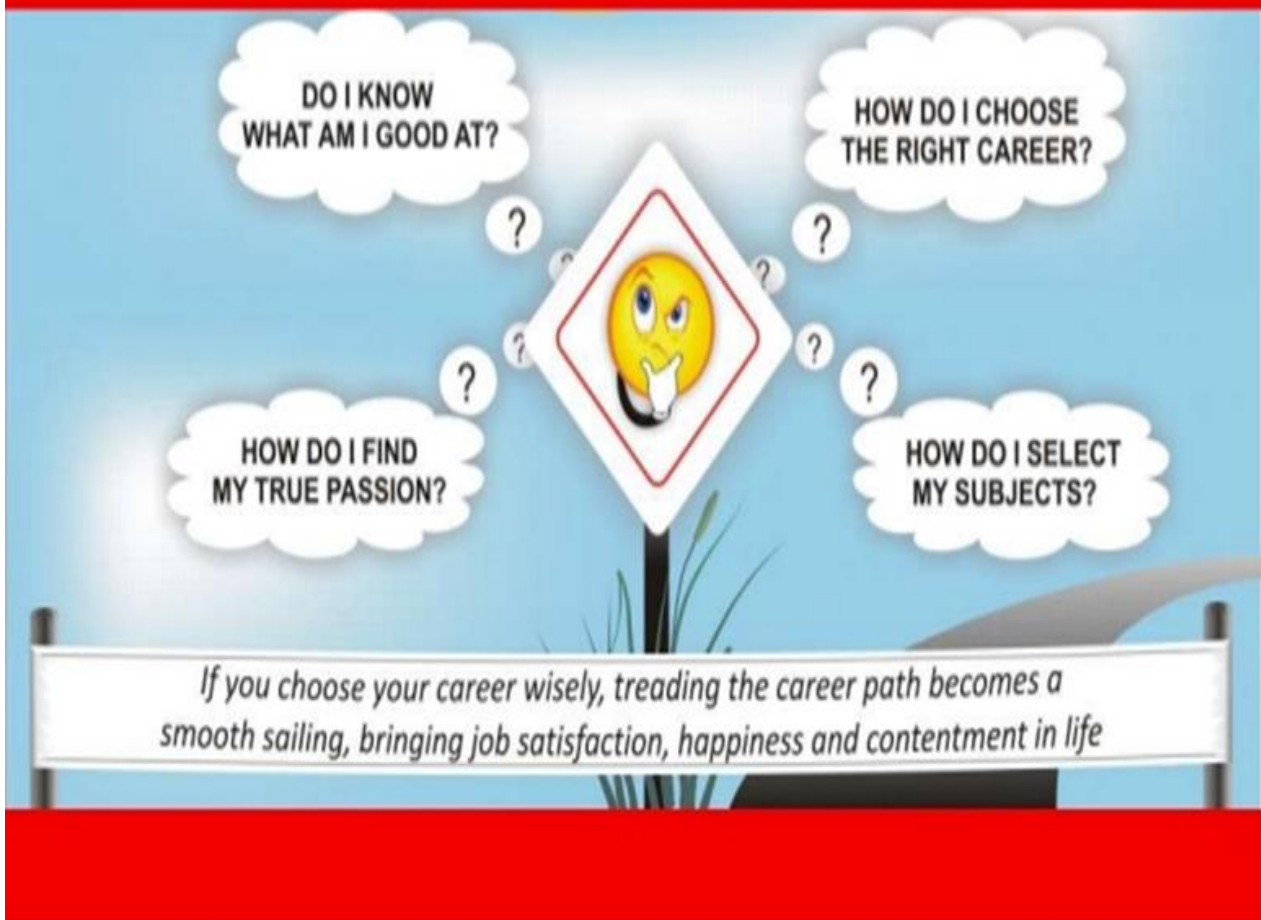


MY CAREER GUIDE

How do I find my Career ?





Career Opportunities after 12th Grade:



For Personal Career Counselling & Career Aptitude Test, Call : 08050067687 or 09241778866

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Information on professions (pertaining to Indian job markets)

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1. Academic - Can I become a Teacher?

Teacher/Professor - <http://www.careerprofiles.info/education-careers.html>



- A teacher's responsibility towards a child is probably more than that of the parents. This is primarily because the child just doesn't receive education from the school where he or she studies, but also learns the value systems from the same people.
- Teaching should be chosen as a career by individuals who love sharing information and knowledge with others.
- Knowledge is just one thing that a teacher should have among other things. The fundamental qualities required are excellent communication skills, the ability to hold the attention of young minds, to inspire confidence and finally, the ability to set an example by word and deed.

✓ What are the branches in the field of teaching in Schools?

- Teaching as a profession is divided into many areas of specializations, each requiring different skill-set and method of training. Some of the major areas of specialization

include teaching at nursery schools, middle schools, high schools, colleges-universities, institutes, special schools (for students with specific needs, for example-physically challenged ones etc.

This depends upon your specialization in any one of the subjects, like Mathematics, Science, Accountancy, Economics, Computer Science, etc. in your under graduation and post-graduation courses.

✓ **Do I possess the following Personal Attributes?**

- **Commitment:** It is essential that teachers are committed to their work and to the education of young people.
- **Preparation:** The better prepared you are as a teacher, the more effective you'll be.
- **Classroom Management:** Strong classroom management is the foundation of every smooth-running classroom.
- **Enjoy communicating your understanding to others** - Interpersonal skills, effective speaking and presentation skills are the key features of requirement criteria.
- **Have confidence** - You will need the confidence to stay calm and display professionalism even when tired and stressed.
- **Have great organisational skills** - Planning and timely execution of the same is essential for smooth functioning of the classes being taken.
- **Work effectively as a team** - In a school or college, you may be part of a group that teach at your level or within your subject. If so, you will have to agree between you what is to be taught and how to deal with any difficulties.
- **Motivational skills** - This may require providing encouragement and positive reinforcement to your students to do their best.
- **Empathise with your Students** - If you can see that your students are exhausted, there may be no point in trying to teach a very complicated topic. You need to create a feeling that you are all working together towards the same goal. This means building up trust and rapport.
- **Give feedback** - Whether this takes the form of comments on performance or marking written work, it needs to be constructive. Tell your students how they can improve.
- **Tolerance:** In an increasingly diverse and multicultural society, it is necessary for teachers to manage any prejudices they may have and to treat all their students equally without showing favouritism.
- **Innovative:** The modern teacher must be willing to innovate and try new things, both teaching skills and educational apps, ICT tools and electronic devices.
- **Patience:** Every good teacher needs patience in order to find a way to work with his students and earn their respect.

✓ **What will make me eligible to become a teacher?**

To enter schools, you should have a Bachelors in Education (B.Ed.) degree. Colleges across the country offer these degrees. Some universities offer B.Ed. courses by correspondence too. One can do a Masters in Education (M.Ed.) later, to add to qualifications.

The Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.): B.Ed. is an after-graduation degree course (i.e. B.Ed. is pursued after Bachelor in Arts, Bachelor in Science or Bachelor in Commerce) in India that makes you eligible to teach students in secondary and senior secondary schools. TET (Teacher

Eligibility Test) exams are conducted individually by each state in India for the admission of teachers. Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET) exam is conducted by the CBSE for recruitment of teachers in the Central government owned schools.

But there also exists some teaching related courses, which can be done right after 12th science! They are-

- B.El.Ed. (Bachelor of Elementary Education, 4 years long course)
- Diploma in Elementary Education
- B.P.Ed. (Bachelor of Physical Education)
- Primary Teachers Training course (can follow it up with B.Ed.)

Please note: Teaching career is specific pertaining to group of students you want to teach.

✓ **What kind of Prerequisite training is required to become a teacher?**

- There are **Montessori Teacher** training schools which give training for pre-school education.
- **Primary Teacher** - The minimum requirement to be a primary school teacher is a graduate with a nursery training certificate / diploma or degree. Normally candidates who have a Bachelors in education (B.Ed.) start their career as primary school teachers and gradually move up. Candidates who are graduates in home science can also be selected for primary school teachers. The candidate must be a graduate or a post graduate with at least 55% marks aggregate and holding either a diploma or degree in education or teaching. The candidate should have studied at least one of the teaching subjects during graduation.
- **Secondary and Senior Secondary Teacher** - The candidate must preferably have a post graduate degree in the subject and a Bachelors in education (B.Ed.) degree. Teachers who have this B.Ed. degree after their graduation are called Trained Graduate Teachers. Candidates with a previous teaching experience are preferred.
- There are separate institutions for **Special Needs Teachers** such as teachers of the blind, deaf and dumb, mentally retarded, art, craft, music and physical education.

✓ **What are my Career Prospects after becoming a teacher?**

As a teacher one can opt for a career with:

- Play schools
- Nursery schools
- Primary/elementary schools
- Secondary schools
- Colleges/Universities
- Educational research institutes
- Self - employment by starting institutes/tutorials
- Special schools: it deals with children having physical and mental handicap and learning disabilities. The job involves lot of sensitivity and emotional attachment towards the students with disabilities.

Tutors can provide coaching for not only the class subjects but also for competitive examinations, such as the Civil Services entrance exams, MBA, TOEFL etc.

Revolution in this field:

- The new age teaching through interactive technology incorporates interactive classroom technique in a teaching scenario. In recent years the blackboard has given way to the pairing of short throw projectors with interactive whiteboards, allowing the group interactivity of the blackboard to be merged with the content of the PC to form a powerful learning and teaching platform.

Interactive classrooms offer tremendous potential for improving the learning process. It is a complete technology-enabled classroom solution that revolutionises teaching and learning of subjects. It allows the teacher to not only make the teaching process interactive but also engaging by using visual means which enables them to create question papers and analyse students' performance. Furthermore, it gives the teacher the flexibility of bringing a virtual science lab right into the classroom. Lesson plans may be easily captured and shared online enhancing the interaction with students and engaging them with a visual component to the intellectual stimulus. This helps the students of higher classes to firstly get motivated, logically think, collate and learn with interest.

- **Inter – disciplinary curriculum** - Integrating the curriculum by developing inter-disciplinary curriculum units that enable students to acquire knowledge from different disciplines through a unifying theme while having the opportunity to contribute in different and special ways to the objectives of the integrated units.
- **Ability levels and patterns of different abilities-** Teaching strategies are being differentially facilitated depending upon the ability levels, learning styles, personality characteristics, and cultural backgrounds of students by using diverse methods of teaching.
- **Peer teaching** - Seating arrangement in classrooms have evolved to 'U' shape seating or Group Seating pattern to enable discussion on topics given by the teachers. This ensures clear thinking, quick and healthy teaching-learning environment.
- **Connecting with other teachers** - A spur in the use of social media by teachers is observed in an attempt to share ideas and resources from teachers around the world.
- **Co-ordinating with administrators** - Administrator evaluations are an integral part of a teacher's job. Teaming up with administrator is helping evaluations become more conversational, collaborative and effective.
- **Exposure to new ideas** – Teachers are seeking out opportunities to attend conferences or engage in free online professional development.
- **Seeking feedback from parents and students** – Teachers are considering feedback from parents and teachers as valuable inputs as they help in forming the groundwork for future developments.

✓ **What perks come along with this career?**

- Those passionate about teaching point to the benefits of working with children and positively influencing the lives of their students. Helping children to learn and develop

can be highly rewarding, and seeing that light bulb moment when something that you've taught has been understood by a student is a privilege.

- Your income will be stable with yearly rises as you move automatically up the main pay scale. This happens because the majority of teachers become even better with every year they work.
- Other advantages of teaching are the summer-off schedules and the ability to pursue intellectual interests. For example, someone who's interested in physics may choose to pursue a college teaching career in physics so they can further their own knowledge on the subject.

✓ **Which Downsides are there in this career?**

- Teachers often struggle with the challenges of working hours (school working hours are short but there is lot of homework - correction of books and assessment papers, collecting resource materials for the upcoming classes, preparing lesson plans, etc.), managing large classroom sizes, increasingly demanding curriculum requirements and lack of parental involvement.
- Some states have changed laws giving school districts more flexibility in eliminating tenured teaching positions. By eliminating tenured positions, districts are then able to hire new teachers for lower wages.
- Assessment takes up a lot of time, as does marking students' work.
- Even the most experienced teachers can feel worn down by keeping control of student behaviour week after week.

✓ **Where should I study this course?**

Regional Institutes of Education at Mysore, Bhubaneshwar, Cuttack and Ajmer are run by NCERT. They offer basic Graduate Degree in Art or Science along with a B.Ed. This is a four year course after school. You need to pursue your major subject of specialization in B.Ed. from any of the numerous University offering the course.

✓ **What will be my remuneration?**

Teacher Salary Based on Experience

Job Category	Experience	Average Annual Salary
Primary School Teacher	Less than a year	INR 59,516 – INR 232,699
	1-4 years	INR 70,181 – INR 279,774
	5-9 years	INR 82,851 – INR 297,988
	10-19 years	INR 78,292 – INR 360,000

Job Category	Experience	Average Annual Salary
	20 years and more	INR 180,000 – INR 268,584
High School Teacher	Less than a year	INR 66,000 – INR 368,671
	1-4 years	INR 86,121 – INR 384,303
	5-9 years	INR 77,167 – INR 398,656
	10-19 years	INR 120,000 – INR 494,484
	20 years and more	INR 174,445 – INR 760,256

*Salaries and benefits are subject to change and may vary with different companies

➤ Academic - Can I become a Professor?

Professor - <https://toughnickel.com/industries/How-to-become-a-college-professor-in-India>



- Lecturers in Arts, Commerce, Sciences, Social Sciences, Law, Foreign Languages and Physical Education require a post graduate degree i.e. Master's degree in the relevant subject from an Indian University or an equivalent degree from a foreign University, with at least 55% marks.
- In universities with graduate schools, professors may mentor and supervise graduate students who are conducting research for a thesis or dissertation.
- Professors typically hold a Ph.D., another doctorate or a different terminal degree (highest degree on the professional/academic track in a given field of study). Some professors hold a master's degree or a professional degree such as an MD (Medical Doctor) as their highest degree
- Professors conduct original research and commonly teach undergraduate, graduate, and/or professional courses in their field of expertise.

✓ **What are the branches in the field of teaching in Universities/Colleges?**

This depends upon your specialization in any one of the subjects, like Mathematics, Science, Accountancy, Economics, Computer Science, etc. in your post-graduation and PhD/Doctoral course.

✓ **Do I possess the following Personal Attributes?**

- **Public Speaking** - You should be able to convey ideas and information to your students with effective public speaking skills.
- **Time Management** - You have to be able to be a good time manager, juggling classroom time, preparation time, administration work and research.
- **Self-motivation** - This requires a good deal of discipline and time management. It is one of the joys of being in charge of your own working day that you can make it varied and tailor it to your own best working pattern. However this relies on being able to motivate yourself voluntarily.
- **Inter-personal communication** - It is important to be able to discuss your ideas on a one-to-one basis with students and your peers. Communicating ideas to other individuals also requires skills similar to public speaking including being able to maintain eye contact or reacting quickly to signals given off by your audience. You will also find that the lecturer's job requires you to communicate with students on a one-to-one basis.
- **Record keeping** - You may have several hundred students in your care every year across several different courses so it's vital that you keep clear records as to their progress. These marks will be gathered gradually across the year. At the end of the academic year you may have to submit these to a course leader or to a faculty administrator, so it is important that you keep those records accurately and securely.

✓ **What will make me eligible to become a professor?**

- Eligibility test for lecturers, National Eligibility Test (NET) are conducted by UGC, CSIR or similar tests accredited by the UGC. However, now this test is no longer compulsory.
- Lecturers who have completed 8 years of service after regular appointment and participated in at least two refresher courses of approved duration are appointed in the senior scale. They should also have a consistently satisfactory performance appraisal report. Senior scale lecturers who do not have a Ph.D. degree or equivalent published work and who do not meet the scholarship and research standards, but fulfil the other criteria and have a good record in teaching, get the Selection Grade.
- Professors - Eminent scholars who are actively engaged in research, whose work has been published and appreciated, and also have at least 10 years of experience in postgraduate teaching can be selected as professors. Those who have done research at University or National level institutions and also have the experience of assisting students in research work at doctoral level could also take up teaching jobs as professors.

✓ **What kind of prerequisite training is required to become a professor?**

The minimum level of education required for college professors is a master's degree, which can qualify an individual for work as a professor at a community college. A doctoral degree is typically required to work as a full-time, tenure-track university professor. You should be prepared to earn an undergraduate degree in your chosen subject area, go to graduate school, complete a Ph.D. program, conduct independent research, and write and publish articles in scholarly journals.

In addition, you may need to gain teaching and research experience as a graduate assistant, or gain work experience in settings like governmental, non-profit, and the private sector related to your field of study.

✓ **What are my Career Prospects after becoming a professor?**

As per the UGC (University Grants Commission) rules and regulations, an assistant professor/lecturer, holding a PhD degree, will be promoted to the Associate Professor post after the completion of 12 years of service. Similarly, those candidates which are working with an M. Phil degree or a postgraduate degree in a professional course will be then moved to the Associate Professor post after the completion of 13 years of service.

In most research universities, college professors must continue to contribute to research in their field and publish scholarly articles in addition to their teaching.

Revolution in this field:

With the rising trend in online courses, some professors work for online universities or teach online classes. They use websites to present lessons and information and to assign and accept students' work. They communicate with students by email and by phone and may never meet their students in person.

✓ **What perks come along with this career?**

- College professors have major freedom in their jobs, they are able to pursue their subject interest and get paid very well at the same time.
- Being a professor puts you in an excellent position to get work published and be involved in research developments.
- It allows you to share your knowledge with like-minded individuals and is considered a very respectable profession to pursue.

✓ **Which Downsides are there in this career?**

- Being a college professor can be very stressful, you will be constantly evaluated on your performance, be expected to always be ahead in the field you are studying and competing with new and upcoming graduates who would really like your position.
- You will also find that 60 hour weeks are the norm, which can lead to early burn-out.

