notifies Combined Medical Services Examination, 2014 & Engineering Services Examination, 2014  
Last Date : 21.04.2014

#### SSC

● Staff Selection Commission notifies Junior Hindi Translators (in Subordinate Offices) and Hindi Pradhapak (Central Hindi Training Institute) and Senior/Junior Translator in Ministry of Defence Examination, 2014.  
Last Date : 18.04.2014

#### ONGC

● Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited requires 842 Assistant Executive Engineer, Assistant Legal Adviser, Chemist, Geologist etc.  
Last Date : 11.04.2014

#### CIL

● Coal India Limited requires 339 Management Trainees.  
Last Date : 14.04.2014

#### AIIMS

● All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Rishikesh requires 296 Professor, Addl. Professor, Associate Professor etc.  
Last Date : 06.05.2014

### WEB EXCLUSIVES

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

1. 'Purana Quila' Beholds Genesis of Indian History

## Career as a Social Entrepreneur

Antriksha Negi

Social Entrepreneurship is the profession of enterprising the process bringing about major social changes for the greater good of the society. Social Entrepreneurs are the catalyst behind the change, challenging the status quo by extracting the unforeseen opportunities and changing the world for the better. They are the agents of change and creativity guided by a passion for what they do, use of creative approaches to come up with innovative solutions to social problems. They come up with products or services that directly meet the needs of the people and bring them to market. They are the challengers of social inequities and pillars of a more promising future of the nation. In contrast to social activists (those who take indirect action) and social service providers (those who work within the system), Social Entrepreneurs use new and improved methods to provide a product or service that "changes" the status quo.

The term 'Social Entrepreneurship' was coined by Bill Drayton, who, in 1981 founded Ashoka, a global association of the world's leading Social Entrepreneurs. However today, it's an oft heard term. Social Entrepreneurship as a career oppor-

tunity has grown in the recent years in accordance with the enormity of problems faced by the people of the nation who need empathetic solutions. With poverty and malnutrition widespread in our country, there are plenty of opportunities for budding young talent in India to make a difference by investing in the social capital and address social evils.

Themed around the emerging agendas for developing new, sustainable models of social sector excellence and universal impact, Social Entrepreneurship offers, a wide-range of internationally-focused cutting-edge work from leading academics, policy makers, and practitioners.

### What does a social entrepreneur do:

The role of a social entrepreneur is to improve the social values of a society while a business entrepreneur aims at profit. They address that problem of the society which is hindering in the overall growth and development of the society by providing innovative solutions to the problem. They perceive those resources which make the society better and also feel the affected people are part of the solution rather than passive beneficiaries. They persuade the society to adopt those innovative

solutions. A social entrepreneur can make major differences by making lives of others better by providing jobs to people, by empowering and building capacities among local communities.

A very good example of Social Entrepreneurship and a social entrepreneur is Grameen Bank of Bangladesh created by Mohd. Yunus as a micro-finance initiative towards providing economic independence to lower income group thereby making them masters of their own destiny. Another example is the Grameen Danone Food, which is aimed at reducing poverty by providing business and employment opportunities for local people as the raw materials needed for production will be sourced locally. And the aim is to earn profit and invest that profit for further development of the communities involved with it.

### Social Entrepreneurship courses provided by various organizations are listed below:

1. Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India Ahmedabad-Gujarat Offers various courses:
  - ▶ Social Entrepreneurship Open Learning Diploma
  - ▶ Center for Social Entrepreneurship & corporate

Continued on page 71

F.No.A-12031/03/2005-Ad.1B  
 Government of India  
**Ministry of Finance**  
 Department of Revenue  
 Room No.77-A, North Block, New Delhi-110001

Filling up of post of Library & Information Assistant in the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance. It is proposed to fill up one post of Library & Information Assistant in the Department of Revenue, in the Pay Band (PB-2) of Rs. 9300-34800/- + GP : Rs.4200/- (pre-revised scale of Rs. 5500-Rs.175-Rs.9000/-) plus usual allowances, on deputation/transfer basis from amongst ;

(i) Upper Division Clerks of the Central Secretariat Clerical Services/ Stenographers Grade 'D' of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service in the (Pre-revised) scale of pay of Rs. 4000-100-6000/- with a minimum of 5 years of regular service in the grade and possessing following qualifications:

- (a) Degree of a recognized University or equivalent;
- (b) Degree or equivalent diploma in Library Science of a recognized University/institution;
- (c) Should have studied Hindi at least upto High School level either as a medium of instruction or as a compulsory or optional subject. **OR**

(ii) Librarian/Assistant Librarian or Library & Information Assistant in the identical/equivalent scale of pay in Ministries/Departments of the Central Government.

