

GUIDE to CAREER



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RAJIB DEKA



B. H. COLLEGE PRAKASHAN SAMITI

B. H. College, Howly

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GUIDE TO CAREER

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PREFACE

The book 'Guide to Career', published by Publication Cell, B.H. College, Howly is a noble initiative to make the students aware of the current trends of career opportunities available after completion of Higher Secondary (+2 stage) and the first Degree examinations. It attempts to give the students a general guidance on different entrance examinations available for selecting desired courses and institutions. The contents of the book have been framed particularly for students of North eastern region of India, elaborating the courses offered by different Universities and Institutions present in this region. Various chapters of the book have been arranged in proper chronology showing the opportunities in present job market and available institutions with broad spectrum of career oriented courses, vocational courses, job oriented and general courses, beginning from H.S.L.C level to Degree level. Attempts have been made to give brief descriptions on eligibility criteria, probable date of advertisement, nature of selection, availability of seat (categorywise), cut off marks (if any) for selection, etc.. A detail description on different curricula and courses available specifically in renowned Institutions of National level and Institution situated in the North eastern region has been incorporated to facilitate the students' use of the book as a ready reference. The book in its entirety has come up as handy for the aspiring students exploring different opportunities after completion of different levels of examination.

(Dr. B. C. Pathak)
Principal, B. H. College, Howly

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THE INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

The central and most state boards uniformly follow the 10+2+3 pattern of education. In this pattern, study of 12 years is done in schools or in colleges, and then 3 years of graduation for a bachelor's degree. The first 10 years is further subdivided into 5 years of primary education, 3 years of upper primary, followed by 2 years of high school. This pattern originated from the recommendation of the Education Commission of 1964-66.

Segmentation by means of levels of education

- Pre-school: Education at this level is not compulsory. The Montessori system is especially popular at the pre-school level
- Private play schools: Catering for children between the ages of 18 months and three years.
- Kindergarten: This is divided into lower kindergarten (for three- to four-year-olds) and upper kindergarten (for four- to five-year-olds)
- Primary school: First to fifth standard/class/grade (for six- to ten-year-olds)
- Middle school/Upper Primary school: Sixth to eighth standard/class/grade (for 11- to 14-year-olds)
- Secondary school: Ninth and tenth standard/class/grade (for 14- to 16-year-olds)

- Higher secondary or pre-university: 11th and 12th standard/class/grade (for 16- to 18-year-olds).

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is the apex body for curriculum related matters for school education in India. The NCERT provides support and technical assistance to a number of schools in India and oversees many aspects of enforcement of education policies. Other curriculum bodies governing school education system are: The state government boards: Most of the state governments have one "State board of secondary education". However, some states like Andhra Pradesh have more than one. Also the union territories do not have a board, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Puducherry, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep; Daman & Diu share the services with a larger state.

Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) which conducts examinations at the 10th and 12th standards

The Council of Indian School Certificate Examination (CISCE). CISCE conducts three examinations, namely, the Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE - Class/ Grade 10); The Indian School Certificate (ISC - Class/ Grade 12) and the Certificate in Vocational Education (CVE - Class/Grade 12).

The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) conducts two examinations, namely, Secondary Examination and Senior Secondary Examination (All India) and also some courses in Vocational Education.

International schools affiliated to the International

Baccalaureate Programme and/or the Cambridge International Examinations.

Islamic Madrasah schools, whose boards are controlled by local state governments, or autonomous, or affiliated with Darul Uloom Deoband.

Autonomous schools like Woodstock School, The Sri Aurobindo International Centre of Education Puducherry, Auroville, Patha Bhavan and Ananda Marga Gurukula

International schools, which offer 10th and 12th standard examinations under the International Baccalaureate, or the Cambridge Senior Secondary Examination systems.

In addition, NUEPA (National University of Educational Planning and Administration) and NCTE (National Council for Teacher Education) are responsible for the management of the education system and teacher accreditation.

Importance of Class X

The Secondary School Leaving Certificate (commonly referred to as SSLC) is a certification obtained by a student on successful completion of an examination at the end of study at the secondary schooling level in India. The SSLC is obtained on passing the grade 10 public examination commonly referred to as 'class 10 board examinations' in India. The SSLC must be obtained at the end of term of study at the secondary school. On obtaining this certificate, the student is deemed to have completed his basic schooling or basic education. The SSLC is obtained by passing a public examination, i.e., an examination that has been

formulated by the regional board of education that the school is affiliated with, and not by members of the faculty of the school. The performance of a student in the SSLC examination is one of the factors in admission to Pre University Courses in India. Therefore, the SSLC is often regarded as the first important examination that a student undertakes.

The SSLC certificate was used as the primary form of proof for Date of Birth during the time when Registration of Births and Deaths was not mandatory in India. It is still a valid form of proof of Date of Birth for those born before 1989, according to the MEA website for the Indian civil authorities to issue civil documents such as passports.

Avenues of studies after class X

The students who are interested in pursuing further school education or Class 12th then they can choose any of the listed stream. these are the key streams. In these streams, some subjects are common while few are different from others.

o Science Stream with Mathematics/Biology/Computer/Bio-Math:- In this stream, students have to study Physics, Chemistry and English are the mandatory subjects whereas student can select from biology and Mathematics according to their interest and career option.

- Science with Mathematics: students having mathematics can further apply for engineering courses or B. Sc in any of the science subjects excepts biology. However the students opting for Science stream with Biology either eligible for

Medical Professional Courses (M.B.B.S, B.A.M.S or B.H.M.S) or can opt for B. Sc in Biology or Chemistry. In addition the other options are Pharmacy.

- Commerce Stream: This stream also provides a wide array of career opportunities. Two subjects are the building blocks of this stream i.e. Business Studies and Accountancy which every student has to study and other two subjects are optional which students can choose from Math, Statistics, Economics, to History, Geography, Political Science, etc. however different schools offer different optional subjects. The courses for which students can apply after Commerce stream are B.Com, BBA, BMS, BBM, CFA, CA, ICWA, CFP etc.
- Arts or Humanities Stream: Least preferred stream is mostly preferred by the students who either find above stream less interesting or tougher than Arts. However, art students can enroll in different creative courses that are offered by various colleges.

These are the options for the students who want to take admission in Class 12th. Apart from this, students can opt for Vocational or professional courses direct after Class 10th. These are employment centric courses specially designed for the students who cannot afford further education expenses as these courses require less admission fees and accomplish in less time period.

Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and Polytechnic

After 10th the students who want to pursue towards professional course can choose any of polytechnic courses in India. Polytechnic Courses are the basic engineering courses mainly done after 10th or ITI in various polytechnic colleges available throughout the country.

Constituted under Ministry of Labour, Union Government of India, Government-run ITIs and privately-run ITCs are training organisations which provide training in technical field. ITI courses are designed to impart basic skills needed for a specified trade like electrician, machinist, fitter, plumber, turner, welder etc. and depending upon trade, the duration of course may vary from one year to three years. After passing the course a person may opt to undergo practical training in his trade in an industry. A National Trade Certificate (NTC) is provided by NCVT (National Council for Vocational training) in the concerned trade and to obtain this certificate one has to qualify the All India Trade Test (AITT). These people can find job openings in government sectors like Indian Railways, telecom departments etc. after qualifying a written examination.

Polytechnic Education in Assam

The polytechnics provide facilities for study in Diploma and Certificate Courses in Engineering and Technology after H.S.L.C. (10+). The main objective of the Polytechnic courses of studies is to produce technicians at supervisory level to meet the demand of Technical Manpower in various fields of

development. At present there are altogether Ten State Polytechnics in Assam under the administrative and supervisory control of the Director of Technical Education, Assam. These are:

**Polytechnic Institutions offering Diploma Courses
in Engineering**

	Institution	Year of Establishment	Intake
1	Assam Engineering Institute, Guwahati	1948	285
2	Nowgong Polytechnic, Nagaon	1961	170
3	Prince of Wales Institute of Engineering & Technology, Jorhat	1927	260
4	Bongaigaon Polytechnic, Bongaigaon	1986	120
5	Dibrugarh Polytechnic, Dibrugarh	1965	140
6	Silchar Polytechnic, Silchar	1960	220
7	Girls' Polytechnic, Guwahati	1964	160
8	Residential Girls' Polytechnic, Golaghat	1987	60
9	Diphu Polytechnic, Diphu	2010	60
10	Assam Textile Institute, Guwahati	1920	70

The State Polytechnics of Assam are affiliated to the State Council for Technical Education, Assam . The Diploma Courses offered by the Polytechnics, affiliated to the State Council for Technical Education, Assam have been recognised by the Govt. of India and the Diploma holders are recognised for the purposes of recruitment to all subordinate posts and services under the Central Government in appropriate fields. The same recognition is maintained by the State Government of Assam and other State of the Country for the purpose of recruitment to similar subordinate posts and services under the State Government. The different courses available at the polytechnics are job-oriented, as well as, they are oriented for self-employment. All the Diploma and Post Diploma Courses conducted in the State Govt. Polytechnics are approved by the AICTE.

COURSES OFFERED

Name of the courses	Duration	Entry qualification
A.DIPLOMA COURSES		
(i) Civil/Mechanical/Electrical/Electronics and Tele Communication/ Automobile/ Computer Engg./ Instrumentation Technology/ Chemical/ Textile Technology/ Agricultural Engg./ Architectural Assistantship and Textile Chemistry and Design.	3 years (Six semester) final Examination in each Semester end.	Candidate must pass the H.S.L.C. or its equivalent examination with Mathematics and Science as compulsory subject with - • 40% marks (average) in Mathematics and Science for General Candidates • 35 % marks (average) in Mathematics and Science for Schedule Caste candidates. • 33% marks (average) in Mathematics a nd Science for Schedule Tribe candidates

Name of the courses	Duration	Entry qualification
(ii) Modern Office Practice.	3 years (Six semester) final Examination in each Semester end.	Pass in H.S.L.C. Examination, In Arts, Science, or Commerce from Assam Higher Secondary Education Council or its equivalent examination from recognised Boards or Universities in a single sitting. The Principal, Girl's Polytechnic will conduct a test in English on the day of interview and admission.

How to get admission in Polytechnic in Assam

Polytechnic Admission Test (PAT) is the name of test, by clearing which a student can get admission at polytechnic in Assam. Directorate of Technical Education, Assam has taken the initiative to conduct PAT every year. Students are selected and offered admission in the polytechnics located across Assam.

Eligibility Criteria for Assam Exam PAT

- Candidates must have cleared class 10th or equivalent examination from a recognized board OR, class 12th examination the Board of Secondary Education Assam.
- Candidate's age should not be more than 20 year as on or before 1st August of application year. If any candidate is interested to get admission to office management or garment/ fashion technology, then upper age limit for him/her is 22 years. There is a age relaxation of 3 years for SC/St candidates.
- Candidates must be a citizen of India.
- Candidates must hold domicile of Assam State.

Advantages of Polytechnic programs

Polytechnics are outside the regular school and university system. However, degrees offered by polytechnics are identified by all the colleges for admittance to first level programs in Engineering.

Learners having Polytechnic diploma programs can get entry into second year of technical degree programs through entrance examination. The topics which students will learn in polytechnic will also be in Engineering and they can complete their Engineering course with less expense.

- One gets more knowledge about the professional and technical field
- Privilege in admission for B.Tech
- More efficient than a year course of ITI
- Jobs like junior engineer are for diploma students
- After 10th or ITI easy entrance form for some colleges in diploma
- Self employment in respective course of field
- Semester system is provided for this 3 year course
- The 3 year polytechnic diploma makes a student half professional/ engineer.
- It is the best option for learners interested in learning technical subjects soon after schooling.
- More contact with technological world in comparison to HS learners, take to 2 year Engineering. This direction is less competitive to get into Engineering as opposed to direction of HS→Entrance Test→ Engg

- A diploma degree will be adequate for junior engineering jobs
- Effective applicants can set up their own industry
- Excellent job possibilities in gulf countries.
- Campus recruitment in selected Govt Polytechnics companies. You can be into MNC's just 3 year after school while for others it's a wait around of 6 years (2 yrs HS+3 or 4 yrs of Graduation).

NOTE : For more details about Assam Polytechnic admission Kindly log on www.dteassam.in

ITI in Assam

At present there are 28 ITIs in Assam. All these it is are in Govt sector, controlled by Directorate of Employment and Creftsmen Training under Department of labour and Training, Govt. of Assam.

SL NO.	NAME OF ITI	LOCATION/ ADDRESS OF THE ITI/ ITC
1	BARPETA	SUNDARSIA RD, PO- BARPETA, DIST- BARPETA, PIN- 781301
2	BHERGAON	PO- BHERGAON, DIST- UDALGURI, PIN- 784522
3	BONGAIGAON	PO- BONGAIGAON, DIST- BONGAIGAON, PIN- 783380
4	DHANSIRI	PO- BARPATHAR, DIST- GOLAGHAT, PIN- 785602

5	DHEMAJI	PO- DHEMAJI, DIST- DHEMAJI, PIN- 780057
6	DIBRUGARH	PO- BARBORUA, DIST- DIBRUGARH, PIN-786007
7	DIPHU	PO- DIPHU, DISR- KARBIANGLONG, PIN- 782460
8	GARGAON	PO- SIMLUGURI(BHAROLUA), DIST- SIBSAGAR, PIN- 785640
9	GOALPARA	BALADMARI, PO- BALADMARI, DIST- GOALPARA, PIN- 783121
10	GUWAHATI	GOPINATH NAGAR, PO- GOPINATH NAGAR, GHY- 16, KAMRUP(M)
11	GUWAHATI(W)	PO- REHABARI, GHY- 8, KAMRUP(M)
12	HAFLONG	PO- LOWER HAFLONG, DIST- N C HILLS, PIN- 788819
13	HAILAKANDI	PO- KATLICHERA, DIST- HAILKANDI, PIN- 788161
14	JORHAT	RAJABARI, PO- JORHAT, DIST- JORHAT, PIN- 785014
15	KARIMGANJ	SETTLEMENT RD, PO- KARIMGANJ, PIN- 788712
16	KOKRAJHAR	PO- KUMGURI, DIST- KOKRAJHAR(BTAD), PIN- 783370
17	MAJULI	PO- BONGAON, DIST- JORHAT, PIN- 785110
18	MAZBAT (W)	PO- MAZBAT, DIST- UDALGURI, PIN- 784507

Trades in ITIs

Two years Trade :- Draughtsmen (civil), Surveyor, Fitter, Turner, Machinist, Electrician, Wireman, Mech Mtor Vehicle, Draughtsman (mech), Mech. (Radio & T.V.), electronics Mech. Ref & A.c., Maintenance Mech., Mech Agri machinery , ICTSM.

One year Trade :- Welder , Plumber, Mech. Tractor, Mech Diesl Engine, Pump Oper- Cum- Mech., Plastic proc. Operator, Stenioghapher Secretarial Assistant (eng), Photographer, C.O.P.A., Sewing Tech., Surface Ornamentation Tech., Dress Making, Secretarial, Basic Cosmetology, Leather Goods Maker.

Eligibility & Admission :

Permanent Resident of Assam are eligible for admission into the ITIs of the state. Candidates must be within the age brackets of 14 to 40 years. There is no age bar for women candidates. Widows, separated women and physically handicapped applicants are allowed to join various training programmes under craftsmen training schemes. Every year Directorate of Employment & Craftsmen Training, Assam issues advertisement inviting application for admission into ITIs in the month of May/ June. Candidates can obtain application forms from any of the ITIs but it must be submitted in the ITI where the applicant desires admission.

Method of Selection : For Post Matric trades candidates are selected purely on merit, based on the marks secured by the candidates in the HSLC/ HSSLC examination on the minimum

Qualification prescribed for the examination conducted by the State Directorate.

Reservation of Seats: Provisions exist for reservation of Seats for SC, ST, OBC, MOBC, ST (h), physically handicapped persons as per existing laid down rules. two seats are also reserved for Tea / ex -Tea garden community.

Stipend : All SC , ST trainees are awarded stipend subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions laid down by Director of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and tribes. 50% of trainees on roll are awarded merit stipend. Merit is judged by conducting a Merit test on completion of three months after admission.

Advantages of ITI programs

1. The main aim of ITI is to provide employment to weaker sections of the society. Most of the skill training programmes are too costly to afford and lengthy in terms of duration besides requiring higher educational qualifications.
2. It caters the need of those who didn't get a chance for higher education. That is the reason that the minimum educational qualification for admissions in ITIs is matric, high school or intermediate
3. ITI is one of the vocational training institutes in India whose NCVT certificate is recognized throughout world as it is certified by ILO (International Labour Organization). So the workers can apply anywhere globally on the basis of this certificate.
4. Schemes like PPP(Public Private Partnership), World Bank

and Domestic Funding are aimed to improve the infrastructure and standard of organizations and institutes. The same is being applied in some of the ITI's where one of the trade is taken as CoE (Centre of Excellence) with state of the art facilities. The students are exposed to related latest machinery and softwares which help them gain quality education. The selection of trades in CoE is done according to the local requirement of the region that increases the employment possibilities in the local or adjoining regions. This is mainly helpful for girls as they are reluctant to move to far away places for a job.

5. The ITIs arrange for the campus interviews of students from different streams. Barring a few students, most of them get selected by the companies.
6. The syllabus of different trades in ITI is designed keeping in mind the needs of different industries. It helps students to grasp the knowledge easily and imbibe it in a more clear way for longer period of time.
7. Even the timings for study are of eight hours per day in accordance with the factory rules. This way the industries don't have to waste their time and money in training workers. The advantage of this work-based policy is that after completing the training, the students easily get absorbed in the factory atmosphere and are more productive.
8. Every batch consists of 16 to 21 students only, thus, guarantee the students to receive full attention during training.
9. The students have a broad field of trades to choose from

depending upon their interest. At present, there are approximately 300 trades being run by ITIs for technical and non-technical sectors and the number of trades is continuously increasing with time.

10. One more reason that makes ITI successful is that the medium of teaching is optional and the student could take the exam in either English or Hindi. As English is not our mother tongue, many people face difficulty in expressing themselves in this language. Thus, the language barrier doesn't impede the growth of students in ITI's. What matters here the most is the skill of the person.

For more detail kindly log on www.dectassam.org.in

HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION

After 10 years of schooling at primary and secondary level, students (16+) who succeed in passing the Secondary School Certificate (SSC) examination have the option of joining a college for a two-year higher secondary education in their respective areas of specialization

Higher Secondary Examination (also known as HSC or 12th board examination) is a centralised examination for class 12 students in Bangladesh, India and Nepal. All the State School Education Boards, CBSE, CISCE and NIOS conduct exams during the period of March-April every year for students in their affiliated private and public schools. The number of subjects, types of examination (theoretical, practical or both) and grading methods differ among the boards and states. Clearing HSC is mandatory for pursuing higher education or undergraduate courses in India. HSC is an equivalent to GCE A Level in England. Higher Secondary Examination is called by different names across India. CBSE, CICSE, and state boards of education conduct 12th class examination on their level for class 12 students in their schools. The examination time frame may be the same or different for the boards. Each board issues its separate time table for higher secondary examinations.

