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J & K Column

UDAAN : A FLIGHT FOR YOUTH

— Priscilla Vincent

[With this issue, we will be focusing on employment opportunities in J&K. On this occasion, the Chief Minister of J&K, Shri Omar Abdullah has sent a special message. In his message he has said that “state was hit badly by conditions of militancy and insurgency. Overlaying these conditions are the regional imbalances that are inevitable in a country as large and diverse as India. Consequently, the overall condition that has obtained in the state has been marked by the absence of youth participation in the still unfolding growth paradigm of the Indian economy. The glaring lacuna—the conspicuous absence of youth in the country’s growth trajectory—can be attributed to the skill deficit amongst the youth. What is required to remedy this deficit is a vigorous intellectual and practical road map that helps identify the areas where there is a deep skill deficit and which can be targeted to improve the skill base. In this regard, I am delighted to know that the Employment News, Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, is launching a series of potentialities of employment generation in Jammu & Kashmir.”]

UDAAN is a unique project with partnership between the corporates, the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and the youth of Jammu and Kashmir. The scheme proposes to reach out to 40,000 J&K youth over a period of 5 years. Corporates from all over India will join hands with NSDC on programmes of ideally 3 to 9 months that will induct graduates and post graduates from J&K for skill training and getting employment.

Objectives of Udaan

- J&K youth to be trained by well-established names in the corporate world and exposing them to corporate India.
- Trained J&K youth to be provided with well-paying jobs.
- Corporate India to be exposed to the rich talent pool available in J&K.
- Mobilising organisations from across the country to select deserving candidates from J&K, provide them training and place them either within their organization or outside or enable them to become entrepreneurs.

A vast talent pool is available in the State. The following table shows unemployed youth in different streams in Jammu & Kashmir;

Talent Pool in Jammu & Kashmir

Graduates (unemployed as of December 2011)					Post Graduates (unemployed as of December 2011)				
Arts	Sci.	Comm.	Others	Total	Arts	Sci.	Comm.	Others	Total
38891	21859	5440	19356	85546	10258	5446	1502	4008	21214

Engineering Graduates (unemployed as of December 2011)

Civil	Elect.	T/Com.	Mech.	Hydraulic	Chem.	Mining
1018	1142	757	934	14	20	5
Aeronautical	Prod.	Aircraft	Metrology	Automob.	MCA	Total
5	13	2	70	113	1277	5370

8 corporates (CII in partnership with Godrej, TCS, Wipro (BPO), HCL Infosystems, Future Group, Infosys, Yes Bank and HCL Technologies) and 1 training institute (Indian Institute of Skill Development) in partnership with various other corporates have made a commitment to train and consequently employ 16,340 J&K youth over a period of 5 years. These corporates will select candidates from a diverse range of educational backgrounds.

On the 26th of March 2011, the then Home Minister Shri P. Chidambaram launched the **UDAAN** website in the presence of the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir Shri Omar Abdullah and Chairman of Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister Dr. C. Rangarajan. The **Udaan** website is a highly intelligent system that brings all stakeholders to a common platform. The website of **Udaan** is <http://www.nsdcindia.org/Udaan/>.

Candidates: The website enables a greater number of youth from Jammu and Kashmir to view and apply easily for the training and employment opportunities offered under **UDAAN**. Candidates are able to view their job application status online. Candidates shortlisted by corporates are notified through email.

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JOB HIGHLIGHTS

BSF

- Border Security Force requires 430 Head Constable (Radio Operator)

Last Date : 28.02.2013

BANK

- Oriental Bank of Commerce requires 77 Specialist Officers.

Closing date: 16.02.2013

DELHI POLICE

- Delhi Police requires 522 Women Constable (Executive)

Closing Date 01.03.2013

G.C.F.

- Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur requires 255 Blacksmith, Electrician, Fitter, Miller, Turner etc.

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

Know your Budget Series

Union Budget: Understanding the Concepts

— Happy Pant

Budget of a government refers to a comprehensive statement of its expenditures and receipts for a particular financial year. It is an expression of the intentions of the government as regards its expenditures over an ensuing year and its receipts to meet such expenditures.

In India, the Union Budget is presented in Parliament (usually on the last working day of February every year) through a set of documents. In order to understand the key concepts associated with budget in our country, we may refer to one of the important Union Budget documents, viz. the *Budget at a Glance*. For this purpose, Union Budget 2012-13 is being taken as a model.

