**EDUCATION**

**BEYOND BOUNDARIES**

**OF SCHOOL**

**(CENTRE FOR COACHING AND COUNSELING--CCC)**

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All the minority schools, Urdu medium, aided or private are grappling with a common problem that is poor and lifeless results. There is lack of Muslim representation almost in all sectors, be it education, in services (govt. or private sector), economic leadership or the political leadership.

In the year 2002 education was endorsed as the fundamental right through 86th amendment of constitution. Sachar committee report 2006 shows that the Muslims are at the low level of education along with the low level of quality of it.

* As per the report Muslim graduates were ------------------ 6.3%
* Diploma and certificate holders-------------------------------- 6.8%
* Muslims in IIM------------------------------------------------------ 1.4%
* IIT under-graduate course----------------------------------------1.7%
* IIT post-graduate----------------------------------------------------4%
* Muslims participation in Premier colleges of India,

Under-graduates---------------------------------------------------------4%

Post-graduates------------------------------------------------------------2%

MBA courses--------------------------------------------------------------1%

* Participation in Top medical colleges--------------------------4%
* State level departments-------------------------------------------6.3%
* Railways---------------------------------------------------------------4.5%
* Banks and RBI--------------------------------------------------------2.2%
* Security agencies(BSF, CRPF, CISF) -----------------------------3.2%
* Postal services-------------------------------------------------------5%
* In Universities-------------------------------------------------------4.7%
* In central PSUs------------------------------------------------------3.3%
* State PSUs------------------------------------------------------------10.8%

In other sectors

2005 2013

* Police-------------------------------------7.63% 6.27%
* IAS----------------------------------------3% 3.32%
* IPS----------------------------------------4% 3.19%
* IFS---------------------------------------------------------------------1.8%

**Need to thrust the Muslim Community**

The survey conducted by an Educational Trust reveals some shocking results about the students of Urdu medium schools in “Old Delhi”

* Students were not able to participate in any competitive exam.
* A common problem among the students of various schools is the lack of goal to work towards and a lack of awareness about careers and educational streams.
* “In Old Delhi a 9th class student has no perspective”, whereas in Public schools in New Delhi, a child begins his/her coaching for competitive exams by class 8th or 9th.
* In Old Delhi schools, students are unable to attempt even simple mathematical problems properly.
* A child does not even know that other career options exist apart from medical, engineering or teaching. Only two or three students in a class would mention IAS/IPS or computers as the profession of their choice
* Some were still undecided.
* Influenced by various factors, there is lack of seriousness among the students and lack of responsibility among the teachers.
* Most of the schools either Urdu medium or public schools are grappling with the same problem of low quality results.

It is thus imperative to establish coaching cum information centre as per the needs of Muslim students in order to design a blueprint for their future. Success of such CENTRES rests at the “quality of people” managing such centres. Triumph demands their persistent dedication.

IMPORTENCE OF COACHING CLASSES

To attain a desired objective, coaching classes have become an important part of every student’s life. While the debate about the importance of these classes continues, one cannot deny the fact that coaching classes do come with a set of advantages especially when it comes for preparing for the competitive exams. The purpose of competitive exams is to filter with right aptitude for a said profession. Therefore simply mugging up the study material may not prove to be useful; its importance is to have a strategy in place. Thus a well chartered plan is the need of the day, and this brings us to one of the important advantages of a coaching-class guidelines.

Impact of coaching and monitoring

To coach is to instruct or train and is an effort of enhancing the knowledge; while to be a mentor is to provide counsel or guidance. Coaching involves taking an active role while mentor are more reactive. The practice of coaching in the class-room is one of the most effective ways to bring out the best in students, to develop their talents and strengths, to built skills and confidence and to nurture learning. Students sometimes need an extra push of encouragement to help them thrive. A powerful technique of listening and questioning can provide a myriad of benefits.

An important component of academic coaching is helping students understand how their ‘use of time’ and level of organization or disorganization (paper, space, and technological data) impact their studies.

* Proper guidance is vital for preparing the students for their higher studies.
* Increased reflectivity and clarity of thinking.
* Improved psychological wellbeing and confidence.
* Better problem solving skills.
* Gains in practitioner knowledge and skills.
* Improved practice of sharing.
* Better communication and relationship.
* More positive attitude towards professional and career development.
* Self management and self learning skills.

*The most powerful way that school leaders can make a difference to the learning of their students is by promoting and participating in the professional learning and development of their teachers.*

* Only qualified, experienced and good teachers successfully identify and bring about need of the day. Students’ efforts play an important role in fetching the desired results. The coaching class does not determine the success, the students’ hard work does, an important message to be inculcated among the students to motivate them for their triumph.

VISION

* To establish coaching centers at different places in DELHI and then try to establish gradually, in other cities too, big or small, all over INDIA with an agenda to transform the existing available talents among Muslims and other disadvantaged groups, into the future leaders in all streams and fields through “promotional” education.

OBJECTIVES

* Development of moral values and religious culture.
* To assist in acquiring such a quality of education that is needed to seek admission in various professional courses like medicine, engineering, journalism, law, beside so many others streams.
* To inculcate the scientific temper, rational attitude and logical approach in order to enable the students to become leaders in diverse professions.
* We believe that average IQ of Muslim children is not at the ebb, if compared to the other community children, yet they usually fail to achieve their potential at the higher level of their education. Objective is to remove the barriers through persistent counseling.
* To enhance the skill of employability to an extent that is required to seek employment in govt. and public /corporate sector.
* To guide those who wish to choose self employment, either by choice or compulsion, utilizing the opportunities and facilities available or being provided by the govt. directly or through minority commission/private agency.
* To engage in detecting the avenues those are beneficial for employment of the community youth.
* To engage in activities required to facilitate the objectives and conducive to the set forth
* vision.

Mission:

In keeping with the spirit of vision/objectives, following steps as mission are suggested.

* Endeavor to develop a platform to guide students about the prospects available in different streams in education/vocations.
* To accomplish the proposed design, it is crucially pressing to establish CCC’s in a School premises, so that the students of it and those of the other academic institutions around, may relish the benefits of facility.
* Set out a Survey of existing schools/coaching institutes, private tutors, trusts and societies engaged in academic activity. Such an activity/information will guide to select the talented and the best teachers/tutors from the surrounding area. It will also contribute to measure the degree of academic scenario prevailing in the locality for a possible need based measures.
* Set-up such a CCC preferably in schools located at a strategic area with an easy approach for those pupils residing in and around it.
* If the selected school is equipped with smart-boards (in at least 2 class-rooms initially), it will be an additional advantage.
* The initial level for intervention would be class 6th. Free coaching in 3 subjects will be undertaken to the students of class 6th, 9th and 10th of the school, selected through the criteria set forth by the centre. Counseling cum career counseling will be used as a tool to develop leadership initiatives among the students.
* For a longer lasting life of the centre, nucleus of it demands a self sustaining character. Attempts to make CCC self-sustainable in economic terms are therefore imperative and shall be under taken.
* Constraint as stated above may push the CCC to fix a small amount as fees from the students of other institutions, in order to hold CCC posture straight, on no profit no loss basis.
* It will undertake the responsibility of coaching about an equal number (or so) of scholars from other institutions.
* Coaching of school students will start after half an hour of the school is over.
* Coaching of students of other institutions will commence after the coaching of school students are over.
* All of the students will be treated as adopted children of the centre in order to develop a sense of strong bond for each other.
* Individual profiles of all students and their parents will be made for a better understanding and academic performance of students.
* Case history of all students will essentially be kept for the development of their literacy and related capabilities.
* Assessment of learning style and caliber and subsequent academic, communication and performance skill improvement.
* CCC will undertake different programs/activities for the development of life skills among the students.
* A complete knowledge of talents as recognized by their respective institutions will be collected for its further development/elevation.
* Frequent personality development programs will be held in order to find out the latent talents and perceptions among the students for development
* Undertake Quality Development Program in Schools who ask for the same.
* Conduct Counseling, Career-counseling and Personality Development Program in schools in order to motivate the students for a better future life.
* Regular counseling of students along with their parents will be undertaken.
* Will conduct workshop for parents.
* To guide and prepare the students of class 9th and 10th for selection of stream in class 11th.
* CCC intends to expend every year and make the coaching available till class 12th.
* In following years a strict monitoring during 11th and 12th class for scoring a desired grade required to get admission in the subject/course of their choice.
* Guide the students to get admission in different institutions in and around Delhi as per their score in class 12th.
* Those who fail to get admission in regular classes at college/university, will be guided about the distant-learning programs conducted by different universities.
* Training for the govt. jobs such as staff selection commission, banking, police services and so many others.
* Students who intend to pursue Civil Services and Medical/Engineering should start preparing early. Every student in Class 8th must be very clear about his future plan and start preparing accordingly. The CCC will shoulder their wishes through persistent motivational coaching and guidance. Guide students post 12th class for coaching institutes of repute which are imparting coaching for admission test to medical, engineering and Civil Services.
* Career guidance post graduation.
* Student(s) residing anywhere in the city would avail the complimentary facility of finding a good tutor/coach in their own area of residence.
* Collaboration with other institutions who are working for identical motive.
* Transfer of available information regarding different opportunities given by govt. or private agencies, to the students in time and assist them to get its benefits.
* Vocational guidance post class 12th.
* CCC will distribute literature related to careers and education.
* Will help in all round personality development who may desire so.
* Will help/guide/launch Professional courses in computers to make them eligible for immediate employment.
* Will guide in seeking admission in various ITI Vocational Courses.
* Foreign destination, complete guidance.
* Career counseling shall be a complimentary/charge-less service for all..
* Synchronized shall be the working of all centers through internet.
* To establish Schools, wherever possible for quality Education.

**STRATEGIC PLANNING**

A strategic Planning is required for “Ascent of Pedagogy” in the schools listed below.

1. Quoimi school, Qusabpura
2. Mazhar-ul-Islam sec school, Farash Khana
3. Hakeem Ajmal Khan girls school, Darya Gang
4. Shafeeq memorial school, Bara Hindu Rao
5. Hira school, Mehdiyan
6. Fatehpuri s.s.school, Fatehpuri
7. Anglo Arabic Senior Secondary School, Ajmeri Gate
8. Anglo Arabic Public School, Ajmeri Gate,
9. Crescent school, Maujpur.
10. Crescent school, Darya Gung.
11. Rabea school, Gali Qasimjan.
12. New horizon school, Nizam-ud-Din
13. Hamdard Public school, Tughlaq Abad
14. God’s Grace school, Okhla,
15. Saifi apublic school, Okhla
16. Rehmani school, Okhla
17. Dr. Zakir Hussain school, Seelampur
18. Ameenia school, Gali Qasimjan
19. Another school (name not known) at Okhla
20. New Era school, Johri Farm, Okhla
21. Any other school who intends to join the AOPCMR.

PROBLEM AREAS in Delhi.

1. Hauz Qazi, Lal kuan,koocha Pandit, Shah Gunj, Farash Khana, Ballimaran, Gali QasimJan,

----- Anglo Arabic S.S.School, Fatehpuri Muslim School.

1. Jama-Masjid, Matia Mahal ----- Crescent School
2. Chitli Qabar, Haweli Azam Khan, Suiwalan etc. --- ???
3. Laxxmi Nagar. --- ???
4. Maujpur and the adjacent area, Crescent School, Maujpur.
5. Nizam-ud-din – new Horizon school.
6. Abul fazal Enclave, Shaheen Baugh, -- ???.
7. Batla House, --- ???
8. Okhla Vihar, --- ???
9. Qassabpura, Bara Hindu Rao, --- Shafeeq Mamorial School.
10. Any other area, ???

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE

Non-recurring

1. Installation of 2 smart-boards --------------------------------- Rs. 3,50,000/=
2. Two software ------------------------------------------------------- Rs 2,50,000/=

s -------------------------------------

Total -------- Rs. 6,00,000/=

Recurring

1. Remuneration (3 period per day for 2 classes @ 300/=)—1800/= per day
2. i.e per month for 22 days -------------------------- Rs. 36,000/= per month.
3. 10 counseling sessions per month @ 300/= ---Rs, 3,000/= per month.
4. Non-teaching staff ---------------------------------- Rs. 10,000/= per month.
5. Other unforeseen expenses ---------------------- Rs. 5,000/= per month.
6. Office staff --------------------------------------------- Rs. 25,000/= per month.

----------------------------------------------

Total -- Rs. 79,000/= per month.

# Establishment of Coaching Centres at

# Anglo Arabic Senior Secondary School ……………………Ajmeri Gate

# Fatehpuri Muslim Senior Secondary School………… ………... Fatehpuri

# Crescent School ……………………… ……………………….Darya ganj

# Crescent School ……………………………………… ………….Maujpur.

# New Horizon School …………………… ……………………Nizamuddin

# God’s Grace School ……………………………………………...… Okhla

# Rehmani School ……………………………………………………Jogabai

# Ahl-e-Hadees…………………………………………...….Shaheen Baugh

# Shafeeq Memorial School ……………………………..… Bara Hindu Rao

# Mazhar-ul-Islam secondary school …………….…………….. Farashkhana

**9.1 EMPHASIS AT 9th AND 10th CLASS COACHING**

* Most of the students ignore the importance of 9th class. They hardly know that 9th and 10th standards are interconnected and to do well in 10th board exams is important to start getting ready from 9th standard itself. We know that many of the books have two parts. One part is for class 9th and the second part is for class 10th. So, it should be kept in mind, if the basics are not clear in 9th class, one may face problems in 10th standard as well.
* The second thing is that, nowadays competition level has touched new pinnacles and if one wants to keep up, he has to be extraordinary in his studies. It is better, if the students start preparing for **IIT-JEE, combined medical test** from the early stage, and 9th standard is supposed to be the best time to start preparation from.
* The third and the most important is that, does the student feel about it? If he thinks that he can manage his syllabus without the help of tuition or coaching classes, then there is no need to join one. But most of the students ignore the importance of preparation at 9th class, coaching remains a must option to join.
* There are many students who use to live under the impression that tuition is must for standing in front row. That is nothing but a myth. Many students achieve good grades without attending tuition classes, but again, it is nothing but a personal call. If someone thinks he is lacking in some subject then he should join the tuition/coaching. It will be a step beneficial, indeed.
* Career planning during school days is very important, which stream is to be selected after 10th class? Humanities, Commerce or Science. Concern for choosing the stream is genuine as it plays a very important role in choosing the future path. However, many a times, students are not completely sure of which stream to select after class 10th.

**Stream selection after 10th is influenced by various factors**

* Every student needs to understand that choosing a stream after class 10th is completely their decision and they should be serious about it. Parents too, should also understand that their child needs their support for making a decision. So, they should avoid any social or peer pressure affecting their child’s decision.
* At class 10th students not only require coaching in the subjects they feel poor, but they may also be in want of counseling. Four factors play crucial role in choosing the stream for their future.

**1. Self Awareness**

* This is the most important thing to be considered before deciding a stream to choose after 10th.
* This involves identifying his interest, understanding the aptitude and skills.
* Adequate attention must be given to interest and aptitude. For example, if one is weak in any science subject like Physics, Chemistry, Biology or Mathematics, then he has tough time in understanding the subject in class 11th and 12th and during higher studies.
* This is why detailed strength-weakness analysis is necessary and important while choosing a stream after class 10th.

**2. Know the Streams**

* A student should find out every minute detail about the stream, like subjects’ difficulty level, higher education courses and career projects etc.
* Without having known all these aspects, a student won’t be able to find out which stream will suit his/her the best.
* Some streams give access to diverse job opportunities. But, the key is to find out what the future in that field will be like?
* Is the stream offering a promising career in future? The details will have to be listed down about professional courses that one may pursue after completing schooling in case of each stream.
* This will help in getting an idea about career prospects associated with a particular stream.

**3. To take help of a counselor**

* Approaching a counselor is essential when it is not sure about choosing a stable path after 10th class.
* It is then advisable to students to attend career guidance, seminars and educational fairs, where experts can assist in discovering the student’s potential and aptitude and accordingly suggest the right stream.
* For more clarification a student can personally visit a career counselor who will conduct to explore out student’s aptitude, intelligence, interest and personality to consequently find out the stream that will best suit him.

**4. Discussions with parents and teachers**

* Seeking guidance from reliable people in the community is another way to go.
* Parents and teachers are among those experienced people who can easily judge the inner strength and interests of the student.
* Both serve as a major influence in a child’s decision-making actions.
* So, guidance from experts and experienced people always matters. However, their decision should not be solely imposed on children while choosing stream, as after it is seen that, students are made to ignore their own passion and follow parent’s decision which ultimately take students’ future nowhere.
* So, a healthy discussion with parents and teachers and conveying about own real happiness should not be missed out during this phase of academic career

**Conclusion**

* Different parameters must be thought over while selecting the right stream for senior secondary education.
* The foremost criterion is to select a stream which is the strength of the student.
* Choosing the right stream makes a significant improvement in one’s career path.

***There is no good or bad stream and a lot of opportunities are there in every field. One just needs to put all his/her efforts to make a successful career.***

**9.2 COACHING FOR MERITORIOUS STUDENTS**

**OF CLASS 11th AND 12th**

When schools fail to provide a good quality of education, a need for its excellence is then required and necessitates the need for extra coaching.

* *Excellence* demands an extra guidance and need based hard work through coaching arranged by the school.
* Existing coaching centres in the private-sector claim their role as an important factor for success of students in their endeavor for a favorable outcome in entrance test for admission in the institutions of repute.
* Being well aware of the needs and caliber of our students, school coaching may prove to be an extra benefit for students in terms of quality of teaching-learning process, but in financial terms too.
* Only 20 best students from class 11th and 12th should be selected for coaching.
* If more students deserve the coaching, the classrooms are required to be fitted with audio-facility.
* The school premise is an ideal place to cater the need of students.
* It is easier for them to join the coaching classes without exertion or wastage of time.
* They can attend classes half an hour or so, after the school is over, and after having a brunch in the meanwhile provided by the management of the school.
* Students need an extra-coaching to get admission in institutions to become doctors, engineers and civil servants after their +2 or graduation.
* The coaching centre in the school should have suitable infra structure in the form of books, study material, adequate and comfortable seating arrangement and some recreational facilities for the students.
* Adequate lightning is also a prerequisite to begin with.
* Providing the students a quality of education is must. We need to appoint the teachers who use to upgrade their knowledge on regular basis.
* They are required to be the best subject teachers from the school.
* To add to the faculty from out of the school, look out for the dedicated and experienced teachers. It is vital to instill faith in students for their motivation.
* The study material must be prepared after quality research and should ideally cover all aspects of the subject.
* Teaching tools work to the advantage of the teacher and the same is true for the coaching classes.
* Apart from the usual white boards and markers, some other innovative tools designed by subject experts, may be helpful in ascent of pedagogy. Innovative teaching tools may be the charts, working models and online help from the experts in the required subjects and field.
* Beside this smart classes will be innovative in true sense.
* In case of the success achieved by student/s in a competitive examination a kind reward will be a morale booster and will act as motivator for other students.