✓ **Where should I study this course?**

Top universities for B.Ed. in India - <http://www.indiaeducation.net/top-colleges/bed/>

You can select any university which offers you an accredited course in your chosen area of study. Renowned institutions offer promising future. Considering any university for further studies is subjective as it varies from one individual to another depending upon the subjects offered in that particular university, location of the university, cost of the course, etc.

✓ What will be my remuneration?

In the below table, New Pay band column is the current pay scale.

A. POSTS SPECIFIC TO UNIVERSITIES			
CATEGORY	EXISTING PAY SCALE	NEW PAY BAND	GRADE PAY
1 Assistant Professor	8000- 275-13500	15600 – 39100	6600
2 Assistant Professor (Senior Scale)	10000 – 325 – 15200	15600 – 39100	7200
Assistant Professor (Selection Grade)	12000 -420 – 18300		
3 /Associate Professor		15601 – 39100	8000
4 Professor	16400-450-20900-500-22400	37400 - 67000	11000
5 Senior Professor	New Post Proposed	37400 - 67000	12000
		37400-67000, Plus 4 Adv increments	
6 Pro-VC	18400-500-22400		12000
7 Professor of eminence	New Post Proposed	80000 (fixed)	Nil
8 Vice Chancellor	25000 (Fixed)	80000 (Fixed)	Nil
9 Librarian/Director of PE	16400-450-20900-500-22400	37400-67000	11000
10 Deputy Librarian/deputy Director of PE	12000-420-18300	15600-39100	8000
Assistt. Librarian (Senior Scale)/ Assistt.			
11 Director of PE (Sr. Scale)	10000-15200	15600-39100	7200
Asstt Librarian/Asstt Director PE/Sports			
12 Officer/Physical Instructor	8000-275-13500	15600-39100	6600

Remuneration per month

Salary range of assistant professors in different education sectors in India-

Sector	Salary (per annum)
General Education (post secondary institutes)	Rs 2-8 lakh/annum
University	Rs 3-8 lakh/annum
Technical Colleges	Rs 1,78,268-6,19,656
Mechanical Engineering Institutes	Rs 1,85,330-Rs 6,66,485
Biotechnology Institutes/ Research & Development Institutes	Rs 1,89,209-Rs 6,24,183

*Salaries and benefits are subject to change and may vary with different Institutions

2. Air Services - Can I become an Airhostess?

<http://www.htcampus.com/subcategory/cabin-crew-training-colleges-in-india/>



- An air hostess has many responsibilities on a plane.
- She greets every passenger, guides each to his or her seat and settles them in, coordinates security, and much more.
- Women usually prefer this career although men can do the same job and are called 'Stewards'.

✓ What are the branches in the field of Air service?

- **Flight Attendant Jobs** - The main responsibility of a flight attendant is to make sure passengers are safe. Next, he/she must provide great customer service.
- **Airline Administrative Support** - Administrative support staff with the positions including secretaries, data entry workers, receptionists, communications and PR

specialists, and those who work in the human resources department who handle or oversee the hiring, labour relations issues, training, and termination of employees.

- **Operations Agent** - Also known as an Airline Operations Agent, the cargo agent needs great communication skills for receiving and transmitting information from and to pilots, ground crew, and other personnel. The Ops Agent must be able to prioritize a large number of projects and tasks. When flights are overbooked (it happens often!), agents must make decisions to rectify the situation in a way that will not negatively impact the schedule.
- **Avionics Technicians** - Avionics technicians specialize in working on the electronics systems of aircraft. Avionics technician jobs involve troubleshooting, repairing, replacing, and installing avionic equipment. Calibration of the equipment may also be required.
- **Regional Sales Manager** - The airline district sales manager oversees all of a district's reservations and ticket sales offices, and the sales representatives in that district. Sales representatives promote their airline in an effort to sell cargo space and plane tickets.
- **Flight Dispatcher** - Flight dispatchers are responsible for ensuring the safety of an aircraft's flight. This includes preparing a flight plan, which is a detailed schedule of destinations, layovers, distance, and expected fuel consumption, winds aloft, weather, altitude, compass bearing, and alternate destinations in case of problems.
- **Ground / Airport Station Attendant** - This position has many names: airline informational representative, ground attendant, station attendant, special assistant coordinator, or airport informational representative. Regardless of title, the main responsibility is to assist passengers in the terminal with general questions regarding directions, terminal services, or arranging wheelchair access.
- **Aviation Meteorologist** - Aviation meteorologists provide weather information to airline flight dispatchers and pilots. They must determine current and forecasted weather conditions for all altitudes, including the direction and speed of wind, cloud cover, and precipitation.
- **Passenger Service Agent** - Passenger service agents some of the same responsibilities as those in station agent jobs, but they are focused on working passengers - not aircraft. Their duties include issuing refunds to passengers, computing fares, preparing and selling tickets, collecting charges for excessive baggage, checking baggage, and providing travel information.
- **Ramp Planner** - An airline ramp planner is responsible for knowing the arrival and departure times for each of the airline's aircraft at that airport. He or she coordinates a variety of departments or contracted companies that must perform various tasks on the aircraft before it can depart for the next flight.
- **Reservation Sales Agent** - Reservation sales agents provide travel information over the telephone to customers of the airline. Typically, this information includes trip planning, car rentals, seat availability, fare information, schedules, tours, meals, and other information relevant to the customer's flight plans. Although internet reservations have skyrocketed, airlines still utilize reservation sales agents.
- **Sales Representative** - Airline sales representatives help generate business for the airlines. They promote their airline to businesses.
- **Crew Schedule Coordinator** - Airline crew schedule coordinator are responsible for staffing of aircrew and ground support to keep flights on schedule. If weather or mechanical difficulties delay a flight, it is the crew scheduler's responsibility to make sure schedule adjustments are made so that travellers arrive at their destination on time.

- **Airline Station Agent** - The most important duty of the station agent or district operations manager, is ensuring the overall operations of a given airline at an airport. This encompasses both flight and ground support operations and involves coordinating flight crew, cargo crew, baggage crew, ground crew, and the information that must be communicated among all these teams.
- **Airline Ticket Agent** - Ticket agents work at an airline's ticket or baggage counter. They greet customers when they arrive at the airport. They check in luggage and make seat assignments. They also handle airline ticket sales, reservation changes, and provide information on aircraft boarding.
- **Airline Flight Instructor** - An airline flight instructor provides recurrent training for the airline's pilots. Airline flight instructors may be senior pilots who fly for the airline.
- **Aviation Attorney** - Aviation attorneys specialize in aviation-related cases in commercial or general aviation for individuals, government agencies, or companies. Aviation attorneys represent airlines and/or the government. Some aviation attorneys work for the FAA, while others may be on staff or on retainer by large corporations who own aircraft or deal with airlines.

Airline Jobs

- Flight Attendants
- Gate Agents
- Ground Crew

Airline Pilot Jobs

- Corporate Pilots
- Agricultural Pilots

Airport Jobs

- Ground Support Jobs
- Ramp Agent Jobs
- Baggage Handlers
- Fuelers

Government Aviation Jobs

- National Transportation Safety Board
- Federal Aviation Administration
- Transportation Security Administration
- Bureau of Land Management, and
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Aviation Manufacturing and Maintenance

- Aeronautical Engineering
- Software
- Airframe Mechanics

✓ **Do I possess the following Personal Attributes?**

Following skills are essential for an air hostess for a successful career:

- Sense of responsibility
- Pleasing personality
- Presence of mind and initiative
- Good physique
- Patience to work long hours
- Systematic approach towards duty
- Good appearance
- Communication and interactive skills
- Language proficiency
- Pleasant voice
- Team spirit
- Positive attitude
- Sense of humour

✓ **What will make me eligible to become an airhostess?**

- Mastery in spoken English and other foreign languages as required
- 18 - 26 years of age
- 10+2 with degree in hospitality, or other graduate degree
- Height of min 157.5 centimetres, weight proportionate to the height
- Eligible for an Indian Passport
- Unmarried
- Perfect eyesight
- Good health
- Fair to clear complexion
- 6/24 vision in each eye

There will be an initial screening followed by a written test, group discussion and personal interviews. Accepted candidates are put through necessary training in relevant procedures.

✓ **What kind of Prerequisite training is required to become an airhostess?**

Examination

After the screening process the airline company will call the applicant for a written examination. Examination contains objective type questions.

After qualifying through the written examination a group discussion is followed by a personal interview. If passed in above 3 examination process then the selected candidates will be recruited as trainees and has to undergo a 3 month training programme.

The short term course is of 3 to 6 months and the long term course is of 1 year. In training technical and non - technical aspects of the airlines are taught.

In training you are taught about the safety and first aid, grooming and hygiene, service, how to mingle with passenger, emergency demonstration, passenger psychology, conversation art, emergency evacuation system etc.

✓ **What are my Career Prospects after becoming an airhostess?**

Studying and skill development is a constant thing in this career, especially if you're angling for promotions. As an air hostess you can get promoted as Senior Flight Attendant and then

Head Attendant. After about 10 years as an air hostess, you would be moved to jobs such as Ground Hostess, Check Hostess, or other airline related jobs. Later she can move to the ground duties which include the job of a Check Hostess, training of air hostess, Ground hostess or work with the management level.

✓ **What perks come along with this career?**

- The job of an air hostess is prestigious and well-paid.
- There is an opportunity to fly around the world and one gets to see some beautiful and exotic places where one can also spend some days at expensive hotels.
Meeting different people is a wonderful experience. One gets to meet interesting passengers.
- One has the opportunity to improve one's social skills and become an excellent team player.
- One has to be patient and tolerant with the different types of people and understand the needs of people of different ages. This makes one more accommodating and understanding of people in general. The plenty of traveling and having no fixed routine can be very disorienting. It can take a toll on one's health.

✓ **Which Downsides are there in this career?**

- An air hostess experiences a lot of physical stress due to standing for a long time.
- One has to work for long and odd hours, as long as 12 or 14 hours in a single shift. There is tremendous pressure and exhaustion due to lack of sleep and rest. One has to conform to a new schedule after every few months.
- Due to the hectic work schedule, there is less time to spend with family and close friends.
- Due to the hectic work schedule, there is less time to spend with family and close friends.

✓ **Where should I study this course?**

Top 20 Universities in India for Aviation courses - <http://www.collegeaffairs.in/colleges-in-india/20-top-aviation-colleges-india/>

Top 50 Universities in the world for Aviation courses - <https://www.eaa.org/en/eea/aviation-education-and-resources/eea-youth-education/aviation-schools-colleges-and-programs>

✓ **What will be my remuneration?**

The average salary range prevailing for service staff with 0-2 years of experience in domestic airline market in India across airlines.

Job Category	Annual Salary
Flight Attendant	Rs.480,000 to 675,000
Senior Air Hostess	Rs.550,000 to 825,000
Ground Attendant	Rs.504,000 to 735,000
Cabin Crew	Rs.504,000 to 702,000
Customer Service Agent	Rs.360,000 to 432,000

*Salaries and benefits are subject to change and may vary with different companies.

➤ **Air Services - Can I become a Commercial Pilot?**

http://study.com/articles/Become_a_Licensed_Commercial_Pilot_Step-by-Step_Career_Guide.html



- This is a field of discipline, patience, responsibility, punctuality, commitment and self-confidence.
- The job requires a lot of hard work, stamina, alertness of mind, adaptability to follow difficult time schedules, good team spirit etc.
- Must be mentally very alert in every situation.
- Emotional stability in crisis situations is another characteristic that the pilots should have.
- Apart from these qualities, the persons willing to take up this as profession, should be calm, pleasant, compassionate, adventurous, understanding and technically sound.

✓ **Do I possess the following Personal Attributes?**

- An understanding of maths and physics;
- An ability to understand technical information, as pilots need to know how their aircraft works;
- Excellent spatial awareness and coordination;
- Good communication skills;
- Team-working skills;
- The ability to think quickly and make decisions in difficult situations;
- The capacity to remain calm under pressure;
- Discipline, self-confidence and commitment;
- Leadership skills, with the ability to give clear commands to cabin crew and passengers.

✓ **What will make me eligible to become a commercial pilot?**

- Age limit - 19 - 23 years.
- Vision in one eye must be perfect. (6/6 eyesight) In the other eye, you could have an imperfection of 6/9, which must be correctable to 6/6. You must be free of any disease that can hamper normal function.
- An under graduation degree in any discipline (with Physics, Chemistry and Maths), preferably Bachelor in Technology or Engineering with 50% aggregate marks. Degrees such as aviation management, aviation technology and aircraft engineering that are combined with 'pilot studies' are a must.
- To get the SPL those with 10+2 with science (Maths and Physics) and aged at least 16 years should register at a flying club which is recognized by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), Government of India. Registration requires a medical certificate (You must obtain a medical certificate of fitness from doctors designated by the Director General of Civil Aviation. Only two bodies in India -- Air Force Central Medical Establishment in New Delhi and the Institute of Aviation Medicine, Bangalore -- are authorised to give you a medical fitness certificate), security clearance and a bank guarantee. An examination in subjects such as Air Regulations, Aviation Meteorology, Air Navigation, and Engine (technical and theoretical) follows the registration. Successful completion of the examination entitles you for an SPL certificate.
- The second step is the Private Pilot License (PPL). PPL training includes sixty hours of flying of which about fifteen hours are dual flights, that is accompanied by the flight instructor and at least 30 hours of solo flights apart from five hours of cross-country flying. This makes one eligible for the PPL exam, which consists of Air Regulation, Aviation Meteorology, Air Navigation, Aircraft Engines and Seamanship. The prescribed age for appearing for this exam is 17 years and an educational qualification of 10+2 (Physics, Maths and Chemistry) along with a medical Fitness Certificate issued by the Armed Forces Central Medical Establishment (AFCME).
- A Commercial Pilot Licence may be obtained only after a PPL has been acquired. The age bracket for getting a CPL is between 18 years and 30 years. To obtain a Commercial Pilots License (CPL) 250 hours of flying (including 60 hours for the PPL) is necessary. Besides that you have to undergo a Medical Fitness Test which is held at New Delhi and an examination which consists of Air Regulations, Aviation Meteorology, Air

Navigation, Technical, Planning, and communications in the form of Radio & Wireless Transmission. With the CPL, a pilot can take up any professional assignment.

Even after becoming commercial pilot, you will need regular medical check up, any problem in health can cause cancellation of the license of the pilot.

- You can get the Private Helicopter License if you complete 40 hours of flight training with 15 hours of solo flying. Written exams on basic aviation subjects have to be taken.
- To get a Commercial Helicopter Pilot License, you need 60 hours of flight training as well as appear for a written exam.

✓ **What kind of Prerequisite training is required to become a Commercial Pilot?**

The training period is 1 year long in case of most institutes. The training process can be classified into two parts-

#1 Flying Training - Flying training is all about mastering the 'art' of flying an aircraft! This is the part that proves costly in the training process!

#2 Ground Training - Ground training is all about dealing with aspects of Aviation such as- Navigation, Air Traffic Systems and rules, working of Aircraft machines and systems, safety systems etc.

Please note: - Don't confuse the job of pilot with that of Indian Air Force (IAF). IAF pilot is selected through NDA exam, and here training is free. IAF pilots cannot leave their job to become commercial pilot easily.

If you are interested to become a pilot in Indian Air Force then,

There are mainly 2 types of entries,

(i) National Defence Academy (NDA) Entry: 10 + 2 male students with Mathematics and Physics as their subjects can apply provided they are between 16 1/2 -19 years of age and are unmarried.

(ii) Combined Defence Service Exam (CDSE) Entry: A qualified graduate or a final-year B.E/B. Tech in any discipline with Physics and Mathematics at 10 +2 level can apply through CDSE if he/she is unmarried and between 19-23 years of age.

These exams are conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).

✓ **What are my Career Prospects after becoming a commercial pilot?**

After finishing training, one can acquire the job of a Ferry pilot or Commercial pilot in Private or Nationalized Airline companies! After retirement, one may also become a trainer.

Revolution in this field:

- **Revamped Pilot Training Requirements** – Newly minted airline pilots must now hold an Airline Transport Pilot certificate, which requires extra training and more flight experience.
- **Retirement age** - The mandatory retirement age for airline pilots has changed from 60 to 65 years old.

✓ **What perks come along with this career?**

- ✓ Good starting salary
- ✓ Exciting job that takes you to new places and countries
- ✓ Lots of opportunities within India as the aviation sector is getting a boost

✓ **Which Downsides are there in this career?**

- Very high training cost which can be anything between Rs 15- Rs 20 lakh
- Fatigue might set in after long hours of flying
- Staying away from family for long periods
- High risk job as you are responsible for the lives of many people

✓ **Where should I study this course?**

Top 20 Universities in India for Aviation courses - <http://www.collegeaffairs.in/colleges-in-india/20-top-aviation-colleges-india/>

Top 50 Universities in the world for Aviation courses - <https://www.eaa.org/en/ea/aviation-education-and-resources/ea-youth-education/aviation-schools-colleges-and-programs>

✓ **What will be my remuneration?**

Experience in this trade plays a crucial role in determining your future- not only in terms of learning but also the kind of remuneration you can expect:

Experience	Average Salaries (Per Month)
Less than a year	Rs.60,000 – 130,000
1-4 years	Rs.100,000 – 300,000

5-9 years	Rs.250,000 – 450,000
10-19 years	Rs.400,000 – 700,000
More than 20 years	Rs.500,000 – 1,000,000

*Salaries and benefits are subject to change and may vary with different companies.

Monthly Salaries Based on Certification or Training

Job Category	Industry	Monthly Salary Range
Commercial Pilot	Commercial Aviation	Rs.300,000 to Rs.1,000,000
Private Pilot	Private Flight/Air Taxi	Rs.150,000 to Rs.300,000

3. Can I become an Architect?

<http://www.occupationsguide.cz/en/abecedni/abecedni.htm>

<https://targetstudy.com/courses/architecture/>



- An architect's job consists of planning and developing designs for new or reconstructed buildings, from large residential buildings to the interior of individual houses.
- An architect may operate as a freelance or as an employee of a construction firm or agency.
- The job involves design of buildings, mainly residential or public buildings (schools, theatres, offices, etc.) as well as industrial and agricultural facilities, design work to do

with reconstruction of historic buildings and the preservation of cultural heritage, design of interiors for all kinds of buildings including exhibitions, activities associated with building permit procedures, and landscaping.

