



# Employment News



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## GROWTH PERFORMANCE OF AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Nilachala Acharya

**A**griculture, as a sector, has been playing a decisive role in shaping the overall growth trajectories of the Indian economy since Independence. As is well-known, in the overall Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country, the contribution of the primary sector (which comprises agriculture, forestry and fishing, & mining and quarrying) has come down substantially over the years, and, it accounts for 13.7 percent in 2012-13. During 1950-51, the primary sector was contributing 51.9 percent of the country's GDP (at factor cost and at 2004-05 constant prices), which declined to 29.5 percent by 1990-91 and has shrunk further to 13.7 percent by 2012-13. Further, the share of 'agriculture' alone was recorded at a low of 11.6 percent in 2012-13, from a much higher share of 41.8 of the GDP percent during 1950-51. Much of this decline in percentage share of agriculture sector in the overall GDP of the economy seems to have been due to the increasing contributions of other sectors, viz. industry and services sectors, during the said period. Such a trajectory of economic transformation, as witnessed in India, has been commonly observed across the world. However, in spite of this decline in its share in the country's GDP, half of India's population is still dependent on agriculture as the major source of their livelihood. Moreover, as a source of raw materials for a number of sectors

and its share in the country's total exports, the linkages of agriculture with overall economic growth and well-being are well established.

With regard to the growth of agriculture sector in India, it has been observed that the 1980s stands out as the most flourishing decade compared to all other decades since Independence. This was due to the strategy of 'pulling up' of agriculture adopted during mid-1960s and throughout the decade of 1970s (with the introduction of 'Green Revolution', seed-fertilizer-water driven technologies), which paid substantial dividends in terms of its growth performance in the decade of 1980s. In fact, the annual average growth rate of primary sector during the decade of 1980s was 4.74 percent compared to 2.78 percent, 2.65 percent and 1.35 percent during the decades of 1950s, 1960s and 1970s, respectively. Even for the decade of 1990s and the last decade, the annual average growth rate of primary sector has been 3.39 percent and 2.68 percent respectively.

Further, it has also been noticed that the growth performance of the primary sector in the decade of the 1980s was not too far behind the overall growth of country's GDP, which stood at 5.59 percent, the highest since Independence until then. However, in the decades of 1990s and 2000s, the gap between the overall GDP growth rate and that of the growth

of the primary sector has widened. For instance, the annual average growth of GDP in the decade of 1990s and 2000s were 5.81 percent and 7.26 percent respectively, whereas the same for the primary sector was recorded at 3.39 percent and 2.26 percent respectively.

It is also important to look at the growth performance of various components of agriculture and its allied sector within the primary sector. A closer look at the growth performance of foodgrains, including various food crops since 1950s postulate a clearer picture. The annual average rate of growth of total foodgrains was 5.08 percent in the decade of 1950s, which tended to decline during the next couple of decades before picking up in the decade of the 1980s. However, it slowed down to 2.18 percent in the decade of 1990s, and, in the subsequent period, it has declined substantially and reached at less than one percent. In fact, annual average growth rates for rice and wheat in the decade of 2000s stood at 0.68 percent and 0.77 percent respectively, whereas such growth rates for coarse cereals and pulses have been recorded at 2.47 percent and 1.99 percent respectively. The growth rates of food grains over the decades, except the decade of 2000s, have been largely driven by the growth of rice and wheat. Again in the story of the growth performance of total food grains, the decade of 1980s was the

best decade since Independence after the 1950s.

A number of factors are said to have led to the unsatisfactory growth performance of agriculture sector in India since the early 1990s. Steady decline of the availability of land for cultivation is one among them. Increasing demand for industrialization, urbanization, housing and infrastructure is resulting in diversion of prime agricultural land for a variety of such non-agricultural purposes. Further, due to continued dependence of a very large section of the population on this sector for livelihood, fragmentation of land has increased at a rapid pace. As per the latest agricultural Census marginal and small holdings (less than 2 hectares of land) account for 85 percent in the total holdings and only 44 percent of the total operated area in the country. We may also note that the number of such holdings add up to 117 million while accounting for a total of 70 million hectares of cultivable land. Taking all farming categories together, the average size of operated holding is at 1.16 hectares, and the average size of operated area (per holding) has been declining at a significant rate. The point worth highlighting here is that viability of the small sized holdings is a huge challenge without appropriate institutional and technological support.