**CRESCENT SCHOOL**

**RECOGNITION OF SCIENCE STREAM (DG)**

Even after 42 years of our existence we failed to introduce the Science-steam in our Institution. It’s not that we are unaware of pivotal importance of the subject, but what seems to be wanting is the dearth of commitment, wholeheartedness, enthusiasm and above all the dedication required to work for the purpose.

While striving for recognition of Arts and Commerce Streams, an officer in the department of DDE offered advance recognition of Science Stream in lieu of a very low kind act that was conveyed very clearly to the then authority. Unfortunately, after a persistent persuasion no heed was paid even to consider the advantageous offer. **I, (Mohammad Shahid)** the then Executive-board member of CRESCENT EDUCATION SOCIETY, along with the then Office Superintendent of Crescent School, **Mr . Javed Akhter** felt discouraged and disheartened since our endeavor to recognize all three streams met with a witless decision; resultant was the recognition of Arts and Commerce Streams only. Science Stream remained un-recognized, even un-recognised today.

Executive-board approved my proposal to construct a SCIENCE BLOCK after demolition of the old blocks, which were not fit to bear additional load of a floor. Mr. Mohammad Ahmad and Mr. Naved Hamid (both are the members of CES) with their experience and dedication completed the construction after demolition of the depleted blocks.

We are under no illusion that our request for Science recognition will be accepted effortlessly. Efforts to get it approved demand persistent pursuance, which unfortunately seems to be inadequate. Deficient seems to be the deficiency and dedication are of the committee constituted for the recognition.

Even after three years there seems to be a zero movement of the committee constituted for recognition of Science Stream. Committee members are required to realize that their indolent act of non-performance is detrimental not only for the future of the students but also damaging for the reputation of the CES in general and the Crescent School in specific.

Because of the poor performance in 12th Board exams, just a few numbers of students manage to get admission in Science Stream in other schools. You don’t have to be a genius to realize such a ground cutting situation is a tragic state of affairs for our students and their parents. Under-performance and apathy of those who were assigned the responsibility of recognition for the science stream is awful only because of its injurious act to the future of our own students. Some of the choices available after 12th  (Science) are summarized as under;

Different Subjects and Combination of Subjects in science stream.

* B. Sc. (Hons.) In Physics, chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Mathematics, Statistics,
* Diploma courses in Engineering
* Physical Education (D.P .Ed, B.P. Ed, M.P. Ed.)
* Regular U.G and P.G. courses.
* Virology and Immunology.

(Separate information in detail about courses and Universities).

* Statics, Nursing, Hotel-management.
* B.P.T. (Bachelor of Physio Therapy ),
* Lab technology,
* B. Pharm.,
* B.Sc. in Clinical Psychology.
* Flight/ aviation/ Pilot.
* Space Science.
* Allied Science.
* IT training.
* IIT.
* Oil and Gas.
* Merchant Navy.
* Chemical Research.
* Agriculture.
* Environmental Science
* Food technology
* Green technology.
* Horticulture.
* Marine Science.
* Nuclear Science and Technology.
* Fisheries.
* Nanotechnology.
* Natural-resources and sustainable development.
* Power.
* Architecture.

Vocational courses

* Hair and Beauty-training Academies.
* Media, advertising.
* Travel and touring.
* Placement Training Program
* Call Centre- training.
* Real Estate.
* NGO management.
* Transportation and Mining-studies
* Catering and Hotel-management.
* Interior-designing.
* Jewelry designing.
* Company Secretary
* Printing and Packaging.
* Air-hostess (for girls).
* Insurance.
* Fashion technology.
* Film-making.
* Theater.
* Mass-communication.
* Animation.
* Photography.
* Education.
* English literature.
* Foreign language.
* Technical Education.
* Sports as career.
* Administration.
* Event-management.
* Hotel Management and food Science.
* Civil services.
* Private sector and Industry.
* Human Resource Development.
* Tourism Industry.

Engineering,

* IT,
* Electrical,
* Mechanical,
* Civil,
* Chemical,
* Automobiles,
* Communication,
* Fashion designing,
* Petroleum,
* Gas,
* Geo-science,
* Electronics,
* mecha-tronics,
* Fire and safety,
* Geo-informatics,
* Aerospace,
* Automobile.
* Material Science,
* Techno-legal etc.

Computers,

* Super-specialized Computer Science,
* Electronics and Communications with specialization in cloud computing and virtualization technology,
* Bio-technology.
* BCA. ,
* BCA+MCA,
* B.Tech.,
* Animation,
* Geo-science,
* Fire and Safety etc.
* Computer applications.

Integrated programs

B. tech+ MBA ………..

B.Sc. + M. Sc ………….. 5 years

B. Sc+ Agriculture + Food- business ……. 5 years

Medical Science

* MBBS,
* B. Sc. (Clinical-psychology),
* M. Sc. (Medical-anatomy,
* Medical-physiology,
* Medical-microbiology,
* Forensic-science,
* Clinical-psychology).
* BUMS.
* BHMS.

Nursing

* B.Sc. Nursing,
* Post-basic Nursing,
* General Nursing +midwifery.

PARAMEDICAL

All those preparing for MBBS cannot get admission in first attempt. At least they should try second attempt with proper coaching. Following alternate options for Biology students are also available (paramedical options).

* Pharmacy.
* Bio-chemistry.
* Nano-technology.
* Lab-technician (Pathology).
* X-ray technician.
* Histopathology.
* Bio-technology.
* Bio-medical Science.
* Bio-informatics.
* Bio-chemistry.
* Microbiology.
* Molecular Biology.
* Genetics.
* Physiology.
* Physio-therapy
* Occupational therapy.
* Veterinary Science.
* Animal Husbandry.
* Agriculture.
* Speech and Audiology.
* Ophthalmic technology.
* Optometry is a health care profession which involves examining the eyes and applicable visual systems for defects of abnormalities as well as the medical diagnosis and management of eye disease.
* Oral medicine and radiology
* Hospital administration.
* Nutrition.
* Food processing.
* Medical transcription.
* Medico-legal work.
* Rehabilitation counseling.
* Forensic counseling.
* Hospitality and Hotel management.
* Clinical pathology.
* Medical Micro-biology.
* Medical Physiology
* 2 yr full time diploma in medical lab technician.
* Lab and X-ray technology.
* Hospital management.
* Health management.
* Nutrition.
* Dietetics.
* Dental mechanics.

Dentistry

* BDS.,
* MDS (Prosthodeties and crown and bridge,
* periodontolology,
* Oral and maxillofacial surgery,
* Conservative dentistry,
* Orthodontics
* dento-facial orthopedics,
* Oral pathology and micro-biology,
* Public health and dentistry,
* Paedodentics and preventive dentistry,
* edicine and radiology, Hospital administration.

CAREER OPTIONS,

AFTER 10th &

12th

HUMANITIES,

COMMERCE, SCIENCE,

ITI AND POLYTECHNICS

**SELECTON OF CAREER OPTIONS AFTER CLASS 10TH**

**REGULAR UG AND ALLIED COURSES**

Choosing the stream after passing class 10th is a deciding factor for one’s future course of studies. It requires total dedication and concentration in studies from class 9th. Interest and capabilities of individual student in class 9th and 10th determine the selection stream in class 12th.

**HUMANITIES**

**Definition:**

Defining Humanities is a difficult task. However, it can be said in a few words that it is an academic discipline which deals with the study of ‘Human Condition’, utilizing methodologies that are usually analytical, critical or speculative.

**Why studying a Bachelor’s in Humanities**

* The Humanities are academic disciplines that seek to understand and interpret the human experience, from individuals to entire cultures, engaging in discovery, preservation and communication of past and present record to enable a deeper understanding of contemporary society.
* The humanities encompass literature, classics, ancient and modern languages, history, philosophy, media studies, the fine and performing arts, and other related subjects.
* It can be a challenge to show the benefits the Humanities bring. The Humanities are about what it is to be human.
* They foster social justice and equality and reveal how people have tried to make moral, spiritual and intellectual sense of the world.
* They teach empathy.
* They teach us weigh evidence skeptically and consider more than one sideof every question.
* The Humanities encourage us to think creatively.
* They teach us reason about being human and to ask questions about our world.
* The Humanities develop informed and critical citizens.
* Without the Humanities democracy will not flourish.
* The value of Humanities is more often in the questions posed than the answers found.
* Humanistic study is not formulaic.
* One only needs to turn on the news to see that we need the skills and knowledge of the Humanities in understanding other cultures, being able to communicate effectively realizing the ramifications of history and analyzing human behavior.
* Over two third of Humanities and social science graduates enter the private sector, primarily the financial and business sectors, followed by wholesaling and retailing. These sectors represent some of the fastest growing areas within the economy.
* Humanities students build skills in writing and critical reading.
* Arts indeed is a very diverse field and the students belonging to this discipline can make their career in a variety of fields including law, journalism, fashion designing, marketing, and aviation beside other courses.
* Humanities are wide field of study with extremely interesting and mind stimulating career galore.
* Wide range of subjects that come under the umbrella term Humanities range from history, languages, literature, law , philosophy, religion, performing arts, anthropology, communication, sociology, psychology and many more.
* Choosing the Humanities stream after class10 would enable a student to choose a career from a range spanning a wide area.
* Social science is a field of academics that deals with a scientific study of the human society. It is a broad category encompassing several disciplines that cannot be studied under thee natural science such as archeology, anthropology, geography, economics, history, psychology, political science, linguistics etc.
* On average Humanities graduates have a comparable employment rate to graduates with other degrees.
* It offers a host of opportunities in various fields. Like mass-com, counseling and teaching. The main subjects opted by most CBSE class 12th Arts students are History, Pol. Sc., Sociology, Economics, Geography and Psychology etc.

**Reasons to take up History as a subject after class 10th:**

* History is a chronological study of human past. It deals with research that is directed towards examining and analyzing a particular sequence of events.
* Studying history enables humans to gain better knowledge of their cultural origins. One can study the history of anything in the world for the simple reason that everything has a history and its history has influenced its current condition in several ways.
* Studying history not only enables us to analyze and study the discipline as an end in itself but also to use the subject as a means to providing preservative and a better understanding on the problems of present.
* History helps us not only to understand change and how the society we live in came to be.
* History can also be studied as an art and serves the purpose of entertainment on aesthetic grounds but also on the level of human understanding.

**Reasons to take up Geography as a subject after class 10th:**

Importance of Geography and reasons of why one should study geography after class 10th

* Geography is the study of earth and its lands, features, inhabitants, and phenomena.
* Study of this subject involves the spatial analysis of natural as well as human phenomena, the study of places and regions, study of relationship between man and lands well as research of the earth sciences.
* Geography as we know it today encompasses a wide area of research and study. It seeks to understand the planet earth and everything on it, whether it is natural or human.
* Current time is the best to study geography as there is a growing awareness on issues such as migration, social cohesion, climate change and environmental degradation. Therefore, study geography opens up several career options for a student.

**Reasons to take up Political Science as a subject after class 10th:**

Political science is an important subject in the Humanities stream and it shows up many challenging careers. Some of the reasons for studying Political science are listed below.

* It is a social science that deals with the study of the theory and practice of Politicswell as the description and analysis of political systems and political behavior.
* Knowledge of political science enables us to study issues concerning the allocation and transfer of power in decision making roles and systems of governance including governments and international organizations as well as political behavior and public policies.
* Experts in the field are able to measure the success of governance and specific policies by examining various factors, including stability, justice, material wealth and peace.
* Studying the subject helps us in learning how groups of people govern themselves, how policies are made, and how we can improve our government policies at the local, state, national and international levels.

**Reasons to take up Psychology as a subject after class 10th:**

* Psychology is the scientific study of mind and behavior. It is a multifaceted discipline and includes many sub fields of study such areas as human development, sports, health, clinical and social behavior and cognitive processes.
* Its origin can be traced back to ancient Greece, 400—500 years BC.
* The emphasis was a philosophical one, with great thinkers such as Socrates influencing Plato, who in tern influenced Aristotle.
* Philosophers used to discussed many topics now studied in modern Psychology, such as memory, free will, attraction etc.
* Wundt, an American Psychologist separated psychology from philosophy by analyzing the working of the mind using more objective and standardized procedures.
* Psychology is a science which attempts to investigate the causes of behavior using systematic and objective procedures for observation, measurement and analysis, backed-up by theoretical interpretations, generalizations, explanations and predictions.
* This course offers students an engaging introduction to the essential topics in psychology.
* Throughout this study of human behavior and mind, the student will gain insight into the history of the field of the psychology, as well explore current theories and issues in areas such as cognition, motivation and wellness.

**Career in Psychology**

1. Psychiatrist: must first earn a Bachelor’s degree, then complete a Medical degree. Psychiatrists are Medical doctors who specialize in diagnosing and treating mental illness and disorders.
2. Industrial-organizational Psychologist: most professionals in this field hold a doctorate in industrial organizational psychology, and job opportunities and salaries are more abundant for those who have completed this level of education. However there are some jobs are available to those who hold a Master’s degree.
3. Neuropsychologist: Education required, Doctorate degree in neuropsychology or clinical neuropsychology
4. Engineering Psychologist: There are some early-level jobs available to psychologists with master’s degree, but those with doctorate degree will have a much easier time finding jobs and will earn higher salaries.
5. Psychology teacher: post secondary psychology teachers must have earned a master’s degree or doctoral degree. High school psychology teachers need at least a bachelor’s degree.
6. Clinical Psychologist
7. School counselor: for those who prefer teaching or working in the educational setting, educational psychology, and school psychology and school counseling are the options to choose from. These positions are concerned on the overall mental welfare of the school’s employees and students.

**Duties**

* Help students understand and overcome social or behavioral problems through individual or group counseling
* Provide individual and small group counseling based students’ need.
* Work with students to develop skills, such as organization, time management and effective study habits.
* Help students set realistic academic and career goals and develop a plan to achieve them.
* Evaluate students’ abilities and interests through aptitude assisments, interviews and individual planning.
* Collaborate with teachers, administrators, and parents to help students succeed.
* Deliver classroom guidance lessons on topics, such as bullying, drug abuse and planning for college or careers after 10th and then graduation.
* Identify and report possible cases of neglect or abuse.
* Refer students and parents to resources outside the school for additional support.
* The specific duties of school counselors vary with the ages of students they work with.

1. **Career counseling:**

* Career counselors are usually employed in academic settings, aiding students in building future educational or career paths.
* Career counselors assist people with the process of making career decisions, by helping them choose a career or educational program.
* Career counselors work with clients at various stages in their careers.
* Some work in colleges to help students choose a major career. They also help students determine what jobs they are qualified for with their degrees.
* These counselors also work with people who have already entered the work force.
* Career counselors develop plans to improve their client’s current career and provide advice about entering a new profession.
* Some career counselors work in private practice.

1. **Sports psychologist:** the sports’ psychologist is concerned on the effects of physical activity to the psychological health and performance of athletes. These psychologists work on the academic level and serve as consultants for sports teams. Sports psychologists work along with training coaches in developing rehabilitation and team building programs. They also provide counseling to athletes who undergo career transitions.
2. **Marriage and family therapis**t: a popular career in the clinical setting is becoming a marriage and family therapist (MFT). This requires masters in science or arts and thousands of intern hours. They occasionally work in hospital settings besides psychiatrists and social workers, while other times in their own private practices. The focus is facilitating behavioral changes in the marriage and the family sphere.
3. **Counseling Psychology:**

* it is a type of applied psychology that can be used to help people gain control of their feelings.
* It focuses on treating individuals with a variety of different emotional, t
* Counseling psychology is one of the most common and widespread psychological specialties.

**Other subjects**

*English Core, Economics, Sociology, Mathematics, Fine arts, Vocal music, Physical education,*

*Hindi, Sanskrit Core, Sanskrit Elective, Multimedia and web technology, Computer science,*

*Hindi Core, Hindi elective, Home science, Informatics practices, Foreign language, Urdu*

**HUMANITIES (at higher level)**

**Purpose of studying**

* To produce committed, value based and intellectual approach that contributes to the advancement of academics and the fields related to the practical life. Subjects of studies available for study in Humanities
* Teacher (UG and PG)---In subjects such as; History, Civics, Economics, , History, Pol. Sc., English and other languages, Sociology, History;

Avenue of **study of History at higher level,**

* study of historiography (study of the methods of historians in developing history as an academic discipline)
* historical research methods, study of specific periods

**Main specializations**

* Archaeology
* Museology: the science or practice of organizing, arranging and managing museums.
* Archival studies. Most of these courses are offered at PG level. Students specialize in particular object of study and become experts in coin (numismatist), weapon sculpture, deciphering of inscriptions (epigraphist*).*

**Employment:**

* Archaeologists employed by ASI for about 3600 monuments, museums Research institutes.

**PG in other Subjects**

* Education-
* B.Ed.,
* M.Ed.
* M.A. (in educational) and research in Education
* Education management.

**Other Avenues**

* Hotel management and food services.

**Institute of Hotel Management Catering & nutrition (IMH), Pusa, New Delhi**

**Affiliated to IGNOU.**

**Enterence Review:** The exam is called JEE, conducted by—NCHMCT

Fee about 2.3 lakh

Duration – 3-years.

* 100 other Management Institutes in Delhi (NCR)
* Civil services.

IAS, IPS, IRS, IRS, etc. Conducted by (UPSC)

* Army, Navy and Air-force.
* Police.

Age—18 to 21 years

Qualifications—10+2 (from a recognized institution)

Height—minimum 170 cm

CHEST: minimum 81cm to 85 cm (with minimum expansions of 4 cms.)

Sub-inspector in DP.

Qualification: Graduation

Selection: through Staff Selection Commission (SSC) through graduate Level Examination under central armed **police** forces (CAPF) which covers all the Para Military Forces of the Country.