Higher Secondary Examination is called Intermediate

exam in some Indian states. The Indian states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana and some other states conduct 12th class exam as intermediate exam.

Similar to 10th class examination, 12th class exam or HSC exam is conducted at the state level by the state boards of education and at the national level by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). This examination is conducted once a year. The result declaration process for higher secondary exams start from mid-April and continues to June-July. Most of Indian education boards declare their HS exam results in this time frame. CBSE 12th results are usually declared in mid-May.

CBSE

The Central Board of Secondary Education (abbreviated as CBSE) is a Board of Education for public and private schools, under the Union Government of India

The first education board to be set up in India was the Uttar Pradesh Board of High School and Intermediate Education in 1921, which was under jurisdiction of Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior.[citation needed] In 1929, the government of India set up a joint Board named "Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Rajputana". This included Ajmer, Merwara, Central India and Gwalior. Later it was confined to Ajmer, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh. In 1952, it became the "Central Board of Secondary Education".

CBSE affiliates all Kendriya Vidyalayas, all Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, private schools and most of the schools approved by central government of India. CBSE conducts the

final examinations for Class 12 every year in the month of March. The results are announced by the end of May.

Assam Higher Secondary Council (AHSEC)

The Assam Higher Secondary Education Council (abbreviated as AHSEC) is a board of education under the state government of Assam. It is the regulating body for higher secondary (10+2 stage) education in the state of Assam.

The Assam Higher Secondary Education Council was established on 1st of June, 1984 to Regulate, Supervise and Develop the System of Higher Secondary Education (+ 2 stage) in the State of Assam.

What to study at Higher Secondary

After ten years of general education, the higher secondary stage assumes great significance as students for the first time move toward diversification. By now the students start developing their own thinking and independence of mind. As such, they are better placed to exercise a choice of course keeping in view their needs, interests, capabilities and aptitude, which would enable them to cope with the challenges of future. They may, therefore, choose either specialised academic courses or job oriented vocational courses.

Assam Higher Secondary Education Council Curriculum for +2 stage (Effective from 2014-2015 Academic session)

A. CORE SUBJECTS :

1. A Student of the H.S Programme of the Council shall have to offer subjects as specified hereunder:

- i) English :200 marks (with two papers of 100 marks each-100 marks in HS First Year Examination and 100 marks in HS Final Examination).
- ii) Modern Indian Language :200 marks (with two papers of 100 marks each- 100 marks in the H.S. First Year Examination and 100 marks in the H.S.Final Examination).

Note :A student may offer Alternative English in lieu of the MIL.

2. PATTERN OF EXAMINATION :

B. H.S. Final Examination :

- 1. English : one paper of 100 marks.
- 2. MIL/Alt. English : one paper of 100 marks.
- 3. a) Elective subjects (three) :
100 marks each \times 3 = 300 marks. (In case of subjects having practical parts 70 marks will be allocated to the Theory part and the rest 30 will be allocated to the practical part or the marks division of theory and practical part will be as indicated in the syllabus of concerned subject.)

i) The HS Final Examination will be held at the end of second year and shall be conducted by the Council at the centres of Examination recognized by the Council.

(ii) The HS Final Examination will be conducted in February/ March every year.

(iii) The results of the HS Final Examination will be determined on the basis of marks obtained in HS Final Examination only. (Performance of a student in the HS First year Examination shall not be taken into account while declaring the performance of the student in the HS Final Examination).

3. PASS MARKS :

- (a) A student shall be declared pass only when he/she secures the minimum marks prescribed in each of the two core and three elective subjects. The pass marks shall be 30% of the total marks for subjects having no practical parts. For a subject having practical parts the minimum pass marks shall be 30% of the marks allocated to the theory part and 40% of the marks allocated in the practical part and a student must pass in the theory part and in the practical part separately. In the case of candidate offering four elective subjects, the marks secured in three subjects where the candidate's performance is better shall be taken into account for determining pass, rank, division, distinction and star marks. The marks secured in the fourth elective subject (with poorest performance) will however, be shown in the marks-sheet. The marks secured in the fourth elective subject will not be taken into account for

awarding rank, division, distinction (80% and above in a subject) and star (75% and above in aggregate).

- (b) A successful candidate obtaining 60% and above marks in aggregate will be placed in First Division. Those obtaining 45% and above but less than 60% marks in aggregate will be placed in Second Division. Other successful candidates obtaining less than 45% marks in aggregate will be placed in Third Division.
- (c) If a successful candidate obtains 80% or more marks he/she will be declared to have secured 'DISTINCTION' in that subject.
- (d) A candidate obtaining 75% or above of the total allotted marks (in two core and three elective subjects) will be declared to have secured 'STAR MARKS'.

4. (A) List of Modern Indian Language (MIL) Subjects:

Anyone of the following:-

- a) Assamese b) Bengali c) Bodo
- d) Hindi e) Nepali f) Urdu
- g) Khasi h) Garo i) Mizo
- j) Manipuri k) Hmar

A student may offer 'Alternative English' in lieu of an MIL subjects as a part of core subjects.

(B) List of Elective Subjects (SCIENCE STREAM) :

- i) Physics ii) Chemistry
- iii) Mathematics iv) Biology
- v) Geology or Geography vi) Statistics

- vii) Anthropology
- viii) Computer Science & Application
- ix) Home Science
- x) Economics
- xi) Logic & Philosophy
- xii) Engineering Drawing
- xiii) Multimedia & Web Technology
- xiv) Biotechnology
- xv) Entrepreneurship Development
- xvi) Sanskrit

Note : A student of Science stream who desires to go for Ayurvedic Course may offer ' Sanskrit' as the fourth elective subject with specific permission from the AHSEC on express recommendations of the Principal of the concerned institution. However, marks obtained in this subject (Sanskrit) will not be taken into account for the purpose of determination of pass, rank and division etc.

(C) List of Elective Subjects (ARTS STREAM) :

- i) Economics
 - ii) History
 - iii) Political Science
 - iv) Logic & Philosophy or Psychology
 - v) Education
 - vi) Sociology or Anthropology
 - vii) Statistics
 - viii) Mathematics
 - ix) Home Science
- x) (a) One of the following classical languages :
- 1) Arabic
 - 2) Persian
 - 3) Sanskrit

OR

(b) One of the following advance languages :

- 1) Advance Assamese
- 2) Advance Bengali

- 3) Advance Hindi
- 4) Advance Manipuri
- 5) Advance Bodo
- xi) Geography
- xii) Computer Science & Application
- xiii) Sattriya Dance
- xiv) Fine Arts
- xv) Entrepreneurship Development
- xvi) Multimedia & Web Technology

(D) List of Elective Subjects (COMMERCE STREAM) :

(a) Compulsory subjects-

- i) Business studies
- ii) Accountancy

(b) Optional electives subjects

- (i) Economics
- (ii) Salesmanship and Advertising
- (iii) Insurance
- (iv) Banking
- (v) Economic Geography
- (vi) Computer Science & Application
- (vii) Statistics.
- (viii) Commercial Mathematics and Statistics
or Mathematics
- (ix) Entrepreneurship Development
- (x) Multimedia & Web Technology

CBSE Curriculum for +2 stages

I and II. Two Languages (Core/Elective) out of

Hindi, English, Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kashmiri, Kannada, Marathi, Malayalam, Manipuri, Oriya, Punjabi, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Limboo, Lepcha, Bhutia,

Mizo, Tangkhul, Bodo, Nepali, Tibetan, French, German, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

Notes:

1. Out of the languages, one shall be English or Hindi, both English and Hindi can also be offered simultaneously.
2. The languages may be offered either at Core/Elective level. The same language, however cannot be offered both at the Core level and Elective level.
3. A candidate has the freedom to offer, in lieu of one of the two languages above, any other elective subject provided under III below.

Note: English can be offered at any of the three levels given below:

1. English Core
2. English Elective NCERT
3. English Elective CBSE

III to V. Three Electives out of the following:

Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Biotechnology, Engineering Graphics, Economics, Political Science, History, Geography, Business Studies, Accountancy, Home Science, Fine Arts, Agriculture, Computer Science/ Informatics Practices, Multimedia and Web Technology, Sociology, Psychology, Philosophy, Physical Education, Music and Dance, Entrepreneurship, Fashion Studies, Creative Writing translation Studies, Heritage Crafts, Graphic Design, Mass Media

Studies and Knowledge Traditions and Practices of India, Legal Studies, Human Rights and Gender Studies and National Cadet Crops.

Note:

1. The candidate shall opt either for Computer Science or Informatics Practices. However along with either of this, they can opt for Multimedia and Web Technology. Thus, a candidate can opt for maximum of two IT based Courses.

VI. General Studies

VII. Work Experience

VIII. Physical and Health Education

Additional Subject:

A candidate can also offer an additional elective which may either be a language at elective level (out of those mentioned above) or, any other elective subject.

While transacting the Curriculum due emphasis should be laid on National Identity and Value Education. Schools are expected to draw their own programmes in this area in accordance with the guidelines contained in the relevant journals and manual published by the Board. Likewise, programmes in General Studies, Work Experience and Physical and Health Education be planned in accordance with the guidelines brought out by the Board.

Importance of Higher Secondary Stage

The higher secondary stage is crucial in many ways. It is

the stage of maximum challenge. While the students in this age-group are passing through a critical phase of their lives - transition from adolescence to youth, they have to take important decisions concerning their future career by choosing suitable courses. In fact, more than the need and aptitude, it is the awareness and performance of the students at this stage that ultimately determines their future. Whether they would be able to get into a job or a vocation or pursue further studies of their own choice/preference, is the uppermost concern in the minds of students and their parents. It causes anxiety and stress, which may be avoided by careful planning and strategies adopted for designing suitable courses suited to their future requirements

CAREER IN HUMANITIES AFTER 12TH

Arts or Humanities is a very diverse stream and mainly deals with subjects like literature, Sociology, Psychology, Political Science etc. The career horizon for those who belong to this stream of study is limit less. Students can choose from a range of career options such as teaching, social work, law, politics, business, television, journalism etc.

Also, the discipline has a lot to offer when it comes to undergraduate courses. Few of the popular courses students from the arts background can opt for are as follows:

B.A in Economics:

This course is a specialized academic degree in the social sciences encompassing both literate and quantitative courses. Students from this field of specialization have a variety of career options to choose from, such as strategic pricing, cost analysis, marketing research, statistical forecasting. The main employers in this field are multi-national corporations, financial institutions, unions and government organizations.

B.A Political Science:

This course deals with the study of state, nation, government, and politics and policies of government, at the international as well as international levels. Students are educated on topics such as economic conditions, world terrorism, international relations, environmental issues etc. Students from

this course can carve a niche for themselves in the field of politics, international relations, social work/research etc.

B.A Sociology:

This course deals with the study of social life, social change, and the social causes and consequences of human behavior. It is an appropriate discipline for anyone who wishes to pursue a career in social work, journalism, teaching, research etc. There is a demand for students from this field in many international organizations such as the United Nations as well as a wide range of NGOs and social work organizations prefer recruiting candidates with a Sociology background.

B.A Journalism:

This course is for anyone and everyone who has the flair of weaving words into well written articles or the knack of verbal communication. In this course the student is exposed to subjects such as politics, social and economic issues, entertainment etc. The course not only opens the door to jobs in a number of media organizations, but also presents opportunities in the communications wing of many high eng business organizations.

B.A History :

History is a study and analysis of the events of the past, but what is a BA in History? A Bachelor of Arts in this field of study allows students to explore an incredibly diverse range of historical events and the contexts in which they occurred. There is also a great deal of objective analysis involved in such a program, as it is often necessary for historians to consider the source of the information and its inherent accuracy.

Students who pursue a Bachelor of Arts in History experience various benefits, as many programs assist in developing a number of important skills. These skills include logic and analysis, research, written and oral expression, debate and construction of narratives.

B.A Education :

Education is considered one of the most important building blocks of any society, but precisely what is a BA in Education and what are the typical requirements? This bachelor's degree most often appeals to those who are looking forward to a career as a teacher or a professor of a wide variety of subjects. There are many topics that are covered throughout the course of study, including adapting teaching styles to different types of learners and using innovative teaching methods.

The field of education is rapidly changing, and there are a number of issues and skills that anyone interested in pursuing a career in this field should be aware of. A Bachelor of Arts in Education is beneficial to students because it provides a great deal of the skill set and knowledge necessary to be successful as an educator.

B.A Psychology :

The mind is an extremely intricate system that works in a fascinating way. Those who are interested in understanding the mind, its emotions, and why it does the things it does on a regular basis may benefit from pursuing a bachelor's degree in psychology. This degree not only provides students with information about the mind and how it works, but also gives

students the skills they need to succeed in the workforce. Typically, students who wish to obtain a degree in this field take courses in general psychology, statistics, personality psychology, and experimental psychology.

Acquiring a bachelor's degree in this field is highly beneficial for students because of the skills it provides. Students who study in this field are taught how to assess client needs, express care and empathy, act as an advocate for others, and keep thorough and accurate records. Additionally, this degree is a good foundation for those who wish to acquire an advanced degree later on.

B.A Philosophy :

Philosophy is often considered the foundation of education, and it is indeed one of the oldest fields of study. But exactly what is a BA in Philosophy? The Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy will generally include a study of many different types of philosophy, including the philosophies of many different time periods and geographic locations. While programs will vary widely in their offerings, central topics typically include coursework in ethics, logic, the history of philosophy, metaphysics, and epistemology.

There are many benefits to pursuing a Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy. Those who complete such a program tend to have excellent skills relating written and oral communication, argumentation and debate, critical thinking, logical analysis, and reasoning. Additionally, philosophy students tend to learn a great deal about many different cultures and their manners of thinking,

which is a valuable tool.

B.A Sociology :

How humans interact, why certain problems exist, and how human society functions are all complex issues that can be difficult to understand. Sociology is a field that studies these issues and other social problems that are relevant to society today. This degree prepares students for the workforce; it also provides them knowledge relating to the human condition and why people do the things they do. Students will typically take courses in social psychology, social statistics, research methods, public speaking, industrial psychology, personnel management, and more.

A degree in sociology can be the foundation for students who wish to enter the world of business, industry, or other organizations. In today's multinational environment, those who can provide insight into social factors like age, race, gender, and ethnicity are highly valued in the workforce. This degree can also provide students with a foundation that can help them specialize in teaching, research, and other applied roles.

B.A Languages :

The study of language has become increasingly important as many industries are thinking and acting on a more global scale. But exactly what is a BA in Languages? A Bachelor of Arts in Languages allows students the opportunity to study the language of their choice in a thorough manner. It provides for a deeper understanding of the language, along with any regional or cultural dialects that may exist therein. This particular degree is of interest

to students who realize that there is a significant global shift in communication and business due to many recent technological advances.

There are many benefits to pursuing a degree in languages, as graduates of such programs are highly sought after in a wide variety of industries. The ability to effectively communicate with others who speak different languages is a skill that is undeniably valuable. Because of this skill, the opportunities that exist for graduates of a language program are tremendous.

B.A Sociology This degree delves into human behavior and psychology, but the overall coursework maintains a broader focus on social environments, diversity, socioeconomic issues, ethics, social services, and social policy. Students also learn about research standards and methodology. The degree ultimately prepares students to analyze modern social issues and address them in various ways, such as shaping public policy, helping individuals through private practice, or conducting research to improve knowledge of widespread issues.

This degree equips students with relevant theoretical knowledge and practical skills in research, analysis, and communication. Upon graduation, students are qualified to pursue higher education in social science or related fields. Students may also move directly into rewarding jobs in which they improve the lives of others.

B.A Journalism :

This degree prepares students for a variety of media-related careers by teaching them about the concepts and skills

used in print, broadcast, and web-based journalism. Students gain hands-on experience in researching, developing, and editing news pieces. Students additionally learn about the legal and ethical issues they may face as journalists. Most degree programs also emphasize the early history of journalism and the evolving role that media plays in democratic and other societies.

This degree prepares students for the specific challenges of working as a journalist. Students can sharpen their research and writing skills while learning to work with deadlines and produce content that meets professional standards. Students also develop strong critical thinking and analysis skills, enabling them to succeed in careers in other fields as well.

B.A Anthropology :

This Bachelor of Arts is a solid, well-rounded education that equips students with generalized knowledge of humans from the past and the present. It draws on the insights from diverse areas of social, physical, and biological sciences as well as the humanities. Students learn about human evolution and the trajectories that compose the environments. A central focus is on applying critical knowledge to solving cultural issues and problems. Individuals engage in supporting social change efforts through collaboration with people whose processes and patterns require in-depth understanding and research.

Several reasons that students choose to enroll in a Bachelor of Arts program include the limitless, intellectual, and stimulating subject matter as well as the potential for excellent careers. Additionally, an advanced degree in this field enables

them to implement their knowledge and critical thinking skills for success in research, business, teaching, public service, and advocacy.

B.A Linguistics :

This degree teaches students to understand and analyze the structure, sound, meaning, use, and development of language. Students learn about the historical progression, grouping, and common elements of the world's languages. Coursework is comprehensive, covering topics ranging from phonetics, which focuses on sound patterns in speech, to semantics, which focuses on how meaning is derived from words. Some degree programs encourage or require students to study a foreign language of their choice.

Students who earn a BA in Linguistics develop strong skills in research, analysis, and critical thinking. The knowledge of universal linguistic concepts can also enable graduates to more effectively learn other languages, including ones that are not closely related to a graduate's native tongue.

B.A. Development Studies :

This comprehensive program gives students a broad overview of social, fiscal and political processes and how they relate to development and cooperation. While some variation exists from one development studies program to the next, common areas of study include environmental sustainability, society and culture, geography, social development, and social and cultural anthropology. Additional attention is often given to topics like environmental planning, community planning, political

science, and tourism planning and policy development.

Most graduates find that they are more employable after earning the BA in Development Studies than they were beforehand. They also often make more money than those working in the field without degrees.

CAREER IN COMMERCE AFTER 12TH

With the positive changing scenario around the world in the realm of economic activity, selecting Commerce as a career option is one of the best to grab. Commerce students get familiar with knowledge of business, trade, market fluctuation, basics of economics, fiscal policies, industrial policies, share market, stock markets, etc. Considering the burgeoning activity of market, talented commerce graduate are needed to make a balance in the demand and supply.

Commerce Course Details

- After passing the 12th standard from Commerce stream from recognised board, one may enroll for Bachelor of Commerce (B. Com) degree. Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com) is a full time three year degree course.
- One can also pursue Postgraduate course (M. Com) in Commerce. For this, one has to successfully passed Bachelor of Commerce (B. Com) degree from a recognised University.
- During their course, the students have to study the following branches of Commerce such as Finance, Business Administration, Accountancy, E-Commerce, Economics and Marketing.