**Desirable:** One year's experience in Library work.

The period of deputation will initially be for three years.

The person appointed will be treated on deputation and will have the option either to draw pay in the scale of Library & Information Assistant or his grade pay plus Deputation Duty Allowance as admissible under Rules.

The applications of suitable candidates along with their character rolls of last five years and vigilance status may be sent to the undersigned in the prescribed proforma (Annexure) **within six weeks** of publication of this Advt. in the Employment News. Candidates once selected will not be allowed to withdraw their candidature.

(V. Sreekumar)  
 Under Secretary to the Govt. of India  
 (Tel. No. : 2309 5368)

Annexure

**PROFORMA**

1. Name, designation with date of regular appointment and office address where working (IN BLOCK LETTERS) : .....
2. Date of Birth (in Christian era) : .....
3. Date of retirement under Central/State Government rules: .....
4. Educational Qualifications : .....
5. Whether Educational and other qualifications required for the post are satisfied. (If any other qualification has been treated as equivalent to the one prescribed in the Rules, state the same)

**Qualifications / Experience required**

**Qualifications/ Experience possessed by the officer**

**Essential** (1) (2) (3)

**Desirable** (1) (2) (3)

6. Please state clearly whether in the light of entries made by you above, you meet the requirement of the above post :

7. Details of Employment, in chronological order. Enclose a separate sheet, duly authenticated by your signature, if the space below is insufficient.

Office/Instt./ Orgn.	Post held	From	To	Scale of pay and basic pay	Nature of Duties Performed

8. Nature of present employment (i.e., ad-hoc or temporary or permanent):

9. In case the present employment is held on deputation /contract basis, please state :

- (a) The date of initial appointment : .....
- (b) Period of appointment on deputation/contract : .....
- (c) Name of the parent office/organisation to which you belong : .....

10. Additional details about present employment : .....

Please state whether working under

- (a) Central Government : .....
- (b) State Government : .....
- (c) Autonomous Organizations : .....
- (d) Government Organizations : .....
- (e) Universities : .....

11. Total emoluments per month now drawn : .....

12. Additional information, if any, which you would like to mentioned in support of your suitability for the post. (Enclose a separate sheet, if the space is insufficient)

13. Whether belonging to SC/ST: .....

14. Remarks:

Date:

Signature of the Candidate  
 Address: .....

Countersigned  
 (Employer)

davp 15301/11/0019/1314

EN 51/131

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY SILCHAR**  
 (An Institute of National Importance established by MHRD, Govt. of India)  
 SILCHAR-788010, Assam  
**Advertisement No. 03/14**  
**Advertisement for Vacant Positions (Assistant Professor)**  
 Online Application in the prescribed format are invited for appointment under 4 - tier system for the post of Assistant Professor in PB - 3 with AGP of Rs. 8,000/- for regular and Rs. 7,000/- & Rs. 6,000/- for contract at various Departments of National Institute of Technology, Silchar from eligible candidates belonging to various categories viz. SC, ST, OBC & General and fulfilling the essential qualification and having experience required for the posts  
 All posts are to be filled through direct recruitment, eligible internal candidates aspiring for higher AGP and posts may also apply  
 For general terms and conditions, procedure for filling application forms and other important informations; the website of NIT Silchar (<http://www.nits.ac.in>) may please be visited w.e.f. 10:00 hrs 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2014 till 17:00 hrs of 3<sup>rd</sup> April, 2014.  
**Note: All queries / additional informations may be sent to [nits.interview@gmail.com](mailto:nits.interview@gmail.com)**  
 Sd/- Registrar

EN 51/102

**Gwalior Bhubaneswar Goa Noida Nellore**  
**Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel Management**  
 (An Organization of the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India)  
 Govindpuri, Gwalior-474011

**Search for Director**

IITTM is an autonomous institute (registered under the Societies Registration Act) of Ministry of tourism, Govt. of India that was established in 1983. It is the premier institute in the country in the field of tourism education, training, research and consultancy. It is a five campus institute with headquarters at Gwalior and other centres at Bhubaneswar, Noida, Goa and Nellore. It runs PGDM courses from its campuses alongwith a large number of training programmes to cater to the needs of the market.