- Architects also assess architectural design solutions in the field of design and project planning, offer consultancy on the most appropriate construction styles, and carry out scientific work and teaching in the area of architecture and planning of the built environment.
- The job is done mainly in studios and offices in fairly comfortable conditions, though one may need to visit building sites.

✓ **What are the branches in the field of architecture?**

Architecture is inclusive of the following areas -

- **Interior Design** – this course, as the name implies, incorporates all aspects of an interior, including lighting, décor, etc.
- **Landscape Architecture** – the curriculum of this course encompasses varied aspects of nature, such as urban landscapes, wasteland management, historical landscapes, eco-system analysis, etc.
- **Environmental Architecture** – this incorporates theoretical & conceptual aspects for building energy systems & other features in relation to the environment.
- **Digital Architecture** – this focuses on the use of digital software in designing.

✓ **Do I possess the following Personal Attributes?**

- **Analytical skills** - Architects must understand the content of designs and the context in which they were created. For example, architects must understand the locations of mechanical systems and how those systems affect building operations.
- **Communication skills** - Architects share their ideas, both in oral presentations and in writing, with clients, other architects, and workers who help prepare drawings. Many also give presentations to explain their ideas and designs.
- **Creativity** - Architects design the overall look of houses, buildings, and other structures. Therefore, the final product should be attractive and functional.
- **Organizational skills** - Architects often manage contracts. Therefore, they must keep records related to the details of a project, including total cost, materials used, and progress.
- **Technical skills** - Architects need to use CADD technology to create plans as part of building information modelling (BIM).
- **Visualization skills** - Architects must be able to see how the parts of a structure relate to each other. They also must be able to visualize how the overall building will look once completed.

✓ **What will make me eligible to become an architect?**

The candidate with a good academic background in Grade XII with Physics and Mathematics is better suited for the study of Architecture, as the work involves complex designing problems, building economies and cost estimations.

The duration of the Bachelor of Architecture (B.Arch.) course is 5 years. This course provides both theoretical and practical training and helps a candidate develop and sharpen his creative skills. Higher degrees like M.Arch and PhD can be pursued thereafter.

✓ **What kind of Prerequisite training is required to become an architect?**

It is a must for the aspiring student to appear either for All India Engineering Entrance Examination (AIEEE) conducted by the CBSE or the National Aptitude Test in Architecture (NATA) before you begin with an under graduation in Architecture. This test enables an architectural institute to judge the various applicants for their courses, in addition to looking at their academic performance at the Class XII exam.

NATA tests the following skills:

- Drawing
- Observation
- Critical thinking ability
- Aesthetic sensitivity
- Sense of proportion

There are many educational institutes in India which offer courses for a B.Arch. degree. The institute where you decide to enrol should offer such courses which are recognized by the Council of Architecture of India (COA) & the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE). You should also check if the institute is affiliated to a recognized University. Registration as an “Architect” with the COA is mandatory for pursuing the profession of Architecture and employment in Central/State Governments Services in the country

✓ **What are my Career Prospects after becoming an architect?**

You can either set up your own private practice or be a consultant for large corporate houses. Not only can you work on designing & construction of homes & business establishments, but can also enter the fields of designing sites of exhibitions & sports events, design landscapes, create unique lighting systems, perhaps even design a museum or a theatre.

You can also be a freelancer or take up the post of an architect in the design department of a corporate house (such as a chain of hotels) or work with an interior design consulting firm or even a government design agency.

You may get into MNCs or agencies operating in the Construction as well as building sector. After completing the course your job profile may comprise of posts like:

- Chief Architect
- Assistant Architect

- Resource Manager
- Planning & Design professional
- Consultant

Revolution in this field:

An architect's job is constantly evolving. Architects are expected to try new things, explore different materials, and incorporate emerging technologies into every project. However, architects are not mere artists – they have to address building technology and programming. Therefore they are constantly evolving materials and construction methods which is required as a profession to address the demands of the public at large (building performance, energy consumption, incorporating recycled materials, etc.). Architects create new design concepts that push how modern day construction is executed.

✓ What perks come along with this career?

- The main advantage is that it is an interesting job with a lot of variety. You don't do the same thing every single week, instead architects work on various tasks in the project.
- It is also a very creative and challenging job thus making sure that you will reach your full potential while working. Meeting the client's expectations as well as making the structure on your own is a challenging, yet creative task.
- You also meet a lot of new people as architects. Interacting and working with people who are in different professions is part of the job description for an architect.
- The work architects do really matter. To see a design that they constructed being used for something useful such as a hospital or museum is very satisfying for the individual.

✓ Which Downsides are there in this career?

- The biggest downside of being an architect is that the work is not always flowing; it depends upon the condition of the economy.
- Another downside is that to become an architect, a lot of time and expense is spent on the schooling. It takes approximately 10-15 years to become a fully qualified architect (don't worry; you can work in between as well).
- Internships are also mandatory to get somewhere in this field.
- Another downside to becoming an architect is that once you get all your degrees and have done all your internships, the job doesn't pay as well as you may have hoped it would thus making it a disappointment for most people.

✓ Where should I study this course?

Top 20 universities in India offering Architecture - <http://careervendor.com/education/top-colleges/best-20-architecture-colleges-in-india/>

Top 50 Universities in the world offering Architecture -
[http://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/university-subject-rankings/2016/architecture#sorting=rank+region="+country="+faculty="+stars=false+search=](http://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/university-subject-rankings/2016/architecture#sorting=rank+region=)

✓ **What will be my remuneration?**

Average Salary of an Architect

Designation	Average Salary (Per Month)	Minimum Salary (Per Month)	Maximum Salary (Per Month)
Junior Executive	₹ 23,000	₹ 15,000	₹ 35,000
Senior Executive	₹ 75,000	₹ 36,000	₹ 1,25,000
Manager	₹ 1,00,000	₹ 75,000	₹ 1,30,000
Senior Manager	₹ 1,45,000	₹ 1,02,500	₹ 1,02,500

*Salaries and benefits are subject to change and may vary with different companies

4. Can I become an Animator or a Multimedia Artist? -

<http://www.animationcareerreview.com/careers-animation>

<http://www.animationcareerreview.com/careers-animation/types-jobs>

http://study.com/how_to_become_an_animator.html

This is a field that requires creativity, if you want to thrive!



- Animators create animation and visual effects for films, video games, television, mobile devices, and other forms of media using illustrations and software programs. Adobe After Effects, Adobe Premiere, Autodesk3ds Max, and Autodesk Maya are just a few leading software programs for animators.
- Animators also create graphics and develop storyboards, drawings and illustrations. They create, plan, and script animated narrative sequences, and assist with background design and production coordination.
- Multimedia artists and animators often work in a specific medium. Some focus on creating animated movies or video games. Others create visual effects for movies and television shows. Creating computer-generated images (CGI) may include taking images of an actor's movements, which are then animated into three-dimensional characters. Other animators design scenery or backgrounds for locations.

Multimedia artists and animators work primarily in the following industries:

- Motion Picture and Video Industries
- Computer Systems Design and Related Services
- Software Publishers
- Advertising, Public Relations, and Related Services
- Specialized Design Services

✓ **What are the branches in the field of Animation?**

- **Animation** - 3D Animation, Computer Animation, Cartooning, Illustration, Web Animation
- **Art** - Digital Art, Electronic Art, Entertainment Art, Studio Art
- **Design** - 3D Graphics, Digital Design, Graphic Design, Interactive Design, Motion Graphic Design, Simulation, Virtual Modelling, Visual Effects, Web Design
- **Gaming** - Game Animation, Game Art, Game Design, Game Development, Game Management, Game Production
- **Media** - Digital Media, Digital Video, Electronic Media, Film, Multimedia, Visual Communications.

✓ **Do I possess the following Personal Attributes?**

- Creativity, patience, drawing skills, acting, good communication skills
- A sound understanding of anatomy of humans, animals or birds and body movements and lighting effects.
- An animator should be creative and have a good sense of colour, proportion, size, design, visualizations, knowledge of background art and layout.
- They must have expertise in computer design software. Knowledge of programming languages (C++, Java) will be an added benefit.
- It is advantageous to understand photography, lighting and movement for those planning to work in computer animation. They must be able to visualise how an object will look in three dimensions and have the know-how to make an animated object look real

✓ **What will make me eligible to become an animator?**

There are so many paths to becoming an animator today you'll lose count. Just a few options include a Bachelor of Art (BA), Bachelor of Science (BSc) and/or a Bachelor of Fine Art (BFA) in Animation, Animation & Digital Arts, Media Arts & Animation, Computer Animation, Computer Graphics, Media Arts & Science, Fine Art, and even Computer Science (with an Emphasis in Animation). Courses common to these degree paths and other related programs include Drawing, 2-D Animation Production, 3-D Animation Production, and Stop Motion and Illustration. Animators also study anatomy to study how animals and humans move in order to make character movements more realistic.

✓ **What kind of Prerequisite training is required to become an animator?**

In addition to a 4-year degree, many employers look for at least two years' experience in the industry, and advanced technology skills. Entry-level positions may require only a degree and experience through an internship or other support position. Senior level positions may require at least five to seven years' professional experience in the industry and possibly an advanced degree. In fact, more schools than ever before now offer Master of Fine Arts (MFA) degrees in Animation, Animation & Visual Effects, Animation & Digital Arts, and more. Some schools in the U.S. (and many in Europe and Asia) even offer PhD programs in Digital Arts & Animation, Multimedia & Animation, Computer Science with an Animation Emphasis and more.

Most employers prefer artists who have experience. Students in a degree program can earn on-the-job experience while serving an internship as part of their graduation requirement.

✓ **What are my Career Prospects after becoming an animator?**

Upon graduation, students may look for employment with motion picture and video production companies, as well as advertising and public relations firms. Animators may also find work with software publishers and computer system design firms. With additional training, these professionals may also become:

- Sketch artists
- Graphic designers
- Painters
- Cartoonists
- Illustrators
- Computer game developers
- Computer game programmers
- Visual artists
- Web designers
- Multimedia designers

Revolution in this field:

Now that animation is shedding its association with cartoons, more professional industries like financial or medical institutions are using it with a more refined style.

Change in the uses of conservative animated effects: Scrolling, activates new windows to slide open; bouncy icons are now redundant. Apart from cartoon movies and advertisements, education, health and many other service sectors are making use of animation for effective communication with the masses. E-commerce, too, is taking advantage of animation for practical purposes—namely the 360-degree rotation of products' pictures. This gives the user a better understanding of the product when shopping online.

Not only is animation expanding its range of industries, it's also evolving in its application. As a means to combine animation with realism, animated photography is emerging as an up-and-coming trend.

✓ **What perks come along with this career?**

There is good scope in India as well as in abroad.

- The global animation industry is a huge
- It gives you freedom of personal expression by adding your own touch in your work.
- This profession is quite lucrative.
- It gives you creative freedom if you are creating your own cartoons
- It's uniquely challenging job and push you to be more and more creative.
- You are paid when you express your creative ideas.
- Engages you in active learning, cooperative learning and uses a range of multiple intelligences.
- Brainstorming by visualizing the content.
- You can go at your own pace and not really requires keeping up with everyone.

✓ **Which Downsides are there in this career?**

- It is time consuming since it includes drawing individual frame for each scene.
- The repetition of work can become tiresome at times
- Working for long hours may create a stressful situation for an animator.

✓ **Where should I study this course?**

Top Animation Universities in India - <http://www.indiaeducation.net/top-colleges/animation/>
<https://www.way2college.com/colleges/animation>

Top Animation Universities in the world - <http://webneel.com/top-best-animation-schools>

✓ **What will be my remuneration?**

Annual Average Salaries to Animators based on Experience

Keeping the general norms in view, the salary range heads a consistent north with growing experience:

Experience	Annual Average Salaries
Less than a year	INR 81445 – INR 618252
1-4 years	INR 105701 – INR 473436
5-9 years	INR 140935 – INR 817029
10-19 years	INR 1200000

Annual Average Salaries based on Job Category

The pay packets designed for the animators in India are duly based on the job role that each of them is entrusted with. Variations are primarily based on responsibilities shouldered and the employment status enjoyed by them. Here is more:

Job Category	Annual Average Salaries
Senior Animator	INR 563000
3D Artist	INR 291632
Compositor	INR 360000
Animation Designer	INR 216000
3D Animator	INR 232156
Graphic Artist/ Designer	INR 300000
Animator	INR 254341

*Salaries and benefits are subject to change and may vary with different companies

5. Can I become a Banker? -

http://employmentnews.gov.in/CAREER_IN_PUBLIC_SECTOR_BANKS.asp

<http://www.jagranjosh.com/careers/banking-1291209346-1>



- Banking and Financial Services careers include a variety of banking and money management services such as saving, investing and retirement plans.
- Careers in banking and financial services range from customer service banking and sales positions, financial advisers and analyst positions.
- They typically work in commercial banks, mortgage companies, savings and loan establishments and credit unions.
- Government agencies and companies also require financial services professionals to manage their portfolios and statements and also to audit and regulate other institutions.
- The age limit of the candidates is also the other major criterion considered by the banks in the selection process for the jobs.

✓ What are the branches in the field of banking?

- Auditors and Company Secretaries
- Bank Manager
- Bank Workers
- Branch Manager (Financial Services)
- Brokers (Financial)
- Chief Executives and Managing Directors
- Chief Finance Officers
- Company Secretaries
- Credit and Loan Officers
- Dealers (Financial)
- Debt Collectors
- Economists
- Finance Managers
- Financial Brokers
- Financial Dealers
- Financial Investment Advisers and Managers
- Investment Advisers

- Loans Officers
- Managers (Finance)
- Managing Directors
- Statisticians
- Stockbrokers

✓ **Do I possess the following Personal Attributes?**

- A good banker requires a well-organized mind with an eye for detail.
- Good verbal and written communication skills help in effective interaction with the clients as well as the staff.
- His work include maintenance of records which requires accuracy and efficiency.
- The person should have a mathematical skills.
- Employees joining as officers should be able to lead, motivate and manage the bank staff.
- Integrity and honesty play a major role in all dealings related to money, staff and clients.
- Strong analytical skills to understand financial figures and foresee future trends and advise clients on best options

✓ **What will make me eligible to become a banker?**

A candidate must be between 21 and 30 years old as of a reference date prescribed by the bank.

As a student from CBSE Board, you would require at least 80% overall to get admitted to a good college. Candidates after 10+2 of any stream can take up banking as their career, but graduates specialized in Commerce, Mathematics or Economics are preferred. Also, post graduates, MBA holders, Chartered Accountants and Chartered Financial Analysts get higher preference in this field. Many of the universities and B-schools like the Indian Institute of Banking and Finance provide specialized courses in Banking and Finance and the eligibility criteria will vary depending on the courses. Diploma courses offer practical insights into the subjects of Banking & Finance and give candidates an exposure to the operational processes of the modern banking environment.

Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS) has the responsibility to hold recruitment exams for various banks. But the biggest public sector bank of India, that is, The State Bank of India (SBI) holds exams independently.

There are mainly two positions to which a graduate can apply for:

- Clerical post – This post means the candidate wants to apply for the jobs of clerk, clerk-cum-cashier, typist, steno, agricultural clerks, data entry operators and telephone operators, and
- Probationary officer post – This post means the candidate wants to apply for the job of probationary officers. As it is understood by the name, the selected candidates will be on probation. Generally, it is for two years. The performance of the candidates during their period of training determines the designation that the candidates will receive after training is over.

Eligibility Criteria to Get Bank Job for Clerks:

- The candidate must be a citizen of India.
- If the candidate wants to apply for the clerical post in a bank, he / she need to have pass graduation and also +2 with 60% or more marks.
- In some banks, the minimum required qualification can be 10 + 2 and the maximum age limit for the candidate applying for the job can also be as less as 25 years. But in such cases a diploma degree is required to prove that the candidate has brief knowledge about the work that he / she is applying for.
- The candidate must be between the age group of 18-28 years.

Eligibility Criteria to Get Bank Job for Probationary Officers (PO)

- The candidate must be a citizen of India.
- For the post of the probation officer in a bank, the candidate's age should be at least 21 years and maximum of 30 years.
- The candidate must have a degree from a recognized university with 55 % – 60 % marks aggregate. The percentage of marks for this post varies from bank to bank.
- The candidate must have good knowledge of computers and specially MS Office.

Generally in public sector banks, an All India Level examination is taken up for the post graduates from which the candidates are chosen. Professionals like engineers, lawyers, MBA's and CFA's are recruited by the Private and Foreign banks for these positions.

Top 12 courses in Finance - <http://www.financewalk.com/best-courses-in-finance-india/>

✓ What kind of Prerequisite training is required to become a banker?

A degree in banking qualifies graduates to pursue a variety of finance-related careers. Degrees can be earned at the associate, bachelor's and master's level. A typical banking degree is part of a business or finance program, and can encompass a variety of concentrations and focus areas. While the common courses in this field comprise of Accounts, Statistics, Economics and Management, the concentrations are in Accounting, Finance and Risk Management.

Associate of Applied Science in Banking and Finance:

An Associate of Applied Science (A.A.S.) in Banking and Finance can usually be completed in two years or less and introduces students to the basics of economics. Students are required to complete general education coursework, such as public speaking and English composition, as well as introductory coursework in finance and banking. Graduates may gain entry-level employment in the field of banking, pursue further study in the field or both.

Bachelor of Business Administration (Banking Concentration):

Many universities offer a Bachelor of Business Administration (B.B.A.) degree program with a concentration in banking. These programs are designed to provide students with a firm foundation in business while offering more specialized training in banking. Students typically complete a number of general business courses, including accounting and marketing, and a certain number of general education courses in science and history, for instance. Most

importantly, candidates take concentration courses where they learn banking-related topics such as financial management and commercial bank management. These courses help prepare them for banking careers or for more advanced study in the field.

Master of Science in Accounting and Finance

A Master of Science degree (M.S.) in accounting and finance allows students to expand upon the education they receive in a B.B.A. program. Students are introduced to advance banking topics, such as securities markets, investment analysis and advanced economic theories. An M.S. degree in Accounting and Finance may qualify graduates for higher-level positions, such as branch manager or mortgage banker.