Courses Available after 12th Commerce

- Finance
- Banking
- Chartered Accountancy
- Company Secretary
- Insurance
- Foreign Trade
- Stock Broking & Investment Analyst
- Economics

Job Oriented Career Options in Commerce

Gone are the days when Bachelor in Commerce course offers two major options-B.Com with Accountancy and B.Com with Management. However, with the requirements of the industry, some specialised disciplines are available with Commerce. Students now can specialise in Bachelor in Accountancy and Finance (BAF), Bachelor in Banking and Insurance (BBI) and Bachelor in Financial Markets (BFM). One can also get a good placement after successfully completing the B.Com course and Advanced Diploma in Tourism and Travel Management. After completing these courses, the graduates often have the opportunity of campus placements where salary between 3.00 to 9.00 lakh are offered.

M Com. Degree in Commerce

Post Graduate in Commerce placed you at a better advantageous position than B.Com as far as job market is

concerned. MA in Commerce provides you wide ranges of opportunities in the field such as teaching, civil service exam, higher education, banking sector, broking, research, actuarial sciences, financial institutions, and in the domain of economics. One can also pursue Ph.D. after completing MA in Commerce for the purpose of higher education and teaching profession. Better options are also opened at Cost Accountants, Company Secretary and Chartered Accountant.

Career Prospects in Commerce

The career prospects in commerce and its interdisciplinary domains such as Banking, Chartered Accountancy, Company Secretary, Economics, Stock Broking, Cost Work and Accountancy, and Agricultural Economics are extremely bright. B.Com along with Chartered Accountancy or MBA will pay you to a larger extent. These degrees will be able to pay you to have a good position in public and private organisations. If you are ambitious and hardworking, you may also make your niche in the field of financial engineering. Choosing CA after 12th is an interesting and challenging option. It shouldn't be clubbed with B.Com or other courses. After graduation in commerce, one can choose M.Com, Business Economics, Finance Control, MA Economics MA Operational and Research Statistics at Postgraduate level.

Career Options in Commerce

- Accountant
- Accountant Executive

- Chartered Accountant
- Company secretary
- Cost Accountant
- Finance Analyst
- Finance Planner
- Finance Manager
- Finance Controller
- Finance Consultant
- Investment Analyst
- Stock Broker
- Portfolio Manager
- Tax Auditor
- Tax Consultant
- Auditor
- Statistician
- Economist

Job Opportunity in Commerce

More or less, all the organisations have financial managers, treasurers, controller, credit manager, and other financial staff who made their financial reports for tax and other requirements. The employment opportunities in commerce fields are lucrative. The door of both private and public organisation is open for commerce graduates. They may work in this organisation as Manager, Auditors, Specialist, Consultant, Management Executive, Account Executive, Junior Accountant, CA, Book Keeper, Entrepreneur etc. The importance of commerce

graduates further increases after sea changes in various parameters of Indian Economy like bank deposits, mutual funds, stock markets, venture capital, insurance schemes and portfolio management. Teaching may also be one of the options after pursuing higher studies.

Main Employers

- Public Organisations
- Big Business houses/firms
- Small Business houses, firms
- Finance and Leasing
- Banks
- MNCs
- TNCs
- BPOs
- KPOs
- Software industry, etc.

Salary in Commerce Field

To a larger extent, the remuneration in the field of commerce depends upon area of specialisation and your institutions. At the entry level, Salary starts from 15, 000-20, 000. Since, the significance of commerce has increased manifolds, post Liberalization, Privatisation and Globalization (LPG) era, the experience and knowledgeable candidates are getting handsome salary.

Colleges offers Commerce Courses

There are many colleges and Institutes, which are offering commerce degrees. Here given the list of some of the top 10 Commerce Institutions in India.

1. Shri Ram College of Commerce (SRCC), Delhi
2. Loyola College, Chennai
3. St. Xavier's College, Kolkata
4. Presidency College, Chennai
5. Symbiosis Society's College of Arts & Commerce, Pune
6. St. Joseph's College, Bangalore
7. Narsee Monjee College of Commerce & Economics, Mumbai
8. BM College of Commerce, Pune
9. St. Xavier's Mumbai
10. College of Commerce, Patna

Colleges of Assam offering Commerce

Lots of colleges offers commerce education both in Higher Secondary and Degree level in Assam. Colleges offering Degree courses are all affiliated colleges of three Govt. Universities of state; namely Gauhati University, Dibrugarh University and Assam University (Silchar).

Careers in Chartered Accountancy

Chartered Accountancy is the lucrative career option with potential job opportunities at both private and public

organisations. Post liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation; chartered accountancy has rewarding career prospects. As per the Companies Act, it is only the CAs who is entitled to be auditors of companies in India. Chartered Accountancy is a dynamic profession and one of the most sought after careers in India.

Chartered Accountancy Courses

Chartered Accountant means you are the member of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). ICAI is the only institute which offers chartered accountancy course and gives CA certification. One becomes CA after successfully completing the course of chartered accountancy conducted by ICAI. One of the unique features of chartered accountancy curriculum is that both the theoretical as well as practical aspects are being conducted simultaneously from the very beginning. The following courses of chartered accountancy are as follow:

Common Proficiency Test (CPT): It's an entry level test comprises subjects like accounting, mercantile laws, general economics and quantitative aptitude.

Integrated Professional Competence Course (IPCC): IPCC is the course module where the main motto is to improve the knowledge of accountancy. The subjects covered are business communication, business strategies, taxes, information technology and audits.

CA final: CA final includes the core area of accountancy like financial reporting, strategic financial management, advanced management accounting, advance auditing, & professional ethics,

informational system control, audit, principles of e-governance, corporate and allied laws, international taxation and VAT.

Articleship: After passing IPCC, the candidates get enrolled for articleship under the supervision of experienced CAs. Under the experienced CAs, articles get to know the finer aspects as well training domains of accountancy. As the time passes, the articles are given bigger assignments to handle to have more perfection from the candidates.

Course Fees: The fees modality is not very high with CA. It is nominal. The fee for CPT is about Rs 6700/- and of IPCC is Rs 9000/-.

Chartered Accountancy Courses Eligibility

As far as eligibility of joining chartered accountancy is concerned, one should passed 10+2 for registering into the foundation course of one-year duration. After then one has become eligible to appear in the intermediate and final exam of ICAI. Commerce graduates with good records are more suited for chartered accountancy. Commerce graduates with 50% marks or non-commerce graduate with maths along with 60% of marks are exempted from the foundation exam. One can become CA, after finishing graduation and the candidate has to go 5 years of articleship training. After knowing some complicated accountancy nuances, the students both from science and arts streams may be a successful CAs.

Chartered Accountancy Institutes

The course of chartered accountancy is being offered by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) through lectures and correspondence. The headquarters of ICAI is New Delhi. There are five main branches of ICAI located at Mumbai, Kolkata, New Delhi, Kanpur and Chennai. There are total 81 sub centres that are associated to these five main branches.

Career Prospects in Chartered Accountancy

Career in chartered accountancy is challenging and lucrative too. This is one of the best paid jobs in India and abroad. As a career option, it has maximum career growth. After completing the final exam of CA, one can become a member of ICAI. CAs is appointed as executors, company directors, and arbitrators to settle disputes. Considering the overall growth of Indian economy and business, India needs 7, 000 to 10, 000 CAs every year. Chartered Accountants have been one of the most sought after profession in India. The demand of Chartered Accountants has been grown between 10% to 15 % over the last 3 years. It is one of the few fields which have consistently maintained growth.

Top Career options for Chartered Accountants

- Audit and Taxation
- Project Finance/Financial Advisory
- Investment Banking
- Banking and Financial Services
- Outsourcing

- Academics
- Corporate Sector

Chartered Accountancy Salary

Chartered Accountant is one of the best paid jobs and rewarding field. Though, they are hired both at the private and public organisation, yet after globalisation, their importance and remuneration has increased manifolds, especially in the corporate sector. The salary of the CAs at the entry level ranges from 25, 000 to 30, and 000. After experience, one may earned up to lakhs of rupees.

Job opportunities in Chartered Accountancy

Employment opportunities in CA are exciting. The field of chartered accountancy has in-depth job potential. After doing the course of CA, one can get good placement in finance, investment consultancy and fund management. However, a person wishing to practice in India or abroad needs to get a certificate from ICAI. If you are CA along with MBA, has extra advantage with better job prospect and salary. A CA having the experiences of 4 to 5 years may get salary from Rs 50, 000- 1 lakh per month. It all depends upon the judging acumen of accountancy from the candidate side. High paying jobs are available in banks, PSUs, auditing firms, finance companies, mutual funds, portfolio management companies, investment houses, stock broking firms, legal firms, legal house, patent firms, attorneys, trade mark and copyright registers.

For further detail, log on www.icai.org

Or contact At: Manik Nagar, Guwahati, Assam 781005

Phone:0361 220 7660

Career in Company Secretary

Company Secretary acts as an adviser for legal issues in corporate organisations. He / She is one of the core members of the corporate set up and plays a vital role in the corporate management team ensuring effective coordination and communication among various departments, and giving suggestions to directors of the concerned organisation on legal matters. He / She has to bring out more transparency in corporate governance affairs and ensures good corporate governance.

Company Secretary Courses

The Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI) is the nodal institution to offer various courses. Following courses and examinations have to be successfully passed by a candidate to be a professional CS. The course is consisted of three stages after passing 10 + 2.

1. The Foundation Course: This course is of 8 months duration and the eligibility for it is 10+2 passed. The students of Arts, Science or Commerce can pursue it. Fine arts students can't opt it.
2. The Intermediate Course: graduate except fine arts one.
3. The Final Course: it can be pursued only by those candidates who successfully passed the executive course.

After completing these courses, practical training is required for about 15 months to be the part of ICSI and being the professional member of the institute, one has to acquire membership number from ICSI. ICSI is the only institute which is the only institute which offers this course and award and designation of company secretary.

Admission for the course is open throughout the year and examinations are held in June and December. ICSI has 117 examination centres scattered across the country including Dubai centres.

Company Secretary Course Fees

The course fees for different stages of company secretary are nominal. The fee for the Company Secretary Foundation Course is Rs 3600. For the Intermediate Course or the Executive Programme, it is Rs 7, 000 for commerce graduate and Rs 75 00 for professional programme.

ICSI Branches

The head office of ICSI is at Delhi. It has four regional offices-Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata. In addition to this, there are 36 chapters and 10 satellite chapters located all over the country.

Career Prospects in Company Secretary

After the era of globalisation, the Indian economy and corporate sector experienced drastic changes, which result in

increasing of jobs like legal, finance, accounts, secretariat, and administrative. Here is the role of company secretary has become extremely relevant to carry out these responsibilities effectively. Besides, private sector, the government sector are also employing CS. He is recruited for different job profiles like Junior Secretarial Officer, Financial Adviser, Chairman, Managing Director, Board of directors, etc.

Company Secretary Salary

Since the job of CS is demanding in the corporate world, so remuneration for the experienced and hard working person is the best in the market. The fresher when join as a junior secretarial officer may be given Rs 20-25 thousands per month. When CS raised into the position of Financial Adviser get salary in lakhs. He gets handsome package. Along with high remuneration, they are also getting several benefits like holidays with pay, insurance, credit for housing, transport facilities, sick leaves, including other perks.

Job Opportunities in Company Secretary

The job options and employment opportunities in the field of company secretary is immense. The job options increase day by day due to multifarious functions post LPG era. Jobs prospects get multiplying day by day. As per government ordinance, the company with more than Rs 2 crore paid -up share capital has to recruit company secretary on full time basis. One can get placement in government sector through Indian

Company Law Service. Getting job as Indian Company Law Service is a very lucrative career and lots of perks. University jobs as lecturer, reader and professors are also handsomely paid. Banks and financial institutions are also hired CSs as a well paid jobs. Private options are also available as tax consultants. They can give their expertise in capital markets and financial services. MNCs, BPOs, KPOs and abroad options are also open to them.

What are the Qualities of Company Secretary?

1. For the job of company secretary, the person should be dedicated to work.
2. Communication should be effective with people of the concerned department to ensure that the activities of the organisation are legally, administratively and financially acceptable.
3. He has to be up to date with the latest development of relevant laws.
4. CSs should be well versed in finance, legal issues, accounting, taxation, corporate social responsibility.

Jobs Prospects for Company Secretary

Company Secretaries are recruited at private, public, and abroad. Some of the important firms which are hiring these professionals are:

1. Bigger corporate organisations
2. MNCs
3. BPOs

4. KPOs
5. Airport Authority of India
6. Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML)
7. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited
8. ONGC
9. BHEL
10. PSU's
11. Bureau of Public Enterprises
12. Government Financial Institution
13. Stock Exchange

For further detail, log on www.icsi.edu

**Or contact :Ground Floor, House No 7, R G Baruah Road
Jonali Bus Stand,**

**Near State of India Zoo Road Branch, Rodali
Path,GUWAHATI - 781024**

Phone - 9854071768,Email: guwahati@icsi.edu

Careers in Stock Market

If you want to pursue your career in stock broking field, you should be blessed with patience with ambitious outlook and analytical mind. Persuasive approach, logical thinking, good business acumen, ready to work even in a stretched & stressed hour along with the ability to solve the complicated issues should be the essence of stock brokers. Good communication and interpretation are also the essential features to be successful stock brokers. All these attributes lead to make you the fit candidate

for the well-paid job.

Stock broking is the latest career field and demanding job discipline in the realm of business and commerce, which are speedily penetrating from metros to smaller towns. A vital role in the stock market is being played by stock broker who are responsible for purchasing and selling of securities for clients- individuals and private organisations and institutions.

Stock Broking Overview

Being a high risk field in business, it has in-depth employment potential. Since, Indian economy is growing robustly and doing the business of billions and billions dollars, brokers are engaging specialists who are economists, accountants, finance manager, financial analysts, investment planners, financial planners and capital market analysts for the work of stock markets.

In the recent days, Indian stock markets have experienced multifarious developments due to International trading norms, lesser bureaucratic hurdles and more flow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

Fluctuation is in the essence of stock broking market. A stockbroker buys or sells securities on behalf of institution or individual. Securities traders are the brokers who work for institution. A stock broker should have a better update of market condition.

Stock Broking Eligibility

To enter in the field of stock broker, the minimum

qualification is graduation along with two years of experience in a reputed stock broking firm. If you want to make your career in stock broking, you should have a sound knowledge of commerce, economics, business administration or finance. Some institutes are offering courses like stock broking, capital market, capital investment, investment planning, etc. MA in economics or commerce will also help the person in stock broking market. MBA degree with specialisation in finance is beneficial. CFA and CA degree can be giving you a good start.

Stock Broking Career

Stock broking career prospect is full of exciting and challenge. Stockbroker offers financial counselling and financial portfolios to their clients. You make aware to your clients regarding securities, life insurance, corporate and municipal bonds, mutual funds and certificate of deposits. There are 22 stock exchanges in India along with about 7, 000 listed companies, 6500 brokers and 538 investment bankers with SEBI. If you have passion of stock broking, the discipline offers you lucrative employment opportunities. The career prospects in stock broking will further become rewarding when the International players of the field are allowed to do business in India. The meritorious brokers are being hired by International agencies and firms to carry out the insurance and business work.

Due to affirmative initiatives by SEBI, there is a greater transparency in the system which makes the confidence high to the foreign investors, mutual funds and individuals. Post LPG

era, there are greater avenues in broker firms, insurance companies, mutual funds, investment consultancy, and financial institutions.

Stock Broking Institutes in India

1. Institute of Company Secretaries of India (www.icsi.edu)
2. Institute of Capital Market Studies
3. All India Centre for Capital Market Studies
4. Mumbai Stock Exchange Training Institute
5. Institute of Financial and Investment Planning
6. Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India
7. The Orion Institute of Capital Market
8. The UTI Institute of Capital Market

How to Become a Stock Broker?

Stock broking is a field where there is a greater risk of losing money or making a quick earning in a short period of time. You should have to be the guts of tolerating both the negative and positive consequences of the stock market field. To become a registered stockbroker, one has to invest about Rs 2.41 crore to get a broking card. For registered broker with SEBI, means you should have another Rs 20-25 lakhs in your pocket.

Stock Broking Jobs

Stock broking is a very volatile field, so the stockbrokers need experienced specialists as economists, accountants, finance manager, financial analysts, investment planners, financial planners

and capital market analysts to facilitate the work of stock markets. As a stockbroker, one can also work as dealer, advisor or securities analyst. To have a grip in the field, you should be well aware of business finance, mathematics, accountancy, economics and computers.

What are Stock Brokers Jobs?

- The skilful brokers always ready to face the challenging task.
- Stock brokers buy and sell the securities of their clients.
- Security analysts advise the companies on floatation of shares.
- Stock Brokers also show their specialisation with banks, mutual funds and insurance.
- Investment analysts make companies financial reports, study demand and supply factors, coordination with organisation and management, assess profitability of companies.
- Equity Analysts research the markets and made a platform for better financial investments.
- Offer services for individuals, private and institutional clients.
- He acts as an equity sale advisor. Also advise for investments and purchase of stocks.
- Since the market trends changes rapidly accordingly review investments.

Stock Brokers Salary

Employment opportunities for stock brokers are available

at large broking firms, investment banks, mutual funds, investment consultancies, pension funds, and insurance companies. If you have the ability to cope up work in a very strict schedule and cut throat competitive environment; prospect in stock broking is bright. The starting salary for the stockbroker is Rs 20, 000 to 25, 000. Having MBA with specialisation in finance or other business disciplines will take you at the higher slab. To get a better remuneration and good salary package, the stockbrokers should get specialisation in sale, marketing operation, HR and research. However, for the experienced stockbrokers, the sky is not the limit.

For further detail, log on www.bsebti.com

Or contact

BSE Institute Ltd,

Horizon Building, 2nd Floor

57 Jawaharlal Nehru Road,

Landmark- Rabindra Sadan,

Kolkata - 700071

Call: 033-22821375/60/61

Careers in Public and Private Banks

After the economic reforms in 1991 or post LPG era, banking has become one of the most sought after careers in India. Post liberalisation, many private banks came into prominence which further made a wide horizon of employment generation in the banking sector. The banking sector has

undergone many changes. As the retail, housing, hospitality and education sectors are experiencing huge growth in the respective fields, the growth of banking sector is seemed to be manifolds.

Banking is an exciting career for graduates. Banking professions and banking career are flourishing in the country in spite of more than 50% population of the country is unbanked. Billions and billions dollar investment are being in the country, which further envisaged the potential of banking sector.

Career in Bank Sectors

The worth of banking industry in India is about Rs 64 trillion. Still about 41 percents of the population has no bank account. It means in the days to come, robust employment opportunities are expected. Career in banking sector is lucrative both in the public as well as private banks. The sector has been fascinating for the youngsters for a long time. The students from the fields of commerce, economics, and finance can notch fatty packages from top banks. MBA degree along with graduation in finance subject is the added advantage to get placement at the senior levels in the private sector banks. Growth and promotion is slow in public sector banks but have security of jobs. However, in private sector banks, there is a healthy growth and promotion. If you are a graduate in MBA from reputed institutions, career growth is quite smooth in the private sector banks.