Career opportunities available in DP

1. Constable
2. Ministerial cadre
3. Sub-Inspector
4. Assistant Commissioner of Police

Recruitment 2019,

Notification—15000 vacancies

Form, apply on line: www.delhipolice.nic.in

10th pass and 12th pass

Age: 18—30 years

All details are available at official website:

delhipolice.gov.in

delhipolicerecruitment.nic.in

height: minimum 165 cm.

chest: minimum: 76 cm (unexpended) &80 cms expended

1. Physical Standard Test (PST)
2. Physical Efficiency Test (PET)
3. Written Examination (OMR based or CBT based)
4. Personal Interview (PI)
5. Document Verification (DV)

**They are required to appear for physical examination, written test and interview**

* **Human resource development, (IMI, IGNOU)**
* Human resource Development (HRD) can be defined as a set of systematic and Planned activities designed by an organization to provide its members with opportunities to learn necessary skills to meet current and future job requirements.
* Learning is the fundamental principle that drives organizations towards higher concentration on Human Resource Development.
* HRD activities should begin when an employee joins an organization and continue throughout his career, irrespective of the authority level that the person holds.
* Companies require their human resource management professionals to possess a bachelor’s degree or even a Master’s degree particularly for senior-level leaders like HR directors and labor Relations Managers.
* It is very rare to find an entry-level job in the HR field without at least a bachelor’s degree.
* Bachelor’s degree in human resources or human resource management may be designed as;
* Bachelor of Science (BS)
* Bachelor of Arts (ba)
* Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA)
* BS/BA degree programs are most often designed as
* BA/BS in Human Resource Management
* BS/BA in Management with a concentration in Human resources.

Because of the business focus of most human resources degree programs, Bachelor’s degrees are often designed as;

* BBA wit concentration inhuman Resources.
* BBA with a concentration in Organizational Behavior.
* BBA with concentration in Industrial Relations.
* BBA with a concentration in Management and Leadership.

Bachelor’s degree programs are designed to prepare students for entry-level positions in any number of Hr areas, such as;

* Employment and Recruitment ‘
* Training and Development.
* Compensations and benefits.
* Employee and Community Relations.
* Personnel records.
* Health and safety strategic planning.

**Master’s Degree programs in Human Resources**

Organizations are now seeking highly skilled HR professionals who can take an active role in building the strategic vision of an organization. Therefore Master’s degrees in human Resources are more popular than ever.

* Print media and communication

B.A. with Journalism—3 years

Bachelor in Journalism (B.J)\_\_3 years

Bachelor in journalism and Mass Communication—3years

B.A. with Mass Media—3 years

B.A. in Script Writing

* Journalism, TOI and other Universities
* Graduation and Post-graduation in students’ welfare—

Jamia Millia Islamia.

* Travel and Tourism Management (12 months)

Different Polytechnics

* Airfares, Ticketing (6 months)

Different Polytechnics

* Fast Track (3 months) Mob—08130876777, 09810091297 [E-mail—enrol@thecreativacademy.in](mailto:E-mail—enrol@thecreativacademy.in) Web—www.thecreativeacademy.in
* Sports and Sport education

(D.P. Ed, B.P.Ed, M.P.Ed, *Delhi, Lucknow* )

* Health care and Gym.
* Food Technology.
* Foreign language,

French, German, French, Arabic. Etc.

* Administration and Management

(BBA, MBA and further studies in India and abroad).

* Communication and media studies. Selection of subject depends upon interest, aptitude, and inclination of the individual student.
* PG Diploma in managing diamond -jewelry business

Duration—1 year (GD Goenka University)

* Indian Institute of Tourism Travel Management (IITTM): two-year MBA

Qualification: Graduate, 50% marks, clear entrance test, CAT, CMAT, XAT, GMAT, ATM or IITTM

Tourism and travel: Gwalior and Bhubaneswar

Tourism and leisure services: NOIDA.

Tourism and International Business: Gwalior

* Foreign destinations.

**COMMERCE**

Students wishing to choose commerce stream need to get themselves more acquainted with the subject like economics, accountancy, finance, business mathematics, book-keeping, etc. and also develop an interest in them.

**Definition**

Commerce as a stream of education can be defined as the study of trade and business activities such as the exchange of goods and services from producer to final consumer.

**Why studying a Bachelor’s in commerce**

* Commerce is a popular choice among students after passing 10th standard.
* It opens doors that lead to professional courses, which acts like foundations.
* The diversity that commerce stream offers is one of the main factors that still attract many 10th standard students.
* If anyone is good in numbers, good at analyzing and dealing with large chunks of data, have a taste in finance and economics, commerce stream will suit him.
* Students studying commerce stream have a thoughtful outlook on the outside world.
* This career has lots of difficult challenges and practical facts added to it.
* Most students opt for commerce because they want to take the next step in business and follow the strategies to become successful.
* Due to the popularity of commerce among most of students, many countries have brought up excellent career-related opportunities for the students in this stream, including India.
* The most respectable career options in this stream are Chartered Accountant and MBA position holders.
* Commerce is soon becoming a new way of modern life and setting a new direction for students to lead their life in the best possible way.
* Students wishing to choose commerce stream need to step up and start to choose commerce after 10th.
* Choose this field only if you have genuine interest in economics, accountancy and business studies.
* Students are advised to choose this field if they have an affinity for numbers and have more interest in business and economy.

Subjects in commerce after 10th

English

* English is a language which is required to answer the questions in all the subjects from the text-books students read during their course of study in senior secondary and all post senior secondary classes.
* Additionally there would be some letter writing, essays, article writing, note making etc. we need to be expert in basic skills of communication.

Mathematics

* It will include topics ranging from algebra, trigonometry, geometry and all the topics those will be needed in CAT or GMAT (provided, if a student is serious about pursuing a career in commerce/business).

Accounting

* Accountancy is a branch of mathematical science that is concerned with the financial information about a business entity to users such as shareholders and managers.
* The financial communication that is studied under the subject is generally in the form of financial statements that show in the terms of money the economic resources under the control of the management.
* Studying the accountancy enables a student to learn and discover the various causes of success and failures of different business enterprises.

Business studies

* A subject essentially applied in ones whole life.
* It will introduce to the concept of marketing, finance, organizational behavior and business world.
* The concepts introduced at the initial stage, one essentially will be going deeper and deeper into these concepts which are introduced now.
* The main area of study in these subjects include business organizations, their various features, structure and functioning, marketing, operations management, human resource management etc.

Economics

* This subject which teaches why the world works in a certain wayin very simple terms?
* We will learn, what is demand, supply, their interplay, the business systems, consumers behavior, production concepts, cost concepts and everything in between.
* We will also be familiarized with the concepts of growth, development, poverty, inequality and governance.
* Economics has two broad branches –micro- economics, where the unit of analysis is the individual agent, such as household or a firm and macro—economics, where the unit of analysis is an economy as a whole.
* Students wishing to choose commerce stream should understand that this subject is not the easiest alternative as compared to science. Even though science and commerce are complex study areas in their own ways, they cannot be compared with each other. Therefore if a student wishes to pursue the choice of making a career in commerce stream only because they feel that science is not a suitable stream for them, they need to rethink their priorities and their choice. Students choose commerce stream only if they have an aptitude as well as an avid interest in it. Do choose commerce after 10, if you are interested in it.

**Specialized M.A. Courses in Economics**

* M.A. Mathematical economics and Econometrics—Gujrat University, Ahmedabad.
* M.Sc. in applied Econometrics—Bharathiar University, Coimbatore
* M.A. Econometrics—Madras University
* MS in quantitative Economics—Indian Statical Institute, Kolkatta, Delhi. The course includes Econometrics methods.

Professional courses after 12th in commerce

There are plenty of courses to opt for in the stream. One need to choose career options that provide good scope in future and at the same time develops interest to pursue it among students. Selecting a career option is one of the major decisions in a student’s life. Thus it must be made wisely after proper attention and understanding the field.

1. Journalism and Mass Com
2. Hotel Management
3. Bachelor of Statistics
4. Diploma in Digital Management.
5. BFA
6. Bachelor of hotel management (BHM).
7. Bachelor of interior designing
8. Bachelor of design (accessory)
9. Bachelor of design (leather)
10. Bachelor of textile design
11. Bachelor of product design
12. Furniture and interior design course
13. Teachers’ training (B. Ed; M. Ed; M.A. education)
14. Diploma in Elementary Education
15. B. P. Ed (bachelor of physical education)
16. NTTE

**B. Com.**

Commerce, better known as, business studies, allows a student in 21st century to understand how business activities influence society and the economy directly or indirectly. “Relevance of undergoing a degree in Commerce remains high as it helps develop student’s intellectual powers by putting him in touch with important principles of everyday life. It helps him become a better economic decision maker and efficient consumer while developing problem solving skills and encouraging creative and critical thinking”.

According to experts, emerging trends in this field of study have bridge the gap between academic and professional degree. “Commerce as a subject cannot exist without practical application and a professional approach”. Very few students enroll themselves in a PG degree course. They either pursue it in the distance education mode or just an additional ‘ornamental’ degree. They prefer to pursue CA/CS/ICAI (CMA) courses. A student with these qualifications has better opportunities than an M.Com, both in professional as well as academic sectors.

Commerce syllabi have undergone transformation in keeping with the global business requirements. It is not just accounting, mathematics economics but management, IT, e-commerce, e-business project work as well as English communication skills that make for a complete curriculum. Many Universities are modifying their syllabi to suit schedules and accounting standards across different countries so that the model is globally accepted. Latest developments in finance, marketing etc. have also been incorporated.

Commerce has options galore for students. Thanks to the economic resurrection post liberalization, sectors like banking, hospitality, retail, travel and tourism, have opened the job opportunities for commerce graduates.

* B.Com (pass)
* B.Com (Hon.)
* B.Com.(tourism, taxation)
* Economics (Hon.)
* Bachelor in Banking and industry.
* Bachelor in Accounting and finance.

Economics:

Delhi based Indian School of Business and Finance (ISBF) affiliated to London School of Economics and Pol. Sc.(LSE)

* B.Sc.(Economics and Finance)—3 years full time (Hons.) program.
* B.Sc. Economics.
* B.Sc. Economics and Management
* B.Sc. Business and Management (www.applyto.isbf.com)

The course include—financial accounting, management and behavioral process, fundamental of tourism, business economics, tourism geography, business statistics, business economics, tourism marketing

Employers-Banks, Brokerage firms, CA firms, Consultants, Audit firms, IT organizations, Ad agencies, Tourism companies, Self run business etc.

Cost and Management Accountant -- CMA

Certified Financial Planner -- CFP

Integrated BBA+MBA – 5 years

Company secretary:

The Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI) is a premier National Professional body established by Act of Parliament to develop and regulate the Profession of Company Secretaries.

ICSI imparts training in Company Secretary ship by Distance learning (by correspondence) enabling students to qualify as Company Secretaries. The Institute provides “course material” for all the subjects at the time of Registration. There is also provision for optional Oral Coaching classes.

Career as a Company Secretary is not only prestigious and financially rewarding but also carries with it a high level of job satisfaction.

*Stages to become a Company Secretary*

The student who would like to join the course after 10+2 has to undergo thee stages to pursue the Company Secretary Course i.e.

* Foundation Program
* Executive Program
* Professional Program

In addition, the student has to undergo Practical training for about 15 months which a student may opt to start after passing the executive Program

The student who would like to join the course after passing the graduation has to undergo two stages;

* Executive Program
* Professional Program

Besides the student has to undergo Practical training for about 15 months

* Foundation Program which is of 8 months duration can be pursued by 10+2 pass students of Arts, Commerce and Science streams.
* Executive Program can be pursued by a graduate of all streams except Fine Arts.

For details contact

ICSI Headquarters, ‘ICSI House’, 22- Institutional Area, Lodi Road, New Delhi- 110003

Phone no. 011-41504444, 24617321-4, 24644431-32

E-mail: [info@icsi.edu](mailto:info@icsi.edu). Website: [www.icsi.edu](http://www.icsi.edu) Duration: 3 years including training period.

Law graduate and post graduates (LLB & LLM)

LLB

* LLB or an integrated LLB is a professional degree which is meant to enable a graduate to practice the profession. Many law graduates, however, do not remain content with just one degree. Why one should obtain a post graduate credential such as LLM or a diploma in a specific area when a “GOOD”LLB degree is enough for any position in the profession—in judiciary, administration, industry or even in academics. There are a no. of explanations and reasons given by the experts. A few of them are listed below.
* *Increase in the no. of legal conflicts both in social and professional sphere, heightened the demand of qualified lawyers in this segment of specialized law practice, such as copy right, corporate law, criminal law, regulation law, international taxation law, labor law, corporation law, patent law, administrative law etc.*

Copy right law

* It falls under intellectual property rights (IPR) *– Many of the fields fall under this law*; such as literature, dramatics, music, artistic works, and creation of cinematography etc.- Copy right protects the inventor, creator against any unauthorized use or misuse of his creation or invention without prior permission. It safeguards certain rights of creator or inventor.
* A career in copy right law involves the registration of copy right with the registration office and prosecution for the protection of creator’s or inventors’ rights in a court of law.
* It can be a lucrative career in India especially in metro cities. It is essential for those who want to pursue in this field of law must have a keen interest in the field of law and copy right. –Since there are no specific courses for copy law , an internship of minimum six months will gain an insight into what the career entails.

Corporate law

* Law pertaining to companies and corporations (shareholders, directors, and other stakeholders). -Popularity, due to increasing of business and no. of new companies corporate law is gaining popularity. This branch of law also focus on creating rules for the companies or corporations that are acquiring or being acquired by other companies, or those that are being merged, so as to avoid aoid foul business practices and ensure fair play. Corporate lawyer should also have an in-depth knowledge of criminal law so as to protect companies from any adverse effect. Its practitioner should also have a Through understanding of various laws including principles underlying them such as;

the skills to interpret them

* Effective communication skill and presence of mind.
* Students who wish to pursue a career in stream can go for an LLB degree, specializing in civil law.
* Can work with law firms
* Join the legal department or a company or an organization
* Practice independently Fresh entrants can earn up to Rs. 25,000/- per month.

Criminal law

* In India a host of laws criminalize various activities. Under these laws, the government, through law enforcement agencies and its prosecution wing, can impose a wide range of penalties on individuals found indulging in prohibited acts. A criminal lawyer can either be a prosecutor or a defense lawyer. *As a prosecutor, he has to establish the guilt of the accused on behalf of the govt. As a defense lawyer, the job is to establish that the prosecution has not established its case ‘beyond reasonable doubt’ and the client is not guilty of the offence he/ she is charge with.*

Work avenues

* corporate law firms
* practice in courts
* set up their own venture
* in academics where extensive research is being conducted
* can enter the judiciary as a judge.

Earnings– for fresh entrants, Rs- 20,000/ month

Internships

* are an indispensible part of law education
* Essential for supplementing the theoretical knowledge. It enables the students to understand the difference between theory and practice.
* To gain insight of the efforts in order to understand difference between theory and practice
* Prepare arguments for a case—research, drafting, and briefing— thus allowing one to be in a better position when one starts working.

LLM

* Characterized by fast changing professional requirements necessitated an in-depth knowledge of our respective fields. This situation gives rise to the need of specialization.
* An expertise in any field enables you to understand and handle the complexities of the concerned profession, something which is beyond the domain of ordinary graduates.
* In the era of globalization, liberalization and privatization, the government’s role is changing from being regulators to being facilitators such that domestic legal framework is rapidly changing and we, as legal professionals, have to keep pace with this dynamism’.
* Domain expertise inculcates research abilities and instills a deep understanding of a legal subject in candidates which is possible only through a PG qualification.
* University Grants Commission (UGC) insists on the LLM and National Eligibility Test score for full-time teaching positions.
* Legal education is not just about acquiring knowledge of law; it involves learning skills, professionalism, ethics as well as creative and strategic thinking abilities to solve problems at both individual and social levels.
* Some law schools offer relatively better LLBs, but finding a good LLM program is not easy. Many law students who want to pursue a post graduate degree seek fellowships or take bank loans and migrate to the UK, US, and other countries, most of which offer one-year PG law program. During the course of their program, they acquire some degree of specialize knowledge and skill in emerging areas of law useful to find a job in a law firm in that country or back in India.
* To become eligible for teaching positions or simply to add another degree to their CV.
* PG diplomas do help acquire some specialized knowledge in given areas of law. Students can obtain it through distance education at a negligible cost and help improve performance in one’s career in administration. Economic sectors, Social work etc.

Popular specializations

**Earlier the subject area of choice was;**

* Public law,
* constitutional law,
* international law,
* administrative law.

**Now, the rush is towards private law; including;**

* Business and trade law.
* IPR law,
* Competition law,
* Environmental law and
* Criminal law, comparative law,
* Aviation law, air transport management,
* Medical jurisprudence,
* Labor legislation,
* Corporate law, human rights,
* Taxation law,
* Family law,
* Master’s in aviation law and, air transport management,
* In space and telecommunication laws,
* In security and defense laws,
* Copyright law, regulation law,
* International taxation law,
* Insurance law,
* Patent law,
* Administrative law.

**Copy right**

* Falls under international property rights (IPR). It protects the rights of original inventers, creators, in any field and safeguards their inventions or creations against unauthorized use without prior permission.
* *It involves the registration of copy right with copyright office and protection of the interests of inventor or creator.*
* Students who wish to build a career in this stream can pursue on line courses offered by Word Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) or Diploma courses in IPR offered by law colleges which teach copyright law as a module.
* Since there are no specific courses for copyright law, students who pursue an internship for a minimum of six months will gain an insight into what the career entails.

**M. Com**

* The Masters degree covers the study of
* Principles accounting,
* Economic theory—micro and macro economics,
* Money and banking systems,
* Business management,
* Trade and export polices.
* In the final year students may opt for a specialization in one of the fields such as statistics, taxation, accounting and finance, etc.
* M. Com. Course is suitable for candidates who want to pursue higher studies and research in this field and can complete their NET-UGC/ JR examinations and assist research work or take up a teaching assignment.
* It is also suitable for those who are keen to pursue chartered accountancy and company secretary ship;
* Those who want to do research in this field can pursue an M. Phil and PhD later.