✓ What are my Career Prospects after becoming a banker?

1. There are normally three types of Officers in the bank, those who got promotion from clerical cadre, Specialist Cadre Officers and those who joined as Probationary Officers.
2. A new Probationary Officer (PO) goes through a one- or two-year probation period, becoming familiar with the working of various departments, including general banking, loans processing, cash handling, bill collection, cheque clearances, and loan processing.
3. Depending on his or her performance during the probation period, he or she may eventually be promoted to Manager, Senior Manager, Assistant General Manager (AGM), Deputy General Manager (DGM), or even General Manager (GM) in a public sector bank.
4. After serving for four years, a PO becomes eligible for the post of Manager (a Scale II post). However, qualifying departmental examinations or examinations conducted by an approved agency such as the Certified Associates of Indian Institute of Bankers (CAIIB) may help a PO get promoted at the earliest possible date.
5. State Bank of India provides career development opportunities, including opportunities for foreign postings. POs will be subject to a screening process during their probation clearance. Qualifying officers will be placed either in Junior Management Grade – Scale I: Officer (JMSG I) or Middle Management Grade – Scale II: Manager (MMGSM II) depending on their performance during probation.

Career progression of Officers:

Junior Management Grade – Scale I: Officer
Middle Management Grade – Scale II: Manager
Middle Management Grade – Scale III: Senior Manager
Senior Management Grade – Scale IV: Chief Manager
Senior Management Grade Scale V: Assistant General Manager
Top Management Grade Scale VI: Deputy General Manager
Top Management Grade Scale VII: General Manager

6. Many public sector banks have a network of foreign branches. Thus joining a public sector bank gives you the opportunity of working abroad also. Transferability in a bank job provides you the chance of seeing different parts of the country.

Revolution in this field:

Virtual banking is the future of banking industry. The intervention of information technology in banks has transformed the life of human civilization, and has improved not just the operational efficiency of banks but has also made the life of a customer easier.

Mobile banking, with mobile app meant for banking services and likewise, e-banking with mobile app for online banking are the current trends in the banking sector. E-commerce (For example, shopping via Flipcart) encourages digital banking.

There is an observed revolution in the banking sector with the introduction of sophisticated public payment infrastructure and the entry of new payments and small finance banks.

A concrete example in revolutionary banking is the migration towards a 'less-cash' and more digital society is the launch of the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) which enables a customer to use UPI app instead of paying cash on delivery on receipt of product from online shopping websites and can perform expenses like paying utility bills, over the counter payments, barcode (scan and pay) based payments, donations, school fees and other such unique and innovative use cases.

✓ **What perks come along with this career?**

- Bankers usually get attractive benefits packages. For example, Bank of America offers medical, dental and vision insurance to its bankers and their families. The company also offers a retirement plan, life insurance, disability insurance and flexible spending accounts for health care and child care.
- Other perks that banks offer include paid time off, free financial services, adoption assistance and access to wellness programs.
- Banks also tend to offer educational development and tuition assistance programs. Getting a degree or continuing education is not a waste of time in the banking industry. Financial firms are well-known for providing advancement opportunities.

✓ **Which Downsides are there in this career?**

- Many bankers work weekends, evenings and public holidays. Therefore, If you want to keep regular office hours and have plenty of spare time to spend with your friends and family, a career in banking probably won't be for you.
- With the long hours comes no small amount of stress. Investment bankers deal with huge sums of money and are expected to keep on turning a profit.
- The impact of monetary decisions taken by any country has a global impact. For eg. In February 2013, the European Union proposed capping bank bonuses at a year's salary. Even if U.S. policy makers fail to tighten domestic banking regulations, the country's employees working in other parts of the world could find themselves taking a hit if foreign governments decide to clamp down on pay and bonuses.

✓ **Where should I study this course?**

Top 20 Universities offering banking course in India - <http://www.topuniversities.com/where-to-study/asia/india/guide>

Top Universities offering banking course in India - <http://www.coachingindians.com/top-career-courses/banking.html>

Top 10 Universities offering banking course in the world - <http://www.topuniversities.com/courses/accounting/top-10-universities-accounting-finance>

Top 30 Universities offering banking course in the world - <http://news.efinancialcareers.com/uk-en/154088/the-top-30-masters-in-finance-for-getting-a-job-in-investment-banking/>

<http://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings-articles/university-subject-rankings/top-universities-accounting-finance-2015>

✓ **What will be my remuneration?**

Median Salary in Terms of Work Experience

Years Of Experience	Average Salary In Lakhs
0-1 year	2,48,200 INR
1-4 years	3,10,019 INR
5-9 years	5,60,000 INR
10-19 years	5,66,752 INR
20 years and more	5,49,900 INR

Median Salary(Annual) According to Job Title

<u>Job Title</u>	<u>Average Salary Range In Lakhs</u>
Account Manager	16,49,850 INR
Account Assistant	6,48,200 INR
Accountant	7,83,040 INR

Assistant Manager (Customer Service)	8,84,500 INR
Assistant Branch Manager (Banking)	7,72,430 INR
Bank Officer	10,54,770 INR
Bank Clerk	4,28,468 INR
Bank Manager	9,60,000 INR
Certified Financial Planner	7,33,900 INR
Branch Manager (Banking)	10,85,000 INR
Credit Analyst	10,73,740 INR
Credit Manager	11,05,800 INR
Clerical Assistant	3,84,250 INR
Office Assistant	3,60,000 INR
Front Desk Clerk	502,020 INR
General Manager (Operations)	28,41,500 INR
Office Clerk (General)	3,37,900 INR
Systems Manager (IT)	5,87,866 INR
Probationary Officer	5,44,700 INR

*Salaries and benefits are subject to change and may vary with different companies.

6. Can I become a Chartered Accountant? -

http://www.icaai.org/post.html?post_id=1817

<http://www.careers360.com/news/4162-Chartered-Accountancy-CA>



- Chartered Accountancy is a professional course in accounting for those candidates who want to make their career in accounting field.
- Every country has their own Accountancy Association which regulates the quality and quantity of professionals in this field. ICAI - The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India is both an examining and a licensing body in India. This institute is responsible for conducting the Chartered Accountancy Course.
- A CA is someone who is specialized in accounting, taxation and auditing and is accepted as a member of the ICAI after passing the Final examination of Chartered Accountancy course.
- Chartered accountants work in fields of accounting, including public, management and government accounting. While specific job duties vary greatly within specific positions, many duties shared between CAs include preparing financial reports and documents, maintaining records of investments, reviewing potential financial and providing professional opinions in regards to the fiscal decisions of the firm. Hence, the role of a CA is either as an Auditor, Consultant, Advisor or Manager.
- The unique feature of the chartered accountancy is its curriculum, which is theoretical education with complementary practical training. A student would undergo theoretical education and practical training concurrently from the very beginning. This balanced approach helps the students to appreciate the underlying practical applications of the theoretical education scheme.
- A CA primarily ensures that the financial transactions of an organisation are maintained according to the law. He also tracks cost of management of the company and manages tax matters. All companies registered under the Companies Act, are required to get their accounts audited only by practicing Chartered Accountants, thus making them an integral part of the financial departments.

✓ What are the branches in the field of Accountancy?

1. Financial Accounting - Financial accounting involves recording and classifying business transactions, and preparing and presenting financial statements to be used by internal and external users. In the preparation of financial statements, strict compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles or GAAP is observed. Financial accounting is primarily concerned in processing historical data.

2. Managerial Accounting - Managerial or management accounting focuses on providing information for use by internal users, the management. This branch deals with the needs of the management rather than strict compliance with generally accepted accounting principles. Managerial accounting involves financial analysis, budgeting and forecasting, cost analysis, evaluation of business decisions, and similar areas.

3. Cost Accounting - Sometimes considered as a subset of management accounting, cost accounting refers to the recording, presentation, and analysis of manufacturing costs. Cost accounting is very useful in manufacturing businesses since they have the most complicated costing process. Cost accountants also analyse actual and standard costs to help managers determine future courses of action regarding the company's operations.

4. Auditing - External auditing refers to the examination of financial statements by an independent party with the purpose of expressing an opinion as to fairness of presentation and compliance with GAAP. Internal auditing focuses on evaluating the adequacy of a company's internal control structure by testing segregation of duties, policies and procedures, degrees of authorization, and other controls implemented by management.

5. Tax Accounting - Tax accounting helps clients follow rules set by tax authorities. It includes tax planning and preparation of tax returns. It also involves determination of income tax and other taxes, tax advisory services such as ways to minimize taxes legally, evaluation of the consequences of tax decisions, and other tax-related matters.

6. Accounting Systems - Accounting systems involves the development, installation, implementation, and monitoring of accounting procedures and systems used in the accounting process. It includes the employment of business forms, accounting personnel direction, and software management.

7. Fiduciary Accounting - Fiduciary accounting involves handling of accounts managed by a person entrusted with the custody and management of property of or for the benefit of another person. Examples of fiduciary accounting include trust accounting, receivership, and estate accounting.

8. Forensic Accounting - Forensic accounting involves court and litigation cases, fraud investigation, claims and dispute resolution, and other areas that involve legal matters. This is one of the popular trends in accounting today.

Focusing on a Specialization

If you want to focus on a specialization, you may want to consider obtaining an accounting certification in your chosen field. It will give you an edge over those who are uncertified.

Some of the most famous certifications include the Certified Public Accountant (CPA), Certified Management Accountant (CMA), Certified Internal Auditor (CIA), Certified Financial Analyst (CFA), Certified Financial Planner (CFP), and Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA).

✓ Do I possess the following Personal Attributes?

- **Active listening** – A CA must give proper and full attention to what the client is saying, and he / she must have the patience to give time to understand their point, asking appropriate questions, without interrupting unnecessarily in between.

- **Reading Comprehension** – A CA must be able to easily read and understand written material and documents.
- **Communication** – A CA must be able to talk easily to others to effectively convey the information.
- **Critical Thinking** – A CA must be able to use logic and reasoning to identify the pros and cons of alternative solutions, conclusions or approaches to problems.
- **Mathematics** – A CA must be able to easily use mathematics to solve problems.
- **Monitoring** – A CA must be able to monitor and assess one's own performance, other team members, or organizations to make improvements or take corrective action.
- **Time Management** – A CA must be good in managing one's own time as well as that of the others.
- **Writing** – A CA must be able to effectively communicate as and when needed.

✓ **What will make me eligible to become a CA?**

A candidate after passing (10+2) Senior Secondary Examination can enrol for the CPT – Common Proficiency Test of the CA programme. A student who has passed the 10th examination can also register with CPT but can write the exam only after passing 10+2 examination or waiting for the results. There is no restriction relating to the age of the candidate or marks secured in HSC.

- Commerce graduate with 50% marks, non - commerce graduate with subjects other than mathematics with an aggregate of 55% marks and non - commerce graduates with Maths with an aggregate of 60% marks are permitted to register directly for the Integrated Professional Competence Course (IPCC).

- Candidates passing the final examination conducted by the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India or the Institute of Company Secretaries of India can register directly for Professional Competency Course.

- After passing Integrated Professional Competence Course, the candidates can register as Articled clerks for practical training of 100 hours which is mandatory for every candidate pursuing the course. And also take the admission to the Final course.

- Every graduate above 18 years of age is eligible to register as articles clerk/audit clerks for Chartered Accountancy.

✓ **What kind of Prerequisite training is required to become a CA?**

- This course comprise of three levels: Common Proficiency Test (CPT), Integrated Professional Competence Course (IPCC) and Final Course.
- **Common Proficiency Test (CPT):** CPT is an entry level test of four subjects i.e. Accounting, Mercantile Laws, General Economics and Quantitative Aptitude.
- **Integrated Professional Competence Course (IPCC):** This is first stage of CA curriculum wherein only working knowledge of core and allied subjects to accountancy

profession is covered. The subjects of IPCC are classified into two groups which a student can study and appear in the examination group-wise or both the groups together. IPCC is designed to improve knowledge of accountancy linked to accounting standards to build strong foundation for developing knowledge of financial reporting at the final stage. The students update their knowledge of business communication, business strategies, taxes, information technology and audit.

- **CA Final** : CA Final covers advanced application knowledge of core subjects like financial reporting, strategic financial management, advanced management accounting, advanced auditing and professional ethics and information systems control and audit. In addition, principles of e-governance, corporate and allied laws, international taxation and VAT are important features of the updated subject contents.
- **Articleship**: The students after passing Group I of IPCC will register for Articleship for a period of three years with experienced CAs. Certain rules do apply - CAs with 16 years of experience and above can take on about 8 articles, those with less experience can train fewer articles and these teachers or 'Principals' as they are called, can be changed during the course of training. An agreement of training needs to be executed before it begins. During the training time, articles learn the technical details of the work and as time passes, they are given larger assignments with less supervision. All articulated clerks are paid a stipend depending on their city's population.

✓ **What are my Career Prospects after becoming a CA?**

Chartered Accountants can join the Government Sector, Private Sector, Public Sector undertakings, Capital markets, business houses and industry etc. They are employed by many companies as Finance Managers, Financial Controllers, Financial Advisors, and Director Finance, Chief Executive, directors, arbitrators, executors, Head of the Department etc. They mainly work on Accountancy, Cost Accountancy, Auditing, Taxation, Consultancy, Investigation, Market Research, Budget Planning etc.

After gaining some experience, one may also start working independently, offering consultation services as well as operating as a private auditor who may be hired by companies and businesses!

Revolution in this field:

The scope of the CA's job is fast moving beyond the traditional role. They are assuming advisory roles conducting due diligence of companies involved during Mergers and Acquisition (M&A) deals. From being generalists, they are now specialising in Service Tax, International Taxation, Transfer Pricing, Information Systems Audit, Fraud detection (insolvency, bankruptcy), Risk Management, ERP(Enterprise Resource Planning), US GAAP(US Generally Accepted Accounting Principles), IFRS(Indian Financial Reporting Standards), WTO(World Trade Organization) representations, property-related matters, investment banking, transaction advisory to name a few.

✓ **What perks come along with this career?**

- The profession is highly challenging.
- It pays well and provides opportunities for fast growth within a few years of leaving high school. No other profession affords lucrative career opportunities so soon, not even Engineering or Medicine.
- One also has the advantage of offering competent services across the board or specialising in one or more domains within Chartered Accountancy.
- Jobs are practically guaranteed on enrolment at the institute and the training makes candidates career-ready even before they received the official certification.

✓ **Which Downsides are there in this career?**

- The examinations are difficult with very low pass rates.
- Updating oneself constantly is a given in Chartered Accountancy since new rules and regulations are added continuously by the lawmakers and one could get left behind and cause immense losses to clients if one's not aware of the changing scenario.
- The responsibility stakes are really high in this profession since CAs are the official money managers of any company.
- The profession is in the direct line of fire when companies are not doing well or have been found to have compromised financial ethics.

✓ **Where should I study this course?**

Top Universities in India offering CA - <http://www.jagranjosh.com/ca-colleges>

Top 10 Universities in India offering CA - <http://blog.saginfotech.com/top-10-chartered-accountant-institutes-india>

Top 100 Universities in the world offering CA - <http://www.theguardian.com/higher-education-network/2011/sep/06/top-100-world-university-rankings-accounting-2011>

✓ **What will be my remuneration?**

Chartered Accountant Salaries by Experience Level

The already impressive pay packages that Chartered Accountants are entitled to will increase periodically with the growing number of years in the field.

Experience	Annual Average Salary
Less than a year	INR 2.4 lakh to INR 11 lakh
1-4 years	INR 3 lakh to INR 11 lakh
5-9 years	INR 3.5 lakh to INR 20 lakh

10-19 years	INR 5 lakh to INR 25 lakh
20 years and more	INR 5 lakh to INR 30 lakh

CA Salary in India based on Skills

As Chartered Accountants have promising prospects in prime industries such as Finance, Banking, Tax etc, they can look forward to variant pay packages offered in each of these industries:

Skills	Annual Average Salary
Accounting	INR 6.3 lakh
Auditing	INR 6.9 lakh
Internal Audit	INR 6.1 lakh
Financial Reporting	INR 6.7 lakh
SAP FICO	INR 6.6 lakh
Tax Consulting	INR 6.6 lakh

*Salaries and benefits are subject to change and may vary with different companies.

7. Designer – Fashion Designer - <http://design.shiksha.com/fashion-textile-design-coursepage>



- Fashion designing is the art of application of design and aesthetics or natural beauty to clothing and accessories. It is influenced by cultural and social latitudes, and has varied over time and place.

- As a fashion designer, you could work in high fashion or designer ready-to-wear fashion. You could also work in high street fashion.
- You would often specialise in particular types of clothing - for example in men's, children's or sportswear. If you love being creative and you are passionate about fashion, this job could be perfect for you.

✓ **What are the branches in the field of Fashion Design?**

- **Digital Media - Graphic and Web design** – This field is more suited for creative folks, who are also interested in sketching and visual arts. After pursuing a web designing course you may start freelancing/start one's own web designing firm
- **Animation film Design**– A 4 year long course offered by the prestigious NID (National Institute of Design). Graduates of this course can become independent animators, work under big Indian and International media production houses, advertising houses etc. The job scope is promising, when it comes to this particular field.
- **Accessory Design - Bachelor of Design (Accessory Designing)** – The duration of this course is 4 years long. This field is all about designing high end and innovative designed and crafted accessories, ornaments etc. Not just ornaments, this field also deals with accessories like footwear, interior design goods etc.
- **Communication Design - Bachelor of Design (Fashion Communication)** – This is a new course, but surely high on promise and potential. In a nutshell, it is all about merchandising (visual), exhibiting design, fashion journalism etc. Graduates can be expected to get hired by media houses, as a fashion consultant. Graduates can also become chief organizers of fashion events.
- **Textile Design - Bachelor of Design (Textile Design)** – 4 years long course. Deals with all aspects associated with the field of textile manufacturing, processing, designing and management. One of the most popular courses offered by NIFT. Graduates will be able to find jobs easily in industries associated with clothes and textile industry.
- **Knitwear Design - Bachelor of Design (Knitwear Designing)** – Knit wear is emerging as the next big thing in the design and textile world. This 4 year long course deals with the fundamentals of knitting and also incorporates knowledge about state of the art methods and equipment too!
- **Fashion Design - Bachelor of Design (Fashion Designing)** – A well - known course being taught in NIFT (National Institute of Fashion Technology), this one is a 4 year long course. The program is much sought after by students interested in designing clothes and apparels. The job prospects are good, when it comes to this particular course. After graduating, one has a wide choice of potential careers to choose from. Some of them are- designers, freelance design consultants, costume designers, illustrators etc. Also, graduates can easily land jobs in MNCs related to clothing line and designer wears.
- **Leather Design - Bachelor of Design (Leather Design)** – Like the previous entry, this one is also a 4 year long course. Job opportunities are abundant in this field also. Primarily, this field is associated with designing of leather products, mass manufacturing of it, management of the good, transportation etc.
- **Jewellery Design** - It is advisable to pursue a program in jewellery design, **Bachelor in Design (B. Des.)**, from a renowned design school such as National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) or National Institute of Design (NID).