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### JOB HIGHLIGHTS

#### BMB

● **Bharatiya Mahila Bank Limited** requires 200 Probationary Officers  
**Last Date : 25.06.2014**

#### BNVNL

● **Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited, Kalpakkam** requires approx 116 Medical Officer, Technical Officer and Technician etc.  
**Last Date : 04.07.2014**

#### NBCC

● **National Building Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi** requires 99 Sr. Executive Director, General Manager, Dy. Manager, Jr. Engineer etc.  
**Last Date : 11.07.2014**

#### UPSC

● **Union Public Service Commission** invites applications for various posts  
**Last Date : 03.07.2014**

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](http://www.employmentnews.gov.in) :

● Environment Protection under Constitutional Framework of India

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## Career Opportunities in Petroleum Engineering

Jitendra Prasad

**P**etrol and Diesel or in broad sense we can say crude oil today plays an important role in international relation between two nations. Crude oil is strategically a vital commodity that helps in physical security of a country and also runs the economy and life of citizens. And, due to this importance, world leaders and policy makers are striving to make their country energy independent by harnessing their available natural resources and exploring the unexplored onshore and offshore basins. By making the country energy independent, a country like India can save billions in foreign exchange that she spends today on the import of crude oil. And, that's why oil producing companies in India and the world are giving focus to engage professionally trained young minds to give impetus to their R&D works and develop high end technology to find out new and prospective onshore and offshore basins for oil and gas production.

Crude oil emerged as a powerful source of energy only in the early of 20th century but its history of production of crude oil in India can be traced from 1889, when first commercial production of oil started at Digboi, Assam. Since then, in these 125 years, entire world orders have been changed and today India with the support of public and private oil companies, striving to make India a self sustained crude oil independent country to , as India fulfils 80% of its crude oil demands by import. To give impetus to oil exploration and production, oil companies in India are using highly sophisticated technologies to increase the oil production on minimal cost and hence

they require highly trained Petroleum Engineers to use these technologies effectively. These companies are hiring professionals for their geological data analysis, drilling, production, transportation and distribution works. The need of trained professionals of oil industries are fulfilled today by Petroleum Engineers, known as 'Petrocrats' and Geophysicists. In the other side, it has boost up the academic world to introduce courses on Petroleum Engineering and looking to the career growth and scope of job in India and abroad in this field numerous IIT JEE qualified candidates are opting Petroleum Engineering as their preferred course of study.

### Career Opportunities

Petroleum Engineering is guided by the demand of petroleum products all over the world and based on that career opportunities for Petroleum Engineers are emerging in India or abroad in the domain areas of Upstream, Midstream, Downstream, Technology development or Academic world. It offers wide range of job profiles, like- Reservoir Engineer, Production Engineer, Drilling Engineer, Pipeline Engineer, LNG Production & Handling Engineer, PNG, CNG Operation & Distribution Engineer, Pipeline Transportation Engineer, Natural Gas Modeling & Simulation Engineer, Well Stimulating Engineer, Analyst, Software developers, etc. Also, there are scopes in academic areas, as many national level educational institutions have came up with Petroleum Engineering programme and they are looking for the candidates having exposure to Exploration & Production industry and capable to train young generation in innovative manner.

### Institutes offering programmes in Petroleum Engineering

In India a number of national level institutes are there, who are offering programmes at Undergraduate and Post Graduate levels in Petroleum Engineering. Most of the institutes use IIT JEE Advanced Rankings to admit students at Undergraduate level; however admissions in M. Tech. programme is based on GATE score. Some of the institutes, offering B. Tech/B.E. in Petroleum Engineering are:

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### ATTENTION

Attention is invited to all concerned that **Reserve Bank of India Services Board, Mumbai** has called for applications for the post of **Officers in Grade - 'B' (General) & Direct Recruitment (DR)**. The full details have been published in Employment News dated: 31.05.2014. on page 62-65 and please see page 48 in this issue also.