**Choices galore for PG students**

* M.Com syllabus should ideally be dynamic on a par with the changing scenario, the marketing curriculum especially, needs to be regularly updated and restructured.
* Entrepreneurship: This will help them multiply employment opportunities, opportunities in society and be the catalyst for change in economy.
* CA, CS and CFA, coupled with a PG degree, gives students good option even today.
* Investment management, auditing, tax planning, corporate banking, global banking, corporate governance etc.
* MBA in finance, marketing or human resource.
* E-commerce, fundamentals of computers, business data processing, ERP, software development etc. give an extra edge
* An M. Phil or PhD after completion of a Master’s degree

**Management Studies**

* Management (MBA and further studies in India and abroad)

**Foreign destinations**

Though studying in a foreign country can be an enriching academic experience, it is imperative that student select the right program and country. (a complete guide is compiled separately).

Name of country

Names of its Universities

Duration of the course

Eligibility criteria

Information regarding the start of session

Information regarding expenditure

Financial assistance

Assistance for getting admission

**SCIENCE**

* Science is an important part of the foundation for education for all children.
* Science allows students to explore their world and discover new things.
* Science is the most important subject students study, because it gives them critical thinking skills they need in every subject.
* Science is a way of helping the brain grows in finding new knowledge.
* Science is important because it influences most aspects of everyday life including food, energy, medicine, transportation and many more activities.
* Science improves human life at every level, from individual comfort to global issues’
* Science knowledge allows us to develop new technologies, solve political problems and make informal decisions—both individually and collectively.
* One goal of science iss to provide natural explanations for events in the natural world.
* With science a student improves his education and communication.
* Technology is the practical science, with the use of it one can make his daily work easier.
* A school is not supposed to be a complete academic institution without science stream.
* Science is the most sought after stream among students at the 10+2 level. All CBSE schools across the country provide students with the option of choosing Science after class 10.
* Teaching the scientific method to students is teaching them how to think, learn, solve problems and make informed decisions.
* These skills are integral to every aspect of student’s education and life from school to career.

The process and ideas of science are of great importance to everybody in three ways. The first is in their personal lives, for example, they can validly identify the components of a healthy life style.

The second is in their civic lives, so that they take an informed part in social decisions, for example, on future options for electricity supply.

The third is in their economic lives, where they need to be able to respond positively to change in the science-related aspects of their employment.

If the major purpose of science education is to increase the flow of specialist scientists, technologists and engineers, then young people with special talents in science should be identified as early as possible and provided with a separate, specialized and highly focused science education.

**Some of the choices available after 12th  (Science) are summarized as under;**

**Vocational courses**

* Hair and Beauty-training Academies.
* Media, advertising.
* Travel and touring.
* Placement Training Program
* Call Centre- training.
* Real Estate.
* NGO management.
* Transportation and Mining-studies
* Catering and Hotel-management.
* Interior-designing.
* Jewelry designing.
* Company Secretary
* Printing and Packaging.
* Air-hostess (for girls).
* Insurance.
* Fashion technology.
* Film-making.
* Theater.
* Mass-communication.
* Animation.
* Photography.
* Education.
* English literature.
* Foreign language.
* Technical Education.
* Sports as career.
* Administration.
* Event-management.
* Hotel Management and food Science.
* Civil services.
* Private sector and Industry.
* Human Resource Development.
* Tourism Industry.

**General Courses in Science**

* Physical Education (D.P .Ed, B.P. Ed, M.P. Ed.)
* Education; B.Ed, M.Ed., MA., Ph.D
* Flight/ aviation/ Pilot.
* Fisheries.
* Hotel-management.

**Basic Sciences**

* B.Sc. (General)
* B. Sc. (Hons.) In Physics, chemistry, Zoology, Botany,
* B. Sc. in Math (mathematical finance, banking, insurance companies, software companies, game applications, Management firms.)
* B.Sc. in Statistics,

**Regular UG courses in Science**

* B. Sc. Nano-science,
* Bio-technology, Geology,
* B. Sc. Forensic science,
* B.Sc. Hotel management,
* B.Sc. in Clinical Psychology.
* B.Sc. Nursing, Post-basic Nursing, General Nursing +midwifery.
* B.Sc. Forestry.
* B.Sc. Horticulture.
* B.Sc. Industrial Chemistry.
* B.Sc. Bioinformatics.
* Medical lab technology,
* B.Sc. Medical Imaging tech Institute of Public Health & hygiene, 011-26782850-54
* B.Sc. Microbiology (------do--------)

**Physiotherapy**

* B.P.T.
* M.P.T.
* PhD.

**Nursing courses**

* Diploma
* B. Sc., and M.Sc.
* Post Basic B. Sc (NIMS University--Jaipur)
* GNM (NIMS University)

**PG courses in Science**

* Medical Anatomy.
* Medical Physiology.
* Medical Microbiology.
* Radiology
* General Medicine
* General Surgery
* Many more medical branches
* Ultra Sonography- 4D (Institute of Public health & hygiene, 011-26782850)

**Pharmacy**

* Diploma in Pharmacy (D. Pharma)
* B. Pharma.
* M. Pharma. (Pharmaceutics, Pharmacology, Pharma Chemistry, Pharma Practices, Pharma Mrketing, Pharmacovigilance, NIMS University, Delhi Jaipur Highway, Shobha Nagar, Jaipur).
* B. Pharma+ MBA (Dual Degree—NIMS University)
* PhD

**Other Science Options**

* Virology and Immunology.

(Separate information in detail about courses and Universities).

* B.P.T. (Bachelor of Physio-therapy ),
* Lab technology,
* Ophthalmic Technician- 2 years (Institute of Public health and hygiene,RZ-a-44 Mahipalpur, 011-26782850-54)
* Operation theatre Technology-2 years (------do-------) (10+2)
* Cardio vascular Care Technician, 2-years, (---do----)(10+2)
* Invasive Cardio Vascular tech. 2-years (-----do-----)(10+2)
* X-ray and Electrocardiography tech (----do-----)(10+2)
* B. Pharm.,
* Allied Science.
* Space Science.
* Oil and Gas.
* Merchant Navy.
* Chemical Research.
* Agriculture.
* Environmental Science
* Food technology
* Green technology.
* Horticulture.
* Marine Science.
* Nuclear Science and Technology.
* Nanotechnology.
* Natural-resources and sustainable development.
* Power

**Engineering,**

**B.Tech. in**

* in different subjects (in IIT)
* IT in other Government and non-govt institutios.
* Civil Engineering
* Mechanical
* Electrical
* Food Technology.
* Agriculture.
* Biotechnology.
* Computer Science and Engineering
* Chemical,
* Automobiles,
* Communication,
* Fashion designing,
* Gas,
* Geo-science,
* Electronics,
* Mecha-tronics,
* Fire and safety,
* Geo-informatics,
* Aerospace,
* Automobile.
* Material Science,
* Techno-legal etc.
* Chemical Engineering

**Advanced Engineering**

* PhD.
* M.Tech. (Nuclear Engineering, Aerospace, Oil and Gas, Energy & Power—2years, NIMS University, jaipur.)

**Computers**

* Super-specialized Computer Science,
* Electronics and Communications with specialization in cloud computing and virtualization technology,
* Bio-technology.
* BCA. ,
* BCA+MCA—5 years..
* Animation,
* Geo-science,

**Integrated programs**

B. tech+ MBA ……….. 5 years

B.Sc. + M. Sc ………….. 5 years

B. Sc+ Agriculture + Food- business ……. 5 years

**Medical**

* MBBS,
* M. D/M.S. in all branches
* BUMS.
* BAMS
* BHMS.

**Paramedical**

All those preparing for MBBS cannot get admission in first attempt. At least they should try second attempt with proper coaching.

* Following alternate options for Biology students are also available
* **Pharmacy.**
* Jamia Hamdard
* Amity University Campus, Gurgaon
* Bio-chemistry.
* Nano-technology.
* Lab-technician (Pathology).
* X-ray technician.
* Histopathology.
* Bio-technology.
* Bio-medical Science.
* Bio-informatics.
* Bio-chemistry.
* Microbiology.
* Molecular Biology.
* Genetics.
* Physiology.
* Physio-therapy
* Occupational therapy.
* Veterinary Science.
* Animal Husbandry.
* Agriculture.
* Speech and Audiology.
* Ophthalmic technology.
* Optometry is a health care profession which involves examining the eyes and applicable visual systems for defects of abnormalities as well as the medical diagnosis and management of eye disease.
* Oral medicine and radiology
* Hospital administration.
* Nutrition.
* Food processing.
* Medical transcription.
* Medico-legal work.
* Rehabilitation counseling.
* Forensic counseling.
* Hospitality and Hotel management.
* Clinical pathology.
* Medical Micro-biology.
* Medical Physiology
* 2 yr full time diploma in medical lab technician.
* Lab and X-ray technology.
* Hospital management.
* Health management.
* Nutrition.
* Dietetics.
* Dental mechanics.
* Diploma in Radio Imaging Technology … 2 years
* Diploma in Operation Theatre Technology …2 years.
* Diploma in Medical laboratory TechnologyB. Sc. (Clinical-psychology),
* B.Sc. in Audiology and speech language
* B.Sc. in Radiology and imaging technology.
* B.Sc. in operation Theatre Technology’
* B.Sc. in Optometry
* B.Sc. Imaging technology.
* M. Sc. (Medical-anatomy),
* Medical and clinical-physiology,
* Medical-microbiology,
* Forensic-science,

**Dentistry**

* BDS.,
* MDS (Prosthodenties and crown and bridge,
* periodontolology,
* Oral and maxillofacial surgery,
* Conservative dentistry,
* Orthodontics
* Dento-facial orthopedics,
* Oral pathology and micro-biology,
* Public health and dentistry,
* Paedodentics and preventive dentistry,
* Medicine and radiology, Hospital administration.
* PhD
* M.phil (Management/Administration)
* Hospital Management
* Administration
* Marketing,international marketing
* Retailing,
* I.T.
* Investment and Mutual Fund
* Finance
* Banking
* Insurance
* Pharmaceutical
* Event management
* Financial Market Management
* BBA+MBA (Integrated)------(all above…NIMS University, 09571703917, 09829051020)
* MBA Health Care Services (011-26782850, 26788314, 26786847, 9811817972,9654513469)
* **MBA (and advance study)**

**Top 10 B- Schools/Institution in India**

1. **IIT------------Amedabad**
2. **IIT-----------Kolkatta**
3. **IIT------------angalore**
4. **Xavier labour Relations Institute--------Jamshedpur**
5. **Indian Institute of management----------Lucknow**
6. **IIM-----Kozhikode**
7. **Management Development Institute------Gurgaon**
8. **Faculty of Management Studies-------University of Delhi, Delhi**
9. **Amity Business School, Noida**
10. **Pri. LN Welingkar Institute of Management Development and Research, Mumbai**

**Rank--12. Jumnalal Bajaj Institute of Management studies, Mumbai (Rank-12)**

**Rank--13. Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, Delhi (Rank-13)**

**Rank--18. International Management Institute, Delhi (Rank-18)**

**Rank--19. Institute of management Technology, Ghaziabad (19)**

**Rank--28. Institute of Management Studies, Ghaziabad (28)**

**Rank--32. Delhi School of Management, Delhi Technological University (32)**

**Rank--35. FORE School of Management, Delhi (35)**

**Rank--37. Department of Management Studies, IIT (37)**

**Rank--48. Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Management, Delhi (48)**

**Rank--49. Faculty of Management Studs, Manv Rchna Intitutional Univrsty, Faridabad (49)**

**Rank--50. Jagan Institute of Management Studies (JIMS), Rohni, Delhi (50)**

**B.Tech Colleges in Delhi**

* **IIT Delhi**
* **Netaji Subhash institute of Technology, New Delhi.**
* BE in Computer Engineering……………….. 1.41 lakh/annum
* BE in Information Technology ……………..……………..do…..….
* Be in Electronics & communication Eng..…………….do……...
* BE in Bio-technology………………………………………..….do……...
* BE in Instrumentation and Control Eng. ………….…..do……..
* BE in Manufacturing Process & Automation Eng….do…..…
* BE in Mechanical Eng…………………………………………..do…...…
* **National Institute of Technology**
* **Ambedkar Institute of Advanced Communication Technologies & Research**
* B. Tech in Computer Science
* B. Tech in Electronics & communication Eng
* B. Tech in Computer Science & Eng (lateral entry)
* B. tech in Electronics &Communication Eng (lateral entry)
* **Bhagwan Parshuram Institute of Technology, New Delhi**

**(affiliated to Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University)**

* B.Tech Computer Science &Engineering, 120 seats
* BT in Elec. & Commu. Eng. 120 seats
* BT in Elect. & Electronics Eng 60 seats
* BT in IT, 60 seats
* **Northern India Engineering College, ND.**

**(affiliated to Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University)**

* BT in Civil Engg, 120 seats, 44,000/annum
* BT in Mech & Auto Engg (2nd shift also) seats 180, Rs.44,000/annum
* BT in Com Science & Engg seats 120, Rs. 44,000/annum
* BT in Electronics & Communication Enngg. Seats 180, Rs.1.02/annum.
* BT in Ele & Electronics Engg seats 120, Rs44,000/annum
* BT in IT seats 120, Rs.44,000/annum
* BT in Electronics & Communication (2nd shift), seats 60, Rs. 44,000/annum
* Bt in Ele & Electronics (2nd shift) seats 60 Rs.44,000
* BT in Mech Engg, seats 60 , Rs 44,000/annum
* And many more
* **Jamia Hamdard, ND**
* BT in Food Tech seats 30, Rs. 37,000/annum
* BTin Comp SC & Engg Rs. 37,000/annum
* BT in Electronics & Communication
* **Inderprastha Institute of Information & Technology, ND (11 courses)**

**(affiliated to Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University)**

* BT in Comp Sc. & Engg seats 110, Rs.1.17,000/annum
* BT in Elecs & communication seats 80, Rs.1.17,000/annum
* 9 more.
* **Ch. Brahmprakash Government Engg.College (6 courses of 4 years each are offered)**
* BT in Civil (lateral entry also)
* BT in Environmental Engg.(lateral Entry also)
* BT in IT (lateral entry also)
* **Delhi Institute of Tool Engg.(DITE)**

**(affiliated to Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University)—5 courses offered**

* BT in Mechatronics. Rs. 60,000/annum
* BT in Tool Engg. Rs.60,000/annum
* And others
* **JMI. Jamia Nagar**
* **Centre for Civil Aviation Training (CCAT), ND**

**(Approved by DGCA)**

* BT in Aircraft Maintenance Engg Rs. 85,000/annum
* BT in Aeronautical Engg Rs.79,000/annum
* BT in Aircraft Maintenance Engg. Rs.85,000/annum

* **Hotel Management and food Technology**
* Diploma in hotel management (NIMS University…Shobha Nagar. Jaipur, 09413333140,)
* Bachelor in hotel management (………………………..……..do……………………………………………..)
* PhD in hotel management-------(…………………………..……do…………………………………………….)
* Catering Technology--------------(……………………,,……..….do….…………………………………………)
* Tourism and Travel---------------(….………………………………do……………………………………………)
* Food Technology-------------------(………………………………….do….……………………………………….)
* **Advertising, communications & events**
* **BBA**
* **Animation**
* **Study abroad (foreign destination)**

**Architecture.**

* A dream of drawing and creating over building sites, making models, designing…. If these are doing the things and getting away with calling it work, **ARCHTECTURE** might just be the profession for you.
* As children some of the first drawings we make are the pictures of homes.
* As adults some of the dreams we nurture most is that of making a home.
* Housing has been and will always remain one of the most significant aspect of our lives.
* With this comes the importance of people that gives shape to these dreams--**Architects**
* An Architect mainly deals with the planning, design and oversight of a building and the site surrounding it.
* They are well equipped with information on all building regulations, design aspect and other technicalities of making a home.
* Architecture as a profession is an equal blend of creativity and technicality.
* It is important for those who want to pursue architecture to really be sure that they have the aptitude and interest for it.
* Interest in designing and sketching, having passion enough to commit to the task and dreaming are some of the important attributes an aspiring architect must possess.

**The fundamentals**

* 10+2 with Math as one of the subjects.
* An aggregate of 50% marks is a criteria to be able to appear for the aptitude test called the National Aptitude Test in Architecture (NATA).
* This test measures the drawing and observation skills, sense of proportion, aesthetic sensitivity, critical thinking ability of the applicant that have been acquired over a long period of time and that are related to the field of architecture.
* Based on the scores, a National Council helps placed students in their preferred colleges
* The 5 year Bachelor degree is divided into 10 semesters that cover all the technical aspects of building design and construction.
* Aside of this, students also get to choose subject aspect of building such as interiors, project management, architectural journalism, Landscape etc as an elective.
* The final year of the course (9th and 10th semesters) is dedicated to the student’s final thesis paper and practical training under a practicing architect.

**Career prospect**

* The successful completion of this degree enables a student to get registered as an architect under the Council of Architect (CoA).
* Anny architect registered under the CoA is eligible to start practice either individually or by joining an already existing firm.
* There are also private-run institutions that offer diploma courses in architecture. However one has to be aware that only candidates passing out of institutes and colleges recognized by the CoA are eligible for registration as an architect.
* There are myriad of options to choose from at the Master’s level.
* The common ones are urban design, landscape architecture and interior design.
* There are less conventional subjects too which many students choose from such as;

Product design, Photography, architectural journalism, design management, design for retail experience, etc.

* It is said that “Architecture of any place is reflection of its people, culture and progress.

**College offering B.Arch.**

* School of planning and Architecture, JNTU, Masab Tank.
* Church of South India Institute of Technology (CSIIT), Secundrabad
* SVCA, Madha pur, Hyderabad.
* **School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi.**
* RV College, Bagalore.
* Sir JJ College, Mumbai.
* Amati University, Chattes Garh, Raipur.
* IIT Kharakpur, Tiruchirappalli, Nagpur, Ranchi, Roorkee, Rourkela,
* Malviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur
* Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Howrah
* Maulana Azad Institute of Technology, Bhopal
* And many more
* Hmr Institute of Technology & Management, Delhi (private)
* MBS School of Planning & Architecture, Delhi (Private)
* Vastu Kala Academy College of Architecture and interior Design, Delhi (private)
* School of Planning & Architecture, Delhi (Public College
* University School of Architecture and planning, New Delhi (Private)

**B. Arch admission process**

* In order to seek admission in B. Arch course, a candidate is required to appear for the NATA exam (National Aptitude test for Architecture) which is conducted by the Council of Architecture (CoA) to screen the candidates for selection.he
* Once the NATA score is out, states conduct a counseling process where on the basis of candidate’s rank, he/she is allotted a seat in any of top architecture colleges in India.
* Different States and Colleges may also follow a separate admission process.