- **Apparel Production – (Product Design)** – This field is all about designing useful products or innovating and improving the design of already created products. This 4 year course is all about innovative attitude and making things more useful to mankind by improving its design!
- **Ceramic and Glass Design**– This activity has been practiced by man since ancient times. This 4 year long course offered by NID also imparts ancient techniques as well as state of the art methods also!
- **Furniture and Interior Design** – A 4 years long course. Deals with various aspects of designing, manufacturing, processing etc. of wooden and other types of furniture and interior designing goodies.

✓ **Do I possess the following Personal Attributes?**

To become a fashion designer, you will need to have:

- A good eye for colour, texture and shape
- Technical skills such as pattern cutting and sewing
- The ability to spot and develop trends
- Drawing skills
- The ability to use computer design packages
- An understanding of production processes
- The ability to solve problems
- Commercial awareness
- The ability to work as a part of a team
- A strong capacity for creativity
- Strong communication and collaboration skills

✓ **What will make me eligible to become a Fashion Designer?**

- Students who have completed their 10+2 from CBSE or equivalent examination in any stream can apply for an under graduation course in Fashion Designing. Admission is based on performance in Design Aptitude Test (DAT) followed by a personal interview.
- Fashion designers are generally required to hold an undergraduate degree in fashion design. Those who intend on owning their own design firms or shops may benefit from earning a combined degree in fashion design and marketing or another business-related subject. Aspiring fashion designers seeking degree programs may consult with the National Association of Schools of Art and Design, the nationally recognized accrediting organization for design schools.
- Associate's degree programs in fashion design are 2-year programs that equip students with fundamental, technical design skills, such as tailoring, sewing and basic fashion theories. Bachelor's degree programs generally last four years and tend to offer more extensive career training, combining technical coursework with artistic and conceptual instruction. Courses may include fashion drawing, 3-D design, colour theory, textiles, computer-aided design, fashion business and portfolio presentation.

✓ **What kind of Prerequisite training is required to become a Fashion Designer?**

Hands-on training and industry exposure are essential for obtaining employment in fashion design. Aspiring fashion designers may gain such experience through internship programs, which are often required for graduation from bachelor's degree programs. Internships are available at design firms and retail businesses, and interns may be compensated for their work or provided with college credit. These programs allow interns to apply their fashion knowledge and skills and contribute to the company's design efforts under the guidance of experienced designers and executives. Employers also tend to prefer fashion designers with retail or sales experience, which apply to the marketing aspect of the occupation

✓ **What are my Career Prospects after becoming a Fashion Designer?**

The Fashion Design Course prepares students to pursue careers as Fashion Designers, Textile Designers, Merchandisers, Freelance Design Consultants, Stylists, Visual Display Experts, Fashion and Lifestyle Journalists, Fabric Coordinators, Costume Designers, Illustrators, Entrepreneurs and as Managers in several fashion segments.

Revolution in this field:

- Garments are being conceived, illustrated, and laser-cut by computers, and replenished automatically by a store's data system alerts. Designers compete directly with their biggest customers by opening flagships around the world, and stores compete with designers by sourcing and producing their own private label collections, often based on the prevailing runway looks. Magazine editors and stylists have gone on to become designers, while Hollywood actors and pop stars have gone from wearing designer clothes to creating them. At the outset of the twenty-first century, what defines the fashion industry has little to do with the artisan's craft of a century ago, but would be better described as the pursuit of profitable styles by multinational conglomerates with competitive technology, like 3D printing or Machine vision technology and the most efficient delivery of timely merchandise.
- Fashion designing is a different, conceptual, more art way of thinking than 10 or 20 years ago. This redefinition of values is a process that extends beyond the exhibition to each designer's practice and research and, because of the fashion world's insatiable search for the new, it will keep on evolving on the ramp and on the street.

✓ **What perks come along with this career?**

- It is an absolute satisfaction watching other people wearing your art.
- You can easily start your own small scale business.
- Hard work easily pays in the form of fame and fashion shows.
- The work is very creative and fun provided you have an eye for fashion.
- Good pays and consistent income.
- This is one of those few jobs where you get paid for what you express.
- For those who love to travel, a career in Fashion Designing can prove very promising.

✓ **Which Downsides are there in this career?**

- Long working hours in order to meet deadlines and order supplies.
- The job is very demanding and can lead to distress owing to harsh criticisms and deadlines from the clients
- You can come across difficult customers very often.
- It takes a great amount of hard work to prove your worth and build your reputation.
- You always need to stay ahead of the ongoing fashion statements and fashion trends. You can never be complacent for your knowledge of the trends.
- Adjustment of the day according to schedule of the client.
- The industry is competitive and exhaustive.

✓ **Where should I study this course?**

Top Universities in India offering Fashion Design course -

<http://www.minglebox.com/fashiondesign>

<http://www.mapsofindia.com/education/fashion-designing-colleges/>

Top Universities in the world offering Fashion Design course -

<http://fashionista.com/2013/06/top-fashion-schools-2013#3>

✓ **What will be my remuneration?**

Salary According to Experience

Years of Experience	Average Salary Range (INR)
0-1 year	176885-243070
1-4 years	124700-594440
5-9 years	235530-1499350
10-19 years	412800-1220840

Salaries According to Job Position

Job Position	Average Salary Range (INR)
Apparel Designer	145240-828420
Fashion Columnist	125640-724090
Costume Designer (films and fashion shows)	236450-979210

*Salaries and benefits are subject to change and may vary with different companies.

8. Can I become an Engineer?

<http://engineering.shiksha.com/engineering-coursepage>



- Engineering is the application of mathematics, empirical evidence and scientific, economic, social, and practical knowledge in order to invent, innovate, design, build, maintain, research, and improve structures, machines, tools, systems, components, materials, processes and organizations.
- 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. There are now six major branches of engineering: Mechanical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Management, and Geotechnical, and literally hundreds of different subcategories of engineering under each branch.

✓ What are the branches in the field of Engineering?

<http://www.apnaahangout.com/top-5-engineering-courses-and-branches/>

There are four main branches in engineering:

- **Chemical engineering** – The application of physics, chemistry, biology, and engineering principles in order to carry out chemical processes on a commercial scale, such as petroleum refining, microfabrication, fermentation, and biomolecule production.
- **Civil engineering** – The design and construction of public and private works, such as infrastructure (airports, roads, railways, water supply and treatment etc.), bridges, dams, and buildings.
- **Electrical engineering** – The design, study and manufacture of various electrical and electronic systems, such as electrical circuits, generators, motors, electromagnetic/electromechanical devices, electronic devices, electronic circuits, optical fibres, optoelectronic devices, computer systems, telecommunications, instrumentation, controls, and electronics.
- **Mechanical engineering** – The design and manufacture of physical or mechanical systems, such as power and energy systems, aerospace/aircraft products, weapon systems, transportation products, engines, compressors, powertrains, kinematic chains, vacuum technology, vibration isolation equipment, manufacturing, and mechatronics.

Further branching in each of the branches of Engineering:

Civil engineering

- Architectural
- Construction
- Earthquake
- Hydraulic
- Mining
- Structural
- Geotechnical
- Transportation
- Environmental

Mechanical engineering

- Aerospace
- Acoustical
- Automotive
- Marine
- Mechatronics
- Railway

Electrical engineering

- Computer
- Control
- Electronics
- Electro mechanics
- Optical
- Power
- Photonics
- Telecommunications
- Radio Frequency

Chemical engineering

- Biochemical
- Biological

- Molecular
- Nanotechnology
- Process
- Reaction
- Thermodynamics
- Transport phenomena

Inter - disciplinary

- Audio
- Mathematics and Computing
- Biomedical
- Fire
- Industrial
- Materials science
- Robotics
- Military
- Nuclear
- Security
- Systems
- Privacy

✓ Do I possess the following Personal Attributes?

1. STEM Skills / Knowledge:

The core foundation of any engineering degree is a series of qualifications in STEM (science, technology, engineering, mathematics) subjects at university, masters and post-grad levels.

2. Ability to Work as Part of a Team:

Nobody completes an engineering project by themselves: there is a vast team working on various parts of the project. It's rare that any one engineer will be chosen to head up the whole thing. This means that the ability to work as part of a team is essential. Participating in course projects at a university gets budding engineers used to working within teams. That experience is then built upon throughout their working life.

3. Strong Analytical Mind:

Engineering is a profession full of problem solving. Therefore, almost every task needs to be approached with an analytical mind. The solution has to be developed so that it meets all of the requirements with as little risk in the construction process as possible. This might involve experimentation and testing before work actually begins so budget isn't wasted on failed attempts.

4. Attention to Detail:

Engineering projects are extremely complex. There are millions of details that have to be thought through during the planning and construction processes. Engineers need to possess a high level of attention to detail to ensure nothing important gets forgotten that could potentially derail the enterprise. If the success or failure of a project falls upon you, attention to detail is one of the most important attributes you can possess.

5. Excellent Communication Skills:

Engineering is an industry in which a lot of technical language is used on a daily basis. When talking to clients and people that might not understand that sort of technical language, use plain English. Additionally, clear communication is vital when working with other teams and personnel on any project, and in letting other people know what you expect of them.

6. Desire to Learn:

Any diligent professional who is passionate about what they do makes an effort to keep abreast of industry changes and developments. They take it upon themselves to learn new techniques and new technologically advanced pieces of equipment in order to perform their job to the best of their abilities. Be able to demonstrate that you know the current state of the engineering industry and can work effectively within it. Anticipate where it might go in the future.

7. Leadership and Management Skills:

As an engineer progresses through his career, he will be given more responsibility, perhaps eventually leading to becoming the manager of a sub-team or even the entire team. To be successful in this venture one needs to possess leadership skills. These might include the knowledge about when to step in or back off; how to best utilize a team member's strengths; how and when to discipline someone and so on.

8. IT skills:

General IT skills are important for any career. At most universities, there'll be plenty of opportunities to pick these up: for example, university libraries or IT departments often offer short, free training courses.

As an engineer, you might also work with more specialist software, such as CAD/CAM packages. You might have the opportunity to use software like this as part of your degree, but being generally familiar and comfortable with computers will make it easier for you to understand pick up new software if you need to.

✓ What will make me eligible to become an Engineer?

After finishing 12th science stream schooling, one may go for undergraduate Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.) or Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech.) program. The course duration is 4 years. After B.E./B.Tech., one may also go for Master of Engineering (M.E.) or Master of Technology (M.Tech.,) which lasts for 2 years.

Different subject combinations in 12th Science decide specific branches in engineering course. For eg., Biotechnology Engineering is one such course that both Mathematics and Biology group students may pursue!

✓ What kind of Prerequisite training is required to become an Engineer?

There are different requirements for different branches of engineering. For eg.

For **Mechanical Engineering** - http://study.com/mechanical_engineer.html

For **Aeronautical Engineering** - study.com/articles/Aeronautical_Engineer_Educational_Requirements.html

For **Civil Engineering** - http://study.com/articles/Civil_Engineering_Requirements_for_Becoming_a_Civil_Engineer.html

✓ What are my Career Prospects after becoming an Engineer?

After Engineering, one may easily find relevant jobs both in private as well as public sectors! If B.E./ B. Tech. Degree is followed up with M.E./M. Tech. Degree, one may also venture into the teaching field and become a College Lecturer!

Job profiles available after completing the course are-

- Chief Engineer
- Assistant Engineer
- Supervisor
- Consultant

Revolution in this field:

Dramatic expansion of knowledge is expected that offers exciting opportunities for engineering to develop new technologies to address the problems faced by society. The impact is seen in medical breakthroughs, new energy devices, materials with characteristics not available in the past, remarkable light sources, and next-generation computers and tele-communications developments.

Engineering has contributed enormously to the quality of life we enjoy today, and the opportunities for the future are likely to be even greater. The challenges include, among others, deteriorating infrastructure, environmental issues, and providing housing, water, and health care for a rapidly growing population.

The steady integration of technology in our infrastructure and lives calls for more involvement by engineers in the setting of public policy and in participation in the civic arena. The external forces in society, the economy, and the professional environment pose imperatives for change that may exceed those to come from the changes expected in the technology engineers will have at their disposal in the future.

Engineering profession has evolved to:

(1) agree on an exciting vision for its future; (2) transform engineering education to help achieve the vision; (3) build a clear image of the new roles for engineers, including as broad-based technology leaders, in the mind of the public and prospective students who can replenish and improve the talent base of an aging engineering workforce; (4) accommodate innovative developments from non-engineering fields; and (5) find ways to focus the energies of the different disciplines of engineering toward common goals.

✓ What perks come along with this career?

- There is a high degree of job satisfaction because of the challenges and varying working conditions encountered in this career.
- By working in an office, on a computer, interacting with a client, being on site, leading teams etc. there is no degree of monotony in this profession.
- Good pay and generally easy to find a job
- Wide variety of job opportunities. A background in engineering can be helpful to many other areas of work
- Engineers are paid considerably well, and they have the added joy of seeing their ideas materialize into something that is useful for humanity.
- A career in engineering is beneficial in all aspects because it teaches you how to think through a problem in order to come up with a solution. These skills can therefore be implemented in real life scenarios for problem solving.

✓ Which Downsides are there in this career?

- Requires school work, math can be challenging
- While Electronics engineering can be monotonous, software engineering needs continuous update regularly. Software engineers must keep themselves up to date with the latest techniques in order to remain competitive. As a result, they must study regularly while working.

Hence, choosing the right branch is very essential for many more such aspects of differentiated prospects in engineering.

- As deadlines approach, engineers may have to endure intense pressure & workload.
- If working with high tech equipment and machinery, it may prove to be hazardous at times.

✓ Where should I study this course?

Top Engineering Universities in India -

<http://www.engineering.careers360.com/courses/popular>

<https://www.plancess.com/jee-mag/top-7-engineering-branches-available-in-iits/>

<http://www.htcampus.com/article/top-10-engineering-colleges-india-2011-553/>

NITs IN India - <https://targetstudy.com/national-institutes-of-technology-nit-in-india.html>

Top Engineering Universities in the world - https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/2014/subject-ranking/engineering-and-IT#!/page/0/length/25/sort_by/rank_label/sort_order/asc/cols/rank_only

<http://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/university-subject-rankings/2016/engineering-mechanical#sorting=rank+region+=+country+=+faculty+=+stars=false+search=>

✓ What will be my remuneration?

Salaries vary depending upon the branch of engineering.
For eg.

Civil Engineer Salary: Based on Experience

Experience	Annual Average Salaries
1-4 years	INR 152,836 – INR 534,581
5-9 years	INR 216,388 – INR 853,257

Experience	Annual Average Salaries
10-19 years	INR269,049 – INR 1,223,515
20 years or more	INR292,701 – INR 1,834,723
Less than a year	INR 118,669 – INR 591,330

Civil Engineer Salary: Based on Skills

Skills	Annual Average Salaries
AutoCAD 2000i	INR 174,640 – INR 683,976
Project Management	INR 186,684 – INR 850,209
Microsoft Excel	INR 175,319 – INR 730,790
Autodesk	INR 145,969 – INR 587,228
Microsoft Word	INR 158,943 – INR 709,192
Project	INR 195,546 – INR 730,640
Engineering Design	INR 175,874 – INR 1,200,182

*Salaries and benefits are subject to change and may vary with different companies.

Salary in IT field

Jobs	Annual Average Salaries
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Software Engineer	INR 352,751
SAP Consultant	INR 594,931
Software Developer	INR 317,768
Test and Quality Assurance Engineer (QA), Computer Software	INR 304,229
Senior Software Engineer/ Programmer/Developer	INR 584,067

For other Engineering field salaries log on to - <http://www.naukrihub.com/salary-in-india/mechanical-engineering-salary-in-india.html>

9. Can I become a Lawyer?

employmentnews.gov.in/Career_In_Law.asp



- Law is a career which requires loads of patience and logical skills. It takes loads of hard work and dedication to become a successful lawyer.
- First generation lawyers particularly face numerous problems in their profession as is true of every other profession. It becomes easier if one trains under a Senior Counsel in the beginning of their career. This is not to say that newbies cannot make it on their own. Anything is possible with determination and of course, hard work.
- Great communication skills and a faculty for critical analysis and articulation are pre-requisites for lawyers. Therefore, one should analyse these points before opting for law as a career.

✓ **What are the branches in the field of Law?**

- **Civil Law** that deals with concerns of private rights of individuals, handling damage suits, breach of contract suits, drawing deeds, wills, mortgages, acting as trustee or guardian, etc.
- **Tax Law** has a tuned in focus on income tax, estate tax, real tax, franchises, problems of inheritance, etc.
- **Criminal Law** where one deals with offences against society or state. This is probably the most exciting branch of law. Here the job involves interviewing clients and interrogating witnesses, correlating findings, conducting trials, preparing a case for defence, examining, cross examining in court and so on.
- **Corporation Law** deals with advising corporations on their legal rights, obligations, privileges; studying statutes, constitutions and ordinances; and, helping the corporations to make the all-important decision of whether to go in for a suit at all.
- **International Law** specialises on treaties, customs and traditions observed by nations in their relations with one another.
- **Labour Law** deals with workers, their associations, working conditions, workers' rights and duties, etc. Frequently, a lawyer specialising in labour law is called upon to sort out issues between management and employees in firms.
- **Real Estate Law** covers conveyance of property, search records and deeds to establish titles of property; acting as trustee for property; and, drawing up legal documents for deeds and mortgages.
- **Patent Law** focuses on securing patents for inventors from the patent's office. Here the lawyer specialises in prosecuting or defending patent infringement and preparing detailed specifications of the patent and so on.
- **Cyber Law** is a rapidly evolving area of civil and criminal law as applicable to the use of computers, and activities performed and transactions conducted over internet and other networks. This area of law also deals with the exchange of communications and information thereon, including related issues concerning such communications and information as the protection of intellectual property rights, freedom of speech, and public access to information.