Director of IITTM is responsible for management of the institute and is required to drive it towards excellence and benchmark with the best in the world.

Institute is in the process of selecting the Director. The appointment shall be made on contract basis for tenure of 3 years with possibility of extension by 2 years depending upon the merit of the case. The term of current Director will end in March 2014.

Applications are invited for the position of Director from persons of knowledge, experience and eminent professional standing from the field of tourism and/or management. The details of pay scale and related benefits, qualifications and application form can be downloaded from [www.tourism.gov.in](http://www.tourism.gov.in) or [www.iittm.org](http://www.iittm.org).

Completed applications shall reach Deputy Director General (HRD), Ministry of Tourism, Transport Bhawan, Parliament Street, New Delhi-110001 in a sealed cover subscribing in bold letters "APPLICATION FOR THE POST OF DIRECTOR, IITTM", so as to reach by or before April 8, 2014 i.e. one month from the date of issue of this advertisement.

EN 51/62

Government of India

**Ministry of Human Resource Development**

**Department of School Education & Literacy**

**The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE)**, a statutory body of the Government of India, is mandated to achieve planned and coordinated development of teacher education throughout the country. Applications are invited from eligible persons for filling up the post of **Vice-Chairperson, NCTE** on deputation (including short term contract) basis. The post of Vice-Chairperson, NCTE carries the pay scale Rs. 67,000 - Rs. 79,000 (Higher Administrative Grade plus Scale) with annual increment @ 3 per cent and shall be for a maximum period of four years or the attainment of 60 years, whichever is earlier. The detailed eligibility criteria and other conditions for appointment to the post and the format prescribed for applying may be downloaded from [www.teindia.nic.in](http://www.teindia.nic.in) or [www.ncte-india.org](http://www.ncte-india.org).

Continued on page 72

**Career as a...**

Continued from page 1

social responsibility distance learning six - month diploma in Social Entrepreneurship (Through correspondence, contact sessions & personal counseling) Address: (Via Ahmedabad Airport & Indira Bridge), P.O. Bhat 382 428, Dist. Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India.

**2. Deshpande Education Trust offers:**

- » Master of Social Entrepreneurship
- » Skill Development Programmes

Address: Deshpande Center for Social Entrepreneurship, BVB College of Engineering and Technology, Vidyanagar, Hubli - 580 031, Karnataka, India

**3. Centre for Social Initiative and Management (CSIM) which has branches at Chennai, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Bangalore and Coimbatore offers various courses:**

- » Post Graduate Diploma in Social Initiative and Management
- » Social Entrepreneurship Outlook Program (SEOP)
- » Post Graduate Programme in Social Enterprise Management
- » Social Entrepreneurship Online Programme
- » Social Entrepreneurship for Vocational Rehabilitation
- » Social Entrepreneurship & De-Addiction treatment techniques

Social Entrepreneurship is a really prominent and

viable career option, which can be just as financially-resourceful and interesting as any other mainstream careers. So let's be the part of change which people need through Social Entrepreneurship.

**Present day Social Entrepreneurs:**

1. **Ela Bhatt (India)** - Founder of the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) and the SEWA Cooperative Bank in Gujarat.
2. **Thinlas Chorol (India)** - Founder of the Ladakhi Women's Travel Company, which despite social norms works to bring women into, the otherwise male-dominated Ladakhi tourism industry.
3. **Nand Kishore Chaudhary (India)** - Founder of Jaipur rugs, which promotes rural development through capacity building of rural people in carpet weaving.
4. **Arunachalam Muruganantham (India)**- The man who made sanitary napkins accessible for rural women in India
5. **Harish Hande (India)** - Founder of Selco India, a solar electric light company in 1995, which over the years has lit up over 120,000 households, to emerge as India's leading solar technology firm. Magsaysay Award 2011.
6. **Bunker Roy (India)** - Founder of Barefoot College, which promotes rural development through innovative education programmes.
7. **Amitabh Shah (India)** - Founder of Yuva Unstoppable, which works for 250,000 under-

privileged children mobilizing 100,000 volunteers from 32 cities.