**Career Opportunities...**

Continued from page 1

S. No.	Name of the institutes	Admission process	Seats
1	Indian School of Mines University (ISM), Dhanbad	IIT JEE Advanced	115
2	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology (RGIT), Rae Bareli	IIT JEE Advanced	40
3	Maharashtra Institute of Technology (MIT), Pune	MHT-CET/JEE	60
4	Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University (PDU), Gandhinagar	JEE Main	120
5	University of Petroleum & Energy Studies (UPES), Dehradun	JEE Main/ UPSEAT/ Board Merit	60
6	Dibrugarh University, Assam	CEE/JEE Main	60
7	Rajasthan Technical University, Jaipur	RPTEC/JEE Main	30
8	Zakir Hussain College of Engineering and Technology, Aligarh	Common Admission Test	20

Those students, planning to pursue B. Tech. in Petroleum Engineering abroad, they can plan their study at these international universities / institutes also:

1. Heriot-Watt University, UK, 2. University of Tulsa, USA 3. University of Texas at Austin, USA, 4. University of New South Wales, Australia, 5. Texas A&M University, USA, 6. Colorado School of Mines, USA, 7. Stanford University, USA, 8. New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, Mexico, 9. University of Southern California, USA, 10. University of Oklahoma, USA

**Job opportunities**

The Indian oil and gas market have evolved over the years from a government dominated market to a structure where both PSUs and private sector players are contributing in the growth of oil and gas industries. To give boost to oil and gas production, Government of India has simplified the licensing policy and after that many Indian and multinational companies have come up to discover new and unexplored oil and gas basins. In petroleum sector, primarily Exploration & Production, Drilling & Mining, Geological Surveying, IT, City gas distribution, Energy consulting, Energy trading companies, etc. provides job opportunities to freshers as well experienced Petroleum Engineers. Petroleum Engineers can explore career opportunities at companies, like:

**Exploration & Production Companies:**

- Adani Welspun Exploration Ltd.
- Arrow Energy (India) Pty Ltd.
- Assam Petroleum Ltd.
- Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
- BHP Billiton
- BG India
- BP Exploration (Alpha) Ltd.
- Cairn Energy
- Deep Industries Ltd.
- Essar Oil Ltd.
- Eni India Ltd.
- Enso Group
- Focus Energy Ltd.
- Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
- GAIL (INDIA) Ltd.
- ONGC Videsh Ltd.
- Oil India Ltd.
- Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.
- Quippo Oil and Gas Infrastructure Ltd.
- Reliance Industries Ltd.
- Shell India
- Geo Global Resources Inc
- Great Eastern Energy Corporation Ltd.
- Halliburton
- Hardy Exploration & Production (India) Inc
- Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Ltd.
- HPCL- Mittal Energy Ltd.
- Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
- Interlink Petroleum Ltd.
- Jubilant Energy
- Mercator Ltd.
- Niko Resources Ltd.
- NaftoGaz India Private Ltd.
- Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.
- Schlumberger
- Selan Exploration Technology Ltd.
- Santos International Operations Pty Ltd.
- Tata Petrodyne Ltd.
- Weatherford

**CGD companies:**

- Adani Gas Ltd.
- Aavantika Gas Ltd.
- Assam Gas Company Ltd.
- Bhagyanagar Gas Company Ltd.
- Charotar Gas Sahakari Mandali Ltd.
- Central UP Gas Ltd.
- Green Gas Ltd.
- GAIL Gas Ltd.
- Gujarat Gas Company Ltd.

**IT Companies (For Energy Vertical)**

- Accenture Services Pvt. Ltd.
- Caggemini India Pvt. Ltd.
- GE Energy
- Infosys Ltd.
- ITC Infotech India Ltd.
- L&T IES
- Siemens Ltd.
- Samsung Engineering
- Tata Consultancy Services Ltd.
- Wipro Technologies

Apart from these companies, there are hundreds of services providers and consulting firms who recruit Petroleum Engineers through campuses and open selection processes. However, Petroleum Engineering is very challenging job which requires hard work and capability to think out of box to bring innovation in E&P industry.