✓ **Do I possess the following Personal Attributes?**

- Good communication skills
- Quick responsiveness; excellent memory
- Open, flexible mind
- Good authoritative leadership qualities
- Logical reasoning
- Good listening and powerful oratorical skills
- Out-of-the-box thinking ability
- Knowledge of all statutes, rules and regulations, and notifications
- Patience - for some cases can drag on endlessly

✓ **What will make me eligible to become a Lawyer?**

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 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.

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. Admission to Law courses is usually through a written competition, such as the Common Law Admission Test (CLAT).

12th Science students are also eligible to study law from Law schools! One has to choose to pursue it as an integrated Law course lasting five years though! For example- B Sc+LLB, BBA+LLB etc. This is how integrated courses works!

✓ **What kind of Prerequisite training is required to become a Lawyer?**

The interested candidates who wish to take up Law as career need to qualify any of the entrance examinations listed below:

CLAT- Common Law Admission Test, commonly known as CLAT is the national level law entrance exam. You can take this admission test to secure a seat in any of the 14 National Law Universities (NLUs), TNNLS Tiruchirappalli, DSNLU Visakhapatnam, Nirma Ahmedabad etc.

LSAT- Law School Admission Test, commonly known as LSAT is a standardized test of reading and verbal reasoning skills designed by the USA-based Law School Admission Council (LSAC) for use by law schools in India.

DU LLB/LLM - Faculty of Law, University of Delhi conducts a separate law entrance exam for admissions to various law courses namely LLB and LLM courses.

SET Symbiosis- Symbiosis Entrance Test commonly known as SET is a common written test conducted for taking admission to undergraduate law programs offered by various institutes under Symbiosis International University.

ULSAT- UPES Law Studies Aptitude Test commonly known as ULSAT is conducted by the University of Petroleum and Energy Studies (UPES). The competitive entrance test is conducted to grant admission to Bachelor of Laws (B.A. LLB) and LLB in Corporate Laws, Cyber Laws and Intellectual Property Rights.

✓ **What are my Career Prospects after becoming a Lawyer?**

Generally, law firms employ fresh graduates as apprentices or assistants. During the final year of the course, a candidate takes up apprenticeship. After two years of articleship, the apprentice appears for an examination of articled clerk conducted by the Law Society. Plunging into private practice immediately after graduation is practically impossible, unless there is a ready-made family firm.

It generally takes several years under an advocate or solicitor before a person is ready to branch off into his own practice. There are plenty of opportunities in private industry. There is also the

possibility of becoming legal consultants (part time or full time) for companies. Opportunities are aplenty in government service.

A candidate who qualifies in the Law Service Commission or State Public Service Commission is eligible for appointment as munsif. Promotion may take a person higher up to sub-judge, District and Sessions Courts Judge and further (depending upon seniority and vacancy) to appointments in High Courts and the Supreme Court. Public sector undertakings and state and central government organisations also employ lawyers. Opportunities exist in the defense services too.

One can either practice as an advocate in a court of law or work with corporate firms. By clearing exams conducted by Public Service Commissions, a law graduate can become a judge. After gaining experience, a law graduate can hope to become Solicitor General, a Public Prosecutor or offer services to government departments and ministries. One can also work as a legal adviser for various organisations. Teaching in colleges, working with NGOs and working as a reporter for newspapers and television channels are other attractive options.

Revolution in this field:

The discovery of Electronically Stored Information (ESI) is known as electronic discovery. The explosive growth of ESI has increased the cost and complexity of the e-discovery process and forever changed the face of large-scale, complex litigation. New roles in litigation support, e-discovery and trial technology have emerged to address the electronic realities of a digital age.

Social networking is changing how legal professionals recruit, job hunt, network, locate and discredit witnesses, manage their careers and interact with clients.

A new model, known as Legal Process Outsourcing (LPO), transfers the work of attorneys, paralegals and other legal professionals to external vendors located domestically and overseas. Legal outsourcing, both onshore and offshore, is transforming law practice as law firms and corporate legal departments seek to minimize costs, increase flexibility and expand their in-house capabilities.

A growing number of legal professionals are working remotely. Virtual law offices provide an alternative method of practicing law that permit flexible work hours and foster a better work/life balance for legal professionals.

✓ What perks come along with this career?

- The main perk of being a lawyer is the money. Salaried lawyers earn large amounts for all the cases that they tackle.

- Lawyers get to work and interact with a wide variety of people and this can be rewarding for them as it may lead to increased business if the lawyer is successful.
- If the lawyer is working with a firm, then they have a chance to become a partner in the firm, once they have proven themselves.
- This career also involves a lot of travelling which is a perk for many.

✓ **Which Downsides are there in this career?**

- Lawyers to reach a position where they are making a lot of money, have to get a degree from a law school which can be very expensive.
- This career is very stressful and can involve tedious tasks.
- The justice system in many countries is very frustrating and it is quite possible for a lawyer to get disheartened because of constant delays or ‘unjust’ decisions.
- Along with this, lawyers travel a great deal and so would not see their friends and family for long periods of time.
- They also have to work long and irregular hours which is a downside to becoming a lawyer.

✓ **Where should I study this course?**

Top Law Colleges in India - <http://collegedunia.com/lb-colleges>
<http://www.law.careers360.com/articles/top-law-colleges-in-india>
<http://www.mapsofindia.com/education/law-colleges/>

Top Law Colleges in the world - <http://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings-articles/university-subject-rankings/top-law-schools-2016>

✓ **What will be my remuneration?**

Lawyer / Attorney Salary

Designation	Basic Salary	Bonus	Total Salary (Per Year)
Lawyer / Attorney	INR 1,23,650 to INR 23,49,112	Up to INR 3,94,530	INR 1,55,000 to INR 25,68,932

Lawyer's Salary as per the size of Firm:

Size Of Firm (No. Of Lawyers)	Median Salary Range
No. of Lawyers in Firm (1 to 9)	INR 1,76,874 to INR 13,22,574
No. of Lawyers in Firm (10 to 49)	INR 2,15,000 – INR 4,80,000

*Salaries and benefits are subject to change and may vary with different companies

10. Can I become a Manager?

<https://www.whatcareerisrightforme.com/category.php?id=16&category=Management>



- Business management can't be boiled down to one department, one aspect, or one person. Breaking down the different types of business management can be tricky, but separating and determining the key characteristics of each is a great place to start.
- Managers retain:
 - Personnel responsibilities, including final authority for hiring and firing.
 - Performance management, such as setting goals, conducting reviews, giving rewards, overseeing development.
 - Responsibility for a safe work environment.

✓ What are the branches in the field of Management?

There are eight sectors of business management, each as equally important as the others:

- **Financial management** - This type of business management involves planning, directing, and coordination between accounting, investing, banking, insurance, securities, and other financial activities of a business. Financial planning, control and decision making are the three key elements of financial management.
- **Marketing management** - The business discipline focused on the practical application of marketing techniques and the management of a company's marketing resources and activities is referred to as marketing management. Whether you're talking about brand management, strategy, or pricing, these are all a part of marketing management. The

four major areas of marketing management are company analysis, collaborator analysis, competitor analysis and customer analysis.

- **Human resource management** - Referred to as HRM, Human Resource Management focuses on the recruitment of, management of, and provides direction for the people who work in the organization. Compensation, hiring, safety and wellness, benefits, and all that encompasses employee administration fall under HRM.
- **Strategic management** - Strategic management is the application of strategic thinking to the job of leading an organization. The most important element of strategic management is formulation of the organization's future goals despite external factors such as regulation, competition, and technology. Strategic management is adaptive, incorporates competitive strategy, and keeps an organization relevant.
- **Production management** - Production management techniques are used in both manufacturing and service industries. Machines, methods, materials and money are the "4 M's" of production management because this type of business management is about converting the raw materials into a finished product, or service.
- **Operations management** - Operations teams need to consider the acquisition, development, and utilization of resources that their business needs to deliver the goods and services that clients want.
- **Service management** - Service management usually incorporates automated systems along with skilled labour and often provides service development, even if it is not IT related. It enables a provider to understand the services that they are providing from both a consumer and provider perspective and ensure that the services facilitate the outcomes that their clients want to achieve.
- **Information Technology (IT) management** - Managing the technology resources of a business to meet its needs and priorities is referred to as IT management. IT managers and teams are focused on making sure the technology of a business is aligned with the strategies set in place. IT configuration, service, and financial management are the three key elements of IT management as a whole. IT management incorporates the education and development of managers who can effectively manage the planning, design, selection, implementation, use and administration of emerging and converging information and communications technologies.

Please note - There are various other Management branches other than the four main ones mentioned above, like - Event Management, Hospitality Management, etc. The personal attributes, eligibility, prerequisite training, training institutions and career prospects vary depending upon the course.

✓ **Do I possess the following Personal Attributes to become a manager?**

- **Leadership** - Top managers need excellent conceptual skills and the ability to see the big picture. Leaders are visionaries and have the ability to inspire and infect the entire organization with that vision and passion.
- **Coach and a facilitator** - Managers empower employees, coach and facilitate in their tasks.
- **Co-operation and negotiation** - As firms move from hierarchies to virtual organizations, strategic alliances, networks, joint ventures, modular forms, coalitions, and outsourced relationships managers increasingly a negotiations portfolio of skills to effectively manage these new forms. They need to be able to manage webs of networks, relationships, and contacts to successfully manoeuvre this new business terrain.

- **Complexity and pressure** - Managers have increased pressures to produce high quality products and services in an efficient manner within a fast product cycle (The big three: QUALITY, COST, AND SPEED).
- **Managing a team:** Managers need to be able to form and motivate teams. As firms strive to capture the entrepreneurial spirit the use of autonomous teams is increasing. Teams are now responsible for moving a product from the drawing board to the marketplace. Managers face new challenges finding ways to motivate, measure performance, evaluate, and reward teams.

Please note - The personal attributes, eligibility, prerequisite training, training institutions and career prospects vary depending upon the type of manager you desire to become - Finance Manager, Marketing Manager, Human Resource Manager, IT Manager, etc.

In general, a 3 year under graduation in the respective subject area followed by a 2 year Master program in the same stream plus a year long professional course would certify you to become a manager in your intended area of work. Different Universities have their own exams and eligibility criteria. For e.g. the following link will help in understanding the requirements to become a **Finance Manager** - <https://targetstudy.com/professions/financial-manager.html>

Revolution in this field:

While duties have evolved and job descriptions have changed, titles vary greatly for these positions, depending on the type of organization. The job of a manager is consistently evolving to meet the needs of, motivate and inspire the best outcomes in the workforce.

Duties and roles are diversifying

Administrative professionals still perform much of the conventional duties that have long been part of the profession, but many more tasks have been added to the mix. They are the go-to people for organizing meetings, planning events and creating presentations — sometimes even giving them.

With rapid changes in technology, business and globalization, administrative job descriptions and titles are evolving almost as quickly. Some employers require office professionals be adept at cloud-based apps, social media, database management and even website maintenance.

Here are some other skills that employers are adding to job descriptions:

- Excellent written and verbal communications, including bilingualism
- Customer service
- Knowledge of a specific industry or business, especially healthcare and oil/gas
- Financial savvy, such as handling expense reports and processing invoices
- History of taking initiative — doing what needs to be done without having to be asked

Managers must do more than accept change: they must facilitate the evolutionary process. In these situations, organizations need a manager who can fulfil several roles, including leader, negotiator, figurehead, and communicator. In each of these roles, the manager's goal is to help employees through the change with the least possible number of conflicts and issues.

What perks come along with this career?

- Managers generally are paid more than others in the company.
- Managers commonly have certain functional authority delegated to them, like setting work schedules for the group. They appear to have more power. And the power and pay differences tend to give the position more status or prestige.
- In our society, people value titles. For eg. Manager may be earning lower than Principle Architect but still the title holds the value.
- If authority, prestige, and money are important to your definition of success, management may be the way to go.

✓ Which Downsides are there in this career?

- Managers are generally paid more than everyone in their group as well, but not always. For example an Architect in a project may get paid more than a Project Manager. Smart companies pay their people based on their value to the company, not on their title or position, and in that company, key members are more valuable than their manager.
- Managers are only as powerful as they are capable of making their group more successful. And while their ability to lead the group greatly influences it, their power comes from the willingness of the people from the group that grant it to them.
- A manager needs to be a little removed/alooof from the employees in order to objectively make the hard decisions.
- Goals are usually more long-term, quarterly or even annual. The real measure of a manager's success, an improvement in their people management skill is even more long term and more difficult to manage.
- Managers have legal liabilities that others don't. Managers frequently have to sign documents, they have to ensure the workplace is free from harassment; they have to keep their people safe. If a manager fails in any of these responsibilities, they may be held legally liable.
- Any decision taken up by the team members need to be covered by the manager – this means a wrong decision taken by the manager's team members need to be owned up and corrected by the manager.

✓ Where should I study this course?

Top Business schools in India - <http://www.eduniversal-ranking.com/business-school-university-ranking-in-india.html>

Top 50 Business schools in the world - <http://www.businessinsider.com/best-business-schools-in-the-world-2015-12>

<http://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings-articles/university-subject-rankings/new-ranking-world%E2%80%99s-top-business-schools>

✓ **What will be my remuneration?**

Salaries vary depending upon the industry.

For eg.

Average Salary in Hotel Industry Job-wise

The table below gives average salaries of hotel staff at middle and senior levels. This figures are arrived at by calculating salaries of select hotels and categories in the 5-star hotels and 4-star hotels across India. While making this pattern salaries of hotels in the A-class cities, B-class cities and Tier 3 cities were taken.

Designation	Average Annual Salary
Executive Chef	Rs.680,600
Executive Housekeeper	Rs.635,000
Duty Manager	Rs.575,060
Food and Beverage Manager	Rs.565,800
Front Office Manager	Rs.488,000
General Manager	Rs.1,650,000
Housekeeping Assistant	Rs.272,000
Human Resources, (HR) Manager	Rs.742,000
Restaurant Manager	Rs.565,450
Sous Chef	Rs.488,500
Resident Manager	Rs.655,300
Operations Manager	Rs.860,000
Cafe Manager	Rs.542,800
Asst. Manager-Service	Rs.442,000
Bartender/Service Staff	Rs.388,000

*Salaries and benefits are subject to change and may vary with different employer Hotel.

11. Mass Media and Communication - Can I become a Journalist /Reporter?

<http://degreeincommunications.net/what-branches-of-communications-can-you-study/>

www.jagranjosh.com/careers/mass-communication-1294211155-1



- Mass communications is the transmission of information to large numbers of people through the mass media.
 - Within the mass media are channels or vehicles of mass communication. These channels include news reports, books, movies, television programs, music videos, advertisements, and articles in magazines and newspapers and on websites.
 - Mass communication is mostly a one-way process, with little feedback from the audience, although the Internet is bringing some change, with options that allow people to comment or otherwise provide feedback.
 - Mass communication plays four roles in society:
 - Surveillance: Provides news and information to the public.
 - Interpretation: Sets a context for new information and provides commentary about its significance and meaning.
 - Socialization: Transmits values within a society, especially in setting models for behaviour and attitudes.
 - Entertainment: Entertains through film, radio, television, sound recordings, books, and magazines.
- ✓ **What are the branches in the field of Mass Media and Communication?**
- **Advertising/Marketing** – Account manager, advertising salesperson, designer, graphics and production specialist, Information specialist, marketing communications trainee, media buyer or planner, promotion representative, publicity director
 - **Business** – Account coordinator, business manager, customer service manager, information specialist, research analyst, public relations manager
 - **Broadcasting and Production** – Broadcast technician, director, disc jockey, engineer, film editor, floor manager, lighting director, news director, newscaster, producer,

production manager or supervisor, program director, scriptwriter, sound mixer, special effects specialist, station manager, technical director, video graphics artist

- **Journalism** – Assignment editor, columnist, critic, editor, news analyst, news director, newspaper editor, photojournalist, print coordinator, proof reader, reporter, sports director, videographer, writer
- **Publishing** – Booking agent, literary agent, editor, writer
- **Public Administration** – Community affairs director, event coordinator, program administrator

✓ **Do I possess the following Personal Attributes?**

- **Verbal and writing skills** – The ability to organize and express ideas clearly and appropriately
- **Observation skills** – The ability to evaluate ideas and content, and the abilities to inform, explain, influence, persuade, mediate, and negotiate
- **Attention to detail and organizational skills** – The ability to plan and work both as part of a team and independently, meeting deadlines, striving for accuracy, being accountable, and making decisions
- **Critical thinking skills** – The ability to use independent, objective, and precise reasoning
- **Design and development skills** – The ability to design projects, generate and adapt ideas, develop programs, evaluate situations, and present information and data
- **Problem solving skills** – The ability to look at complex problems, understanding both the whole picture and its individual parts, recognizing patterns, using analytical and intuitive skills, and evaluating and monitoring results
- **Research and analysis skills** – The ability to take in, analyse, assimilate, and interpret information and data
- **Cultural awareness** – The ability to understand diverse cultural, social, legal, and ethical considerations in mass communication processes

✓ **What will make me eligible to become a Journalist/Reporter?**

You will be eligible to take up journalism in any recognized university only if you have 55% in your 12th exam (any stream). Students who have cleared the board exam with English as one of the best four subjects, can apply for this course.

After 12th, one can take up a 3 year program of Bachelor of Arts (BA) in Journalism and Mass Communication. Some colleges offer this course on the basis of the 12th board exam result. But, a few colleges do conduct entrance tests for this.