Jobs in Bank Sectors

Employment opportunities in bank sectors are

encouraging. Today, India has different types of banks such as Central, Nationalised, Grameen, Private and Foreign banks. Presently, India has about more than 150 banks, 50, 000 branches and 17, 000 ATMS spread across the country. There are about 7-8 lakh job vacancies are available in the banking sector in the next five years. Job opportunities in the banking sector are increasing day by day. Economic reforms of 1991 led to wide range of job opportunities along with fat pay packages. Job opportunities are available as marketing, sales, financial analysts, human resources, client servicing and insurance.

Bank Jobs Salary

Pay packages in the banking sector at both public and private depends upon nature of profiles and banks. For clerical jobs, it starts from Rs 20, 000/month. For higher position, it may be Rs. 30, 000 to Rs 40, 000. If you are MBA from reputed institutions, your salary may touch from Rs 10 lakh to Rs 20 lakh. Some meritorious and hardworking MBA students of IIMs can touch the figure of crore / year as salary.

PO Bank Jobs

A graduate can appear in Probationary Officer exam. After clearing the probationary officer exam, one has to appear in the interview round. After successfully passing the interview, the candidate has to be in probation period for two years. If you have the hunger of success within, you can go to managerial and senior manager levels. Before coming into the higher level position,

the POs are assigned the role of Bank tellers, Bill and account collectors, Loan officers, Financial customer service representatives and Credit analysts.

Eligibility for Bank Exams

A candidate after passing the exam of graduation of any discipline may appear to the entrance exam of banks. However, in the private sector, candidate with a background of finance, commerce, economics are preferred. After successfully passing the entrance exam, one has to appear in interview. Computer skills are also needed for these exams.

Banking Courses

There are some colleges in India which offer bachelor degree in insurance with specialisation in equity debt, micro economics, strategic planning, banking communication and financial services. Fees for doing graduation degree depend upon institutions. If you selected government funded colleges and universities, it may charged you less. But in private, the fees may be a lakh. If somebody wants to enter into banking sector after completing MBA, may have to pay fatting amount for the management course depends upon the reputation of the institutions. If you are doing MBA from IIMs means be ready for about Rs 20 lakh as fees.

How to Prepare for Bank Exams?

The different banking exams for various posts are

objective in nature. The exams were conducted for subjects like Reasoning, English Language, Quantitative Aptitude, General Awareness and Computer Knowledge. Each paper is having maximum number of 50 questions and carrying 50 marks. It means total, marks is 250 against 250 questions. There is a provision of negative marking too. So students should be cautious while solving the question paper. There are separate exams for separate posts-clerks, probationary officer and specialised officer. After successfully passing the written exam, the candidates have to face interview.

How to Crack Bank Exams?

How to success in bank exam is one of the vital questions before the candidates. Since, the test is negative in nature; therefore before attempting a question, you should be 100 percent sure whether you are at the right or wrong decision. There are total five disciplines-Reasoning, English Language, Quantitative Aptitude, General Awareness and Computer Knowledge for generally at all exams. It is not necessary that a candidate is aware of all the domains. So give more time to those tests, which interest you more. However, time should be given to all the concerned subjects.

Career in Insurance

Insurance is a financial agreement known as policy which binds policy holder and insurere to certain obligations. It is a protection against any hazards of life. In simple words insurance

is a contractual obligation between the policy holder who pays a premium at regular intervals for a stipulated periods and the insurer who pays compensation in certain eventualities e.g. fire, theft, accidents, etc. Policy holder is the one who buys insurance coverage and insurer is the one who sells the policy. In India there are about 30 insurance companies. The major government companies are Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), General Insurance Corporation (GIC) and Postal Life Insurance. LIC deals with insurance of life, GIC and its subsidiaries are concerned with non life aspects of insurance such as car, marine, accident, medical and fire insurance.

Performance and growth of industry in India

With the liberalization in economy, insurance industry has become one of the booming sectors. Many private and public companies are participating in the Indian Insurance Industry which has exceptionally increased the growth rate of this industry. Today both public and private players are in the field of life and non-life insurance business. The major government companies are General Insurance Corporation (GIC, Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), and Postal Life Insurance. Now many major Private companies like Om Kotak Mahindra, Birla Sun-Life, Tata AIF Life, Reliance, HDFC Standard Life-Insurance Co., Max New York Life, Royal Sundaram, Cholamandalam, IFFCO Tokyo and Tata AIG and multinational companies are also coming in this sector. Insurance Industry not only provides a protective shield to the lives and assets of the nation but also offer various

lucrative career opportunities to aspirants.

Options and Opportunities

In India Insurance industry provides ample opportunities in actuarial, distribution, marketing, underwriting and investing. Some insurance agencies also recruit independent professionals like doctors, engineers etc. There is huge scope for insurance agents in India as they advice individuals, companies, firms, enterprises about the policies which are beneficial for them and sell them to provide protection against any financial loss. Graduate candidates can apply for development officer. Apart from that there are other posts also in this field such as stenographer, telephone operators, clerks, assistants etc which are open to graduates, school-leavers, housewives etc.

Courses Available

Insurance Institute of India conducts Licentiate, Associateship and Fellowship plus other training programmes for insurance services. Following are some of the courses:

- B. A (Insurance), B. A (pass) with Insurance as a Subject
- B. Sc (with Actuarial science as a subject)
- Master's Program in Insurance Business
- M. Sc in Actuarial Science
- PG Diploma in Certified Risk and Insurance management
- PG Diploma in Insurance and Risk Management
- PG Diploma in Insurance Science
- PG Diploma in Management of Insurance and Financial Services

Qualification required

The eligibility criteria to pursue career in insurance industry is 10 + 2 or equivalent from any recognized board. Candidates are also required to pass the entrance examination conducted by the Actuarial Society of India, Mumbai.

Some good institutes

- Actuarial Society of India, Mumbai
- Amity School of Insurance and Actuarial Science, Noida
- Birla Institute of Management & Technology, New Delhi
- College Of Insurance, Mumbai
- Institute of Insurance & Risk Management, Hyderabad
- International Institute for Insurance and Finance, Hyderabad
- International School of Actuarial Sciences (ISAS), Hyderabad
- National Insurance Academy, Pune
- The ICAI School of Finance and Management, Hyderabad

Career in Cost Management Accounting (CMA)

Institute of Cost & Works Accountants of India (ICWAI) has changed its name into The Institute of Cost Accountants of India (ICAI). Also ICWA course has changed into CMA course. There is no difference between ICWAI and CMA. They are two different words used to describe one single thing. ICWAI stands for Institute of Cost and Work Accountant of India whereas CMA stands for **Cost management accounting**. Apart from the literal meaning there is no difference at all. There are 3 stages in ICWA course i.e **CMA Foundation, Inter and Final**.

Nature of Work

The role and importance of cost and management accountants has increased manifold on account of growing competition in the corporate sector. Broadly speaking, their job comprises of closely analysing costs and devising ways to reduce it as far as possible.

Cost and management accounting helps in planning, monitoring and controlling the cost and price of a product or a service. Nowadays with multi-product ventures taking place, it has become important to know and understand the exact cost of production of products and services at different stages, to minimize the expenditure incurred on them and to ensure better utilization of money. This is where the role of cost and management accountant comes.

Cost and management accountants evaluate the operating efficiency and effectiveness of production and service management by collecting, compiling, organising, verifying, comparing and analysing information from different departments of the organisation. In large organisations, these information may be made available on computer based systems specially designed to systemize the work. The process involves critical monitoring of relevant costs and overheads like material, labour, capital costs etc., involved in making a product or providing a service. They analyse the sales trend to strike a balance between the demand and supply, to prevent over production. They also monitor the performance, to spot and report on problems and prevent them from occurring in future. This analysis helps in comparing the

financial performances, making assessments and projections, providing figures for future costing and pricing policies and other managerial decisions.

Personality

As cost and management accounting deals with the cost and benefit analysis of a product or service, it demands analytical and attentive mindset with an objective outlook. Fair amount of awareness about global economic conditions is important. The CMAs often deal with making future projections and forecasts regarding the prices, costs etc. which makes it important to have good judgemental qualities. The job also involves interacting and working with a number of people and to coordinate with them requires, good communication skills and team spirit.

Professional Courses

Cost and management accountancy can be pursued after 10 + 2. The course comprises of three stages:- Foundation, Intermediate and Final. These stages are further discussed separately in the following segment.

1. FOUNDATION: Candidates who have passed senior secondary under 10+2 scheme in any discipline shall pass a Foundation Course Examination to become eligible as a student for Intermediate Examination. The Foundation Course has the following subjects.

- Business Fundamentals and Economics
- Management and Organisation

- Basic Mathematics and Statistics
- Commercial Laws

2. INTERMEDIATE: Candidates who are 17 years of age and have completed graduation in any discipline or those who have cleared the Foundation Examination are eligible for registration for the Intermediate Examination. It is obligatory for registered students to undergo either postal or oral tuition imparted by the Institute before appearing for the Intermediate and Final Examinations. The following are the subjects in the Intermediate Examination.

GROUP I:

- Financial Accounting
- Cost Accounting
- Corporate Laws and Secretarial Practice
- Direct Taxation

GROUP II

- Cost and Management Accounting
- Auditing
- Indirect Taxation
- Quantitative Methods

3. FINAL: After clearing the Intermediate Examination, students are eligible to appear for the Final Examination. The subjects in the Final Examination are

GROUP I

- Advanced Financial Accounting
- Information Technology and Computer Applications

- Operations Management and Control
- Project Management and control

GROUP II

- Advanced Management Accounting - Techniques and Applications
- Advanced Financial Management
- Advanced Management Accounting - Strategic management
- Cost Audit

Colleges, Institutions and Universities

The Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India was given statutory recognition by the central government in the year 1959. The Institute has 4 Regional Councils at Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai and New Delhi. It has over a period of time established a chain of chapters throughout the country and abroad, in all major cities and towns to provide assistance to the students and to perform other functions.

Specialization

After successfully clearing all the papers of both Intermediate and Final Examinations, students can apply for the Associateship of the Institute. Students having practical experience of 3 years in fields of financial/cost accounting and commercial aspect of an industry can apply for the Associateship.

Career Prospects

A qualified Cost Accountant leaves for himself, plenty of career options. The recognition granted by central and state governments has added to their career prospects. The importance of the profession in economic development of the country has led to their involvement in advising the government in cost and pricing policies and also in framing of tax and fiscal policies. They are treated at par with other class - I services. In organisations like Railways, Indian Army, Nationalised Banks services of Cost Accountants are often required for costing, budgeting, auditing purposes. They can also pursue teaching in various universities as Professors, Readers, Lecturers.

Apart from the opportunities available in the government sector, Cost Accountants can also look forward to the corporate world. They can work as executors, administrators, appraisers, valuers, secretarial and tax consultants, advisors etc. With advancement in career and experience, they can even rise to top positions like Financial Auditor, Financial Advisor, Finance Director etc.

It is not a bad idea for Cost Accountants to build up their own practice. Cost Accountants can set up their own practice either individually or in partnership, after obtaining license from the Institute. The clients in a private practice may vary depending upon the size of practice. It may range from large public and private companies to small partnership and proprietary concerns.

For further detail, log on www.icmai.in

Or contact

The Institute of Cost Accountants of India Guwahati

Chapter

C/o Icon Academy Campus Rajgarh Road, Near Bye Lane-3, Chandmari, Guwahati, Assam, Pin Code # 781003, Phone # 9436632123,

Email # guwahati@icmai.in

In the age of market penetration and globalization, International Trade as a career option has gained huge importance and popularity. Since a large number of companies these days are in the process of establishing multi-location trade and business services, International trade has become more essential therefore for the free movement of commodities. To enhance the trade process and establish greater trade, the trade laws across the world have been relaxed by the Governments of different nations. World Trade Organization, which came into existence on 1st January 1995, deals with rules and regulations of international trade.

Companies involved in international trade and various organizations having multi-lateral and multi location trade associations, foreign and government trade agencies etc suddenly realized the need for international trade professionals. Accordingly like in other parts of the world, so in India, several institutes started catering to the need of international trade specialists by offering specialized programs in the field of international trade.

Courses and Eligibility

There are several degree as well as diploma courses in International Trade that teach the students to correctly apply the various concepts of business administration to situations of transactional business. In order to apply for the post graduate programs, one must have a graduation degree from a recognized university. Some of the popular International Trade courses are:

- Executive Post Graduate Diploma in International Business
- Master of Business Administration (MBA) in Foreign Trade
- Diploma in International Trade
- Post Graduate Diploma in International Trade Management
- Executive Post Graduate Diploma in International Business
- Master of Business Administration (MBA) in Foreign Trade
- M.Phil in International Trade and Development

Career Prospects

A Career in International trade comes with job opportunities in public sector undertakings such as export promotion councils, multi national companies, foreign trade operations, international trade regulatory bodies etc. You can work as strategic planners, International Business law professionals etc.

International Trade Career scopes are there in almost every industry ranging from manufacturing companies, importers, exporters, banks, government agencies, logistics companies, to trading houses, freight forwarders, and customs brokers.

How good is International Trade as a Career Option?

Check out the following sectors in international trade that comes with numerous job prospects, and then decide for yourself!

International marketing and sales: marketing managers, market research analysts, international business development managers, marketing representatives

International operations: joint venture administrators, branch plant managers

Global supply chain management or International logistics: export sales representatives, procurement managers, international sales managers, traders, marketing agents, shipping specialists, customs inspectors and brokers, logistics coordinators, freight forwarders, import/export analysts

International investment and trade: consolidation accountants, international tax accountants, transfer pricing specialists

International finance: foreign investment analysts, treasurers, bank officers, insurance brokers, risk analysts

International law: investment lawyers, commercial trade lawyers, regulatory lawyers

International relations: trade analysts, trade commissioners,

international trade educators.

Institutes in India

Indian Institute of Materials Management

Plot nos. 102 & 104, Sector 15, Industrial Area, CBD Belapur
Navi Mumbai -400614

Tel.: 022-27565741

Course: Diploma in International Trade through distance learning

Duration: One year divided into Modules 1 and 2.

Indian Institute of Commerce and Trade

Sapt-Rishi, 5/28 Vikas Nagar, Lucknow - 226022

Tel.: 0522-6545285

Course: Master of Business Administration (MBA) in Foreign
Trade

Duration: Two years

Indian Institute of Foreign Trade

IIFT Bhavan, B 21, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi

Tel.: 011-26965124

Course: Executive Post Graduate Diploma in International
Business

Duration: One and a half years divided into three semesters

CAREER IN MEDICAL SCIENCE

Medicine is one of the most sort out and rewarding career for those interested in Science and dealing with sick people. Over the years, the field of medical studies have undergone various stages of development, it has become so vast that specialisations within are increasing day by day. There is great scope for medicine as a professional career.

A doctor's profession involves a lot of hard work and at the same time, it gives the satisfaction of curing patients at times even saving lives. It is a very demanding profession. To be in this profession is more a responsibility than a privilege. It is more of what you can give the community than what you can get from it.

The increasing complicated lifestyles giving birth to a variety of ailments have made it impossible for General Physicians with an MBBS degree to handle all ailments. It is here that specialisation in a particular branch of medicine becomes a necessity. The major Specialisations include General Medicine, General Surgery, Paediatrics, Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Dermatology, Ophthalmology, Orthopedics, ENT (Ear, Nose and Throat), Psychiatry, Anesthesiology etc. There is also Super Specialisations which require a further 3-5 years of study in areas such as Plastic Surgery, Neurosurgery, Cardio-thoracic surgery, Conito-urinary surgery, Paediatric Surgery, Gastroenterology, Endocrinology and Clinical Haematology.

The demand for medical professionals are tremendously increasing with the unfortunate upsurge of diseases and ailments day by day. At the same time super specialty hospitals are mushrooming both within the country and abroad offering employment opportunities. These along with liberalization of economy could bring better opportunities for these professionals in terms of remuneration, research and working facilities.

All India Pre Medical Test

The All India Pre-Medical / Pre-Dental Entrance Test (AIPMT) is an annual medical entrance examination in India. The exam is conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Delhi for admission to MBBS and BDS courses in several medical colleges across the country. At present, 15% of the total seats in all medical and dental colleges run by the Union of India, state governments, municipal or other local authorities in India, except in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Jammu and Kashmir, are reserved for candidates who qualify this examination.

The primary aim of this test, which is standardized all over India, is to make medical education available on an equitable basis to all regions of the nation and to foster inter-regional exchange. Until 2006, the AIPMT was unusual as it was one of the few all-India competitive examinations (along with the examinations for the defense services) based completely on merit and without any reservations. However, from 2006, under pressure from the Human Resources ministry headed by Arjuna

Singh, reservation for SC, ST and OBC has also been introduced in AIPMT.

Every Year AIPMT is conducted on first Sunday in the month of May. In 2016, AIPMT will be conducted on 1 May 2016

Exam pattern

In 2010, the pattern of AIPMT was changed. The examination was replaced by a Two tier or Two stage test - The AIPMT Prelims and the AIPMT Mains. The candidates who could qualify the AIPMT Prelims were eligible to give the AIPMT Mains test. Finally, those who scored good in the AIPMT Mains were selected for admission based purely on the merit of the candidate in the AIPMT Mains. Admission was done rank-wise. In 2013, the pattern changed again - The Two tier examination was replaced by the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET-UG). It was a nationwide test through which admissions were to be done for all seats of MBBS and BDS in all the colleges which were covered by previous exam. From 2014 onwards, the Exam was named as AIPMT again, and is done for 15% seats only, as was done earlier to National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET-UG).

At present, the exam is conducted in a single stage that usually occurs on the first Sunday of May. [The examination consists of one paper containing 180 objective type questions from Physics, Chemistry and Biology (Botany & Zoology), having 45 questions from each subject. The exam duration is 3 hours.

Each question carries 4 marks. For each incorrect response, one mark is deducted from the total score. However, no deduction from the total score is made if no response is indicated for an item. Indication of more than one answer for a question is deemed an incorrect response and negatively marked.

How to get in MBBS in Assam

The Assam Combined Entrance Examination (CEE) is conducted for admissions to Engineering and MBBS/BDS courses in the Engineering & Medical colleges of the state of Assam and the Regional Dental College of Guwahati. The Combined Entrance Examination for the 2016-17 session is likely to be held in the third or fourth week of May 2016. To qualify for admissions, there are certain requirements that candidates are to meet with regard to their age, educational qualification etc. The Assam CEE Eligibility Criteria may differ between the engineering and medical streams.

Assam CEE 2016 Eligibility Criteria

Domicile Requirements

- The candidate should be a permanent resident of the state of Assam; or
- The candidate or his/her father/mother should have been continuously residing in the state of Assam for a minimum period of at least 20 years;
- The above domicile conditions will not, however, be applicable to the sons and daughters of All India Service

Officers who have been allotted to Assam. Nevertheless, such candidates will have to produce a certificate regarding the service of his/her father/mother, issued by the concerned authority/Department of the Government of Assam at the time of admission counselling.