**Architecture of any place is a reflection of its people, culture and progress. Today, as we progress into a time of real estate and construction boom, increasing number of people are being able to afford homes. Architects can be assured to have their hands and pockets full for a long time to come.**

**Current research scope in science**

Students intending to pursue PhD programmes in science and engineering have a wide range of opportunities in India today’

* over th last decade, there has been a significant growth in the number of programmes that provide support for students to pursue research degrees.
* Entry to research programmes is facilitated when students qualify through the CSIRNET and GATE examinations, which are conducted on all India basis.
* Opportunities in pure sciences have grown in recent years with the establishment of five Indian Institutes of Science, viz;
* Education and Research located at Pune, Kolkata, Mohali, Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram.
* The creation of several new IITs and Central Universities has also expanded available research opportunities.
* In addition to universities, both state and central, a large number of National laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Department of Biotechnology and Department of Science and Technology, admit a number of research students every year.
* Employment opportunities for students who acquire PhD degree are also growing since there is a substantial increase in the number of academic faculty positions, which are available across the country.
* The introduction of DST-INSPIRE Faculty Fellowship Programme and the UGC’s Faculty Recharge Initiative provide avenue for post-PhD employment.
* Research areas that appear to be particularly attractive for the future lie at the interface of multiple disciplines.
* Students obtaining Bachelor’s and Master’s degree in a specific subject have a great opportunity to migrate to these inter-disciplinary areas.
* As an example the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore provides admission to inter-disciplinary programmes in the areas of mathematical biology, bioengineering, nanoscience and engineering and energy studies.
* Several rapid expanding areas like neuroscience, earth science and chemical and systems biology can accommodate students from diverse branches of science, engineering and medicine.

**Industry view**

* Traditionally the sectors most active in Research & Development in India have been pharmaceutical, fine chemical and the automotive sector. However, now there is a broader interest across many sectors—from machine tools and cement to electronics and healthcare. There has been rapid growth in multinational R&D labs based in India, along with their Indian counterparts. The number of students wanting to pursue PhD is increasing. This is reflective of the opportunities available for those with a PhD qualification.

**.**

**Computer Applications**

**Master of Computer Applications, MCA, (Delhi University);**

* **Duration**: 2 years
* **Eligibility**:
* Any Bachelor degree, with at least one paper in
* Mathematical sciences (mathematics, computer science, statistics, operational research), under annual mode
* At least 2 papers in mathematical sciences (mathematics, computer science, statistics, operational research) in semester mode or an equivalent degree.
* At least 60% marks in aggregate at graduation level.
* Candidates who are appearing in final year examination are also eligible to apply.

**M.Sc. Computer Science (Delhi University);**

* **Duration:** 2 years
* **Eligibility:**
* B.Sc. applied Physical science with mathematics and computer science,
* B.Sc. (general) mathematical sciences(10+2+3) with mathematics and computer science from Delhi University or at least 6papers in computer science and 2 papers in mathematics under semester system.
* More details and Form on;
* Website; http://cs.du.ac.in/

**Want to get Innovative?**

Cluster Innovation Centre (CIC) [www.cic.du.ac.in](http://www.cic.du.ac.in) or www.du.ac.in

UG admissions. (B.Tech; BS innovation with Math; B.Tech. Humanities)

A flagship centre of university of Delhi started in 2011, with the aim of inter linking academia, society and industry through innovative activities offer undergraduate programmes B.Tech; BS innovation with Mathematics; and IT and B.Tech humanities (under Meta College concept)

Students enrolled in any of the regular courses at the University are eligible to apply for admission to the B.Tech/BS innovation in Mathematics and IT.

To apply for B.Tech. humanities, a student needs to be enrolled in any programme of study in any college, School of Open learning or Non-Collegiate Women’s Education board. The enterence examination forms are available since mid June of the academic session.

Admission to these courses is through a written exam followed by an Interview of the short listed students. Forms can be taken from CIC or downloaded from the web site.

**Petroleum Engineer**

Petroleum Engineering is a discipline concerned with the surface activities related to the production of hydrocarbons—which can be either crude oilor natural gas.

These are the activities within the upstream sector of the oil and gas industry that includes exploration for hydrocarbons.

Petroleum Engineering is broadly consists of different areas such as drilling, reservoir and production stream.

Drilling deals with designing and implementing procedures to drill wells as safely and economically as possible, and depending on its purpose. It may be used for analyzing hydrocarbon pools (major fossils such as coal, petroleum and natural gas are hydrocarbons).

Reservoir Engineering deals with study of such pools and work out on ways to utilize it.

Production Engineering comes into play after the reservoir has been understood and wells have been drilled and hydrocarbon begins to flow.

An important challenge facing the profession is high risk in investment under high degree of uncertainty in oil and gas reservoirs.

Qualification: PCM in class 11th and 12th.

Test: All India Entrance test such as JEE

After graduation: M. Tech and later Ph.D

**Institutes and URLS:**

* Indian School of Mines
* Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Gandhi Nagar ([www.pdpu.ac.in](http://www.pdpu.ac.in))
* Maharashtra Institute of Technology, Pune ([www.mitpune.com](http://www.mitpune.com))
* University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun ([www.upes.ac.in](http://www.upes.ac.in))
* Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, Rae Bareli ([www.rgipt.in](http://www.rgipt.in))
* CSIR-Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun ([www.iip.res.in](http://www.iip.res.in))
* Dibrugarh University, Assam ([www.dibru.ac.in/page.php?cat=Deparment](http://www.dibru.ac.in/page.php?cat=Deparment) &id=Petrolem%20Technology)

**Pros and cons:**

* The job is challenging
* Long working hours of shore: 7A.M. to 8.30 P.M.
* Exposure to best-in-class technology
* High Salary (1.5 times more than that his counterparts in other core sectors. Those with added skills 2-3 times as much their professional growth is very fast)
* Wide spectrum of activities.
* Work in remote locations
* Jobs are concentrated in certain parts of the world.
* Physically strenuous.

Skill/traits

* Job related to data processing and interpretations are done with the help of state-of-the-art software running on sophisticated hardware.
* Hence one is required to be technologically savvy.
* Drilling involves dealing with subsurface conditions of pressure and temperature and requires high skill with machinery and related judgment.

**To be a successful petroleum engineer, one should have knowledge of geology, geophysics, reservoir engineering and management, and be ready to work in synergy.**

**Nutritionist**

* Nutrition is the science of food, nutritionist and their impact on health.
* Nutritionists are the experts in food science, technology, therapeutic diets and public health issues.
* A nutritionist studies food from the time of harvest till it is consumed
* They also carry out qualitative analyses of food being consumed.
* With changing lifestyle the demand for trained and qualified nutritionist has increased many folds in different avenues such as research, education, hospitals and first-moving-consumer-goods companies.
* Food companies have nutrition division where nutritionists are involved in multiple projects like providing inputs for product innovation, coordinating and participating in the cross-functional team meetings, supporting and driving improvement decisions.
* School health nutritionist is another upcoming career.
* Food journalism to review the various cuisines from the health point of view is also catching on.
* Nutritionists could even be hired for gyms and health care centres.

Qualification:

* Home science as a subject in class Xi and XII,
* B.Sc home science or any stream in science.
* It can be followed with a master’s in home science.
* Preference is given to candidates with science background in XII.

**Skills/traits**

* Updated knowledge on current trends in nutrition, health and wellness.
* Knowledge of food laws.
* Technical knowledge the fundamental of nutrition, physiology and foods science.
* Good interpersonal skills.
* Good writing skills for producing reports, leaflets, presentation etc.
* Basic knowledge of human psychology.
* Research-oriented mind.

**Duty hours**

* Working as a nutritionist in a multinational company is very different from the usual hospital set up in terms of delivery and expectations.
* The schedule is similar to a marketing/technical personnel’s routine which can beyond the usual nine hours of work, depending on the projects one is involved in.

**Pay**

* Fresh nutritionist Rs. 15000/= to 20,000/=
* Those with a Master’s degree in nutrition or Home Science can expect a higher pay package ranging between Rs.2.5 lakh—7 lakh per annum.
* The salaries get higher with experience.

**Institutes and URLS**

* Institute of Home Economics and Lady Irwin College, Delhi (du.com.ladyirwin.edu.in)
* Mount Carmel College, Bangalore (mountcarmelcollegeblr.co.in)
* University of Mumbai ([www.mu.ac.in](http://www.mu.ac.in)).
* Osmania University, Hyderabad ([www.osmaniaac.in](http://www.osmaniaac.in))

**Pros and cons**

* Advise people to live healthy
* Wider scope due to increased awareness in cities
* New learning opportunities everyday while working In a cross functional team set-up
* If attached with a hospital, work in shifts and sometimes required to do night duties.

**Time has come when most food companies will appreciate the value of a skilled Nutritionist.**

**CAT aspirants should make planned efforts to maximize their chances of success**

The common admission test (CAT) is a computer based test held in India… the Indian Institute of Management (IIMs) started this exam and use the test for selecting students for their Business Administration Programs. The test is conducted every year by one of the IIMs based on the policy of rotation.

* CAT aspirants should make planned efforts to maximize their chances of cracking it.
* The first task of any aspirant is to complete the basics in all the test areas at the earliest possible but preferably not later than 30 days before they take the CAT.

**Basics include**

**Quantitative Ability:**

Quant:

* arithmetic, basic algebra, geometry and mensuration, and modern maths

Data Interpretation:

* Tables, line, bar and pie charts, routes and networks etc.
* After the basics students should focus on solving questions that require application of the knowledge under severe time pressure.
* They should also practice to built skills in using alternative methods to solve questions like option judging, elimination of unlikely options, substitution of numerical values etc.
* They should also build speed by solving questions using mental calculations and visual observation.

**Verbal ability**

Logical Reasoning:

* Calendars, clocks, cubes, syllogisms, Conditional Statements, Venn Diagrams, Maxima-Minima, Binary Logic, Games and Tournaments, Logic Puzzles, etc.

**English Grammar basics:**

* Reading, comprehension (RC)- reading on various different subjects on line.
* Vocabulary: consulting the dictionary regularly to know the contextual usage of unfamiliar words/usage.
* Data interpretation and logical reasoning areas are skill-intensive.
* Hence practice and more practice will help you to sharpen your skills.
* Verbal areas require you to have strong fundamentals in grammar.
* A good vocabulary and a varied reading habit are a must to do well in RC.
* This is also an area where you may get into trouble due to more wrong answers and negative marks, so you have to be on your guard.
* Once your basics are more or less in place, you should take plenty of mock tests that are similar to the CAT and are taken by a large number of students.

**Mock tests play a crucial role in**

* Understanding your relative strengths and weaknesses vis-à-vis other test takersso that you can work on the same and improve.
* Fine tuning your time management and question identification skills that help you to attempt maximum possible questions.
* Understanding the reasons behind your mistakes so that you do not repeat these again.
* Developing stamina and temperament for a 140-minute computer based CAT.
* Use the last one month before the CAT to take and thoroughly analyze your performance in each mock test so that you are ready to take the actual test confidently.

**On line course for free**

* [www.courser,org](http://www.courser,org)
* [www.udacity.com](http://www.udacity.com)
* [www.edx.org](http://www.edx.org)
* [www.ietsintern.com](http://www.ietsintern.com) (intern in the field of your choice)
* [www.hellointern.com](http://www.hellointern.com) (intern in the field of your choice)

Gap year

* Taking a year off gives the freedom to experience different fields.
* Make a list of all the things you find interesting and priorities.
* Make a proper schedule for the day for maximum utilization of time.
* Join an online course for free.
* For intern ship opportunities visit any of the above web site.
* Pursue a hobby of your choice.
* Travel and meet the people from varied background.

**CMAT: THE SECOND MOST IMPORTANT TEST AFTER CAT**

* The common Management Admission Test (**CMAT**) conducted by All India Council for Technical Education, has become the second most important test after the CAT for MBA aspirants.
* First conducted in Feb, 2012 CMAT is a computer based multiple-choice, objective-type test that takes place twice a year. As per the latest XAT exam pattern, the exam will be on line based with a time period of 3.5 hours. From academic year 2020-21 onwards, the CMAT exam will be conducted only once a year in January.
* CMAT has replaced a large number of state entrance tests in states such as U.P. (UPSEE), Kerala, Maharashtra (MCET), Rajasthan (RMAT) etc. scores will be used by more than 2000 B-schools in India including top b-schools like Jamnalal Bajaj, Mumbai.
* CMAT is a 180-minute test having 100 questions divided into 4 sections;

1. Legal reasoning
2. Verbal ability
3. Numerical ability- data interpretation
4. General awareness

* Each section includes 25 questions, each with 4 options, the right answer will get you 4 marks while 1 mark is deducted for each wrong answer.
* While CMAT syllabus is similar to CAT, except general awareness.
* It is perceived to be relatively easier test than the latter.
* Good preparation for general awareness is a must to get a good score.

**Opportunities in the Insurance Sector**

**Current trends in the insurance Sector:**

* According to the Insurance regulatory and development Authority, the premium collected by Indian Insurance increased substantially during last couple of years.
* The Indian insurance industry is bifurcated into many segments, due to which there is an abundance of jobs for graduates.
* It has 52 insurance companies, of which24 are in “Life Insurance” business 28 are non-life insurer.
* Stakeholders in the market include agent (individual and corporate), brokers, surveyors and third party administrators serving health insurance claims.
* Additionally with various innovations catering to the market need, newer jobs are constantly on offer.
* For instance, traditionally, the areas covered under insurance included ,life insurance, pensions and education plans for children.
* However, people can now insure their weddings (against cancellation) as well.
* Beside core insurance functions, there are various job opportunities for fresh candidate in areas such as sale, operations, IT and finance.
* Opportunities that require candidate to identify new channels for expanding insurance and strengthening the existing channels also exist.
* A bachelor’s degree is a minimum requirement to be eligible for insurance kob in India.
* More importantly what companies look for in graduates is a knack to sell.
* Most companies however, conduct an orientation for fresh recruits to acquaint them with how the industry functions and train new employees in the fundamental skillsthey would need on the job.

**Industrial Training Institutes (ITI)**

ITI Courses available in Delhi.

1. Carpenter ….. I year, VIII pass,14—40 yrs. (8 institutes)

* Shadra (vivek vihar),
* Malviya Nagar
* Nizam ud din
* Khichripur
* Nand Nagri
* Pua
* Tilak Nagar
* Subzi Mandi

1. Computer operator and Programming assistant …. 1 year (30 institutes)

* Don Bosco, okhla, jamia Nagar, 011-26838121,
* Akshine Industrial Training Centre, 1449/2, 100 feet Road, Durga Puri Shadra
* Baba Saheb Ambedkar Technical Education Society, ITC, Vikas Puri, plot No.13- B.Bodhella Village, Vikaspuri, 011-28532901, 28532959.
* Ch. Brraham Prakash ITI, Jafferpur
* Govt ITI, Khichripur
* ITI Malviya Nagar
* ITI Nand Nagri
* ITI Nizam ud din
* ITI Pusa, ITI Tilak Nagar,
* And many more

1. Cutting and sewing …. 1 year (46 institutes)

* Anurag Industrial Training; Arwachin Bharti Bhawan Sen Sec School, C-Block, vivek Vihar
* Asha Sadan Cutting and Tailoring Centre; najaf Garh, ND-43
* Ch. Brahm prakash ITI Jafferpur
* ITI (w) Morigate
* ITI (w) Water Tank; Near Water Tank, Tilak Nagar; 011-25995158, 25997035
* ITI Jahangirpuri
* ITI Khichripur
* ITI Malviya Nagar
* ITI Nand Nagri
* ITI Nizam ud din , Pusa. Shadra, Subzi Mandi,
* Tilak Nagar,
* Many more

1. Draughtsman civil …. 2 years

* 17 Institutes

1. Draughtsman mechanical…. 2 years

* 11 Institutes

1. Electrician …. 2 years (20 institutes), X pass science, 14-40 years

* Don Bosco
* Ch. Brahm Prakash, Jaffarpur
* CRPF Industrial training Centre, CRRF Campus, Wazirabad, north East Delhi-94.
* BABA Sahib ambedkar Technical Education Society, vikaspuri
* Delhi Police Industrial Training Centre, Wazirabad, ND.
* DN Lal Sharda Private Industrial Training Institute, Near Metro Pillar 860, Dwarka Sector-16, ND.
* ITI Jahangirpuri, Khichripur, Malvia Nagar, Nand Nagri, Nizam ud din, Pusa, Shadra, Sabzi Mandi, Tilak Nagar, Narela,
* Many more.

1. Electronic Mechanic.. 2 years, (19 Institute)

* Govt Industrial Training Institute(W) Morigate
* ITI Jahangirpuri, Khichripur, Nand Nagri, Nizam ud din, Pusa, Dhadra, Tilak nagar,
* Many more.

1. Fitter …. 2 years (13 institutes)

* ITI Nizam ud din, Shadra, jahangirpuri, Khichripur, Malvia Nagar, Nand Nagri, Pusa, shadra, Sabzi Mandi, Tilak Nagar, narela,
* And many more.

1. Foundry Man …. 1 year (2 institute)

* Nizam ud din , shadra

1. Information technology and Electronics system maintenance … 2 years, (1 institute)

DAV Industrial Training Centre, 5A/15, Main Najafgarh Road, Opposite Police Station, Tilak Nagar

1. Health Sanitary Inspector …. 1 year (7 institutes)

* Akashine Industrial Training Centre, 1449/2 Main 100 feet Road, Durgapuri, Shadra.
* Baba sahib Ambedkar Tech Edu Society ITC Vikaspuri
* DAV Industrial Training Centre 5A/15 Main Najafgarh Road, opposite Police Station, Tilak Nagar
* Delhi Institute of Industrial Training Centre, Nangali Poona, ND
* MRS Industrial Training Centre, Khadipur, Village Khadipur
* National Industrial Training Centre, Najafgarh, 30-34 Sewak Nagar, Uttam nagar, Najafgarh, 011-25343737, 011-65473376
* Sarvodya Industrial training Centre, 1449/2, durgapuri, shadra

1. Instrument Mechanic 2 years (8 institutes)

* Don Bosco
* ITI Khiripur, Malviya Nagar, Nand Nagri, Nizam ud din, Pusa, Shadra, Subzi Mandi

1. Craftsman Food Production General …. 1 year (2 institutes)

* Cradle Industrial Training Centre, 988/2 Mansa Enclave, New Oberoi Farm, Kapashera, South West Delhi
* Gouri Food Craft Industrial Training Centre, Plot No. 456- Near Hanuman Mandir, Bharthal Bihwasan, ND-110037, 011-64643111, 64736222

1. Dental lab Technician …. 2 years (2 institutes)

* Baba sahib Ambedkar Technical Education Society ITC Vikaspuri, Plot No. 13-B Bodhella Village, Vikaspuri ND-18, 011-28532901, 011-28532959
* ITI Narela

1. Desk Top Publishing Operator … 1 year (2 institutes)

* NSIC Technology Service Centre, Okhla ndustrial Estate,Phase II, Okhla ND-20, 011-26921562, 011-24522789
* Veer Savarkar Basic Training Centre

1. Fashion technology …. 1 year (only one Institute)

* Veer Savarkar Basic Training Centre, Pusa, 011-25842952, 011-25842762.