Most bachelor's degrees in mass communications offer a choice of specializations, ranging from journalism to public relations to advertising. Some programs are broad-based, while others are more focused. Degrees in journalism are also available, as are degrees in media studies. Media studies degrees tend to focus more on the operation of mass media, but specifics vary by school. Some schools combine studies in mass communication and mass media.

✓ **What kind of Prerequisite training is required to become a Journalist/Reporter?**

Although the eligibility criteria will vary from college to college but mostly depend on the below mentioned factors:

- Undergraduate courses: Mostly undergraduate courses are only required after the successful completion of Class XII from any board.
- Post Graduate courses: A postgraduate course would require the candidate to be below 30 years of age and the completion of a Bachelor's degree in any discipline. Some would also prefer work experience in some media related work.
- Different Universities conduct different entrance exams. For eg. Delhi University carries out a Common Entrance Test for Journalism (CETJ) for the Bachelor's course.

At Symbiosis Institute of Media and Communication, there are two rounds of interview. The first round is Symbiosis Entrance Test (SET) which includes objective questions. The second round consists of writing ability test as well as personal interaction.

A few colleges like Amrita University conduct only a personal interview. SRM University takes in students for BA Journalism on the basis of their 12th marks.

✓ **What are my Career Prospects after becoming a Journalist/Reporter?**

The students of this trade can look forward to working in *public relations, television, films, publishing, journalism, editing, direction*, etc. The thing to remember while applying to the industry is that people with strong people skills and a head for communication will be preferred any given day over others. The job requires the aspirants to be skilful, energetic and also creative. Following are the various job profiles offered to graduates in mass communication:

- Sound Engineer
- Film Director
- Public Relations Officer
- Sound Mixer and Sound Recorder
- Special Correspondent
- TV Correspondent
- Producer
- Radio Jockey/ RJ
- Screenwriter
- Art Director
- Editor
- Event manager
- Video Jockey
- Fashion Photographer Cartoonist
- Illustrator
- Critic
- Photojournalist

Also on completing their graduation in Mass Communication the aspirants of the field can look forward to working with the following types of companies and areas:

- AIR - All India Radio
- Circulation and Public Relations
- Central Information Service
- Legal Affairs Department

- Journals
- News Agencies
- Press Information Bureau
- Photography Companies
- TV Channels
- Radio Telecasting Companies
- Websites Periodicals and Magazines
- Newspapers
- Advertising Agencies
- Books and Novels
- Blogs
- Broadcasting Corporations

Revolution in this field:

- **From a lecture to a conversation** - Perhaps the biggest and most widely publicised change in journalism has been the increasing involvement of – and expectation of involvement by – the readers/audience. It started with the accessibility of email, coupled with the less passive nature of the internet in general, as readers, listeners and watchers became “users”.

Everyone’s a paperboy/girl now – In case of a hard copy distribution, if a newspaper didn’t reach a particular newsagent that simply wasn’t a journalist’s problem. Online, however, distribution has become part of a journalist’s job description, whether they realise it or not. From your Facebook profile to the way you respond to comments on your blog, a journalist’s activity online has formed a key element in any news organisation’s distribution. Downloadable digital version of the daily newspaper on the mobiles as apps is the current trend.

- **Just a click away** - Amidst all the Web 2.0 hype it’s easy to forget the fundamental characteristic of news in the online era: everything is connected; and the reader is only a click or a search away from something else. This has created major opportunities and challenges for journalists.

On one hand, journalists can now link to full documents, previous reports, and unedited material. On the other, so can the readers. Material culled from wire copy is more easily spotted; also holes in your story can be quickly highlighted.

- **Really Simple Syndication (RSS)** - RSS is one of the most underestimated innovations in journalism. At its most basic level it means journalists can subscribe to a range of RSS feeds in one RSS reader – and therefore not have to keep checking back to dozens of original websites for updates. RSS enables very specific consumption: readers can now subscribe to just one section of a newspaper – or even one writer. In terms of production, RSS enables different bits of news to be aggregated: pick a source, any source, and mash it up into a single feed.
- **Databases** - The biggest untapped potential in journalism online is that of databases. It has become a challenge for journalists to learn to program using databases.
- **Multimedia** - News reporting is not limited to traditional media outlets. Freelance journalists can make use of different new media to produce multimedia pieces for their

news stories. It engages global audiences and tells stories with technology, which develops new communication techniques for both media producers and consumers. Multimedia storytelling continues to evolve as more journalists experiment with the possibilities opened up by new digital tools and techniques.

✓ **What perks come along with this career?**

- Journalists normally experience the satisfaction of people pursuing their lifelong dreams.
- Those who work for a company often enjoy free travelling all over the world to follow news and write theme-based articles.
- Journalists may become household names for fans through their columns and blogs, and they generally get opportunities to meet their role models in the process. The kind of access journalists have to the most popular personalities, destinations, etc. all around the world is incomparable to any other profession in the world.

✓ **Which Downsides are there in this career?**

- There is a lot of traveling that comes with the job, and while that might initially be exciting, it can take a toll on the journalist.
- The generally low level of salary is another difficult thing to overcome. It often becomes hard for journalists to make ends meet.
- Column writers require to work on holidays and weekends if there are any events or news update that they have to follow.
- Additionally, they can never fully enjoy the event being covered as they have to work diligently throughout them.

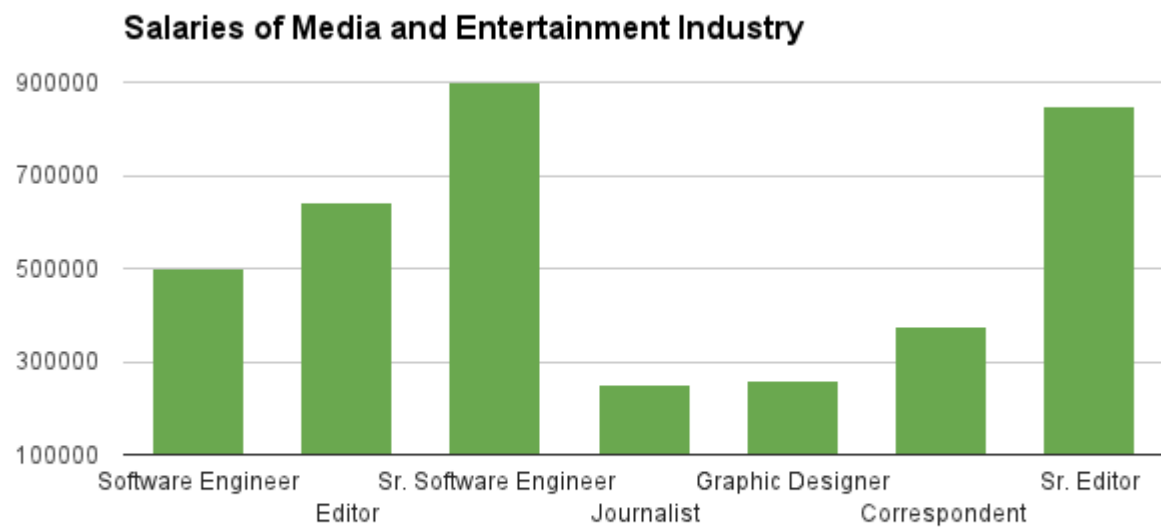
✓ **Where should I study this course?**

Top colleges in India for Mass Communication and Journalism -
<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/education/story/top-10-mass-communication-colleges-in-india/1/359793.html>

Top 10 Universities in India for Mass Communication and Journalism -
<http://www.careerindia.com/top-10-colleges-for-journalism-and-mass-communication-in-india-013815.html>

Top Universities in the world for Mass Communication and Journalism -
<http://www.topuniversities.com/courses/journalism/grad/guide>

✓ **What will be my remuneration?**



12. Can I become a Medical Practitioner?

<http://www.studentvisaexpert.com/2013/01/become-a-doctor-in-india-overview-on-medical-education-system/>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medicine>



- The field of medical studies has witnessed widespread development over the years. The medical profession is constantly refurbished by new ideas and new technologies.
- A doctor's profession involves a lot of hard work with a good degree of dedication and at the same time, it also brings with it the satisfaction of having cured people suffering from illness, disease and trauma.
- A simple degree in medicine is however not enough for making a successful and a satisfactory career. One needs to do specialization in any of the branches of medicine or surgery to become a specialist of certain kind.

✓ **What are the areas of specialization in the field of Medicine? What is the eligibility for each of the specialized area?**

- **General Medicine**: these practitioners usually perform the role of the family doctor. They diagnose and treat the everyday and sundry ailments. In the event of an intractable sickness, the general practitioner recommends specialist intervention. Qualification: An MBBS degree with a 3 year M.D course in General Medicine or a Postgraduate diploma course in General Medicine.
- **Anaesthesiologists**: Assist in the surgical process to make the surgical procedure as painless as possible.
- **General Surgery**: is a specialisation where the doctor is trained in Surgery for all organs of the body. The surgeon can latter opt to specific areas. Performance of surgery and post-operative care are the forte of the general surgeon. Qualification: MBBS with a 3 years MS Course.
- **Paediatrics**: is a specialized area in medicine that focus on diagnosis and treatment of children's diseases. Qualification: MBBS +3 year course in Paediatrics Cardiology: studies the disease related to the heart and the Circulatory system. Qualification: MBBS +3, years course in cardio-thoracic surgery.
- **Obstetrics**: Gynaecology: Studies the diagnosis and treatment of conditions specific to the female reproductive system. Qualification: MBBS + MS in Obstetrics & Gynaecology.
- **Neurology**: treats diseases and disorders related to the brain and the nervous system. Qualification: MBBS + MS in Neurosurgery.
- **Dermatology**: focuses on problems related to the Skin. Qualification: MBBS + MD in Dermatology.
- **Ophthalmology**: Is the treatment of diseases to the eye. Qualification: MBBS + MD / MD in Ophthalmology. ENT / Ear Nose Throat Specialist: treat disorders of the Ear, Nose and Throat. Qualification: MBBS + MD in psychiatry.
- **Psychiatry**: Is the branch of that specialist in the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders. Qualification: MBBS + MD in Psychiatry.
- **Pathology**: Is the branch if medicine that investigates the cause of various diseases and the possibilities for their presentation. Qualification: MBBS + MS in Pathology.
- Other specialization available are community medicine, physiology, venereology, communicable diseases, anatomy, plastic surgery, nephrology, urology, endocrinology, haematology, etc.
- Doctors with post-graduation can venture further afield and do a Ph.D. in any specialized area of medicine. Those who process MD / MRCR. MS/ FRCS/ a complete the Doctoral programme in 2 years. For those who have a M.Sc. in Medicine, the Ph.D. programme takes 3 years.

✓ **Do I possess the following Personal Attributes?**

- **A concern for people**: Do you care about the people around you and what happens to them?
- **An enquiring mind**: Do you always want to find out more about things that interest you? Are you keen to analyse and update the knowledge you already have?

- **An interest in people**: Are you curious about how other people think and feel? Do you generally like other people and take an interest in what they say and do?
- **A rational approach**: Are you keen to establish facts, test ideas and find out how things work and why they go wrong? Do you approach problems in a logical way?
- **An open mind**: Do you get along well with people whose attitudes and background are very different from yours? Can you see things from other people's point of view?
- **Imagination**: Can you see around problems to find new solutions? Do people look to you for ideas?
- **Ability to handle pressure**: How have you coped with pressure situations such as the build-up to exams? Does it affect your behaviour significantly or can you handle it?
- **Hard work**: Can you cope with hard work over sustained periods?
- **Patience**: Do you get impatient with other people easily, or are you willing to go along at their pace?
- **Determination**: If something doesn't come right first time, do you give time and effort to sorting it out?
- **Decisiveness**: Do you make decisions with a fair degree of confidence, based on what you know?
- **Humility**: Are you comfortable with recognising the limits of your ability and knowledge, and willing to look to others for help?

✓ What will make me eligible to become a Medical Practitioner?

Basic Pattern of Medical Courses

- Undergraduate Courses
- Postgraduate Courses
- Super Specialty Courses

M. B. B. S. (Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery)

This program is a 5 ½ years course divided into three professional of three semesters each. A semester comprises of 18 months. A wide range of subjects like anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, microbiology, pathology, pharmacology, forensic medicine, general medicine, surgery, ophthalmology, ENT (ear, nose, and throat), gynaecology, and orthopaedics as well as preventive and social medicine are taught. The last 1 year is devoted to compulsory rotating internship.

B. D. S. (Bachelor of Dental Sciences)

This program is of 4 years duration followed by 1 year compulsory rotating internship. A wide range of courses like basic anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, pharmacology and microbiology are taught. Specialization in dentistry and hands-on-practice are during the two final semesters.

B. H. M. S. (Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine & Surgery)

This program is of 5 ½ years duration including one year compulsory internship. The Homoeopathic Education in India is presently monitored by the National Institute of Homoeopathy, which is a statutory Central Government body.

B. A. M. S. (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery)

This program is of 5 ½ years duration. The Ayurvedic Education in India is presently being monitored by the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM), which is a statutory Central Government body.

B. U. M. S. (Bachelor of Unani Medicine & Surgery)

This program is an undergraduate degree course in Unani Medicine & Surgery. The Unani Education in India is being monitored by the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM), which is a statutory Central Government body.

B. V. Sc. & A. H. (Bachelor of Veterinary Sciences & Animal Husbandry)

This programme is a 5 ½ years course in Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry. The Veterinary education in India is being monitored by the Veterinary Council of India.

B. Pharm. (Bachelor of Pharmacy)

This program is a 4 years degree course in pharmacy. The course prepares eligible professionals for pharmaceutical industry. These professionals are in great demand in India and abroad. The monitoring work is being carried out by the Pharmacy Council of India.

B. Sc. – Nursing (Bachelor of Science in Nursing)

The duration of B.Sc. nursing course varies between 3 to 4 years. Specialization in Operation Theatre, Cardiac Care and surgery are also available. In India, Nursing Council of India is the Governing body for this program.

B. P. T. (Bachelor of Physiotherapy)

This program is a graduate degree course offered by different medical colleges of the country. During the course, one learns the scientific procedures used in the treatment of a patient with disability, disease or injury to achieve and maintain functional rehabilitation. This program also focuses on prevention of malfunction or deformity.

B. O. T. (Bachelor of Occupational Therapy)

This program is a graduate degree course in occupational therapy which is offered by different medical institutes of the country. The programme prepares professional therapists who help people with physical or mental disabilities in achieving maximum functioning and independence at home and at the workplace.

B. M. L. T. (Bachelor of Medical Laboratory Technology)

The B.Sc. programme in medical laboratory technology is offered by different medical colleges/institutions across the country. The degree awarded is B.Sc.-M.L.T. The medical technologists are an integral part of the medical profession these professionals get involved in practical and technical work to aid correct diagnosis and in the functioning of Biochemical Laboratories.

- **Postgraduate Courses:**

M.D. (Doctor of Medicine)

This program is 3 years course that leads to postgraduate degree in medicine. Doctors possessing M.B.B.S. degree are eligible to for this course. This program is a specialized

program in general medicine. A doctor after successful completion of this course is eligible to work as a Physician.

M.S. (Master of Surgery)

This program is 3 years course that leads to postgraduate degree in surgery. Doctors possessing M.B.B.S. degree are eligible to for this course. A doctor after successful completion of this course is eligible to work as Surgeon.

- **Postgraduate Diploma:**

Postgraduate diploma program in medicine is offered by various medical colleges or institutions across the country for MBBS degree holders. The duration of the program varies from 2 to 3 years.

- **Super Specialty Courses**

DM / MCh

DM is a super specialty program in medicine of 2 to 3 years duration. The entry requirement for this course is MD (Doctor of Medicine)

M.Ch is a 2 years super specialty program in surgery. The entry requirement for this course is MS (Master of Surgery)

✓ What kind of Prerequisite training is required to become a Medical Practitioner?

General procedure for admissions to Under Graduate courses

Medical colleges in India all private as well as government medical institutes, for admissions, follow the eligibility criteria prescribed by their respective university. However, in general terms the candidates seeking admission to a medical college should have passed Senior Secondary Examination of CBSE (Central Board of Secondary Education) or its equivalent with physics, chemistry, and Biology.

Most of the Government Medical Colleges offer admissions to Indian students on the basis of their performance in a competitive entrance test; however, few Government Medical Colleges have some quota for NRI/Foreign students. The NRI/Foreign students willing to get admission in a medical college or university/ institute may contact the concerned authority directly for procedural details.

Different state boards conduct entrance exams for admission in the medical colleges and hospitals on behalf of the state government. Various autonomous medical colleges and hospitals also conduct their own entrance test examination for entry.

Education Qualification: 10+2 or equivalent with physics, chemistry and biology from any recognized Indian board.

Entrance Exam: The candidates have to appear in the written entrance examination for admission in the medical colleges and hospital as suggested by the entrance exam conducting board. A candidate may also have to appear in the interview test / personality test etc. if asked by the examination conducting board.

The exact pattern of entrance examination, syllabus and interview/personality test (if any) is published by the board in the information brochure which is made available on sale with the application form.

Result: The merit list of the successful candidates who are eligible for admission is declared by the board of examination.

Final Selection: Candidates are called for counselling by the concerned authority; where one has to go for the submission of certificates, course fee, physical tests etc.

After successful completion of the process as fixed by the concerned board an aspiring candidate can take admission in the medical college and hospital allotted by the board leading to a medical degree.

Entry Requirements

Candidates who have passed 10+2 exam with physics, chemistry and biology (Zoology & Botany) are eligible for admission into MBBS (Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery) course. Selection for the course is through all India competitive entrance examination or state level competitive entrance examination.

The all India entrance exam conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), New Delhi. And state level entrance exam is conducted by the designated authority of the state for the purpose. Candidate must be an Indian National for admission through All India Entrance Exam or where of the concerned state where he/she wants to take admission.

There are also separate examinations conducted by various deemed universities and autonomous organisations for the purpose of medical education and training.

Medical Entrance Examination

Admission in the different medical colleges and hospitals of the country for the purpose of producing medical professionals is done through various entrance examinations. These entrance examinations are conducted by the conducting boards or organizations at All India Level or State Level.