- All the applicants, including sons and daughters of All India Service Officers, should have completed Classes VII to XII from Institutes that are situated in the state of Assam.
- The period of study in Assam may be relaxed for candidates who have studied outside the state from Class VII onwards because his/her father/mother was posted as a State Government employee outside the state, on deputation/transfer/regular posting. Such candidates may have to, however, produce a certificate of employment of the father/mother, indicating the period of service outside the state.

Educational Requirements

- The Assam CEE 2016 Eligibility Criteria clearly underlines that only candidates who have passed the qualifying examination will be considered eligible for admissions.
- The candidate is also required to have passed the subjects of Biology, Physics, Chemistry and English of the qualifying examination in the first attempt and without any added grace marks.

The subjects of Physics, Chemistry and Biology of the qualifying examination should have been passed with a minimum aggregate of 60% marks.

- In the case of reserved (SC/ST (P)/ST (H)/OBC/MOBC)

category candidates, the aggregate minimum in the subjects of Physics, Chemistry and Biology of the qualifying examination is 50%.

Age Requirements (as on the 31st Day of December of the year of admission)

- According to the Assam CEE Eligibility Criteria 2016, the candidate should have attained a minimum of 17 years and should not be above 24 years of age.
- In the case of candidates belonging to the SC/ST (P)/ST (H)/OBC/MOBC categories, the maximum age limit is relaxable by three years.

Assam CEE 2016 Application Form

The application form for Assam CEE 2016 is available now. To submit the application form, candidates will have to pay the fee as well. The amount of Assam CEE application fee 2016 is Rs. 1240 for engineering or medical course and Rs. 1540 for both the courses. To check the application procedure of Assam CEE 2016, click on the heading of this paragraph.

Assam CEE 2016 Admit Card

All the candidates who successfully fill the application form would be issued an admit card, on 2 May 2016. It is necessary to bring the admit card, a government approved photo ID proof, and its photocopy to the exam hall else no permission to take the exam would be granted. Admit card would contain the following information - exam date, exam time, and exam

venue apart from some instructions. The process of obtaining the admit card involves visiting the official website of the exam and entering application number and date of birth. On entering the details correctly, link to download admit card would be shown on the screen. Candidates are advised to keep the admit card safe and sound till the final allotment is made since it is an important ID proof.

Assam CEE 2016 Exam Pattern

Exam pattern is the structure or blueprint of the question paper in the examination. Every candidate must read the pattern before commencing the preparation as it gives him an idea of the exam strategy. For the ease of candidates, we have compiled the exam pattern here:

- Duration of each section of the exam is 2 hours.
- Number of questions per section is 100.
- Type of questions in the exam is objective.
- There shall be 3 incorrect and 1 correct options.
- For every correct answer, 1 mark would be allotted.
- No marks would be deducted for incorrect answer.
- Syllabus of the exam - NCERT prescribed textbooks.

Assam CEE 2016 Exam Centers

Silchar, Bongaigaon, Nalbari, Lakhimpur, Guwahati, Tezpur, Nagaon, Jorhat, Dibrugarh - these are the cities where examination would be held. The final list of centers would be announced in March 2016 and thereafter updated here for easy reference.

Assam CEE 2016 Result

Candidates can check the result of the examination in the 1st week of June 2016 in online mode. The candidates who qualify the exam would be called for counselling and seat allotment process, schedule of which would be issued later on the official website of the exam. In the result, marks obtained in each section as well as aggregate can be checked to see the qualification status. To screen and delimit the number of candidates, cutoff would be applied on the exam score. Those who are able to score marks more than the cutoff or equal to it would be called for counselling.

INSTITUTES UNDER DIRECTORATE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION

Sl No	Name of the Institutes	Contact No.	E-mail
1	Assam Medical College Hospital, Dibrugarh	0373-2300080 / 0373-2300591	Principalamch@rediffmail.com
2	Gauhati Medical College & Hospital, Guwahati	0361-2132759 (College) / 0361-2134538 (Hospital) / 0361-2529457	gmch-asm@nic.in
3	Silchar Medical College & Hospital, Silchar	03842-229110 / 03842-229112	smc-asm@nic.in/ principalsmc@gmail.com
4	Jorhat Medical College & Hospital, Jorhat	0376-2370109	Principaljmch@gmail.com

5	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Medical College & Hospital, Barpeta	03665-252088	faamc.barpeta2010@gmail.com
6	Tezpur Medical College & Hospital, Tezpur		tmctezpur@gmail.com
7	Regional Dental College, Guwahati	0361-2130619 / 0361-2529877	
8	Regional College of Nursing, Guwahati		renguwahati77@gmail.com
9	Medical Institute, Jorhat		principalmij123@gmail.com
10	Assam Hill Medical College & Research Institute, Diphu	03842-241185	
11	Pharmacy Institute attached to AMC,	0373-2300591	
12	Pharmacy Institute attached to GMC, Guwahati	0361-2529457	
13	Pharmacy Institute attached to SMC, Silchar	03842-229112	

12	Pharmacy Institute attached to GMC, Guwahati	0361-2529457
13	Pharmacy Institute attached to SMC, Silchar	03842-229112
14	Institutes of Paramedical Sciences at GMC, Guwahati	0373-2300591
15	Institutes of Paramedical Sciences at AMC, Dibrugarh	0361-2529457
16	Institutes of Paramedical Sciences at SMC, Silchar	03842-229112
17	Institutes of Paramedical Sciences atJMC, Jorhat	0376-2370109
18	B.Sc. Nursing College at Silchar	03842-229112
19	B.Sc. Nursing College at Dibrugarh	0373-2300591

Distribution of MBBS Seats in the 6 Medical Colleges of Assam

The Category wise distribution of seats applicable for the current academic session

INSTITUTE-WISE DISTRIBUTION	
<u>GMC, Guwahati</u>	156
<u>AMC, Dibrugarh</u>	170
<u>SMC, Silchar</u>	100
<u>JMC, Jorhat</u>	100
<u>FAAMC, Barpeta</u>	100
<u>TMC, Tezpur</u>	100
Total	726
CATEGORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION	
All India Quota (15%)	109
<u>Central Pool</u>	15
<u>NEC Quota</u>	13
<u>Bhutan Govt. Quota</u>	1
General Category	359
SC category (7%)	41
ST (P) category (10%)	59
ST (H) category (5%)	29
OBC/MOBC category (15%)	76
Freedom Fighter's Quota	2
Martyrs Quota	2
TGL/Ex TGL	8
Extremist Violence	2
Char Area's Quota	4
Moran Community	2
Motak Community	2
Ex-Serviceman / Defense	2
Physically Handicapped Quota 3%	*
Total	726
* There is no separate category for Physically Handicapped candidates, seats are allotted from respective category candidate belongs to.	

ENGINEERING AS CAREER

Engineering as a career has attracted students in India in a big way and a large number of aspirants taking the engineering exams are testimony to this fact. Engineering is a multi-disciplined field with new disciplines and branches being added with the advancement of science and technology.

Every industry and every area of society depends on the precise and efficient work of engineers. These guys provide technological solutions to the problems, issues and ideas that affect every area of our lives. They design, manufacture and maintain almost everything people and industries use, from computers, spacecraft and boats to corkscrews, buildings and chemical reactors. Technological advances would never happen without engineers. Consequently, the people who work in this sector are massively important in developing the future of our society.

Engineering careers are constantly varied in terms of their job responsibilities, but also in their working locations. As an engineer you could be working in an office, in a laboratory, on an oil rig in the middle of the ocean, in a factory, or even in outer space.

Each engineering discipline requires professionals with very specific skill-sets. However, each and every area of this sector is as complex as the next. Consequently, all engineers need to have strong mathematical skills, logic and the ability to rise to intellectual and practical challenges.

List of all engineering branches

Engineering is a broad term that covers a wide range of applications and industries. Combining mathematics, science and technology, engineers produce creative solutions to real world problems. As a result there are many different types of engineering degrees available.

In the past, engineering could be divided into four major branches: Mechanical, Chemical, Civil and Electrical, with sub branches of each discipline. Today however, the number of engineering degrees available have increased dramatically. Here we are providing AICTE Approved courses of Engineering.

A. Engineering & Technology Courses:

- Aeronautical Engineering
- Bio-Medical Engineering
- Bio-Technology
- Ceramic Engineering
- Chemical Engineering
- Civil Engineering
- Computer Science and Engineering
- Electrical Engineering
- Engineering
- Leather Technology
- Marine Engineering
- Materials Science & Technology
- Metallurgical Engineering
- Mechanical Engineering
- Mining Engineering

- Oil & Paint Technology
- Polymer Science and Rubber Technology
- Printing Technology
- Production Engineering
- Pulp & Paper Technology
- Sugar Technology
- Textile Engineering & Technology
- Transportation Engineering
- Electronics and Communication Engineering
- Environmental Engineering
- Food Technology
- Industrial Engineering and Management
- Information Technology
- Instrumentation and Control
- Agricultural Engineering
- Automobile Engineering
- Applied Electronic and Instrumentation
- Automation and Robotics

B. Architecture & Town Planning:

- Architecture
- Planning
- Building Construction Technology
- Interior Design

How to Get a seat in Engineering

Assam CEE

Admission of students to B.E. courses in private and

government colleges of Assam state for the year 2016 will be done on the basis of their performance in Assam CEE 2016. Assam CEE 2016 application form will be available for candidates from the month of April, 2016 and candidates can fill up the same in online mode from its official website.

Eligibility Criteria to Appear in Assam CEE exam 2016

Please have a look on the minimum eligibility criteria required in order to appear in Assam CEE 2016:

- Candidates should have secured 50% marks in aggregate in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics in higher secondary examination. Students belonging to SC and ST category need to secure 45% and 40% marks respectively.
- Candidate's age should exceed than 21 years.
- Candidates those have completed a 3-year diploma courses in the related branch from the State Council of Technical Education, Assam or its equivalent are eligible to apply.
- Candidates those have completed a 3-year B/Sc with subjects namely Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics from the State Council of Technical Education, Assam or its equivalent are eligible to apply.

Procedure of Selection for Admission

Selection of candidates will be completely based on merit in the Assam CEE 2016. Shortlisted candidates need to attend the counselling process which will be tentatively held from July, 2016.

Counselling Procedure

All candidates who have qualified the Assam CEE exam 2016 are must to attend the counselling procedure. We are sharing below the counselling procedure for Assam CEE 2016:

- Candidates need to pay the application fee first in order to register for counselling.
- Now candidates are required to download the counselling form.
- Fill up the asked details such as name, father name, roll number, date of birth etc.
- Now fill up your choice of colleges and courses.
- Remember, after submission of the counselling form you'll not allowed making any changes.
- Don't forget to take printout of your application form.

List of Necessary Documents

- Domicile certificate
- High school and Intermediate original mark sheet.
- Candidates should be a resident of India.
- Category and Caste certificate (if applicable)
- Admit card of Assam CEE 2016
- Character certificate
- Documents related to academic gap.

Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) is a national level engineering entrance exam to be held yearly in India. JEE basically a common entrance examination for admission to different engineering courses. JEE score is the main criteria for admission

in Indian Institute of Technology and National Institute of technology.

There were two different exams held in past year for these national engineering institutes, IIT-JEE and AIEEE respectively. Later the whole process was changed and turned it to one exam for both of institute with two subcategories. JEE is being conducted into two sub exams, JEE-Main and JEE-Advance.

The decision was taken by CBSE (Central Board of Secondary Education) in 2012 to change down the whole process of examination. The examination JEE-Main is conducted for admission in Indian Institutes of Information Technology, National Institutes of Technology. Whereas the advanced part, JEE-Advanced is held for admission in Indian Institutes of Technology and Indian School of Mines (ISM) situated at Dhanbad.

IIT's and ISM are the foremost engineering and science colleges in India. The candidates have to clear the level of exam JEE-Advanced for having admission in these colleges. Also, only those candidates who have cleared JEE-Mains are eligible to appear in JEE-Advance examination.

The pupils with the highest score in JEE-Main exam have their place secured for JEE-Advance. Further if candidates clear JEE-Advanced, they have the favorable circumstances to join the IIT's or ISM.

Apart IIT's and NIT's, some other reputed colleges of India ask for the JEE-Advance score for admission. IISER and RGIPT also take admission through JEE-Advance clearance.

Although, these colleges do not participate in IIT's counseling. Those candidates who clear JEE-Mains but had not secured the eligibility criteria for JEE-Advanced can explore admission in IIT's (Indian Institute of Information Technology), NIT's (National Institute of Technology) and they can also look for other private or govt. colleges respective to their streams.

Current status of Joint Entrance Examinations

Presently there are two JEE examinations:

1. JEE (Main) conducted by CBSE in the first week of April and this came into effect since 2013. About 13+ lakh (1.3 million) students appear in this examination. It is a three hour objective type examination - with equal distribution of questions in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics and a total 360 marks. About 20-25% take this exam online and the rest take it off line.

Further, out of these about 25,000 qualify for admission to National Institute of Technologies (NIT) and other Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTI). For the NITs etc. For giving an All India Rank (AIR) 40% weightage is given to the Board marks. This has become a big challenge due to several reasons. The main one being that the marks distribution is very uneven in all the boards, which poses in several anomalies. Besides the Boards do not send the marks in time and that delays the process of giving AIRs.

2. From JEE (Main) marks only, the top 1.5 lakh (150k) are eligible to take the JEE (Advanced) for admission to the

Indian Institutes of Technologies (IITs). JEE (Advanced) is conducted by the IITs in May and this consists of two 3 hour examination, with equal weightage given to Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. This also has been in operation since 2013. Earlier the IITs had their own JEE in which 4+ lakh students appeared and dealing with these numbers was already becoming a problem. IITs admit about 10,000+ students and give ranks upto about 25000.

3. Earlier, the admission to the NITs, CFTIs etc. was done through an entrance examination conducted by CBSE, called AIEEE (All India Engineering Entrance Examination). This was done on the basis of marks alone. Those students who have secured All India Ranks (AIRs) for Architecture or Design, further they need to appear for an AAT (Architecture Aptitude Test) and qualify it.
4. In the new system of JEE, the counselling for IITs and NITs was done separately in 2013 and 2014. However, in 2015 the counselling was done jointly for the IITs and the NITs for the first time. This is also a bit of a challenge due to logistic issues, however it appeared to have helped in filling a larger number of seats at both these sets of institutions.

Eligibility for appearing in JEE (Main) - 2016

Date of Birth

Only those candidates whose date of birth falls on or after October 01, 1991 are eligible. However, in the case of Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Persons with

Disabilities (PwD) candidates, upper age limit is relaxed by 5 years, i.e. SC, ST and PwD candidates who are born on or after October 01, 1986 are eligible. Date of birth as recorded in the Secondary Education Board/University certificate will only be considered.

Year of Appearance in Qualifying Examination (QE)

Only those candidates who have passed their Class 12th Exam or any equivalent qualifying examination in 2014 or 2015; or those who are appearing in their Class 12th Exam or any equivalent qualifying examination in 2016 are eligible to appear in JEE (Main) - 2016.

Candidates who passed Class 12th/Qualifying examination in 2013 or before as well as those who will appear in such examination in 2017 or later are not eligible to appear in JEE (Main) - 2016. Candidates who appeared in class 12th/ equivalent qualifying Examinations in 2013, did not pass in 2013, but passed in 2014 are also not eligible to appear in JEE (Main),2016.

Number of subjects in the Qualifying Examination (QE)

Candidates must have taken at least five subjects in class 12th/ qualifying examination in order to be eligible for writing JEE (Main) - 2016. The candidates who have taken four subjects are not permitted to write JEE (Main) 2016 and if such candidates appear in JEE (Main) 2016 by furnishing wrong information, their rank/result will not be declared.

Number of Attempts

The number of attempts which a candidate can avail at JEE (Main) shall be limited to 03 (three). CANDIDATES ARE ALSO ADVISED TO NOTE AND VERIFY FOR THEMSELVES THE ELIGIBILITY FOR APPEARING IN JEE (ADVANCED) - 2016 AS WELL AS ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION TO VARIOUS INSTITUTES. BEING ELIGIBLE TO WRITE JEE (Main) AND BY OBTAINING AN ALL INDIA RANK IN JEE (Main), A CANDIDATE DOES NOT AUTOMATICALLY BECOME ELIGIBLE FOR ADMISSION.

CANDIDATES SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATES OF GUJARAT MADHYA PRADESH NAGALAND AND ODISHA, WHICH WERE EARLIER ADMITTING BASED ON THEIR STATE LEVEL EXAMINATION, ARE ALSO ADVISED TO VERIFY THEIR ELIGIBILITY AS PER CRITERIA LAID DOWN BY THESE STATE GOVERNMENTS

Eligibility Criteria for Appearing in JEE (Advanced) 2016

All the candidates, including foreign nationals, must fulfill each and every one of the following five criteria to appear in JEE (Advanced) 2016.

Criterion I: Performance in JEE Main 2016

Candidates should be among the top 2,00,000 (including all categories) by scoring positive marks in Paper-1 of JEE (Main) 2016.

The percentages of various categories are: 27% for OBC-NCL, 15% for SC, 7.5% for ST and the remaining 50.5% is OPEN for all. Within each of these four categories, 3% horizontal reservation is available for PwD (including Dyslexic) candidates.

Criterion II: Age limit

Candidates should have been born on or after October 1, 1991. Five years relaxation is given to SC, ST and PwD candidates, i.e., these candidates should have been born on or after October 1, 1986.

Criterion III: Number of attempts

A candidate can attempt JEE (Advanced) a maximum of two times in consecutive years. Therefore, candidates who appeared in JEE (Advanced) 2015 for the first time are also eligible.

Criterion IV: Appearance in ClassXII (or equivalent) Examination

A candidate should have appeared for the Class XII (or equivalent) examination for the first time in all the subjects in either 2015 or 2016.

Candidates who appeared for the Class XII (or equivalent) examination in 2015 and wish to re-appear in the same in 2016 (either for improvement or because they failed in one or more subjects), will have to re-appear in all the subjects in 2016.

Those who appeared for the first time in their Class XII (or equivalent) examination in 2014 or earlier are NOT eligible. However, candidates whose Class XII (or equivalent) examination Board results for the academic year 2013-14 were declared after June 2014 are eligible to appear in JEE (Advanced) 2016.

Criterion V: Earlier admission in IITs/ISM

A candidate should NOT have been admitted in an IIT/ISM (irrespective of whether or not he/she continued in the program) OR even accepted the IIT/ISM seat by reporting at a reporting centre in the past. The candidates whose admission at IITs or ISM was cancelled are also NOT eligible.