**8. Yashveer Singh (India)** - Founder of National Social Entrepreneurship Forum, supporting youth-driven Social Entrepreneurship Organizations supporting and providing seed funding for new Social Entrepreneurs:

1. Acumen Fund-[www.acumenfund.org](http://www.acumenfund.org): Invests in for-profit and nonprofit social enterprises in five African and South Asian countries.
2. Ashoka-[www.ashoka.org](http://www.ashoka.org): Helped pioneer Social Entrepreneurship for three decades through its network of 2,500 global fellows.
3. Echoing Green-[www.echoinggreen.org](http://www.echoinggreen.org): Selects one to two dozen, American and global early-stage Social Entrepreneurs to support for two years.
4. New Sector Alliance-[www.newsector.org](http://www.newsector.org): A social enterprise venture capital firm that strengthens organizations today while developing leaders for tomorrow.
5. Schwab Foundation for Social Entrepreneurship-[www.schwabfound.org](http://www.schwabfound.org): Selects international Social Entrepreneurs each year to participate in the World Economic Forum.

(The author is working as Assistant Professor with Institute of Information Technology & Management (Affiliated to Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University), New Delhi)  
 E-mail: [antriksha\\_coolnegi@yahoo.co.in](mailto:antriksha_coolnegi@yahoo.co.in)



**MULTILATERAL ...**  
**Continued from page 1**

Although India has been very active in all the international fora relating to environmental protection and has signed almost all the multilateral agreements relating to the environment except a very few, still a lot needs to be done at the domestic level for their implementation. Moreover the North-South divide on some of the major issues pertaining to the environment plays a very important role in all these environmental negotiations. The real challenge before India is to preserve its environment, meet the ever increasing demands of its growing population in terms of resources and energy requirements, and yet leave a legacy for future generations. Some of the important MEAs, where India is a Signatory and Party includes: Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES), The Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network (TRAFFIC), Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), Coalition Against Wildlife Trafficking (CAWT), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), Global Tiger Forum (GTF), Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (SC-POPs), Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal, Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (RC-PIC) for certain Hazardous Chemicals and

Pesticides in International Trade, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Kyoto Protocol, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Montreal Protocol (on Ozone Depleting Substances), and International Whaling Commission (IWC) to name a few.

**Enforcement and Compliance**  
Indian constitution embodies the basic framework for the implementation of international agreements obligations undertaken by India under its domestic legal system. According to this, the Central Government has exclusive power to conclude and implement international treaties or agreements. The President of India is vested with the executive power of the Government and thus is empowered to enter into and ratify international treaties. This does not mean that international law, ipso facto, is enforceable upon ratification. This is due to the reason that Indian constitution follows the 'dualistic' theory with respect to incorporation of international law into domestic/municipal law. International treaties do not automatically become part of national law in India; however, provisions are incorporated into the legal system by an act of Parliament, which has the legislative powers to enact laws to implement India's obligations under the international treaty. Thus, in absence of specific domestic legislation enacted by the Parliament, the India's international obligations are not justifiable in Indian Courts. However, a perusal of the jurisprudence shows that a pro-active role is being played by Indian judiciary in implementing India's international obligations under International treaties, especially in the field of human rights and environmental law.

**Gaps in the Implementation**

In order to understand the challenges and gaps in the implementation of Acts formulated in order to implement the provisions of the Convention, let's take the example of India's Biodiversity Act. India's Biological Diversity Act was enacted in 2002. The genesis of the law can be traced to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which was signed at the Rio Summit in 1992. By the time the Act came into force, trade imperatives had begun to influence environmental law and policy-making both at the national and global level. The final shape of the Act and the manner of its implementation through the Biological Diversity rules issued by the MoEF in 2004 reflect that bent. India's 'economic reforms' introduced during 1991 meant greater reliance on market forces, encouragement of the private sector and restructuring the role of the government. In 1995, India became member of the World Trade Organization (WTO). This, among other things, meant changes in the country's intellectual property regime. Ten years post introduction of Biological Diversity Act, India is yet to put it to serious use although several large development projects have invited controversy for their likely impact on biodiversity. The Act was meant to provide for the conservation of biological diversity, in line with the primary objective of the CBD. Given the reality in which it operates, the question is whether this Act would come anywhere near effecting biodiversity justice. The central government is required by the CBD and the Act to develop national strategies, plans and programmes for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. The Act only requires "consultation" with local communities which are nowhere near making decisions on

local resources as prescribed by both the Act and the CBD. The Act does not take a clear position on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and there has been no instance of the National Biodiversity Authority invoking powers to oppose grant of IPR in any foreign country on biological resources or people's knowledge from India.