Union Budget 2012-13: Budget at a Glance (Figures in Crores of Rupees)

	2010-11 Actuals	2011-12 Budget Estimates	2011-12 Revised Estimates	2012-13 Budget Estimates
1. Revenue Receipts	7,88,471	7,89,892	7,66,989	9,35,685
2. Tax Revenue (net to centre)	569869	664457	642252	771071
3. Non Tax Revenue	218602	125435	124737	164614
4. Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	4,08,857	4,67,837	5,51,730	5,55,241
5. Recoveries of Loans	12420	15020	14258	11650
6. Other Receipts	22846	40000	15493	30000
7. Borrowings and other Liabilities	373591	412817	521980	513590
8. Total Receipts (1+4)	11,97,328	12,57,729	13,18,720	14,90,925
9. Non-plan Expenditure	8,18,299	8,16,182	8,92,116	9,69,900
10. On Revenue Account of which,	726491	733558	815740	865596
11. Interest Payments	234022	267986	275618	319759
12. On capital Account	91808	82624	76376	104304
13. Plan Expenditure	3,79,029	4,41,547	4,46,604	5,21,025
14. On Revenue Account	314232	363604	346201	420513
15. On Capital Account	64797	77943	80404	100512
16. Total Expenditure (9+13)	11,97,328	12,57,729	13,18,720	14,90,925
17. Revenue Expenditure	1040723	1097162	1161940	1286109
18. Capital Expenditure	156605	160567	156780	204816
19. Revenue Deficit (17-1)	2,52,252	3,07,270	3,94,951	3,50,424
20. Fiscal Deficit [16 - (1+5+6)]	3,73,591	4,12,817	5,21,980	5,13,590
21. Primary Deficit (20-11)	1,39,569	1,44,831	2,46,362	1,93,831

Source: Union Budget 2012-13, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

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UDAAN : A FLIGHT...

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List of UDAAN University/College Coordinators (Jammu)		
S. No.	Name of Nodal College/ University (Jammu)	Name of the Coordinator
1.	University of Jammu (Main varsity coordinator for Jammu)	Professor Neelu Rohmetra, Dean Students Placement, University of Jammu, Jammu, Ph/Fax : 0191-2452827, 2430133 Cell : 09469213474 E-mail: nrohmetra@yahoo.co.uk; dean_students_placement@jammuuniversity.in
2.	Government Degree College, Doda	Sh. Babu Lal Thakur, Assistant Professor (Education) 9419273174
3.	Government Degree College, Poonch	Dr. Jasbir Singh, Associate Professor (Chemistry) 9419632185, 01965221244 (R) E-mail : jasbirsinghisher@rediffmail.com
4.	Government Degree College, Ramban	Sh. Sajad Ahmad, Assistant Professor (Computer Applications) 9906664985 E-mail : shahsajad29@yahoo.com
5.	Government Degree College (Boys) Udhampur	Sh. Sudhir Singh, Assistant Professor (English) 9419159736, E-mail : iqac@gdcudhampur.in, Joysudhir@yahoo.co.in
6.	Government Degree College (Boys) Kathua	Sh. Sumnesh Jasrotia, Assistant Professor (Chemistry) 9419150807, 01992-232315 (R) E-mail : sumneshjasrotia@rediffmail.com
7.	Government Degree College, Kishtwar	Sh. Satish Kumar, Assistant Professor (Botany) 9419970080, E-mail : Satish.bot@gmail.com
8.	Government Degree College, Rajouri	Dr. Abdul Raouf, Associate Professor (Mathematics) 9419276563 E-mail : araouf123@gmail.com

List of UDDAN University/College Coordinators (Kashmir)		
S. No.	Name of Nodal College/ University	Name of the Coordinator
1.	University of Kashmir (Main varsity coordinator for Kashmir)	Prof. Musadiq A. Sahaf, Director Center for Career Planning and Counseling University of Kashmir, Srinagar, 9906523959
2.	Amar Singh College, Srinagar	Prof. Zahoor Ahmad Chat 9419595057
3.	Government Degree College, Kulgam	Prof. Peerzada Mohammad Yousuf 9419595057
4.	Government Degree College, Pulwama	Prof. Mustaq Ali 9419024884
5.	Government Degree College, Shopian	Prof. Nazir Ahmad Charag 9419047885
6.	Government Degree College, (Boys), Baramulla	Prof. Irshad Ahmad Wani, 9419032863
7.	Government Degree College (Boys), Anantnag	Prof. Mohammad Yaseen Shah, 9419040906
8.	Government Degree College, Kupwara	Prof. Farooq Ahmad Malik, 9419036917
9.	Government Degree College, Bandipora	Prof. Mohammad Ashraf Peer 941904471
10.	Government Degree College, Ganderbal	Prof. Roshan Ara, 9419089615
11.	Government Degree College, Budgam	Prof. Zaheer-ia-Din, 9906619756

"Investment in education, in skill building, and in improving capabilities of our young people is the most important way in which we can build a new Jammu and Kashmir. I have often said that it is our common dream to build a 'Naya Jammu and Kashmir', symbolized by peace, prosperity and people's empowerment. I want each and every section of the civil society in Jammu & Kashmir to come forward and participate in this grand adventure of building a new Jammu & Kashmir. To be effective participants in such a process people have to be empowered by education, good health care and provision of adequate employment opportunities."
-- Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh

who have applied and thereby effectively shortlist candidates for their programmes. The website enables corporates to send interview invites, containing the time, date and venue of the interview, to shortlisted candidates. Under **UDAAN**, corporates are to submit quarterly reports to NSDC on their programmes' success. As the format of this report is on the website, corporates will be able to submit their quarterly reports with ease.
NSDC: As website administrator, NSDC is able to monitor and evaluate the implementation of **UDAAN**. NSDC can also view the details and status of all candidates registered under **UDAAN**. Having access to the quarterly reports submitted by corporates, NSDC is thereby able to effectively monitor the implementation of **UDAAN**.
(The author is associated with National Skill Development Corporation. Email : priscilla.vincent@nsdcindia.org)

Corporates: By posting their training and job opportunities online, corporates are able to reach out to a larger talent pool in J&K. Corporates are able to view the details (personal, educational and past work experience) of the candidates

Union budget ...