Candidates who have been admitted to a preparatory course in any of the IITs for the first time in 2015 can appear in JEE (Advanced) 2016. The candidates who have paid seat acceptance fee but not accepted the seat by reporting at the reporting centre during joint seat allocation in 2015 are also eligible.

List of NITs

Institution	State	Official Website
NIT, Tiruchirapalli	Tamilnadu	http://www.nitt.edu
NIT, Warangal	Andhra Pradesh	http://www.nitw.ac.in
NIT, Suratkal	Karnataka	http://nitk.ac.in
MNNIT, Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	http://www.mnnit.ac.in
NIT, Calicut	Kerala	http://www.nitc.ac.in
MNIT, Jaipur	Rajasthan	http://www.mnit.ac.in
MANIT, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	http://manit.ac.in
VNIT, Nagpur	Maharashtra	http://www.vnit.ac.in
NIT, Kurukshetra	Haryana	http://www.nitkr.ac.in/

NIT, Rourkela	Orissa	http://www.nitrkl.ac.in/
NIT, Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh	http://www.nith.ac.in/
NIT, Surat	Gujarat	http://www.svnit.ac.in/
NIT, Durgapur	West Bengal	http://www.nitdgp.ac.in/
NIT, Jalandhar	Punjab	http://www.nitj.ac.in/
NIT, Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	http://nitjsr.ac.in/
NIT, Raipur	Chhattisgarh	http://www.nitr.ac.in/
NIT, Patna	Bihar	http://www.nitp.ac.in/
NIT, Goa	Goa	http://www.new.nitgoa.ac.in/
NIT, Silchar	Assam	http://www.nits.ac.in/
NIT, Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	http://www.nitsri.net/
NIT, Agartala	Tripura	http://www.nitagartala.in/
NIT, Sikkim	Sikkim	http://www.nitsikkim.ac.in/
NIT, Manipur	Manipur	http://www.nitmanipur.ac.in/
NIT, Mizoram	Mizoram	http://www.nitmz.ac.in/
NIT, Nagaland	Nagaland	http://nitnagaland.ac.in/
NIT, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	http://nitmac.in/
NIT, Puducherry	Puducherry	http://nitt.edu/home/nitp/
NIT, Srinagar(Garhwal)	Uttarakhand	http://nituk.ac.in/
NIT, Yupia	Arunachal Pradesh	http://nitap.in/

List of IITs

	IITs and locations,	sorted by date of establishment	Official Websites
1	IIT Kharagpur	IITKGP 1950	www.iitkgp.ac.in
2	IIT Bombay	IITB 1958	www.iitb.ac.in
3	IIT Kanpur	IITK 1959	www.iitk.ac.in
4	IIT Madras	IITM 1959	www.iitm.ac.in
5	IIT Delhi	IITD 1963	www.iitd.ac.in
		‡ (founded in 1961)	

6	IIT Guwahati	IITG	1994	www.iitg.ac.in
7	IIT Roorkee	IITR	2001	www.iitr.ernet.in ‡ (founded in 1847)
8	IIT (BHU) Varanasi		2008	www.iitbhu.ac.in ‡ (founded in 1919)
9	IIT Bhubaneswar	IITBBS	2008	www.iitbbs.ac.in
10	IIT Gandhinagar	IITGN	2008	www.iitgh.ac.in
11	IIT Hyderabad	ITH	2008	www.iith.ac.in
12	IIT Jodhpur	IITJ	2008	www.iitj.ac.in
13	IIT Patna	IITP	2008	www.iitp.ac.in
14	IIT Ropar	IITRPR	2008	www.iitrpr.ac.in
15	IIT Indore	IITI	2009	www.iiti.ac.in
16	IIT Mandi	IITMandi	2009	www.iitmandi.ac.in
17	IIT Palakkad	IITPKD	2015	www.iitpkd.ac.in
18	IIT Tirupati	IITTP	2015 [13]	www.iittp.ac.in
19	IIT Dhanbad	IITDHN	2016	www.ismdhanbad.ac.in ‡ (founded in 1926)
20	IIT Chhattisgarh	IITC		Session begins in 2016 www.iit
21	IIT Goa [16]	IITGoa		Session begins in 2016
22	IIT Jammu, J & K			Session begins in 2016
23	IIT Dharwad,			Session begins www.iitdwd.ac.in in 2016

Some other Important Engineering Colleges and Entrance Test

BITSAT :

Birla Institute of Technology & Science (shortened BITS or Bits Pilani) is an Indian institute of higher education and a

deemed university under Section 3 of the UGC Act 1956.[12] The university has 15 academic departments, and focuses primarily on undergraduate education in engineering and the sciences and on its management programme. It is widely known as the best private engineering institute and stands among the top B-schools of India.

The institute was established in its present form in 1964. During this period, the institute's transformation from a regional engineering college to a national university was backed by G.D. Birla. BITS has established centres at Pilani, Goa, Hyderabad and Dubai.

BITS administers the all-India computerised competitive entrance examination, BITSAT (BITS Admission Test),[13][14] Admission is merit-based, as assessed by the BITSAT examination. The fully residential institute is privately supported. For More information, log on www.bitadmission.com

VITEEE :

VIT University or VIT, formerly called Vellore Engineering College, is a prestigious Indian institute of higher education and a deemed university under Section 3 of the UGC Act. Founded in 1984, as Vellore Engineering College, by Mr. G. Viswanathan, the institution offers 20 undergraduate, 34 postgraduate, four integrated and four research programs. It has campuses both at Vellore and Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. VIT has ranked as one of best Universities in India, and second best private University in India by India Today.

Admission is conducted on a merit basis through an

online entrance exam. Admission can be acquired through management quota also. VIT organises its own entrance exam, called the Vellore Institute of Technology Engineering Entrance Examination (VITEEE). 2014 saw over one lakh ninety-three thousand (one hundred ninety-three thousand) students appear for the entrance examination. The exam has been conducted online since 2013. VITEEE 2016 will be conducted from April 6 to April 17, 2016 in three sessions. Admissions to postgraduate courses is done through a separate exam VITMEE held in the first week of June every year.

For More information, log on www.vit.ac.in

KIITEE :

KIIT University, formerly Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, is a co-educational, autonomous university located at Bhubaneswar in the Indian state of Odisha. KIIT college of engineering has been ranked 5th amongst all National Level Self Financing Universities in India according to a survey by Mumbai-based Mainline Media, The Pioneer in 2012. The KIIT School of Technology offers undergraduate programs in seven distinct streams which includes; Civil Engineering, Computer Science & Engineering, Information Technology, Electrical Engineering, Electronics & Electrical Engineering, Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Automobile Engineering and Electronics and instrumentation Engineering. It also offers postgraduate programs in five streams and Doctoral degrees as well. Five years dual degree Course of B.Tech and M.Tech. and B.Tech. and MBA has also been

introduced from 2010.

Admission to undergraduate and postgraduate programs are primarily done through the university's entrance examination KIITEE (KIIT Entrance Examination). Admission to the M.Tech program are also granted through GATE.

For More information, log on www.kiit.ac.in

Manipal Institute of Technology

The Manipal Institute of Technology (commonly known as MIT, Manipal) is a constituent institution of the Manipal University that specializes in the fields of engineering and technology. MIT contains 16 academic departments and awards undergraduate, graduate and doctoral degrees.[1] Established in 1957 in Manipal, Karnataka, India, MIT is one of the first self-financed colleges in India. Over the years, the institute has made a place amongst the most premier engineering colleges in country.

Manipal University conducts online entrance test for selection of students in all academic streams.

For More information, log on www.manipal.edu

SRM UNIVERSTY

The SRM University (Sri Ramaswamy Memorial University), formerly SRM Institute of Science and Technology, is a deemed university in the state of Tamil Nadu, India. It was founded in 1985 as SRM Engineering College in Kattankulathur, under University of Madras. It now has four campuses in Tamil Nadu-Kattankulathur, Ramapuram, Vadapalani and NCR in

Delhi. The institute gained deemed status during the 2003-2004 academic years and was renamed SRM Institute of Science and Technology. It became SRM University in 2006.

SRM University conducts SRMJEEE to select candidates for admission in UG engineering courses.

For More information, log on www.srmuniv.ac.in

NATA

The National Aptitude Test in Architecture (NATA) measures the aptitude of the applicant for specific field of study, i.e. Architecture. The test measures drawing and observation skills, sense of proportion, aesthetic sensitivity and critical thinking ability, that have been acquired over a long period of time, and that are related to specific field of study, i.e. Architecture.

Any person having passed SSC (Std X) or equivalent examination and above can appear for NATA. However, only candidates who have qualified an aptitude test in architecture and have secured atleast 50% marks in 10+2 or equivalent examination with Mathematics as one of the subjects, shall be eligible for admission to B.Arch. Course. No direct lateral admission is allowed at any year/stage of B.Arch. course based on any qualification. NATA score shall be valid for a period of two years from the year in which one appeared.

For more, log on www.nata.in

JEE Main B.Arch

JEE Main paper II is an entrance examination conducted for Bachelor of Architecture course for admission ion to India's

premier institutions. It is all about those candidates who are aspiring in the field of Architecture. Candidates can apply for JEE MAIN 2016 B.Arch Paper 2 and B.Tech paper 1 at the same time. The eligibility criteria for the JEE Main paper 2 is same as that of paper I.

CAREER IN LEGAL PROFESSION

The legal profession in India has undergone a strategic and substantial change over the last few decades. Now-a-days the law aspirants not only figure themselves in courts but mark the presence in various corporate houses, law agencies, law firms, litigation, administrative services and many more.

Earlier it was seen that the law has become a family profession. The families had been choosing law as professions for generations. But the scene has changed today, anyone having the traits and passion for this field can opt for the course and could achieve what he has set for.

Law is one of the popular career choices in our country for a long time. Those whose families have been into the profession for generations in India usually opt to study law too. However, to become a lawyer it is not mandatory to have a family background in law neither is it necessary that you belong to an affluent family. Anyone can choose to study law as long as one has the passion for it.

Traditionally, students could specialise in either civil or criminal laws. However, this concept has changed and now students can opt to specialise in any of the various options offered like patent laws, corporate laws, etc. A degree in law not only lets you practice as a lawyer in the courts in the company but also opens up career options in sectors like corporate

management, legal services and administrative services.

Different Roles, Different Names

- **Criminal Lawyer:** Specialises in criminal laws CrPC, IPC, Evidence Act and various other penal laws.
- **Civil Litigation Lawyer:** Specializes in civil laws e.g. taxation laws, excise laws.
- **Legal Analyst:** Works for corporate firms or law firms and analyses laws pertaining to the sphere of the company and its operation.
- **Document Drafting Lawyer:** Specialises in drafting various documents containing agreements, terms and conditions, case material, etc.
- **Legal Journalist:** Covers crime beats, legal proceedings in courts, arbitration courts, international courts and arbitration events.
- **Legal Advisor:** Offers consultancy to corporate firms regarding their legal obligations, duties, legal relations with other firms.
- **Government Lawyer:** Works for the government and in close coordination with the police.
- **Judge:** Offers judgment after conducting the court proceedings and hearing all the concerned parties.

Law Course

Students interested in making a career in law can either do a three-year law course after graduation in any discipline or a

5 years' course after 12th class. In fact, the 3 years' course is now giving way to the 5 years' one which is seen as a better option. In most cases, colleges run the 3 years' course only for those whose main discipline in graduation is something other than law, or working professionals who want to do an LLB as an additional qualification. The five year course is meant for those who want to take up law as a career - be it as a litigator, or any other kind of legal professional.

In India, a student can pursue a legal course only after completing an undergraduate course in any discipline. However, following the national law school model, one can study law as an integrated course of five years after passing the senior secondary examination.

- **Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)** - The LL.B. is the most common law degree offered and conferred by Indian universities which has a duration of three years. Almost all law universities follow a standard LL.B. curriculum, wherein students are exposed to the required bar subjects.
- **Integrated undergraduate degrees** - B.A. LL.B., B.Sc. LL.B., BBA. LLB., B.Com. LL.B. These degrees are mostly offered in the autonomous law schools having a duration of five years.
- **Master of Laws (LL.M.)** - The LL.M. is most common postgraduate law degree which has a duration of one/two years.
- **Master of Business Law**
- **Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)**

- **Integrated MBL-LLM/ MBA-LLM.** -Generally a three years double degree integrated course with specialisation in business law.

The LLB course is regulated by the Bar Council of India which sets rules and regulations regarding legal practice in the country. Any specialisation is done at masters, MPhil or PhD stage. A higher degree helps candidates get jobs in academics.

What Is CLAT

Common Law Admission Test (CLAT) is a centralised test for admission to 17 prominent National Law Universities in India. The test is taken after the Higher Secondary Examination or the 12th grade for admission to integrated undergraduation programmes in Law and after Graduation in Law for Master of Laws(LL.M) programmes conducted by these law universities. This test was conducted for the first time on 11 May 2008. The two-hour admission test consists of objective type covering questions on Elementary Mathematics or Numerical Ability, English with Comprehension, General knowledge and Current affairs , Legal Aptitude and Logical reasoning.[1] The CLAT scores are used by other private law colleges across the country and Public Sector Undertakings for admissions and recruitment respectively.

What are the 17 Law Universities covered by CLAT

CLAT entrance examination is conducted for admission to 17 of the coveted National Law Schools. The following

national law universities (NLUs) consider CLAT scores for admissions to their under graduate program:

- National Law School of India University, Bangalore
- National Academy of Legal Studies and Research, Hyderabad
- National Law Institute University, Bhopal
- West Bengal National University of Judicial Sciences, Kolkata
- National Law University, Jodhpur
- Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur
- Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar
- Ram Manohar Lohiya National law University, Lucknow
- Rajiv Gandhi National Law University, Patiala
- Chanakya National Law University, Patna
- National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi
- National Law University Odisha, Cuttack
- National University of Study and Research in Law, Ranchi
- National Law University and Judicial Academy, Guwahati
- Tamil Nadu National Law School, Trichy
- Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University, Vishakhapatnam
- Maharashtra National law University, Mumbai

CLAT 2016

CLAT is conducted every year by a National Law University (NLU) among the 17 member NLUs of the CLAT Committee, by rotation in the order of their establishment. CLAT

2016 will be conducted by Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law (RGNUL) Patiala on May 8, 2016. The Common Law Admission Test (CLAT) is the most coveted law entrance exam for admissions to as many as 2252 seats in five-year integrated law programmes including BA LLB, B.Com LLB and B.Sc LLB.

CLAT 2016 Admission Procedure -

The law aspirants will be admitted to the five-year integrated law programmes on the basis of merit-cum-preference of the candidates appearing in CLAT 2016. The candidates will be awarded an All India Rank (AIR) as per their performance in the exam.

The admission procedure follows a centralized counselling process, where seats are allotted to the candidates based on their secured AIR and their preference of NLUs during the counselling choice-locking.

CLAT 2016 Eligibility -

Aspirants needed to fill in the applications after ensuring the eligibility criteria of the common law admission test. As per the eligibility criteria, candidates need to have qualified 12th standard of 10+2 examination system or equivalent examination securing a minimum of 45% marks in aggregate of the subjects. Those who are appearing in the current academic session of 10+2 examination can also be considered eligible for CLAT 2016, subjected to the minimum qualifying marks in the 10+2 examination.

As per the Supreme Court order, there is no age bar for appearing in CLAT. Therefore, candidates can fill the applications once they meet the above eligibility criteria, irrespective of any age limit.

CLAT 2016 Syllabus -

The online law entrance exam for admissions to five-year integrated law programmes in 17 NLUs comprise questions from five sections namely, English with Comprehension, General Knowledge & Current Affairs, Elementary Mathematics (Numerical Ability), Legal Aptitude and Logical Reasoning.

- English with Comprehension section will test the candidates' proficiency in English as a language based on comprehension passages and grammar. Wherein the questions on comprehension will gauge their understanding of passages, its central theme, meaning of words, that questioned on grammar will involve correction of incorrect grammatical sentences, filling of banks with appropriate words, etc.
- General Knowledge & Current Affairs will have the questions broadly from the matters featuring in last one year.
- Elementary Mathematics will have the questions of numerical ability till Class 10th level.
- Legal Aptitude is the section which tests the candidates' interest towards study of law, research aptitude and problem solving ability. The questions will be set based on legal propositions and set of facts. Candidates will have to assume the 'truth'/authenticity of the proposition and answer the

questions accordingly as some propositions may not be 'true' in real sense.

- Logical Reasoning will comprise questions on patterns, logical links and illogical arguments. The section will also include a number of questions based on syllogism, logical sequences and analogies.

CLAT 2016 Exam Pattern -

The coveted law entrance exam will be conducted on May 8 in online mode. The online common law admission test will be conducted for two hours duration.

The common law admission test will comprise a total of 200 questions carrying 200 marks, wherein each question will be of one mark. The 200 questions will be asked from 5 sections including English with Comprehension, General Knowledge & Current Affairs, Elementary Mathematics (Numerical Ability), Legal Aptitude and Logical Reasoning.

The law exam follows a system of negative marking under which one mark shall be awarded to every correct answer and for every incorrect answer, 0.25 marks will be deducted from the total scored marks.

Other Law Institutes and Tests

Law School Admission Test India (LSAT-INDIA): Pearson VUE conducts LSAT India 2016 on behalf of Law School Admission Council (LSAC) for admissions to the undergraduate law programmes including BA LLB, B.Sc LLB

and B.Com LLB. The law entrance exam is designed in a way to test the reading and verbal reasoning skills of the candidates. The law school admission test is an important national level law entrance exam conducted for admissions in as many as 68 law schools in India.

Some of the prominent colleges accepting the LSAT- India scores for admission include:

- Jindal Global Law School, Jindal Global University, Sonapat (Haryana)
- Law College Dehradun, Dehradun
- Bharat Law College, Jaipur
- Central India College of Law, Godhani-Nagpur
- Durgapur Institute of Legal Studies, Durgapur
- Jagannath University, Law Faculty, Jaipur
- Jodhpur Institute of Law, Jodhpur National University, Jodhpur
- JSS Law College, Mysore
- KLE Society's Law College, Bangalore
- Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel Subharti Institute of Law, Meerut
- Siddhartha College of Law, Mumbai
- The ICFAI Law School, The ICFAI University, Dehradun
- University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun
- MATS Law School, MATS University, Raipur

For more, visit <http://www.pearsonvueindia.com/lsatindia/>

Symbiosis Law Entrance Test (SET Law) :

The Symbiosis Law School conducts the SET, a common

written test, for admission to its undergraduate institutes of Symbiosis International University. Each Symbiosis institute (including Symbiosis Law School) has its independent selection process.

Eligibility:

- The candidate should have passed 12th (10+2) examination from any recognized board with minimum 50% marks (45% for S.C./S.T.students) in first attempt (No Compartment). Students who have appeared for their H.S.C finals and awaiting results are also eligible to apply, subject to submission of passing certificate by the announced date.
- Candidate should be less than 20 years of age at the time of appearing for SET (2 years relaxation for SC/ST candidates i.e. 22 years)

For more, visit <http://www.set-test.org/>

All India Law Entrance Test (AILET) :

It is conducted for admission to NLU, Delhi exclusively.