The purpose of conducting these entrance examinations is selection of candidates for admission in the different medicine courses available in different medical colleges & hospitals at diploma, degree, post-diploma, postgraduate degree and research level.

Generally the entrance examination for admission in the diploma and degree courses is held separately at all India level and state level. However, the entrance examination for admission in the post graduate degree and research programmes is done on an all India basis or state basis.

If one figures in the merit list of an entrance examination, he/she is placed on a platform from where one can choose a number of career options available in the field of medicine.

A candidate willing to take admission in any medical college and hospital of the country can choose to appear in any of the medical entrance examinations.

Some of the Important Medical Entrance Examinations

All India Pre Medical Test (AIPMT)

All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS)

Armed Forces Medical Core Entrance (AFMC)
 Aligarh Muslim University (AMU)
 Annamalai University (AU) – Medical Entrance Exam
 All India Pre-Veterinary Test (AIPVT)
 Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences (AIMS) MBBS & BDS Entrance Test
 Association of Management of Unaided Private Medical and Dental Colleges-(Asso-CET)
 Banaras Hindu University-Pre Medical Test (BHU-PMT)
 Bharati Vidyapeeth University (BVU-CET)
 Combined Entrance Examination (CEE), Kerala
 Consortium of Medical, Engineering and
 Dental Colleges of Karnataka-(COMEDK)
 CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE (CMC), Vellore
 Common Entrance Test (CET)-Jammu & Kashmir
 Common Entrance Test (CET)-Karnataka
 Common Entrance Test (CET), Punjab University
 Delhi University Medical-Dental Entrance Test (DUMET)
 Directorate of Medical Education and Research (DMER), Maharashtra
 Engg., Agriculture & Medical Common Entrance Test (EAMCET)
 Gujarat Common Entrance Test (GUJCET)
 Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University MBBS Entrance Test (GGSIPU-CET)
 H.P. Combined Pre-Medical Entrance Test
 Jawaharlal Institute of post-graduate
 Medical education and research, Pondicherry (JIPMER)
 Mahatma Gandhi Dental College and Hospital – BDS – Joint Entrance Test (JET)
 Maharashtra Health Science & Technical Common Entrance Test (MHT-CET)
 Maharashtra Super Speciality Entrance Test (MH-SSET)
 Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education and Research (MAHER)
 Masters in Medical Sciences Technology (MMST)
 Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences Competitive Entrance Examination (MGIMS-CEE)
 The National Eligibility cum Entrance Test or NEET-UG
 PGMAT- Bihar Combined Entrance Competitive Examination Board

Pre Medical Test (PMT)-Haryana

Pre Medical Test (PMT), Madhya Pradesh

Provera Institute of Medical Sciences -All India Common Entrance Test

Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh

Pre Medical Test (PMT), Rajasthan

PG Medical Entrance Test, Jammu & Kashmir

Punjab Medical Entrance Test (PMET) – Punjab

SRM Institute of Science and Technology

Uttaranchal Pre-Medical Test (UPMT)

Uttar Pradesh Combined Pre Medical Test (UPCPMT)

Uttar Pradesh Common Admission Test – Dental (UPCAT – Dental)

Undergraduate Admission Written Test (UG AWT)

UP Post Graduate Medical Entrance Examination (UPPGMEE)

Veterinary Council of India (VCI)

✓ **What are my Career Prospects after becoming a Medical Practitioner?**

A simple degree in medicine is however not enough for making a successful and a satisfactory career. One needs to do specialization in any of the branches of medicine or surgery to become a specialist of certain kind e.g. Paediatrics, Ophthalmology, Gynaecology, Surgery, Neurosurgery, Neonatology etc.

Super Specialty Courses

Doctor of Medicine (DM) / Magister of Chirurgiae (MCh)

DM is a super specialty program in medicine of 2 to 3 years duration. The entry requirement for this course is MD (Doctor of Medicine)

M.Ch is a 2 years super specialty program in surgery. The entry requirement for this course is MS (Master of Surgery)

Revolution in this field:

- Advances in modern medical technology and changes in patient values have inspired an evolution in the role of the physician. Breakthroughs in medicine occur on a daily basis, and for the most accurate and successful applications of new information physicians have been increasing their use of an evidence based medicine (EBM) standard of care. EBM involves the physician applying the best and most up to date scientific evidence available, his experience and knowledge, and his knowledge of patient values and goals, in order to recommend a course of treatment to the patient.

- The doctor's duties are changing, influenced by advances in medical knowledge and technology; the increasing use of computers, handheld devices, and electronic medical record systems; and growing pressure to track and measure clinical data. In recent years, the pressure on physicians to move quickly and accomplish multiple goals during a visit has intensified.
- One possible modern job description, listing seven “essential abilities” for physicians: medical expert, scholar, communicator, professional, collaborator, manager, and health advocate. Some educators and health planners might add “team member,” while practicing physicians, beset with mounting demands for documentation and measurement, might suggest including “typist” or “data recorder.”
- The ubiquity of computers in clinical settings has contributed to a decrease in face-to-face interactions between doctors and patients and an erosion of physicians' skill in the physical examination. Teams of residents may conduct rounds by checking test results on a computer and entirely omit examining patients. Often during patient encounters, the physician's back is turned because he or she is entering data into the computer. Yet for patients, talking with a doctor and being examined has both ritual and therapeutic value, in addition to its importance for gathering information.

✓ **What perks come along with this career?**

- Salary, which varies according to experience, specialty, and setting, is an advantage for physicians.
- In addition to financial stability, there is immense personal satisfaction in the job.
- Doctors, by saving lives, are positively contributing to humanity.
- Over time, doctors can become teachers and spread their knowledge to aspiring doctors.
- Benefits include membership of various Boards and Academies, health & life insurance, pensions & bonuses, paid holidays & vacations.

✓ **Which Downsides are there in this career?**

- Firstly, because medicine is a highly competitive field, acceptance into medical school may be difficult.
- Doctors often cite long training periods in medical school and the high tuition costs associated with it as a disadvantage. Time remains an issue even after earning a medical degree, since physicians often work long hours and don't have as much time to spend with family and friends as they'd like.
- Just as saving lives can be rewarding, the responsibilities that come with being a doctor can be stressful, such as making a mistake, losing a patient, or fearing the loss of one.
- Personal and social life may be affected by the workload.
- Urgent situations & emergencies may lead to sleepless nights.
- Due to the ever growing world of medicine, doctors need to keep abreast with latest developments, and must be willing to study throughout their life. It may take many years of education and training to establish a career in this field.
- Medical malpractice lawsuits are another disadvantage as it can sully a doctor's reputation anytime unexpectedly.

✓ **Where should I study this course?**

Top Universities for Medicine in India - <http://collegedunia.com/mbbs-colleges>

Top Universities for Medicine in India - <http://www.successcds.net/Top-Colleges/Medicine-MBBS-Top-25.htm>

Top Universities for Medicine in the world - <http://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/university-subject-rankings/2016/medicine#sorting=rank+region=+country=+faculty=+stars=false+search=http://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings-articles/university-subject-rankings/top-medical-schools-2016>

✓ **What will be my remuneration?**

Pay Scale for Doctors in Top Medical Institutes

Designation	Pay Scale
All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)	
Assistant Professor	INR 15,600 – 39,100 + NPA – subject to a minimum salary of INR 30,000 along with academic grade salary of INR 8,000
Senior Resident (on Adhoc basis)	INR 18,750 + INR 6,600 (GP) plus other allowances
Banaras Hindu University (BHU)	
Junior Research Fellow- J.R.F.	INR 16,000 + H.R.A. (as per university norms)
Project Fellow (under UGC funded project), Department of Gastroenterology	INR 8,000 per month
National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore	
Research Officer	INR 20,000 per month (consolidated)
Doctor (Field Medics)	INR 35,000 per month
TATA Memorial Hospital, Mumbai	

Orthotist & Prosthetics	INR 25,000 per month
<i>Junior Resident (Non Academic) in the following specialties:</i>	
Radiotherapy	INR 15,600 + INR 5,400 (GP) + other allowances including NPA
Emergency Medicine	
Neuroradiology	
Paediatrics (Casualty)	
Lab.Medicine	
EHS	
Blood Bank (CNC)	
Psychiatry	
Cardiac-Radiology	
Dermatology & Venereology	
Nephrology	
Community	
Cardiology	
CTVS	
Dental Surgery + CDER	
Neurology	
Surgery (Trauma Centre)	
Neuro-Surgery (Trauma Centre)	
Emergency Medicine (Trauma Centre)	

Orthopaedics (Trauma Centre)	
Geriatric Medicine	
Blood Bank (Trauma Centre)	
Lab. Medicine (Trauma Centre)	
Radiology (Trauma Centre)	
Clinical Immunology & Rheumatology	

13. Psychologist - <https://collegegrad.com/careers/psychologists>

<http://entrance-exam.net/forum/general-discussion/how-become-psychologist-what-degrees-completed-28182.html>



- Psychologists have doctoral degrees. They study the intersection of two critical relationships: one between brain function and behaviour, and another between the environment and behaviour. As scientists, psychologists follow scientific methods, using careful observation, experimentation and analysis. But psychologists also need to be creative in the way they apply scientific findings.
- Psychologists apply their knowledge and techniques to a wide range of human services, management, education, law and sports.
- Psychologists gather information for diagnosis and remedial work through tests of personality; performance; aptitude and intelligence; observation, interviews and questionnaires; clinical studies; or surveys or controlled laboratory experiments.
- Psychologists work with schools, colleges and professional institutes, industries and market research groups, hospitals, rehabilitation centres, prison and remand homes, government, social welfare departments, selection boards, banks, placement agencies, consultation firms, medical clinic and research and as teachers or professors in colleges.

✓ **What are the branches in the field of Psychology?**

- **Educational Psychologists** design, develop and evaluate educational programs. They deal with learning, behaviour and emotional problems as well as with handicapped children
- **Developmental Psychologists** study the patterns and causes of behavioural change from infancy to adulthood
- **Counselling Psychologists** help people on how to deal with problems of everyday living - personal, social, educational, or vocational
- **Experimental Psychologists** conduct experimental research on various aspects of human behaviour
- **Psychometrists** study methods and techniques used to acquire and evaluate psychological data
- **Cognitive Psychologist's** study the brain's role in memory, thinking and perceptions and involve themselves with research related to artificial intelligence
- **Neuro Psychologists** study the relation between human physical systems and behaviour. These psychologists work in stroke and head injury programs, oncology programs, and medical practices specializing in neurology
- **Research Psychologists** investigate the physical, cognitive, emotional or social aspects of human behaviour
- **Applied Psychologists** are involved in counselling, training programs; market research; mental health services in hospitals, clinics, or private settings
- **Clinical Psychologists** concern themselves with mental health programs ranging from normal psychological crisis to extreme conditions. They work in psychiatric hospitals and clinics, with patients in the community and even in old people's homes, children's homes and remand centres
- **Occupational Psychologists** advise companies on improving training, job satisfaction and productivity. They specialize in industrial relations, vocational guidance and counselling, selection and recruitment, organizational structure, worker productivity, job satisfaction, consumer behaviour, personnel training and development and the interaction between humans and machines
- **Industrial, Organizational and Marketing Psychologists** apply psychological principles to personnel administration, management and marketing problems
- **Consumer Psychologists** are concerned with consumer reactions to products or services. Market research requires their evaluation to assess consumer preferences
- **Social Psychologists** study group behaviour, leadership, attitudes and interpersonal perception
- **Criminology and Legal Psychologists** work in prisons, juvenile centres and special hospitals. They provide a range of rehabilitative programs through individual as well as group therapy

✓ **Do I possess the following Personal Attributes?**

1. **An Interest in Continuing Education:** Pursuing continuing education opportunities to keep abreast with new research and other developments in the psychology world.
2. **Communication Skills:** Possess excellent written and oral communication skills and can effectively communicate with diverse groups of people.

3. **Compassion**: Are very compassionate and can empathize with a patient's pain and other difficulties. Are able to put patients at ease and make people feel comfortable.
4. **Emotional Stability**: Have solid emotional footing and is able to handle the stress and emotional turmoil working with distressed individuals can cause.
5. **Ethics**: Have a solid ethical code and keeps sessions with patients confidential.
6. **Interpersonal Skills**: Possess good interpersonal skills and are able to work well with varying groups of people, including colleagues and patients.
7. **Open-Mindedness**: Are open-minded and tolerant of all kinds of people and situations. Are also open to new research and new ways of thinking that might challenge their ideals.
8. **Patience**: Are very patient, both during long periods of research and with individual patients and understand that significant periods of time can pass before substantial results can be seen.
9. **Trustworthiness**: Are very trustworthy and can inspire patients to confide in you and trust you with their problems.

✓ **What will make me eligible to become a Psychologist?**

The requirements to become a licensed psychologist are:

- pass the 10+2 exam preferably with Psychology as one of the subjects
- complete a Bachelor (BA or BS) in Psychology degree (the curriculum of which focuses on “personality development, psychotherapy, stress management and neuro-psychology”)
- specialization at the postgraduate level, where one can get an MA or MSc in either Psychology, Social Work, or Counselling
- Further specialization at the doctoral level is available as well via PhD or MPhil

The postgraduate and doctoral programs focus their studies more on research, which is great for pursuing either a research or teaching job, whereas the graduate degrees (Bachelors) emphasize practice, such as counselling. In order to practice Counselling Psychology, you only need to have the BA/ BS in Psychology, or in a related field (like Education or Social Work). Graduate (Bachelors) degree programs are 3 years, Postgraduate (Masters) degree programs are 2 years, and Doctoral (MPhil or PhD) programs are 2 years long. A Ph.D. or a Psy.D. Degree usually takes 5 to 7 years. A license to practice the profession is a must.

✓ **What kind of Prerequisite training is required to become a Psychologist?**

Most psychologist jobs require experience, and many states require it for licensure. This experience is usually gained through an internship or residency that may be completed during or immediately after graduate school. Internships allow students to apply their learned psychological techniques to practical cases and gain experience working with patients. Depending on the branch of psychology, internships may take place in hospitals, schools or government-run facilities.

✓ **What are my Career Prospects after becoming a Psychologist?**

Career prospects vary for different branches of Psychology. For eg.

- Social work will prepare you to become a licensed clinical social worker.
- Child psychology programs train you to work with children.

- Counselling equips you to work with a wide variety of people across the lifespan.
- Marriage and family therapy courses can help you become a marriage and family therapist.
- Psychology programs prepare you for doctoral work to become a licensed psychologist.

However, in general, for better career prospects, you may do an MPhil and/or a PhD. Those wanting to work with disabled children require a licence from Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) or an equivalent qualification in special education. To work in hospitals, you need an MPhil/ PhD from national-level or international recognised institutes.

Revolution in this field:

- Whole new disciplines, like neuroeconomics, which sweeps from single neuron studies through traditional psychology to economic theory, have emerged. Interdisciplinary studies of decision making are flourishing, and the impact of this sea change in our understanding of the mechanisms, causes, and impacts of behaviour is only just beginning to be felt. Today, the study of decision making sweeps down from its psychological roots towards neuroscience and upwards to economics — sometimes in single laboratories.
- Various databases are now available that could be used to relate specific issues with related factors affecting them.
- The need for psychologists to bring cross-cultural considerations and multicultural competency to their work has increased because of the changing cultural and ethnic composition globally. As members of the larger and increasingly diverse society, psychologists need to meet the needs of people from different backgrounds and communities, thus allowing them to build on their strengths.

✓ What perks come along with this career?

- Personal satisfaction by being able to help people in their times of trouble gives a sense of fulfilment. Interaction with different kinds of people makes the job less mundane.
- There is a great deal of flexibility in work schedules especially with your own practice. Self-employed psychologists can own and manage their own business and have full control over their affairs.
- There is a potential to earn high salaries in this profession, and it provides challenges and calls for creative thinking.
- Psychologists also enjoy having a high status in society in which they're well recognized and respected.

✓ Which Downsides are there in this career?

- A bachelor's degree usually gets you nowhere in this career.
- A master's or graduate degree may prove to be an arduous and expensive ordeal. The work can be stressful and emotionally draining especially when dealing with difficult & unstable clients. Accumulated feelings of guilt & helplessness may compromise on

the happiness of the psychologist himself. Paperwork, billing & insurance issues can be a hassle particularly if self-employed.

- It may take time to establish a footing in this career & set up a client database.
- Unexpected situations will lead to erratic working hours.

✓ **Where should I study this course?**

Top 5 Universities in India offering Psychology course - <http://www.studydiscussion.com/5-best-colleges-for-psychology-in-india/>

Top 50 Universities in the world offering Psychology - <http://www.bestpsychologydegrees.com/top-50-universities-to-earn-a-psychology-degree/>

✓ **What will be my remuneration?**

Salary of Psychologist by Job Title and Experience

<u>Category</u>	<u>Experience</u>	<u>Median Salary (INR)</u>
Psychiatrists	1-4 years	Rs 220,598 – Rs 1,174,457
	5-9 years	360,000 – Rs 840,000
Counselling	Less than a year	Rs 270,000
	1-4 years	Rs 145,628
	5-9 years	Rs 300,000
	10-19 years	Rs 426,000
Clinical Psychologists	Less than a year	Rs 70,750 – Rs 183,126
	1-4 years	Rs 61,277 – Rs 993,293
	5-9 years	Rs 72,985 – Rs 2,624,319

Salary of Psychologist by Industry

Category	Industries	Median Salary (INR)
Psychiatrists	Psychiatric hospitals	Rs.183,295 – Rs. 1,260,669
	Psychiatric Services	Rs.174,335 – Rs.1,270,738
	Medical	Rs.181,564 – Rs.1,179,500
	Education	Rs.185,081 – Rs.1,156,928
	Hospitals	Rs.83,295 – Rs. 1,260,669
Clinical Psychologists	Counseling	Rs. 77,516 – Rs. 403,016
	Psychiatric Services	Rs.88,912 – Rs.747,604
	Health care	Rs.91,078 – Rs.717,804
	Clinical Psychology	Rs.91,895 – Rs.737,742
	Hospital	Rs.90,244 – Rs.681,483