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The Budget at a Glance table as shown, provides a summary of both the expenditure part and the receipts part of the Union Budget, also indicating 'borrowing' (which is needed to cover the Fiscal Deficit for the year concerned) within the receipts part.

Let's find out more about these and some of the other important concepts pertaining to expenditures and receipts in the following.

Classification of Government Receipts

Capital Receipts- those receipts that lead to a reduction in the assets or an increase in the liabilities of the government.

- Capital Receipts leading to 'reduction in assets': Recoveries of Loans given by the government and Earnings from Disinvestment;
- Capital Receipts leading to 'increase in liabilities': Debt.

Revenue Receipts- those receipts that don't affect the asset-liability position of the government. Revenue Receipts comprise proceeds of Taxes (like, Income Tax, Corporation Tax, Customs, Excise, Service Tax, etc.) and Non-tax revenue of the government (like, Interest receipts, Fees/ User Charges, and Dividend & Profits from PSUs).

Classifications of Government Expenditure

i) Capital and Revenue Expenditure

Total government expenditure can be divided into two categories, viz. Capital Expenditure and Revenue Expenditure.

● **Capital Expenditure-** those expenditures by the government that lead to an increase in the assets or a reduction in the liabilities of the government.

-Examples of Capital Expenditure causing 'increase in assets': (*construction of a new Flyover, Union Govt. giving a Loan to a State Govt.*);

-Examples of Capital Expenditure causing 'reduction of a liability': (*Union Govt. repays the principal amount of a loan it had taken in the past.*)

● **Revenue Expenditure-** those expenditures by the government that do not affect its asset-liability position.

Examples of Revenue Expenditure are: (*expenditure on Food Subsidy, Salary of staff, procurement of medicines, procurement of text books, payment of interest, etc.*)

We may note here that the entire amount of Grants given by the Union Government to States is reported in the Union Budget as Revenue Expenditure, even though a part of those Grants get utilized by States for building Schools, Hospitals etc. This is so because the ownership of the schools or hospitals built from the Central grants would not be with the Union Government.

ii) Plan and Non- Plan Expenditure

Total government- expenditure can also be divided into another set of categories, viz. Plan Expenditure and Non-Plan Expenditure.

● **Plan Expenditure-** those expenditures by the government that are meant for programmes / schemes formulated under the ongoing/ previous Five Year Plan. Until a Plan scheme completes its duration (i.e. until it is part of a Five Year Plan), all expenditures on the scheme, whether on creation of infrastructure or for salary of staff, are reported under Plan Expenditure.

Categories of Plan Schemes

● **State Plan Schemes-** Only the state government provides funds for these, with no direct contribution from the Centre. However, based on the Planning Commission's recommendations, the Centre provides Central Assistance for State & UT Plans.

● **Central Sector Schemes-** The Central Government provides entire funds for these.

● **Centrally Sponsored Schemes-** Both the Central Government and the State Governments provide funds for the scheme, the ratio of their contributions depending on the design of the scheme.

● **Non-Plan Expenditure-** those expenditures by the government that are outside the purview of the Planning Commission. All government institutions and services, which function on a regular basis irrespective of Five-Year Plans, are financed by Non-Plan expenditures. Examples of these are: interest payments, pension, defence expenditure, spending on law and order, spending on legislature, subsidies, and salary of regular cadre teachers, doctors and other government officials etc.

We must note here that most of the development sectors, like, agriculture, education, health, water and sanitation etc. are financed by both Plan and Non-plan Expenditure.

Deficit and Debt

Excess of government's expenditure in a year over its income for that year is known as Deficit; the government covers this gap by taking a Debt.

Fiscal Deficit: It is the gap between government's Total Expenditure in a year and its Total Receipts (excluding new Debt to be taken) that year. Thus, Fiscal Deficit for a year indicates the amount of borrowing to be made by the government that year.

Revenue Deficit: It is the gap between Revenue Expenditure and Revenue Receipts.

Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates

The estimates presented in a Budget for the approaching fiscal year are Budget Estimates (BE), while those presented for the ongoing fiscal year based on the performance in the first six months of the fiscal year are Revised Estimates (RE). The figures for the previous fiscal year, which have been audited, are known as Actuals. (*series to be continued*)

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