Eligibility

- Senior Secondary School Examination (10+2 System) or equivalent Examination with not less than 50% of marks in the aggregate
- Candidate should be below 21 years (23 years in case of SC/ST candidates)

For more, visit <http://www.nludelhi.ac.in/ailet.aspx>

ILS PUNE:

ILS Pune is one of the most eminent institutes that imparts legal education to aspirants of law. It is a national-level entrance examination.

For more, visit <https://ilslaw.wordpress.com/>

SOME PROFESSIONAL CAREERS AFTER 12TH IN ANY STREAM

After passing out the 12th standard, a student in India has various options to choose from, a career through own interested field. Keeping in mind that students today require updated information and various career options after 12th from the changing career scenarios, here's top 10 such professional courses that you can choose to pursue after completion of 12th std in any streams. These courses after 12th have gained popularity steadily and are showing promising results. Students enrolling into such professional courses are not only getting rewarded with a great career prospect but have been attaining recognition from top industries worldwide.

Fashion Design Courses

Fashion designing is one of top emerging career options after 12th , There are various top fashion design institutes in India that offers diploma courses, graduate level courses, post graduate courses and more in apparel marketing and merchandising and it is adjudged best courses after 12th. The 12th arts student gets to attain knowledge in garment design technology and manufacturing. These are the fashion designing courses that is mostly made for those less than 25 years of age

and want to create a mark in the fashion designing industry. Some of the popular colleges that are the leaders in providing fashion design professional courses to the young minds fresh out of school are:

- National Institute of Design (NID)
- National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)
- Pearl Academy of Fashion (PAF)
- Symbiosis Centre of design (SID)

Event Management Courses

While choosing career after 12th arts students have access to courses in event management that provides an edge over those who do not have such a degree and also a great career options after 12th. The training ensures students enrolling for such a certification get to know all about the insights of the field. This enables them to smoothly organize any kind of event in the country or even abroad. The institutes through their professional courses make sure that all of their students get to work at certain event management companies as intern to attain adequate experience.

- Amity Institute of Event Management
- Institute of Tourism & Future Management Trends (ITFT)
- The International Centre for Event Marketing & Management (ICEM)
- National Institute of Event Management (NIEM)

Foreign Language Courses

There are many MNCs coming for business in the

country and essentially set up their presence in various towns across the nation. For them the language barrier can be huge and hence such organizations look for people specialized in foreign languages. Anybody whose interest field is learning and teaching the foreign language can choose it as a career options after 12th. Most of these services require Spanish, French, Korean, Japanese, Russian speaking experts among others. The best part is that there are so many foreign language professional courses that are being taught in the country.

- Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Jawaharlal Nehru Academy of Languages, New Delhi
- Japanese Information and Cultural Centre, New Delhi
- Ram Krishna Mission, Kolkata
- Alliance Francasie, located in 15 cities of India
- Max Mueller Bhavan in Mumbai, Kolkata, New Delhi and Chennai
- Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad

Acting Courses

If you want to enter into the world of glamour and attain recognition, it's good to join an acting course as a career options after 12th. There is of course the need to be imaginative, a great observer and sensitive to things around you to fit the bill of being an actor. Carving your skills through potential training with exposure to various avenues of acting like theatre and cinema is vital. The ability to join such acting training institutes depends on the requirements and qualifications of the candidate.

- FTII(Film and Television Institute of India or FTII),Pune
- Regional Government Film and Television Institute, Guwahati
- AAFT(Asian Academy of Film and Television)Noida
- ZIMA(Zee academy of media arts)Mumbai
- NSD(National School of Drama),Delhi
- The Barry John Acting studio,Mumbai

Dance Courses

Career in dance is an off beat choice of a career after 12th arts, Candidates with proper training and qualification from a recognized dance school can attain a career as a choreographer, solo performer, dance troupe performer or even become a teacher in dance schools and academies . There are certain institutes that offer research fellowships on dance projects accompanied with stipends.

- Luit Konwar Rudra Barua State College of Music,Guwahati
- Indira Kala Sangit Vishwavidyalaya, Rajnandgaon
- Nalanda Dance Research Centre's Nalanda Nritya Kala Mahavidyalaya, Mumbai
- Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Central Delhi
- Rabindra-Bharati, Kolkata

Entrepreneurship Courses

Presently, an off-beat career choice in entrepreneurship has gained immense popularity due to stiff competition and even lack of opportunities in formal sectors. There are dozens of youth looking for a career after 12th with a desire to do something different and dreams to pursue their own business venture. This

course is slowly gaining popularity and education experts consider it as one of the best courses after 12th. The reputed training institute in this field are :-

- Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati
- Entrepreneurship & Management Processes International, Delhi
- Symbiosis University, Pune
- The Indira Gandhi National Open University, Delhi
- Amity Business School, Noida

Audio Visual Media Courses

The term audio and visual is usually the culmination of both sound and vision. The use or production of these components involves the inclusion of such equipment. It is one of the best courses after 12th inclusive of journalism, film making, media promotion, brand promotion, photography, media studies and planning.

- Film and Television Institute of India, Pune
- Regional Government Film and Television Institute, Guwahati
- Indian Institute of Mass Communications, New Delhi
- Rabindra Bharati University, Kolkatta
- Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Kolkatta
- St.Xaviers Institute of Communication, Mumbai
- Symbiosis Institute of Mass Communication (SIMC), Pune

Travel and Tourism

Travel and Tourism one of the world's largest foreign exchange earner among industries, provides employment directly

to millions of people worldwide and indirectly through many associated service industries. A very wide industry, it includes Government tourism departments, Immigration and customs services, travel agencies, airlines, tour operators, hotels etc and many associated service industries such as airline catering or laundry services, Guides, Interpreters, Tourism promotion and sales etc. Travel and Tourism enterprises include major internationals with a workforce of thousands, to the small private travel agent with a handful of employees.

In India, Travel and tourism, as an industry, has been somewhat slower to take off than in many other places. However, with increasing worldwide interest in travel, and with the Government's encouragement of its activities, it is undergoing massive expansion and improvement. This forecasts a bright future for all those who choose to make a career of travel and tourism. Young people with drive and a capacity for hard work can rise to top positions very quickly in travel and tourism or even head their own agencies. A job in the industry gives good returns as well as perks including opportunity to see many locales at low prices.

SOME EVERGREEN CAREERS

Combined Civil Service Examination

The different services to which recruitment is done every year through the Civil Services Examination (CSE) are :

1. Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service, Group 'B' (Assistant Civillian Staff Officer's Grade)
2. Central Secretariat Service, Group 'B'(Section officer's Grade)
3. Custom Appraisers' Service , Group 'B'
4. Delhi and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Daman & Diu and Dadra & ngar Haveli Civil Service, Group 'B'
5. Delhi and Andaman & Nickobar islands, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli Police service, Group'B'
6. Indian Administrative service(IAS)
7. Indian Audit and Accounts Service , Group'A'
8. Indian Civil Accounts Service, Group 'A'
9. Indian customs and central Excise Service Group'A'
10. Indian Defence Accounts Service,Group'A'
11. Indian Defence Estates ServiceGroup'A'
12. Indian Foreign Service (IFS)
13. Indian Information Service (junior Grade), Group 'A'
14. Indian ordinance factories Service , Group 'A'(Assistant Manager, Non -technical)

15. Indian P & T Accounts & Finance Service , Group 'A'
16. Indian Police Service (IPS)
17. Indian Postal Service, Group 'A'
18. Indian Railway Personnel service, Group 'A'
19. Indian Railway Traffic Service, Group 'A'
20. Indian Revenue Service, Group 'A'
21. Indian Trade Service, Group 'A'(Grade-II)
22. Pondicherry Civil Service, Group 'B'
23. Posts of Assistant Commandant, Group 'A' in Central Industrial Security Force
24. Posts Of Assistant Security Officer, Group 'A' in Railway Protection Force
25. Posts of Deputy Superintendent Of Police , group 'A' in the Central Bureau of Investigation
26. Railway Board Secretariat Service, Group 'B'(section Officer's Grade)

Civil Service Examination(CSE)

It is conducted by the Union Public Service Commission(UPSC) every year. The first stage of the selection process is announced in November-December every year. The selection is done in 3 stages.

Stage I: Preliminary Examination (Prelims)

Stage II: Main Examination

Stage III: Interview Test

Candidates move into the next stage through a process of elimination. The prelims are held in May-June and results announced in July- August. The Main examination is held in

October-November and those who qualify here are invited to the interview in March -April next.

Eligibility

IAS and IPS applicants should be citizens of India. For other services the applicant should be:

(a) Subject of Bhutan /Nepal or (b) A Tibetan refugee who come to India before 1.1.1962 with the intention of permanently settling in India or (c) A person lyto Indian origin who has migrated from Pakistan,burma,SriLanka, Kenya, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania,Zambia, Malawi, Zaire,Ethopia andVietnam with the intention of permanently setting in India.

Candidates belonging to (a), (b), (c), categories should be a person in whose favour a certificate of eligibility has been issued by the government of India. Candidates belonging to (a) (b) (c) are not eligible for appointment to the (IFS).

Educational Qualification :

Graduate in any discipline aged between 21-30 years.

About the Examination

Stage I: The preflims : is an objective type examination with questions in the multiple choice format. The examination consists of 2 papers:

- 1) General studies (150 Marks);
- 2) Optional Subject to be selected from a list of 23 subjects (300 marks).

Duration of each paper is 2 hours.

There is no negative marking and the score in the prelims

does not affect the ranking in the final merit list.

Stage II:

Main Examination (Mains): This examination consists of 9 papers: paper I-Indian Language-300 marks-3 hours; Paper II-English-300 marks-3 hours, Marks obtained in these papers do not affect the ranking. But only those who fulfill minimum standards in paper I & II will be evaluated for the other papers. Paper III-Essay-200 marks-3 hours; Paper IV & V-General Studies-300 marks each -3 hours; Paper VI & VII- Optional Subject I-300 marks each -3 hours; Paper VIII and IX- Optional Subject 2-300 marks each -3 hours.

The optionals for the Main Examination Are to be chosen from given list of 25 subjects. They are:

Agriculture, Management, Animal Husbandry & veterinary Science, Mathematics, Anthropology, Mechanical Engineering, Botany, Medical science, Chemistry, Philosophy, Civil Engineering, Physics, Commerce & Accountancy, Political Science and International Relations, Economics, Psychology, Electrical Engineering, Public Administration, Geography, Sociology, Geology, Statistics, History, Zoology, Law, Literature of one of the following languages: Arabic, Assamese, Bengali, Chinese, English, French, German, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Marathi, Malayalam, Manipuri, Nepali, Oriya, Pali, Persian, Punjabi, Russian, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telegu, Urdu.

Stage III:

Interview : The interview carries 300 marks. The objective of the interview is to assess the personality, leadership qualities,

Judgement, and moral integrity of the candidate and evaluate his overall fitness for public service. The interview is usually held in April-May.

The aggregate score in the mains & interview decides the position of the candidate in the Merit List. If he secures a high position, the candidate is entitled to select the service of his choice; but if he ranks low, he will have to settle for the service offered him. Of course a dissatisfied candidate can make a fresh attempt. A total of 4 attempts is allowed. For further details write to:

1. Under secretary (CSP), Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, New Delhi-110 011

Career in Developmental Work

Ranjan K Baruah

India is a developing country and there are many social problems in the country. Apart from government of the country, citizens do have duties and responsibilities. Everyone is concerned in their own work but less are committed for the development of the country in true sense. We need to choose profession which would give us resource to change the society. Only doing mere social activities may not change the nation so easily but a career well planned may get us involved in social activities and also get paid at the same time. Here we can think of career related to social work and development.

A Master's degree in Social Work (MSW) is designed to teach and prepare people with scientific temper, democratic attitude, and secular value to manage social and development

agencies. MSW helps to prepare you to be trained and prepare how strategy can be prepared for social change in the society. With the increasing number of voluntarily organisation or nongovernmental organisation and other civil society organisation the demands of people with MSW background has increased. The scope is not only confined to a country but the entire world can be an area of work for committed and trained dynamic people. Like MSW there are also some other courses like MA in Development Studies, Rural Management, etc.

Institutes like Tata Institute of Social Science or Delhi School of Social Work have been offering job oriented courses and the interest of joining this institutes have increased. The course related to social work in post graduate level is MA in Social Work and in graduation level it is known as BA in Social Work or BSW in simple. Though these courses are not very common in North East in the past but now there has been demand for this courses in our region too. Now some of the institutes have started offering the courses. TISS has started its campus in Guwahati. Universities like Assam University, Mizoram University, Dibrugarh University, etc are imparting the courses related to social work. The course is also included in some of the open and distance learning institutes like IGNOU and KK Handique State Open University. Indian Institute of Technology Madras and Guwahati offers courses like MA in Development Studies.

Students passing out the master's course gets placement in different agencies based on their specialisation. It may be psychiatric social work in clinics, counsellors in different counselling centres, etc. There are also placements in government

projects like in National Health Mission (NHM), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Sarba Sikhsha Abhiyan, etc. Apart from government agencies more scopes are available with community groups, voluntary agencies, non governmental organisations (NGOs), social research institutes, etc. Many United Nations' organisation like UNICEF, UNDP prefers trained and well educated social worker.

Social Entrepreneurship:

Social entrepreneurs are individuals with innovative solutions to society's problems like poverty, illiteracy, etc. They are determined and continual, tackling major social issues and offering new ideas for wide-scale change. It is the attempt to draw upon business techniques to find solutions to social problems. This concept may be applied to a variety of organizations with different sizes, aims, and beliefs and processes. Conventional entrepreneurs typically measure performance in profit and return, but social entrepreneurs also take into account a positive return to society. Social entrepreneurship typically attempts to further broad social, cultural, and environmental goals and is often associated with the voluntary sector for social transformation.

Social enterprises or social entrepreneurs may bring change in society in different way. 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. Social

entrepreneurs provide people with jobs, it empowers local communities, it builds skills and capacity among communities, etc.

There are courses available in this area, Tata Institute of Social Science offers Master Programme related to Social Entrepreneurship. There are different organisations focusing on social entrepreneurship. 'Ashoka' is the largest network of social entrepreneurs worldwide, with nearly 3,000 Ashoka Fellows in 70 countries putting their system changing ideas into practice on a global scale. Founded by Bill Drayton in 1980, Ashoka has provided start-up financing, professional support services, and connections to a global network across the business and social sectors, and a platform for people dedicated to changing the world. Ashoka launched the field of social entrepreneurship and has activated multi-sector partners across the world who increasingly look to entrepreneurial talent and new ideas to solve social problems.

Career in developmental work or social work is unique in its kind as it helps individuals and society together. All those who are passionate about bringing social change can opt for it as their means of earning and working. It's a challenge for the young people to make a good society and social work gives you an opportunity to do whatever you want to do in your society. Trained and well skilled young person may work in many different parts of the world when it comes to developmental work.

Career options in IAF

Many of us want to fly high. Whenever we see a bird or an aero plane we feel that wish we could fly too. Though it is a dream for many but for some the dream comes true. There are opportunities for young people to choose career that helps them flying in the sky. Though there are many career opportunities or activities but one of the prominent in this regard is career in Air Force. There are different types of opportunities in the Indian Air Force.

The best way is to join Indian Air Force as an officer. An officer is a member of an armed force or uniformed service who holds a position of authority. To be able to lead and control, requires the ability to motivate oneself, inspire others and make tough decisions efficiently. Indian Air Forces teaches lessons in team work, developing communication skills and confidence, honing strategic and dynamic thinking and preparing you to face pressures with ease are grilled into an Officer during his training.

As an Officer in the Indian Air Force, one can inherit a glorious heritage and timeless traditions of the IAF, blended perfectly with the latest technology. As an officer in the Indian Air Force one will strategise, lead and manage. Depending on one's qualifications, one could join one of the various branches in the IAF. Broadly the Air Force has three branches with further sub-streams:

- (a) Flying Branch
 - Fighters
 - Transports
 - Helicopters

- (b) Technical Branch / Aeronautical Engineering Branch
Mechanical
Electronic

As an officer in the Technical Branch, one would propel and manage their team to ensure that the IAF remains airworthy. One could be in charge of some of the most sophisticated equipment in the world by joining one of the sub branches based on qualification.

- (c) Ground Duty Branch
Administration
Accounts
Logistics
Education
Meteorology

There are two types of commission in IAF which includes Permanent commission and Short Service Commission. A Permanent Commission means a career in the Air Force till you retire. Permanent Commission Officers continue to serve till the age of superannuation. For a Permanent Commission, one could join as follows:

- For Men → For Flying Branch → After 10 + 2 - Join NDA or After Graduation - Join through CDSE. For Technical and Ground Duty Branches - Opt for Permanent Commission (PC) course through AFCAT and join Air Force Academy
- For Women → Presently Women Officers of Education and Accounts Branch only are being considered for Permanent Commission. Option for PC is considered/offered on

successful completion of Short Service Commission (SSC) tenure, subject to Vacancies, suitability, merit, willingness and service requirements

Short Service Commission:

A Short Service Commission means a limited period career in the Air Force. You can join the IAF as a Short Service Commission Officer by opting for a SSC Course. Available to graduate and post graduate entries only for men and women and it has short tenure. Tenure for Flying Branch - The engagement period is 14 years from date of commissioning (not extendable). In case of Technical and Ground Duty branches - The engagement period would be for a period of 10 years. An extension of 4 years may be granted subject to vacancies, suitability, merit, willingness and service requirement.

Candidates below 25 years of age must be unmarried (term unmarried excludes widower and divorcee even though without encumbrances). Marriage is not permitted during training. Married candidates above 25 years of age are eligible to apply but during training period they will neither be provided married accommodation nor can they live out with family. Candidate should not have been arrested, convicted or prosecuted on criminal charges. Candidates who have been withdrawn / suspended from Defence Training Establishments on grounds of discipline are not eligible to apply.

Aspirants may appear in NDA Test after Class XII. Students from science stream with Physics and Mathematics may appear in the entrance test. Candidates, short-listed for Indian

Air Force after the initial selection procedure, go through a rigorous three-year training regimen at the National Defence Academy at Khadakwasla, followed by specialised training at one of the Air Force Training Establishments. On successful completion, they are commissioned as Permanent Commission Officers and posted as pilots at any of the Air Force Stations. Written examination for NDA is being conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and advertisements are published in leading newspapers.

After graduation or engineering courses aspirant may also join flying branch through the Air Force Academy. Aspirants may appear in Combined Defence Service Examination being conducted by UPSC. NCC's 'C' holders also get privilege to join flying branch if they are selected in the interview. Aspirants may apply through Air Force Common Admission Test for Short Service Commission (SSC) in the Flying Branch. Short Service Commission in flying branch is for 14 years with no further extension.