1. Hair and Skin Care …. I year (4 institutes)

* ITI (W) Morigate
* ITI (W) Water Tank
* Jijabai Training Institute for Women, August Karanti Marg, Srifort, Near Srifort Auditorium, Khel gaon Marg, ND-49, 011-26491842, 011-26494358
* Sampuna Industrial Traing Centre, Amar Jyoti Colony, Bawana Road, ND-85

1. Library and Information science …. 6 months (2 institutes)

* Delhi Institute of Industrial Training Centre, Nangali Poona, ND
* National Industrial training Centre, Najafgarh,, 30-34 Sewak Nagar, Uttam Nagar,Najafgarh,ND-59., 011-25343737, 011-65473376

1. Mechanist …. 2 years (8 institutes)

* ITI Jahangirpuri, Malviya Nagar, NandNagri, Nizam ud din, Pusa, Shadra, Tilak Nagar,
* NSIC Technical centre, Okhla Industrial Estate phase III, okhla, 011-26921562, 011-24522789

1. Mechanist Grinder …. 2 years (3 institutes)

* Don Bosco
* ITI Nizam ud din, Shadra

1. Mechanic Motor Vehicle …. 2 years (14 institutes)

* ITI Jahangirpuri, khichripur, Nand Nagri, nizam ud din, Pusa, Shadra, Subzi Mandi, Tilak Nagar,
* Don Bosco
* CRPF Industrial Training Centre, CRPF campus, Wazirabad,
* Delhi Police Industrial Training Centre, Wazirabad, ND
* And others

1. Mechanic Diesel …. 1 year (3 institutes)

* ITI Nizam ud din, Pusa and Shadra

1. Mechanic Radio and Television …. 2 years (6 institutes)

* ITI Nizam ud din, Pusa, Shadra,Subzi Mandi,
* Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Industrial Training Centre,
* CRPF Industrial Training Centre.

1. Mechanic Refrigeration and Air Conditioner…. 2 years (17 institutions)

* Don Bosco
* Baba Saheb Ambedkar, Vikaspuri
* Ch. Brahm Prakash ITI Jafferpur, 011-250 12141, 011-250 25 177
* CRPF NDUSTRIAL Training Centre
* Delhi Police Industrial Training Centre
* ITI Khichripur, Malviya Nagag, Nand Nagri, Nizam ud din, Pusa, Shadra, Sabzi Mandi, Tilak Nagar, Narela,
* Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Industrial training Centre

1. Mechanic Tractor …. 1 year (5 institutes)

* ITI Jahagirpuri, Nizam ud din, Pusa, Shadra, Narela,

1. Moulder …. 1 year (1 institute)

* ITI Pusa

1. Painter General …. 2 years (11 institutes)

* Ch. Brahm Prakash, Jafferpur 011-25012141, 011-25025177
* ITI Jahangirpuri, Khichripur, Malviya Nagar, Nand Nagri, Nizam ud din, Pusa, Shadra, Subzi Mandi,Tilak Nagar, Narela.

1. Pattern Maker …. 2 years (3 institutes)

* ITI Nizam ud din, Pusa, Shadra

1. Digital Photographer …. 2 years (2 institutes)

* ITI Jahangirpuri
* Multipurpose Training Centre for Deaf Industrial Training Centre, 12 and 13, Special Institutional Area, Shaheed Jeet Singh Marg, Near JNU, South Delhi-67

1. Plastic Processing Operator …. 1 year (2 institutes)

* ITI Khichripur, Pusa.

1. Physiotherapy Technician …. 1 year (1 institute)

* ITI Najafgarh

1. Plumber …. 1 year (8 institutes)

* Ch. Braham Prakash ITI Jafferpur
* ITI Jahangirpuri, ITI Khichripur, Nand Nagri, Nizamuddin, Shadra, Tilak Nagar, Narela

1. Radiology Technician ….2 years (1 innstitute)

* ITI Njafgarh

1. Secretarial practice …. 1 year (4 institutes)

* ITI Nand Nagri,
* Jijabai ITI for Women
* Swami Sivanand Memorial Institute of Fine Arts and Craft, Road No.31, East Avenue, Punjabi Bagh NS-26, 01125103555

1. Sheet Metal Worker …. 1 year (1 institute)

* ITI Pusa

1. Stenography English …. 1 year (18 institutes)

* Ch. Braham Prakash ITI Jafferpur
* ITI (W) Morigate
* ITI (W) Water Tank
* Jijabai ITI (W)
* NDMC (W) Technical Institute
* ITI Jahangirpuri, Malviya nagar, Nizamuddin, Pusa, Shadra, Subzi Mandi, Tilak nagar,
* Sri Guru Teg Bahadur IT Centre
* Lala Hansraj Gupta ITI Narela
* Sulabh International Training Centre, RZ-83, Sulabh Bhawan, Mahavir Enclave, West Delhi- 45

1. Stenography Hindi …. 1 year (8 institutes)

* Ch. Brahm Pakash, ITI Khichripur,ITI Nizamuddin, pusa, Shadra, Jijabai,
* NDMC (W)
* Swami Sivanand Mwmorial Institute of Fine Arts and Crafts.

1. Steward …. 1 year (2 institutes)

* Cradle Industrial Training Centre, 988/2 Mansa Enclave, Near Oberoi Farm, Kapashera, South West Delhi-37.
* Craftsman Food Production General, 10th pass, 14-40 years

1. Surveyor …. 2 years (1 institutes)

* ITI Pusa

1. **Tool and Die Maker Dies and moulds …. 3 years (3 institutes)**

* ITI Nizamuddin, Pusa, Shadra

1. **Tool and Die Maker Press Tools Jigs and Fixtures …. 3 years (2 institutes)**

* ITI Nand Nagri, Subzi Mandi,

1. **Turner …. 2 years (12 institutes)**

* Don Bosco
* ITI Jahangirpuri, Khichripur, Malviya Nagar, Nand Nagri, Nizmuddin, Pusa, Shadra,Subzi Mandi, Tilak Nagar, Narla,
* NSCI Technology Service Centre, Okhla Industrial Estate Phase III, Okhla, 011-26921562, 011-24522789

1. Welder gas Electric …. 1 year (11 institutions)

* CRPF Industrial Training Centre
* Delhi Police Industrial Training Centre
* ITI Jahangirpuri, Malviya Nagar, Nand Nagri, Nizamuddin, Pusa, Shadra, Subzi Mandi, Tilak Nagar,Narela.

1. Wireman …. 2 years (8 institutes)

* ITI Khichripur,Malviya Nagar, Nand Nagri, Nizamuddin, Pusa, shadra, Subbzi Mandi, Narela.

1. Information Technology and Electronic System Maintenance.
2. Production and Manufacturing Sector

**One year Engineering Trades**

1. Architectural assistant.
2. Auto Electrician.
3. Automotive body Repair.
4. Computer Hardware and Networking.
5. Dent Beating and Spray painting.
6. Interior Decorating and Designing.
7. Plastic Processing Operator.
8. Scooter and Auto-cycle Mechanic.
9. Steel Fabricator.

**One year Non-Engineering Trades**

1. Baker & confectionaries.
2. Commercial Art.
3. Craftsman Food Production.
4. Digital Photography.
5. Dress Designing.
6. Dress Making.
7. Hospital House Keeping.
8. Office Assistant cum Computer operator.

**PHONE NUMBERS and LOCATIONS OF GOVT INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS, DELHI.**

There are 19 Government ITI including Hastsal Extention Centre and Muti Sectorial Development Plan (for minority women only at ITI Nand Nagri) **having 10281 seats** in 45 different trades affiliated with National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) and State Council for Vocational Training (SCVT).

1. **Ch. Braham Prakash, Jaffarpur, 011-28012141, 28013519, 25318161,** [itijaffarpur2010@gmail.com](mailto:itijaffarpur2010@gmail.com) **,** [itijaff.delhi@nic.in](mailto:itijaff.delhi@nic.in) **,** <http://itijaffarpur.delhi.gov.in>
2. **Dr. H. J. Bhaba ITI, Khichripur, Mayur Vihar, 011-22753998, 22750621,** [hjbhabhaiti.delhi@yahoo.co.in](mailto:hjbhabhaiti.delhi@yahoo.co.in) **,** [www.hjbhabhaiti.delhi.gov.in](http://www.hjbhabhaiti.delhi.gov.in)
3. **ITI, Malviya Nagar— 011-26687375, 011-26682049,** [itimvnaar@yahoo.co.in](mailto:itimvnaar@yahoo.co.in) **;** [itimn.delhi@gov.in](mailto:itimn.delhi@gov.in)
4. **ITI for women, Nand Nagri, Near DTC Bus Depot, Delhi-93—011-22581299,22134850;** [itinandnagri@yahoo.co.in](mailto:itinandnagri@yahoo.co.in) **;** [www.itinn.delhi.gov.in](http://www.itinn.delhi.gov.in)
5. **Nizam ud din—Arab ki Sarai—011-24359531, 24351667,** [itiaks2011@gmail.com](mailto:itiaks2011@gmail.com)**;** [itiaks.delhi@gov.in](mailto:itiaks.delhi@gov.in)**; website:** [www.itiaks.delhi.gov.in](http://www.itiaks.delhi.gov.in)
6. **ITI, Pusa Campus,—011-25842833, 011-25841477,** [itipusa@hotmail.com](mailto:itipusa@hotmail.com)**;** [itipusa.delhi@gov.in](mailto:itipusa.delhi@gov.in)**; website:** [www.itipusa.delhi.gov.in](http://www.itipusa.delhi.gov.in)
7. **ITI Shadra, Near Metro Station Jhilmil Colony. 011-22150343, 22168727;** [itishahdara.delhi@nic.in](mailto:itishahdara.delhi@nic.in) **;** [www.itishahadra.delhi.gov.in](http://www.itishahadra.delhi.gov.in)
8. **ITI for women (only for women), Tilak Nagar, Near Tilak Nagar Metro Station, 011-25997035, 25995158,** [itiwtn@rediffmail.com](mailto:itiwtn@rediffmail.com) **,** [www.itiwtn.delhi.gov.in](http://www.itiwtn.delhi.gov.in)
9. **Sir CV Raman ITI, Near Burari Crossing, Dheerpur, Delhi-9, 011-27128082, 011-27608082 011-27608083,** [www.scvriti.delhi.gov.in](http://www.scvriti.delhi.gov.in) **;** [iticvraman.delhi@gmail.com](mailto:iticvraman.delhi@gmail.com)
10. **Savitri bai Phule ITI for women, Mori Gate, Gokhle Road, Near Metro Station Kashmiri Gate, (for women). 011-23967449,23929889,** [itimg.delhi@gmail.com](mailto:itimg.delhi@gmail.com) **,** [itimgw.delhi@gov.in](mailto:itimgw.delhi@gov.in) **,** [www.sbpiti.delhi.gov.in](http://www.sbpiti.delhi.gov.in)
11. **Jahangir Puri (K-Block)27637928, 27634888,** [www.itijp.delhi.gov.in](http://www.itijp.delhi.gov.in) **,** [pplitijpuri@gmail.com](mailto:pplitijpuri@gmail.com)
12. **Jail Road. Opposite Tihar Jail, Hari Nagar--28121086, 28122402;** [itijritijr@yahoo.co.in](mailto:itijritijr@yahoo.co.in) **,** [itijr.delhi@gov.in](mailto:itijr.delhi@gov.in) **, www.itijr.delhi.gov.in**
13. **Lala Hans Raj Gupta ITI, DSIDC Industrial Complex, Narela, Delhi-40., about 5 km from Alipur Border, 27781679, 27782076,** [itinarela.delhi@gmail.com](mailto:itinarela.delhi@gmail.com)[www.lhrgiti.delhi.gov.in](http://www.lhrgiti.delhi.gov.in)
14. **Veer Savarkar Basic Training Centre, Pusa Road, New Delhi-12, Near Metro station Rajindra Palace, 011-25842952, 25842762,** [btpusa2007@yahoo.com](mailto:btpusa2007@yahoo.com)**,** [www.vsbtc.delhi.gov.in](http://www.vsbtc.delhi.gov.in) **,** [vsitibtcpusa2007@gmail.com](mailto:vsitibtcpusa2007@gmail.com)
15. **ITI, Vivek Vihar, Near Metro Station Jhilmil Colony, Shahadra (W), 011-22165188, 22150343, 22168727,** [itivivekvihar@gmail.com](mailto:itivivekvihar@gmail.com) **,** [itivvw.delhi@gov.in](mailto:itivvw.delhi@gov.in)[www.vvwiti.delhi.gov.in](http://www.vvwiti.delhi.gov.in)
16. **Extension Centre of ITI, Jail Road, Old Employment Exchange Building, Hastsal, ND-59 (W), 011-28121086, 28122402,** [itijitijr@yahoo.in](mailto:itijitijr@yahoo.in) **,** [www.itijr.delhi.gov.in](http://www.itijr.delhi.gov.in)
17. **ITI Mangole Puri, S- Block, co-ed, Industrial Area, Delhi-83, 011-27918121,27918122,** [itimgadmission2018@gmail.com](mailto:itimgadmission2018@gmail.com) **,** [www.itimanggolpuri.delhi.gov.in](http://www.itimanggolpuri.delhi.gov.in)
18. **ITI For Women (MSDP), ITI Nand Nagri Campus,Delhi-93, 011-22581299, 22134850;** [itinandnagri@yahoo.co.in](mailto:itinandnagri@yahoo.co.in) **;** [www.itinn.delhi.gov.in](http://www.itinn.delhi.gov.in)
19. **Jijabai ITI, August Kranti Marg, Srifort industrial/Institutional Area, Sri Fort, Nearest Metro station Green Park, New Delhi-, Internationally Accredited by APASS, Manila,Philippines., 011-26491842, 26494358,** [itisirifort@yahoo.com](mailto:itisirifort@yahoo.com) **,** [www.jbiti.delhi.in](http://www.jbiti.delhi.in) **,** [itijijabai.delhi@gov.in](mailto:itijijabai.delhi@gov.in)

**Prospectus for admission in government ITI is available on line with**

**Department of Training and Technical Education**

* Muni Maya Ram Marg, Peetampura, Delhi-88, Phone: 011-27321023/24, [caoitiadmission@gmail.com](mailto:caoitiadmission@gmail.com)
* Date of start of on-line registration: first week of June
* Last date of registration: third week of June
* Last date of verification and choice filling: third week of June.
* On-line admission address: <http://www.itidelhiadmissions.nic.com>

**Other ITI Institutions**

1. Institute of Basic Business Studies of BTC Pusa Campus, ND-110012, 25842952, 25842762
2. Dy. Apprenticeship Advisor, Pusa, 25841665, 25847560
3. Directorate General of Employment and Training- DGE&T; Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg, ND-1, 011-23710446 (Director General/Joint Secretary), [www.dget.nic.in/content/#](http://www.dget.nic.in/content/)
4. KI- Industrial Training Institute (ITI), S-107 Badli Industrial Estate Delhi-42, 011-45689759, 47523333, [ksharma@del2.vsnl.net.in](mailto:ksharma@del2.vsnl.net.in), [ks@bluepeterindia.com](mailto:ks@bluepeterindia.com), [www.ki.iti.com](http://www.ki.iti.com)
5. Sri Guru Teg Bahadur ITI, GT Karnal Road, Near Gurudwara Nanak Piao, Delhi-33., 011-27124670, [sgtbimit@hotmail.com/](mailto:sgtbimit@hotmail.com/) , www.sgtbimit.com
6. Sarvodya ITI, 1449/2, Main 100 ft. Road, Durgapuri extension, Shahdara, 011-22800322, [sarvodyainstitute@yahoo.in/](mailto:sarvodyainstitute@yahoo.in/)
7. Sharda ITI, 189, main road, kakrola village, near Bharat ghar, Metro pillar no.860, (between Dwarka and Dwarka Sec-14 metro station) ND-78, 011-65060170, [info@shardainstitute.com/](mailto:info@shardainstitute.com/), [www.shardainstitute.com](http://www.shardainstitute.com)
8. ITI, Pusa road, Karol Bagh, near Institute of Hotel Management, 011-40131003, [itipusand110012@yahoo.com](mailto:itipusand110012@yahoo.com) , [www.delhi.gov.in](http://www.delhi.gov.in)
9. ITI, DSIDC, Industrial complex, delhi-40, 011-27781679, 27782076,
10. ITI, Jaffarpur Kalan, ND-110073,
11. Sabzi Mandi

**………………………………………………**

**College for Fire Safety Management----100% Job Oriented Training**

**Enquiry: 09871549659**

**……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………**

**Polytechnics in Delhi**

There are dozens of Polytechnic colleges in Delhi. Most of them are the best Polytechnics in India. List of Government Polytechnic and some good private Colleges is given below.

**Government and Private Polytechnic Colleges (all affiliated to BTE—Board of Technical Education)**

1. **Central Delhi;**

* **Delhi Institute of Tool and Engineering** **(Government)**.