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**GROWTH PERFORMANCE ...**

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As regards share of area under food grains crops, a decline is observed, though not significant, over the period from 1950-51 to 2012-13 (from 45.6 percent in 1950-51 to 42.2 percent in 2012-13). With respect to changes in share of area under major crops since 1950-51, it has been observed that except for a couple of years, area under rice cultivation has hovered around 15 percent of total cultivable land in the country. On the other hand, a significant shift is noticed with regard to area under wheat cultivation; the share of area under wheat cultivation was only 4.6 percent during 1950-51, it increased to 8.3 percent in 1990-91 and further to 10.4 percent in 2012-13. However, a substantial dip in area under coarse cereals has been observed during the period from 1950-51 to 2012-13; the share of area under coarse cereals was 17.6 percent in 1950-51, which got almost halved and reached 8.6 percent in 2012-13. On the contrary, a noteworthy shift in percentage of area under oilseeds, sugarcane and cotton cultivation has been noticed during the period between 1950-51 and 2012-13. Percentage share of area under oilseeds has increased from 5.03 percent in 1950-51 to 9.32 percent in 2012-13. Similarly, percentage share of area under cotton has grown from 2.75 percent in 1950-51 to 4.21 percent in 2012-13. Such a shift in cropping pattern, particularly from food to non-food crops, including commercial crops, might pose a threat to the nation's food security situation by causing a serious supply constraint in future. The country has witnessed record food grains production in 2013-14 (which is 263 million tons as compared to 257 million tons in 2012-13), and hence there seems to be no such immediate supply constraint. However, in the long run, it would be difficult to sustain the increasing trend of food grains production without a major reorientation in policies for agriculture sector.

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**NEWS DIGEST**

- *Telangana became the 29th State of India with Hyderabad as its capital on 2nd June 2014. With this formation, ten districts of the then Andhra Pradesh will now become a part of the Telangana. Chandrasekhar Rao, the chief of Telangana Rashtra Samiti (TRS) was sworn-in as the first Chief Minister of Telanagana. Rao took the oath along with eleven Cabinet Ministers.*
- *India became the second largest exporter of textiles in the world. This was revealed by the recent data released by UN Comtrade in Global Textiles. In Global Textiles Exports, India overtook Italy to become the second largest exporter. China still remains the largest exporter of textiles in the world. India's share in Global Textiles increased by 17.5% in the year 2013 compared to 2012*
- *The Global Day of Parents was observed across the world on 1st June 2014. The Global Day provides an opportunity to appreciate all parents across the world for their selfless commitment to children and their lifelong sacrifice to nurture the relationship. Global Day of Parents is being observed every year following proclamation by UN General Assembly proclaimed in 2012 with resolution adopted on 17th September 2012 to honour parents throughout the world.*
- *Jammu and Kashmir government on 3rd June 2014 announced the enhancement of the retirement age of government employees from 58 to 60 years. The cabinet also raised the upper age limit for youths to obtain government jobs from 37 to 40 years. It also announced several other employee-friendly measures and pledged itself to redress their grievances.*
- *Scientists at the National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI) on 2nd June 2014 cloned female buffalo calf, Lalima. Lalima was produced through indigenously developed Hand-guided Cloning Technique .Lalima weighs 42-kg and is a female calf. It is the seventh buffalo clone produced by NDRI. Scientists used the institute's indigenously developed hand-guided cloning technique where somatic cells from an ear of a Murrah buffalo were taken to produce a clone. Murrah is high milk yielding mature buffalo.*
- *The Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs and Grant Thornton India LLP have signed a memorandum of understanding. The objective of the MoU which was signed in Delhi is to develop capacity of the Indian companies for effective implementation of the Corporate Social Responsibility Rules laid down as per Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013.*
- *Indian Institute of Technology at Kanpur (IIT-K) has unveiled a new supercomputer. It is the second supercomputer that has been developed by the prestigious institute. The computer has been ranked fifth in the country in terms of performance and 130th in the list of world top 500 supercomputers. The machine operates at a peak performance of 307.2 Terra Flops (TF) and a realised performance of about 249 TF.*
- *The Central Aquaculture Pathology Laboratory (CAPL) of Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Aquaculture (RGCA) 2014 became India's first aquaculture pathology laboratory to be accredited by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL). RGCA is a research and development wing of Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) and was established in September 2011 at Sirkali, Tamil Nadu.*
- *The celebrated Indian wrestling duo of Yogeshwar Dutt and Sushil Kumar sparked on debut in new weight categories by winning a gold and silver medal respectively in the International Competition in Sassari city, Italy. London Olympics bronze-medallist Yogeshwar won the gold medal in the 65kg category while two-time Olympic medallist Sushil won the silver in the 74kg division.*

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