There are University Entry Schemes and AFCAT for engineers who would like to join in the technical or aeronautical engineering branch in IAF. Age should be in between 20 to 26 years. Advertisements are published in the website of IAF and also in leading newspapers.

Managing human and material resources, the Ground Duty Branch is the mechanism that steers the Indian Air Force. Some of the officers of the Administration Branch are selected and trained to carry out the following duties like Air Traffic Controller which involves maintaining an orderly flow of traffic

and airspace management and Fighter Controller which involves close contact and supervision between the air and radar for effective airspace management. Educational Qualifications required for this branch is graduation degree in any discipline with a minimum 60% marks in aggregate in all papers put together or Post Graduation degree / equivalent diploma in any discipline with a minimum 50% marks in aggregate in all papers put together. Accounts branch provides Permanent Commission (for Men) / Short Service Commission (for Men & Women) and this branch is responsible for efficient financial management of funds. Required educational qualifications to join this branch is Graduate Degree in Commerce (B Com) with a minimum 60% marks in aggregate in all papers put together or Post Graduate Degree in Commerce (M Com) / CA / ICWA with a minimum 50% marks in aggregate in all papers put together.

Logistics branch offers Permanent Commission (for Men) / Short Service Commission (for Men & Women) and this branch is responsible for materials management of all Air Force resources. Educational Qualifications required to join the branch is Graduation degree in any discipline with a minimum 60% marks in aggregate in all papers put together or Post Graduation Degree / equivalent diploma in any discipline with a minimum 50% marks in aggregate in all papers put together.

Education branch provides Permanent Commission (for Men) / Short Service Commission (for Men & Women) and educational qualifications required to join this branch is Post Graduation Degree in any discipline with a minimum 50% marks in aggregate in all papers put together.

Meteorology branch offers Permanent Commission (for Men) / Short Service Commission (for Men & Women). As a Meteorology Branch Officer one would be involved handling the latest satellite imagery and state-of-the-art monitoring equipment and would render specific advice to the operators on all aspects of weather. Required educational qualification is Post Graduation Degree in any science stream. All candidates should have scored a minimum 50% marks in aggregate in all papers of Post Graduation put together and should have studied Maths & Physics in Graduation with minimum of 55% marks in both subjects.

Airmen Selection:

The role of Central Airman Selection Board (CASB) is to carry out selection and enrolment through 14 Airmen Selection Centres, spread all over India. These centres are under the direct functional control of CASB with Admin control and support by respective Air Commands. The selection as an Airman in the IAF is conducted through All India Selection Tests and Recruitment Rallies. All India Selection Tests are conducted at the Airmen Selection Centres (ASCs) located all over India as per schedule, whereas the Recruitment Rallies are conducted from time to time in selected areas/regions of particular States/ Union Territories of the country. Advertisements for Selection test or recruitment rallies are being published in leading newspapers.

The initial period of engagement in the IAF is 20 years, which can be extended up to the age of 57 years. Promotion

prospects up to the rank of Master Warrant Officer exist to the deserving airmen. Opportunities to become a Commissioned Officer also exist for those airmen who qualify the prescribed examination, later in their service career.

There are different trades like:

- Group 'X' (Technical) Trades is responsible for maintenance and repair of all types of light and heavy duty mechanical vehicles, cranes and loading equipment etc. Other trade includes Electronics Fitter, Electrical Fitter, Mechanical System Fitter, Structures Fitter, Propulsion Fitter, Workshop Fitter (Smith), Workshop Fitter (Mechanical), Weapon Fitter.
- Group 'X' (Non-Technical) Trades includes Education Instructor.
- Group 'Y' (Non-Technical) Trades includes Adm Assistant, Accts Assistant, Medical Assistant, Logistics Assistant, Environment Support Services Assistant (ESSA), Ops Assistant, Meteorological Assistant, Ground Training Instructor, Indian Air Force (Police), Indian Air Force (Security), Musician.
- Group 'Y' (Technical) Trades are -Communication Technician and Automobile Technician. Required educational qualification varies from trades to trades. In some trades graduate or post graduate are required like in case of educational instructor while for musician Class X passed may also apply. (With direct inputs from the website of Indian Air Force and interested students are requested to visit the official website of IAF

(www.careerairforce.nic.in) for updates and vacancies and different opportunities)

Career Prospects in Para Military Forces

Defence forces are important for any country and similarly Para Military Forces are also important. Para Military Forces (PMF) in India includes Central Reserve Police Force, Border Security Force, Central Industrial Security Force, Sashatra Seema Bal, Assam Rifles, Indo Tibetan Border Police, etc. The Paramilitary Forces of India are these agencies that help the law enforcement agencies and the Indian Armed Forces in their operations. It has over a million personnel active in its service. PMF is regarded as the world's second largest paramilitary organization (second only to the Chinese People's Armed Forces) and its head officers and other senior officers being members of Indian Police Service (IPS).

The first tier of the PMF is formed by the Central Police Organizations (CPO) and the second tier is formed by the Central Paramilitary Forces (CPF). The main difference between the two is that CPO works independently or in coordination with Indian Federal Agencies, State Police Forces and other Law Enforcement Agencies whereas the CPF works in cooperation with the Indian Armed Forces. All the branches of PMF excluding the Indian Coast Guard are under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The largest force of the PMF is the Central Reserve Police Force which assists the Indian Police in maintaining law and order.

One can enter any service of the Paramilitary Forces of India (PMF) after completing their Class X, XII or Graduation.

Women are also allowed to enter the paramilitary forces services. Graduates in any stream, who are 20- 25 years of age may apply for recruitment to the posts of sub-inspectors in BSF, CISF, CRPF, ITBP and SSB.

Some of the Central Police Organisations are like Railway Protection Force (RPF), Indian Home Guard, Rapid Action Force, Central Reserve Police Force, etc. Central Para Military Forces includes Border Security Forces, Central Industrial Security Forces, etc. There are different recruitments to all these services. There are scopes for the graduates and above. Promotions are structured in these forces and through promotion one can reach to high level post with years of service and experiences. The promotions in CRPF are structured. Generally an Assistant Commandant may reach the rank of DIG or IG in a 20 year service. Newly selected candidates begin their careers as AC (Assistant Commandant) and within 20 years the career graph ascends to the rank of DIG or IG in case of BSF. ITBP recruits young men at the four levels of Assistant Commandant - Sub-Inspector - Head Constable - Constable. Vacancies are advertised from time to time in all leading newspapers and the Employment News.

Physical fitness is necessary for all the services and there are different norms for the same. Information related to vacancies is published in news paper and their websites. Aspirants must be careful of the frauds as there are many people who might charge money for giving jobs. Aspirants must look for the authentic information and don't believe any other people apart from genuine people related to the services. As the vacancies

are advertised in the website of these forces, so here is the web addresses of some of the forces and aspirants may visit these sites for the vacancies.

BSF-

Till 1965 India's borders with Pakistan were manned by the State Armed Police Battalion. Pakistan attacked Sardar Post, Chhar Bet and Beria Bet on 9 April, 1965 in Kutch. This exposed the inadequacy of the State Armed Police to cope with armed aggression due to which the Government of India felt the need for a specialized centrally controlled Border Security Force, which would be armed and trained to man the International Border with Pakistan. As a result of the recommendations of the Committee of Secretaries, the Border Security Force came into existence on 01 Dec 1965, and Shri K F Rustamji was the first chief and founding father. (www.bsf.nic.in)

CRPF-

The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is the premier central police force of the Union of India for internal security. Originally constituted as the Crown Representative Police in 1939, it is one of the oldest Central para military forces (now termed as Central Armed Police Force). CRPF was raised as a sequel to the political unrest and the agitations in the then princely States of India following the Madras Resolution of the All-India Congress Committee in 1936 and the ever-growing desire of the Crown Representative to help the vast majority of the native States to preserve law and order as a part of the imperial policy. After Independence, the force was renamed as Central Reserve

Police Force by an Act of Parliament on December 28, 1949. This Act constituted CRPF as an armed force of the Union. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the then Home Minister, visualised a multi-dimensional role for it in tune with the changing needs of a newly independent nation. (www.crfp.gov.in)

ITBP-

Indo Tibetan Border Police Force was raised on 24 Oct, 1962. Presently ITBP is deployed on border guarding duties from Karakoram Pass in Ladakh to Jachep La in Arunachal Pradesh covering 3488 km of Indo-China Border and manning Border Outposts on altitudes ranging from 9000' to 18700' in the Western, Middle and Eastern Sector of the Indo-China Border. (www.itbpolice.nic.in)

SSB-

SSB is a Border Guarding Force (BGF) under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. SSB was set up in early 1963 in the wake of the Indo-China conflict to inculcate feelings of national belonging in the border population and develop their capabilities for resistance through a continuous process of motivation, training, development, welfare programmes and activities in the then NEFA, North Assam, North Bengal, hills of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, and Ladakh. The scheme was later extended to Manipur, Tripura, Jammu (1965), Meghalaya (1975), Sikkim (1976), border areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat (1989), Manipur, Mizoram and some more areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat (1988), South Bengal,

Nagaland (1989) and Nubra Valley, Rajouri and Poonch district of Jammu and Kashmir (1991).(www.ssb.nic.in)

CISF-

The CISF came into existence in 1969 with a modest beginning, having three battalions, to provide integrated security cover to the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) which, in those years, occupied the "commanding heights" of the economy. In a span of four decades, the Force has grown several folds to reach one lakh forty one thousand seven hundred and thirty five personnel today. With globalization and liberalization of the economy, CISF is no longer a PSU-centric organization. Instead, it has become a premier multi-skilled security agency of the country, mandated to provide security to major critical infrastructure installations of the country in diverse areas.(www.cisf.gov.in)

There are opportunities for doctors/engineers in these forces too as they employ many different person. Like serving in defence forces there is also pride and honour for those who join these forces and serves the nation.

Career options in Indian Army

One of the thrilling careers for young people is joining the defence forces. Defence forces include army, navy and air force. Amongst all these Indian Army is not only largest in the country but also one of the largest in the world. The history started long back and after independence it has Indian Commander-in-Chief.

Indian Army offers many things for the deserving candidates. It offers pride and privileges lifestyle, honour and a many more. The Indian Armed Forces employ more than a million young men and women each year. One can join the Army as an officer or an Army Man. Indian army needs people from fighter to someone who supply other things so there are different types of entries into the army but most prestigious are the officers.

Indian Army offers different things to aspirants which includes Professional Advancement, Job Satisfaction, Job Security, Economic Stability, Social Status, Quality of Life, Variety and Adventure, etc. By time scale one can reach to the position of Lieutenant Colonel. Ranks in the Indian Army are as follows: General- Lieutenant General-Major General-Brigadier-Colonel-Lieutenant Colonel-Major-Captain-Lieutenant.

The Army offers both permanent and short service commissions. Permanent Commission (PC) is granted through the Indian Military Academy (IMA) Dehradun and Short Service Commission (SSC) is granted through Officers Training Academy (OTA) Chennai. Recruitment of Commissioned Officers in the Armed Forces is mainly through the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) under Permanent Commission. For Technical Branches, Women special entry scheme and NCC special entry scheme and service, recruitment is made directly through the respective Recruiting Directorates for the Army under Short Service Commission.

Joining after Class XII--One has to take an entry level exam conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) to join NDA (National Defence Academy). This exam is

conducted twice a year in all major cities throughout India and it is restricted to boys only. Students with subjects like Maths and Physics may appear for any forces but aspirants from arts and commerce background may opt for Army only.

Joining after Graduation --The UPSC holds an all-India competitive examination, known as the Combined Defence Services Examination (CDSE), twice a year for University graduates or equivalent. Successful candidates can join Indian Military Academy for their pre- commission training after the interview conducted by the Service Selection Board and if finally selected, depending on their merit list ranking, are sent to Indian Military Academy. Students from Arts and Commerce or any background can join Indian army but for Navy and Air force some subjects are compulsory.

There are technical entry and also entry for the engineers in the army for which one have to look at the advertisements and can also look at the website of the army for further details. Medical graduates from the Armed Forces Medical College, Pune are directly inducted as permanent Commissioned Medical officers in the Armed Forces.

Short Service Commission: This opportunity is for people who are not willing to serve for a long term also get opportunity to join army. Short service commission are for them who are not sure and don't like to serve for a long term. They can serve for a short term and then leave or continue with permanent commission. This is also for woman and they get opportunity to serve in the army. Like Indian Military Academy there is another academy called Officers Training Academy which is mainly for training

officers who serve for short term. There are also special entry for the NCC 'C' certificates holder for which they have to appear in the interview and if selected can join the army. In short service commission there is also scope for technical entry.

Women Special Entry Scheme:

We could see more army officers who are male but it does not mean that army does need female officers in the forces. There are different entries for the female candidate in the Indian army. In near future we might see more female army officers joining the defence forces and serving the nation. Indian Army might be a better option for young woman to serve the nation and its people.

In 1992, an important landmark in the history of Indian Army was the induction of women into the officer cadre, and the onerous task of training them was undertaken by the Officers Training Academy. So far, more than 1200 Lady Cadets have already been commissioned into the various Arms and Services of the Indian Army. We would see woman in army as some as officers and also as doctors, lawyers, nurses. There are also women officers in technical side. Mostly unmarried woman are seen in technical, non technical and the time of serving is limited. The Woman Special Entry Scheme for officers offers non-technical, technical and specialist entry for unmarried females or issueless widow or divorcee candidates not below 19 years and above 27 years and having B A, B Com, BCA, B Sc in physics, chemistry and maths with a minimum aggregate of 60 per cent and above marks. Moreover, students with 50 per cent marks

and holders of NCC 'C' certificates with 'B' or higher grade can also apply in this category. For Technical Entry BE, B Tech or equivalent or a higher qualification in civil or electrical or mechanical or electronics engineering, computer science, telecommunications engineering and architecture is needed. Like others selection is based on written exam and SSB Interview and medical examination. Candidates should apply directly in response to advertisement. Women officers receive training at Officers Training Academy, Chennai.

Women officers serve the army for limited period and it's not like other male officers who serve for a long term. But there is exception in case of emergencies and in that case they might be called for the service as country might need their valuable service. . The service initially is on contractual period which can be extended. However there are provisions for permanent commission too apart from WSES.

For further details related to joining Indian Army, aspirants may visit the website of Indian Army. Advertisements are being published in leading dailies from time to time when there are vacancies or requirements. There are also options for joining Indian Navy and Indian Air Force. (Inputs from website of Indian Army)

Apart from officer's entry, there are entries for soldiers and other personals in the Indian Army. Aspirants may check the website for advertisements, vacancies and recruitment rallies which are held in different places of the state and region.

Career options in Indian Navy

From my experience I have seen that less people ask me more about Indian Navy. Whenever it comes to defence students ask more about Indian and some other Para Military forces. Our region has no connection with sea, so we don't see naval officers or staff of Indian Navy in and around us. This might a reason of fewer questions related to Navy in different career awareness programme that I have been conducting in different parts of north east.

India has a coast line of about 7500 km and an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of over 2 million sq kms. The country is endowed with abundant oceanic wealth comprising a large number of island territories and vast sea bed area, over 97 % of our national trade is carried by sea routes. For trade and commerce it is important to have a strong Navy apart from protecting the nation as we have huge coastal areas.

As compared to other profession in the civilian world, the Indian Navy has a great deal to offer to young men and women. It gives an individual the opportunity to display leadership skills and bestows one with a tremendous amount of responsibility at a very young age. The Navy provides countless opportunities ranging from being in charge of part of a ship to flying an aircraft or looking after one department on the ship/establishment independently.

The Indian Navy gives all the training one needs and help individuals to make the most of what talents s/he posses. The Navy offers an extraordinary range of exciting career opportunities together with the chance to travel widely, meet

new people and to enjoy the warmth & camaraderie that is so special to this service

Selection and Entry: Officers recruitment is advertised through the Employment News and all important National and Regional news papers/dailies. Selection for Permanent Commission through 10 + 2 NDA / Indian Naval Academy cadet entry and CDSE(Graduate) entry is through a written examination conducted by the UPSC, followed by an interview by the Service Selection Board (SSB). For all other Permanent Commission entries and Short Service Commission entries there is no written examination. These applications are short listed as per the criteria laid down by the Naval Headquarters, Directorate of Manpower Planning & Recruitment. Selection is through merit alone.

Women Entry: Women are granted Short Service Commission (SSC) in Naval Architect, Law, Logistics, ATC, Aviation (Observer) & Education Branches. The government has also given approval for Permanent Commission (PC) in Education, Law and Naval Architect branch on completion of SSC tenure depending upon merit and vacancy.

Broad Classification of Branches

Executive Branch: As an officer of the Executive Branch one can exercise command of ships, submarines and aircraft. Executive officers can specialise in any of the following:- Gunnery & Missiles, Navigation and Direction, Anti-Submarine Warfare, Communications, Pilot, Observer, Submarine, Hydrography and Diving. The other cadres that form part of the Executive Branch are - Law, Air Traffic Control, Naval Armament

Inspection, Information Technology and Logistics.

Engineering Branch: Modern ships, submarines and aircraft are fitted with advanced technology machinery and propulsion systems. As an Engineer Officer, you will be responsible for keeping all these Hi-tech systems serviceable. Aspirant may also join in the Naval Architecture Cadre of the Engineering Branch. The Indian Navy today employs the largest pool of trained Naval Architects in India.

Electrical Branch: Electrical Officers have this responsibility and other challenging tasks like making sure that all the electrical equipments work properly. . To sharpen their skills, the Navy offers excellent opportunities for post-graduate courses in India/abroad to deserving candidates.

Note: Officers of the Engineering and Electrical Branches can also volunteer for the Aviation/ Submarine Arm.

Education Branch: As an Education Officer one plays a major role in the training of naval officers/sailors. Education Officers are responsible for scientific and methodical instructions, including theoretical aspects of technical subjects of all branches of the navy and also for general education. An Education Officer can specialise in almost all specialisations of the Executive Branch. In addition some officers also get specialisation in Oceanography & Meteorology.

Sailor Recruitment into Indian Navy: The Indian Navy, as one of the three wings of Indian Armed Forces has kept pace with ever changing advanced technologies and operates and maintains highly sophisticated ships, submarines and aircraft. The propulsion machinery, weapons, sensors and equipment on board

these weapon platforms are operated and maintained by sailors, who are imparted with requisite training at various intervals during their service.

The initial basic training is given at INS Chilka, District-Khurda, Orissa. This is followed by further training at various Naval Establishments all over the country. Prior to release from service sailors are also given pre-release courses to enable them to settle down in civil life. Sailors in the Navy are liable to serve anywhere in India, on board ships and Submarines or abroad as deemed necessary by the service.

Though there are less naval officers from our state or region but in due course of time there might be more joining from this region. We have more officers in Indian in comparison to Indian Navy or Indian Air Force. Indian Navy is with option with thrill and lot of adventure.

(With direct inputs from the official website of Indian Navy. Aspirants may visit www.nausena-bharti.nic.in or www.joinindiannavy.gov.in for further details and updates.)