Popularly known as DITE (Best for TOOLS and DIE Engineering)

* Address:
* Wazirpur Indutrial Area, New Delhi (011-27006130,2700612927372618)
* Maa Anandmayi Marg(near DJB Watertank)

Block-A, okhla industrial area, PhaseII,ND-20, (011-26388920, 29207304)

* Official website: http;//www.dite.delhi
* Courses;
* **M**.**Tech** –3year course-- (qualification req: BBA, BCA, B.Sc, B.Com, B.A. with 50% marks or PG in any subject with math as a sub in sen.secondary with) admission through GATE, JEE
* **B**.**Tech**, Tool Engineering
* **B.Tech**, Mechatronics (10+2, through JEE rank) (10+2, through JEE rank)
* **Diploma :** Tools and Die making
* **Diploma :** Mechanical Engineering
* **Two years** Certificate course
* **One year** Condensed course
* **Pusa Institute of Technology (Government):** Pusa Institute of Technology formerly known as Posa Polytechnic is as Premier Engineering College in New Delhi, established in 1962. It is affiliated to Board of Technical Education (BTE)
* Automobile Engineering—62 seats—Full Time And Part time
* Civil Engineering—62+48—Full time
* Civil Engineering with specialization in Construction Engineering—62 seats—Full time
* Electrical Engineering—62+48 seats—Full time
* Electronics and Communication Engineering—60 seats—full time
* Printing Technology—62+48 seats—Full time
* Automobile Engineering—60 seats—Part time
* **Sardar Ukil School of Arts.** (**Government**)

1. **East Delhi;**

* Ambedkar Institute of Technology, Geeta Colony, Delhi-31., for **Advanced** **Communication Technology and Research,** 011-21210161 (**Government**)

1. **North Delhi**

* Aryabhat Institute of Technology (**Government**), GT Karnal Road, Near Shakti Nagar, Ashok Vihar, Bilaspur, ND-33, 011-27426263
* Guru Nanak Dev Polytechnic (**Government**), B-10 Main Road Shivalik, Malviya Nagar, ND-17, 011- 65700507.
* Kasturba Polytechnic for women (**Government**), Muni Maya Ram Jain Marg, PremBari Pul, near TV Tower, Pitampura-88., 011-27325252, [kpedu@bol.net.in](mailto:kpedu@bol.net.in)

It was established in 1986 to encourage women to effectively contribute towards economic development. It is housed in a plot area f 37,067.95 squire meter of land. Consists of Academic complex, Hostel Block, Residential Complex, play round and parking area. It offers full time Diploma Course in Hi-tech and emerging areas of technology. It is under the Department of Training and Technical Education. It was originally set up in 1986-87 with the approval of All India Council for technical Education (AICTE) as a guest institute in the Meerabai Polytechnic Campus at Maharani Baugh. It got the best Polytechnic award in Northern India in 2003 by TTTI, Chandigarh. The Institute seeks to place each of its students in an organization/company of great repute.

**Available Courses:**

* **Medical Electronics:** seats 15,
* **Diploma in Public Health and environmental Engineering:** seats 30
* **Diploma in fashion Design:** seats 40
* **Diploma In computer Engineering:** seats 45
* **Diploma in Digital Electronics & Microprocessor Based system designs:** seats-15.

1. **South Delhi**

* BSF Polytechnic
* G.B. Panth Institute of Technology (**Government**)
* Meerabai Institute of Technology (**Government**)

1. **South West Delhi**

* Integrated Institute of Technology (**Government**)
* Rajokri Institute of Technology (**Government**)

1. **Other Government Institutues**

* World Class Skill Centre
* Delhi institute of tool engineering
* Bhai Parmanand Institute of Business Studies.

1. **Private Polytechnic**

* Guru Tegh bahadur Technical Institute.
* Aditya Institute of Technology, New Delhi. **(Private)**
* Chhutu ram Rural Institute of Technology **(Private)**
* Subramaniam Bharti College of Science and Technology **(Private)**
* Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research **(Private)**
* International Polytechnic for women **(Private)**
* Jamia Hamdard **(Private)**
* Baba Haridass College of Pharmacy and Technology **(Private)**

**Delhi Polytechnics common Entrance Test 2019 for Diploma Programs**

**DTTE (Department of Training and Technical Education) Delhi, announces Common Entrance Test (cet) for Diploma Courses Admission.**

* Centres for exams will be announced later.
* Apply on line
* Forms available: 01-4-2019 to 30-4-19 till 5 P.M.
* Last date for submission 30-4-2019
* Total number of seats 772
* 12th of 10+2 Vocational Engineering stream/ITI pass outs from outside Delhi are not eligible for admission against the above seats.
* Sate Delhi CET exam—08th and 09th June.
* Only Indian Nationals/ Sponsored candidates are eligible to seek admission.

**Master of trade (Stock brokers)**

* Stock brokers are involved in buying and selling shares for clients for a commission.
* There are some big brokerage firms, however, who do not restrict themselves just to shares. They offer mutual funds, insurances, currencies, and other financial products as well.
* Fresh Graduates/post-graduates get jobs as assistant relationship managers (ARMs) and relationship managers (RSM).
* They are required to be in constant touch with the clients, inform them of market movements and advise them on the amount of risk they should take.
* Becoming a sub-broker or a franchise of a big brokerage company is an option.
* As a sub-broke you will need to deposit a certain amount of money depending on the volumes you plan to handle.
* It is not easy to become a full-fledged broker, as the card which allows you to trade is quite expensive.

**Getting there**

* Most brokerage firms hire ARMs and RMs from noted MBA institutes.
* In addition to your business degree, you could arm yourself with certificates such as National Stock Exchange’s certification in financial markets and the Bombay Stock Exchange certification on derivatives exchange.

**Institutes and ORLS**

* BSE Training Institutes Mumbai ([www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com))
* National Stock Exchange Mumbai (nseindia.com)
* Institute of Company Secretaries of India, New Delhi ([www.icsi.edu](http://www.icsi.edu))
* Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, ND ([www.icai.org](http://www.icai.org))
* **Skills/traits**
* You should understand the pulse of the Sensex and Nifty.
* Trust and integrity, otherwise you can hurt the client’s prospects and the Company’s reputation.
* You deal with people’s life savings, so giving the right advice is critical.

**Pros and cons**

* The Stock Market is directly connected with economic growth, so higher GDP means higher salaries.
* One mistake can cost clients heavy, so pressure is high.
* The work can affect family life.

**The payoff**

* A relation manager with an MBA in finance can draw 6 lakhs or more depending on the firm.
* Non-finance RMs earn less.
* A good RM can rise to become a team leader, a zonal manager of a branch.

**JOINING THE INDIAN AIR FORCE** (Combined Defense Service Exam)

* Eligibility: Bachelor’s in any stream with Math and Physics in Class 12th.
* No minimum percentage is specified.
* 19-23 years age
* Only men are eligible
* CDS is conducted twice a year (February and August)
* Notification appears on the official UPSC Website (<http://careerairforce.nic.in>) as well as in leading dailies and Employment News

**Flying Officer (Pilot) through Short Service Commission**

* Eligibility: B. Tech. with 60% marks
* 19-23 years
* Only men
* Notification in December and June in Employment News and National Dailies.

**Direct Entry Scheme as a Flying Officer:**

* Eligibility for Flying Officer is Aeronautical Engineers (electronics) is a B.Tech. with 60% marks.
* 18-28 (if married)---18-25(if unmarried)
* Both men and women are eligible.
* Notification in December and June in Employment News and other national Dailies.
* Aeronautical Engineering deals with Developing. Constructing, Designing, Maintaining and Operating missile and military aircrafts.
* Computer technology is used to enhance the learning process
* Aeronautical Engineering also involves the aerospace Engineering dealing with both aspects of Spacecraft and Aircraft

**Aeronautical Engineering**

* Aeronautical Engineering is one of the toughest Engineering course in India. the BE, B.Tech is a 4-year course full time course
* After successful completion of the course students can pursue their career as an Aeronautical Engineer.
* These engineers are then responsible for creating, developing normality in the technological field of space, defence, and aviation.

**Subjects involved in aeronautical Engineering**

* The full time 4-year course comprises of subjects like Material Science, fluid Dynamics, Essential of Propulsion, Structural Analysis, Aerodynamic theory, Material science and so on.
* These students can also get specialization like Navigation Guidance, communication, instrumentation, Methods of Production of products for Rockets, aero planes and Helicopters.

**Qualification Required**

* 10+2 with PCM with at least 50% in each subject.
* JEE for selection in Top IITs

**EXAMAMS REQUIRED TO STUDY IN US**

**SAT**

Introduced in 1926, its name and scoring have changed several times

* **Originally called: Scholastic Aptitude Test,** later
* **Scholastic Assessment Test:**
* **Then SAT reasoning Test,** and now simply the **SAT.**
* It is needed for admission to most US Colleges.
* A few colleges in Singapore and Canada.
* SAT consists of **writing, critical reading,** and **Math.**
* Maximum score for this exam is 2400.
* A separate writing section on 12 is also a part of the exam.
* You can take the SAT as many times as you like and send only your best score.
* To register for SAT visit, [www.collegeboard.com](http://www.collegeboard.com)

**TOEFL**

* **T**est **O**f **E**nglish as a **F**oreign **L**anguage.
* An under graduate and graduate exam neede by almost all students who wish to study abroad.
* Designed to measure the English proficiency of non-English speaking people
* Divided into 3 sections, it tests the reading, listening, writing and speaking skills.
* Although the exam is primarily needed by US universities, many universities in UK and Canada recognize the TOEFL.

**GMAT**

* It stands for **Graduate Management Admission Test.**
* Needed for admission to almost all top business schools.
* It consists of English and Math and test the analytical and logical skills.
* The sections of the exam include verbal and quantitative reasoning, analytical writing and a recently added integrated reasoning section.

**GRE**

* **GRE** stands for **Graduate record Examination.**
* It is needed for admission to most non-business programmes in the US.
* Some institutes in UK (such as London School of Economics) also need the GRE.
* Many business schools around the world have now begun to accept the GRE.
* The section of the exam include xerbal and quantitative reasoning and an analytical writing section. Maximum points for the exam are 340 and most top graduate schools expect candidates to have scores over 320 to be considered for admission (writing section is scored separately for 6). Students can log on to [www.gre.org](http://www.gre.org)

**AP**

* **AP** stands for Advance Placement
* These are the tests that allow a person to get college credit for taking(and passing)the test.
* They are put out by a company called the college Board.
* It is the same company that puts out the **SAT** test.
* A score of 3 or higher is generally considered good and 5 is especially impressive since it is the highest score.
* It comprises university level courses and exams, which can be taken by secondary school students to prepare for university level study in 34 subjects.
* More than 18,000 schools in 115 countries offer the AP courses and exams, where students can take college-level courses while they are still in school.
* They are better prepared for college, especially because they develop critical thinking skills through these courses.
* A student must be under 21 years of age at the time of exam.

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**Curricular Practical Training (CPT)** lets you take advantage of working full-time in a professional organization during vacations or for a semester or two during your degree closely supervised by teaching faculty.

**Optional Practical Training (OPT)** allows you to work in US for the duration of 12 months in the area of your specialization after the completion of your degree. Students graduating in science, technology, engineering and math(STEM) may extend OPT up to an additional 17 months.

In addition to CPT and OPT, students on the F1 visa are permitted to work on campus for 20 hours per week.

**What is DAIRY Management?**

We love all the things milky, be it ghee, paneer. khoya, butter and various other milky products. So, it is not surprising that India in one of the largest producers in the world.

Whereas the Dairy technology is concerned with obtaining and processing milk and milk products Dairy management involves the principles and processes for managing the dairy industry. Dairy management professionals manage the entire gamut of activities involved in processing milk into diverse products besides its transportation and distribution etc. in recent years, the inclusion of technology and management principles in the dairy sector has made it more professional, setting the stage for dairy management professionals.

* Dairy technology and management courses are offered in many universities (mostly agricultural universities) in the country.
* 0These are designed to equip students with basic knowledge of production, design and management of the industry.
* The curriculum covers areas such as entrepreneurship, involving milk conservation, dairy processing and farm management as well.
* Standalone courses in dairy management are relatively fever.

The principles of dairy management typically are covered in PG level programmes in Dairy engineering and dairy economics.

56.

EDUCATION BEYOND

BOUNDARIES

(CENTRE FOR COACHING AND COUNSELING--CCC)

**56. EDUCATION BEYOND BOUNDRIES**

**(CENTRE FOR COACHING AND COUNSELING--CCC)**

All the minority schools, Urdu medium, aided or private are grappling with a common problem that is poor and lifeless results. There is lack of Muslim representation almost in all sectors, be it education, in services (govt. or private sector), economic leadership or the political leadership.

In the year 2002 education was endorsed as the fundamental right through 86th amendment of constitution. Sachar committee report 2006 shows that the Muslims are at the low level of education along with the low level of quality of it.

* As per the report Muslim graduates were ------------------ 6.3%
* Diploma and certificate holders-------------------------------- 6.8%
* Muslims in IIM------------------------------------------------------ 1.4%
* IIT under-graduate course----------------------------------------1.7%
* IIT post-graduate----------------------------------------------------4%
* Muslims participation in Premier colleges of India,

Under-graduates----------------------------------------------------4%

Post-graduates-------------------------------------------------------2%

MBA courses---------------------------------------------------------1%

* Participation in Top medical colleges--------------------------4%
* State level departments-------------------------------------------6.3%
* Railways---------------------------------------------------------------4.5%
* Banks and RBI--------------------------------------------------------2.2%
* Security agencies(BSF, CRPF, CISF) ----------------------------3.2%
* Postal services------------------------------------------------------5%
* In Universities------------------------------------------------------4.7%
* In central PSUs-----------------------------------------------------3.3%
* State PSUs-----------------------------------------------------------10.8%

In other sectors

2005 2013

* Police-------------------------------------7.63% 6.27%
* IAS----------------------------------------3% 3.32%
* IPS----------------------------------------4% 3.19%
* IFS----------------------------------------- 1.8%

Need to thrust the Muslim Community

The survey conducted by an Educational Trust “MARGINS to MAINSTREAM” reveals some shocking results about the students of Urdu medium schools in “Old Delhi”

* Students were not able to participate in any competitive exam.
* A common problem among the students of various schools is the lack of goal to work towards and a lack of awareness about careers and educational streams.
* “In Old Delhi a 9th class student has no perspective”, whereas in Public schools in New Delhi, a child begins his/her coaching for competitive exams by class 8th or 9th.
* In Old Delhi schools, students are unable to attempt even simple mathematical problems properly.
* A child does not even know that other career options exist apart from medical, engineering or teaching. Only two or three students in a class would mention IAS/IPS or computers as the profession of their choice
* Some were still undecided.
* Influenced by various factors, there is lack of seriousness among the students and lack of responsibility among the teachers.
* Most of the schools either Urdu medium or public schools are grappling with the same problem of low quality results.

It is thus imperative to establish coaching cum information centre as per the needs of Muslim students in order to design a blueprint for their future. Success of such CENTRES rests at the “quality of people” managing such centres. Triumph demands their persistent dedication.

IMPORTENCE OF COACHING CLASSES

To attain a desired objective, coaching classes have become an important part of every student’s life. While the debate about the importance of these classes continues, one cannot deny the fact that coaching classes do come with a set of advantages especially when it comes for preparing for the competitive exams. The purpose of competitive exams is to filter with right aptitude for a said profession. Therefore simply mugging up the study material may not prove to be useful; its importance is to have a strategy in place. Thus a well chartered plan is the need of the day, and this brings us to one of the important advantages of a coaching-class guidelines.

Impact of coaching and monitoring

To coach is to instruct or train and is an effort of enhancing the knowledge; while to be a mentor is to provide counsel or guidance. Coaching involves taking an active role while mentor are more reactive. The practice of coaching in the class-room is one of the most effective ways to bring out the best in students, to develop their talents and strengths, to built skills and confidence and to nurture learning. Students sometimes need an extra push of encouragement to help them thrive. A powerful technique of listening and questioning can provide a myriad of benefits.

An important component of academic coaching is helping students understand how their ‘use of time’ and level of organization or disorganization (paper, space, and technological data) impact their studies.

* Proper guidance is vital for preparing the students for their higher studies.
* Increased reflectivity and clarity of thinking.
* Improved psychological wellbeing and confidence.
* Better problem solving skills.
* Gains in practitioner knowledge and skills.
* Improved practice of sharing.
* Better communication and relationship.
* More positive attitude towards professional and career development.
* Self management and self learning skills.

*The most powerful way that school leaders can make a difference to the learning of their students is by promoting and participating in the professional learning and development of their teachers.*

* Only qualified, experienced and good teachers successfully identify and bring about need of the day. Students’ efforts play an important role in fetching the desired results. The coaching class does not determine the success, the students’ hard work does, an important message to be inculcated among the students to motivate them for their triumph.

VISION

* To establish coaching centers at different places in DELHI and then try to establish gradually, in other cities too, big or small, all over INDIA with an agenda to transform the existing available talents among Muslims and other disadvantaged groups, into the future leaders in all streams and fields through “promotional” education.

OBJECTIVES

* Development of moral values and religious culture.
* To assist in acquiring such a quality of education that is needed to seek admission in various professional courses like medicine, engineering, journalism, law, beside so many others streams.
* To inculcate the scientific temper, rational attitude and logical approach in order to enable the students to become leaders in diverse professions.
* We believe that average IQ of Muslim children is not at the ebb, if compared to the other community children, yet they usually fail to achieve their potential at the higher level of their education. Objective is to remove the barriers through persistent counseling.
* To enhance the skill of employability to an extent that is required to seek employment in govt. and public /corporate sector.
* To guide those who wish to choose self employment, either by choice or compulsion, utilizing the opportunities and facilities available or being provided by the govt. directly or through minority commission/private agency.
* To engage in detecting the avenues those are beneficial for employment of the community youth.
* To engage in activities required to facilitate the objectives and conducive to the set forth
* vision.

Mission:

In keeping with the spirit of vision/objectives, following steps as mission are suggested.