**Concluding Remarks**

The need to integrate environmental considerations into national socio-economic planning is now widely recognized. It has the capacity to minimize potential environmental damage or even prevent the occurrence of environmental problems at the preliminary stage of project formulation. While these institutional and regulatory changes have helped the governmental authorities in decision making on environmental issues, there is much that remains to be done. It is important for these institutions to function effectively, and at the same time, promote compliance with, and enforcement of environmental regulations. Strengthening the capacity of developing countries to protect their environment and natural resources cannot be achieved solely through the development and adoption of environmental legislation. In a country like India, deeply entrenched administrative and management attitudes and approaches conceived in the past often conflict with the demands of the present in many areas of governance. This requires different approaches to be followed for strengthening of compliance at the domestic level.

**(The author is a Convention Specialist and has been associated with the United Nations and Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi. E-mail: ashwani.envis@gmail.com)**


**NEWS DIGEST**

- A Beijing-bound Malaysia Airlines flight carrying 239 people, including five Indians, was reported to have disappeared over the South China Sea off the coast of Vietnam early on March 8, prompting, frantic, multinational rescue operation for the missing Boeing 777-200. It disappeared from radar screens two hours after taking off from Kuala Lumpur at 10.11 pm IST on March 7 night.
- Passport information, just like the Permanent Account Number of an individual, is personal information and cannot be disclosed to a third party under the Right to Information (RTI) Act, the Delhi High Court has held while deciding a bunch of petitions moved by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA).
- Dismissing reports that some private hospitals refuse to accept Central Governmental Health Scheme (CGHS) cards for cashless transactions because of non-reimbursement of dues by the government, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare said on Monday that it would ensure that the CGHS-empanelled hospitals continued to extend cashless and credit facilities to the beneficiaries.
- Unseasonal rain and hail has destroyed huge tracts of horticulture crops, standing rabi mustard and gram crops in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, ringing alarm bells in government circles here. Central teams are being rushed to Maharashtra to assess the damage to banana, grape and pomegranate plantations before providing relief.
- Fifteen security personnel were killed in a Maoist ambush in Sukma district of south Chhattisgarh. One civilian also died in the crossfire, while three were injured. Additional Director-General of Police informed that 11 of the personnel who died belonged to the CRPF, while four were from the Chhattisgarh police.
- Aviation authorities have asked airlines not to refuse boarding to the differently-abled. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) Chief has issued a categorical order saying no airline shall refuse to carry persons with disability or reduced mobility and their assistive aids/devices, escorts and guide dogs provided that such persons or their representatives inform the airline of their requirements at the time of booking tickets. It has also asked people with reduced mobility to inform airlines about their requirements at least 48 hours before scheduled departure time.

**Continued from page 71**  
Application Form submitted in the prescribed format through proper channel should reach Deputy Secretary (Teacher Education), Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Room No. 101 'D' Wing, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi-110115 (Phone No.011-23388098) on or before **10<sup>th</sup> April, 2014**. Application received after the last date shall not be considered.  
**davp 21221/11/0003/1314** EN 51/4

**LOAN TO NGOS FOR THEIR CAPACITY EXPANSION**

- Loan upto Rs. 5 Lakh
- NGO should be working in the area of disability.
- The capacity expansion on behalf of group of PwDs.
- Visit our website : www.nhfdc.nic.in

  
**Empowering the Disabled**

**National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation**  
(Dept. of Disability Affairs, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt. of India)  
**Red Cross Bhawan, Sector-12, Faridabad-121007**  
Ph.: 0129-2287512, 0129-2287513, Tele/Fax : 0129-2284371  
E-mail : nhfdc97@gmail.com, Website : www.nhfdc.nic.in EN 51/12

**Employment News**

<p><b>Shruti Patil</b> (General Manager cum Chief Editor) <b>Naseem Ahmad</b> (Sr. Editor) (Advt. and Editorial) <b>Irshad Ali</b> (Editor) (Circulation) <b>Dr. Mamta Rani</b> (Editor) <b>V.K. Meena</b> (Joint. Director (Production)) <b>P.K. Mandal</b> (Sr. Artist) <b>K.P. Manilal</b> (Accounts Officer)</p>	<p><b>Editorial Office</b> <b>Employment News,</b> <b>East Block-IV, Level-5</b> <b>R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066</b></p> <p><b>E-Mail : GM-cum-chief Editor :</b> director.employmentnews@gmail.com <b>Advertisement : enewsadvt@yahoo.com</b></p> <p>Editorial : 26195165 Advertisement : 26104284 Tele Fax : 26193012 Circulation : 26107405 Tele Fax : 26175516 Accounts (Advt.) : 26193179 Accounts (Cir.) : 26182079</p>
--	---