* Endeavor to develop a platform to guide students about the prospects available in different streams in education/vocations.
* To accomplish the proposed design, it is crucially pressing to establish CCC’s in a School premises, so that the students of it and those of the other academic institutions around, may relish the benefits of facility.
* Set out a Survey of existing schools/coaching institutes, private tutors, trusts and societies engaged in academic activity. Such an activity/information will guide to select the talented and the best teachers/tutors from the surrounding area. It will also contribute to measure the degree of academic scenario prevailing in the locality for a possible need based measures.
* Set-up such a CCC preferably in schools located at a strategic area with an easy approach for those pupils residing in and around it.
* If the selected school is equipped with smart-boards (in at least 2 class-rooms initially), it will be an additional advantage.
* The initial level for intervention would be class 6th. Free coaching in 3 subjects will be undertaken to the students of class 6th, 9th and 10th of the school, selected through the criteria set forth by the centre. Counseling cum career counseling will be used as a tool to develop leadership initiatives among the students.
* For a longer lasting life of the centre, nucleus of it demands a self sustaining character. Attempts to make CCC self-sustainable in economic terms are therefore imperative and shall be under taken.
* Constraint as stated above may push the CCC to fix a small amount as fees from the students of other institutions, in order to hold CCC posture straight, on no profit no loss basis.
* It will undertake the responsibility of coaching about an equal number (or so) of scholars from other institutions.
* Coaching of school students will start after half an hour of the school is over.
* Coaching of students of other institutions will commence after the coaching of school students are over.
* All of the students will be treated as adopted children of the centre in order to develop a sense of strong bond for each other.
* Individual profiles of all students and their parents will be made for a better understanding and academic performance of students.
* Case history of all students will essentially be kept for the development of their literacy and related capabilities.
* Assessment of learning style and caliber and subsequent academic, communication and performance skill improvement.
* CCC will undertake different programs/activities for the development of life skills among the students.
* A complete knowledge of talents as recognized by their respective institutions will be collected for its further development/elevation.
* Frequent personality development programs will be held in order to find out the latent talents and perceptions among the students for development
* Undertake Quality Development Program in Schools who ask for the same.
* Conduct Counseling, Career-counseling and Personality Development Program in schools in order to motivate the students for a better future life.
* Regular counseling of students along with their parents will be undertaken.
* Will conduct workshop for parents.
* To guide and prepare the students of class 9th and 10th for selection of stream in class 11th.
* CCC intends to expend every year and make the coaching available till class 12th.
* In following years a strict monitoring during 11th and 12th class for scoring a desired grade required to get admission in the subject/course of their choice.
* Guide the students to get admission in different institutions in and around Delhi as per their score in class 12th.
* Those who fail to get admission in regular classes at college/university, will be guided about the distant-learning programs conducted by different universities.
* Training for the govt. jobs such as staff selection commission, banking, police services and so many others.
* Students who intend to pursue Civil Services and Medical/Engineering should start preparing early. Every student in Class 8th must be very clear about his future plan and start preparing accordingly. The CCC will shoulder their wishes through persistent motivational coaching and guidance. Guide students post 12th class for coaching institutes of repute which are imparting coaching for admission test to medical, engineering and Civil Services.
* Career guidance post graduation.
* Student(s) residing anywhere in the city would avail the complimentary facility of finding a good tutor/coach in their own area of residence.
* Collaboration with other institutions who are working for identical motive.
* Transfer of available information regarding different opportunities given by govt. or private agencies, to the students in time and assist them to get its benefits.
* Vocational guidance post class 12th.
* CCC will distribute literature related to careers and education.
* Will help in all round personality development who may desire so.
* Will help/guide/launch Professional courses in computers to make them eligible for immediate employment.
* Will guide in seeking admission in various ITI Vocational Courses.
* Foreign destination, complete guidance.
* Career counseling shall be a complimentary/charge-less service for all..
* Synchronized shall be the working of all centres through internet.
* To establish Schools, wherever possible for quality Education.

PROBLEM AREAS in Delhi.

1. Hauz Qazi, Lal kuan,koocha Pandit, Shah Gunj, Farash Khana, Ballimaran, Gali QasimJan,

----- Anglo Arabic S.S.School, Fatehpuri Muslim School.

1. Jama-Masjid, Matia Mahal ----- Crescent School
2. Chitli Qabar, Haweli Azam Khan, Suiwalan etc. --- ???
3. Laxxmi Nagar. --- ???
4. Maujpur and the adjacent area, Crescent School, Maujpur.
5. Nizam-ud-din – new Horizon school.
6. Abul fazal Enclave, Shaheen Baugh, -- ???.
7. Batla House, --- ???
8. Okhla Vihar, --- ???
9. Qassabpura, Bara Hindu Rao, --- Shafeeq Mamorial School.
10. Any other area, ???

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE

Non-recurring

1. Installation of 2 smart-boards --------------------------------- Rs. 3,50,000/=
2. Two software ------------------------------------------------------- Rs 2,50,000/=

-------------------------------------

Total -------- Rs. 6,00,000/=

Recurring

1. Remuneration (3 period per day for 2 classes @ 300/=)—1800/= per day
2. i.e per month for 22 days -------------------------- Rs. 36,000/= per month.
3. 10 counseling sessions per month @ 300/= ---Rs, 3,000/= per month.
4. Non-teaching staff ---------------------------------- Rs. 10,000/= per month.
5. Other unforeseen expenses ---------------------- Rs. 5,000/= per month.
6. Office staff --------------------------------------------- Rs. 25,000/= per month.

----------------------------------------------

Total -- Rs. 79,000/= per month.

# Establishment of Coaching Centres

# Anglo Arabic Senior Secondary School ……………………Ajmeri Gate

# Fatehpuri Senior Secondary School ………………… ………... Fatehpuri

# Crescent School ……………………… ……………………….Darya ganj

# Crescent School ……………………………………… ………….Maujpur.

# New Horizon School …………………… ……………………Nizamuddin

# God’s Grace School ……………………………………………...… Okhla

# Rehmani School ……………………………………………………Jogabai

# Ahl-e-Hadees…………………………………………...….Shaheen Baugh

# Shafeeq Memorial School ……………………………..… Bara Hindu Rao

# Mazhar-ul-Islam secondary school ………………………….. Farashkhana

58. Selection of Stream

# Career counseling for making them aware about the variety and diversity of courses and streams to choose from and enable them to prepare to acquire the eligibility requirements for these courses

Choosing the stream after passing class X is a deciding factor for one’s future course of studies. It requires total dedication and concentration in studies from class IX at least.

HUMANITIES

Purpose of studying

* To produce committed, value based and intellectual approach that contributes to the advancement of academics and the fields related to the practical life. Subjects of studies available for study in Humanities
* Teacher (UG and PG)---In subjects such as; History, Civics, Economics, , History, Pol. Sc., English and other languages, Sociology, History;

Avenue of study of history at higher level,

* study of historiography (study of the methods of historians in developing history as an academic discipline)
* historical research methods, study of specific periods

Main specializations

* Archaeology
* Museology
* Archival studies. Most of these courses are offered at PG level. Students specialize in particular object of study and become experts in coin (numismatist), weapon sculpture, deciphering of inscriptions (epigraphist*).*

Employment:

* Archaeologists employed by ASI for about 3600 monuments, museums Research institutes.
* Education---- B.Ed., M.Ed. M.A. (Edu) and research in Education and Education management.
* Administration
* Hotel management and food services.
* Civil services.
* Army, Navy and Air-force.
* Police.
* Private Sector and Industry
* Human resource development
* Tourism industry
* Print media and communication
* Regular under-graduate and post-graduate courses (a complete is compiled separately).
* Foreign destination.
* Civil Services (IAS, IPS, etc.)
* Management (MBA and further studies in India and abroad).
* Journalism, TOI and other Universities
* Graduation and Post-graduation in students’ welfare-- JMI.
* Human Resource Development—JMI, IGNOU
* Tourism Industry
* Travel and Tourism Management (12 months)
* Airfares, Ticketing (6 months)
* Fast Track (3 months) Mob—08130876777, 09810091297 [E-mail—enrol@thecreativacademy.in](mailto:E-mail—enrol@thecreativacademy.in) Web—www.thecreativeacademy.in
* Sports and Sport education (DP.Ed, BP.Ed, MP.Ed, *Delhi, Lucknow* )
* Health care and Gym.
* Food Technology.
* Foreign language, French, German, French, Arabic. Etc.
* Communication and media studies. Selection of subject depends upon interest, aptitude, and inclination of the individual student.
* PG Diploma in managing diamond -jewelry business Duration—1 year (GD Goenka University)

Indian Institute of Tourism Travel Management (IITTM): two-year MBA

Qualification: Graduate, 50% marks, clear entrance test, CAT, CMAT, XAT, GMAT, ATM or IITTM

Tourism and travel: Gwalior and Bhubaneswar

Tourism and leisure services: NOIDA.

Tourism and International Business: Gwalior

COMMERCE

B. Com.

Commerce, better known as, business studies, allows a student in 21st century to understand how business activities influence society and the economy directly or indirectly. “Relevance of undergoing a degree in Commerce remains high as it helps develop student’s intellectual powers by putting him in touch with important principles of everyday life. It helps him become a better economic decision maker and efficient consumer while developing problem solving skills and encouraging creative and critical thinking”.

According to experts, emerging trends in this field of study have bridge the gap between academic and professional degree. “Commerce as a subject cannot exist without practical application and a professional approach”. Very few students enroll themselves in a PG degree course. They either pursue it in the distance education mode or just an additional ‘ornamental’ degree. They prefer to pursue CA/CS/ICAI (CMA) courses. A student with these qualifications has better opportunities than an M.Com, both in professional as well as academic sectors.

Commerce syllabi have undergone transformation in keeping with the global business requirements. It is not just accounting, mathematics economics but management, IT, e-commerce, e-business project work as well as English communication skills that make for a complete curriculum. Many Universities are modifying their syllabi to suit schedules and accounting standards across different countries so that the model is globally accepted. Latest developments in finance, marketing etc. have also been incorporated.

Commerce has options galore for students. Thanks to the economic resurrection post liberalization, sectors like banking, hospitality, retail, travel and tourism, have open jobs opportunities for commerce graduates.

* B.Com (pass)
* B.Com (Hon.)
* B.Com.(tourism, taxation)
* Economics (Hon.)
* Bachelor in Banking and industry.
* Bachelor in Accounting and finance.

Economics:

Delhi based Indian School of Business and Finance (ISBF) affiliated to London School of Economics and Pol. Sc.(LSE)

* B.Sc.(Economics and Finance)—3 years full time (Hons) programme.
* B.Sc. Economics.
* B.Sc. Economics and Management
* B.Sc. Business and Management (www.applyto.isbf.com)
* *The course include*—financial accounting, management and behavioral process, fundamental of tourism, business economics, tourism geography, business statistics, business economics, tourism marketing
* *Employers* -Banks, Brokarage firms, CA firms, Consultants, Audit firms, IT organisations, Ad agencies, Tourism companies, Self run business etc.

COMPANY SECRETARY

Eligibility: 10+2

Starting salary: Rs. 28,000-40,000/-

Duration: 3 years including training period.

Law graduate and post graduates(LLB & LLM)

LLB

* LLB or an integrated LLB is a professional degree which is meant to enable a graduate to practice the profession. Many law graduates, however, do not remain content with just one degree. Why one should obtain a post graduate credential such as LLM or a diploma in a specific area when a “GOOD”LLB degree is enough for any position in the profession—in judiciary, administration, industry or even in academics. There are a no. of explanations and reasons given by the experts. A few of them are listed below.
* *Increase in the no. of legal conflicts both in social and professional sphere, heightened the demand of qualified lawyers in this segment of specialized law practice, such as copy right, corporate law, criminal law, regulation law, international taxation law, labor law, corporation law, patent law, administrative law etc.*

Copy right law

* It falls under intellectual property rights (IPR) *–Many of the fields fall under this law*; such as literature, dramatics, music, artistic works, and creation of cinematography etc.- Copy right protects the inventor, creator against any unauthorized use or misuse of his creation or invention without prior permission. It safeguards certain rights of creator or inventor.
* A career in copy right law involves the registration of copy right with the registration office and prosecution for the protection of creator’s or inventors’ rights in a court of law. It can be a lucrative career in India especially in metro cities. It is essential for those who want to pursue in this field of law must have a keen interest in the field of law and copy right. –Since there are no specific courses for copy law , an internship of minimum six months will gain an insight into what the career entails.

Corporate law

* Law pertaining to companies and corporations (shareholders, directors, and other stakeholders). -Popularity, due to increasing of business and no. of new companies corporate law is gaining popularity. This branch of law also focus on creating rules for the companies or corporations that are acquiring or being acquired by other companies, or those that are being merged, so as to avoid aoid foul business practices and ensure fair play. Corporate lawyer should also have an in-depth knowledge of criminal law so as to protect companies from any adverse effect. Its practitioner should also have a Through understanding of various laws including principles underlying them such as;

the skills to interpret them

* Effective communication skill and presence of mind.
* Students who wish to pursue a career in stream can go for an LLB degree, specializing in civil law.
* Can work with law firms
* Join the legal department or a company or an organization
* Practice independently Fresh entrants can earn up to Rs. 25,000/- per month.

Criminal law

* In India a host of laws criminalize various activities. Under these laws, the government, through law enforcement agencies and its prosecution wing, can impose a wide range of penalties on individuals found indulging in prohibited acts. A criminal lawyer can either be a prosecutor or a defense lawyer. *As a prosecutor, he has to establish the guilt of the accused on behalf of the govt. As a defense lawyer, the job is to establish that the prosecution has not established its case ‘beyond reasonable doubt’ and the client is not guilty of the offence he/ she is charge with.*

Work avenues

* corporate law firms
* practice in courts
* set up their own venture
* in academics where extensive research is being conducted
* can enter the judiciary as a judge.

Earnings– for fresh entrants, Rs- 20,000/ months.

Internships

* are an indispensible part of law education
* Essential for supplementing the theoretical knowledge. It enables the students to understand the difference between theory and practice.
* To gain insight of the efforts in order to understand difference between theory and practice
* Prepare arguments for a case—research, drafting, and briefing— thus allowing one to be in a better position when one starts working.

LLM

* Characterized by fast changing professional requirements necessitated an in-depth knowledge of our respective fields. This situation gives rise to the need of specialization.
* An expertise in any field enables you to understand and handle the complexities of the concerned profession, something which is beyond the domain of ordinary graduates.
* In the era of globalization, liberalization and privatization, the government’s role is changing from being regulators to being facilitators such that domestic legal framework is rapidly changing and we, as legal professionals, have to keep pace with this dynamism’.
* Domain expertise inculcates research abilities and instills a deep understanding of a legal subject in candidates which is possible only through a PG qualification.
* University Grants Commission (UGC) insists on the LLM and National Eligibility Test score for full-time teaching positions.
* Legal education is not just about acquiring knowledge of law; it involves learning skills, professionalism, ethics as well as creative and strategic thinking abilities to solve problems at both individual and social levels.
* Some law schools offer relatively better LLBs, but finding a good LLM program is not easy. Many law students who want to pursue a post graduate degree seek fellowships or take bank loans and migrate to the UK, US, and other countries, most of which offer one-year PG law progrmme. During the course of their programme, they acquire some degree of specialize knowledge and skill in emerging areas of law useful to find a job in a law firm in that country or back in India.
* To become eligible for teaching positions or simply to add another degree to their CV.
* PG diplomas do help acquire some specialized knowledge in given areas of law. Students can obtain it through distance education at a negligible cost and help improve performance in one’s career in administration., economic sectors, social work etc.

Popular specializations

* Earlier, the subject area of choice was—public law, constitutional law, international law, administrative law.
* Now, the rush is towards private law; including;
* business and trade law.
* IPR law,
* competition law,
* environmental law and
* criminal law, comparative law,
* aviation law, air transport management,
* competition law,
* medical jurisprudence,
* environmental law,
* labor legislation,
* corporate law, human rights,
* taxation law,
* family law,
* Master’s in aviation law and, air transport management,
* in space and telecommunication laws,
* in security and defense laws,
* copyright law, regulation law,
* international taxation law,
* insurance law,
* patent law,
* administrative law.

Copy right

* Falls under international property rights (IPR). It protects the rights of original inventers, creators, in any field and safeguards their inventions or creations against unauthorized use without prior permission.
* *It involves the registration of copy right with copyright office and protection of the interests of inventor or creator.*
* Students who wish to build a career in this stream can pursue on line courses offered by Word Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) or Diploma courses in IPR offered by law colleges which teach copyright law as a module.
* Since there are no specific courses for copyright law, students who pursue an internship for a minimum of six months will gain an insight into what the career entails.

M. Com

The Masters degree covers the study of

* principles accounting,
* economic theory—micro and macro economics,
* money and banking systems,
* business management,
* trade and export polices.
* In the final year students may opt for a specialization in one of the fields such as statistics, taxation, accounting and finance, etc.
* M. Com. Course is suitable for candidates who want to pursue higher studies and research in this field and can complete their NET-UGC/ JR examinations and assist research work or take up a teaching assignment.
* It is also suitable for those who are keen to pursue chartered accountancy and company secretary ship;
* those who want to do research in this field can pursue an M. Phil and PhD later.

Choices galore for PG students

* M.Com syllabus should ideally be dynamic on a par with the changing scenario, the marketing curriculum especially, needs to be regularly updated and restructured.
* Entrepreneurship: This will help them multiply employment opportunities, opportunities in society and be the catalyst for change in economy.
* CA, CS and CFA, coupled with a PG degree, gives students good option even today.
* Investment management, auditing, tax planning, corporate banking, global banking, corporate governance etc.
* MBA in finance, marketing or human resource.
* E-commerce, fundamentals of computers, business data processing, ERP, software development etc. give an extra edge
* An M. Phil or PhD after completion of a Master’s degree

Management Studies

* Management (MBA and further studies in India and abroad)

Foreign destinations.

*Though studying in a foreign can be an enriching academic experience, it is imperative that students select the right program and country. (a complete guide is compiled separately).*

Name of country

Names of its Universities.

Duration of the course

Eligibility criteria

Information regarding the start of session

Information regarding expenditure

Financial assistance

Assistance for getting admission.

# CRESCENT SCHOOL

Ascent of pedagogy in school --- A mission

(Dr. Mohammad Shahid)

Former General Secretary

RECOGNITION OF

SCIENCE STREAM

Education

Innovation in education

The term innovation is derived from the latin word “innovates”. In broader sense its meaning is, creation of better or more effective products, process, technologies, or ideas that are accepted by makers, government and the society. Innovation differs from invention or renovation in that innovation generally signifies a substantial positive changes compared to international changes.

Indian education system

It has undergone several changes in every aspect of education like curriculum, pedagogy, methodology, educational technology, teacher education there are innumerable changes. Education system has incorporated those changes and innovations that were brought from society, parents, students, and also from community. Most of the commissions and committees who review education system advocated the reform in education system pertaining to curriculum, pedagogy, methodology in teaching, educational aids, examination system, evaluation system and also in teacher education. In spite of all that education system remained to be exam oriented, bookish and information loaded devoid of practical aspect.

The development in technology has changed the world outside the classroom. It is more eye catching and interesting for a student than the classroom setting. As a result, students find classroom instructions as dull and devoid of life and it does not interest them for learning. Information and technology has made learner techno friendly and has brought joy in learning.

Innovations in curriculum

Curriculum must stand on three pillars, (i) relevance, (ii) equality (iii) excellence. The National curriculum framework NCF (2025) strongly recommends that “the curriculum must enable to find children to find their voices, nurture their curiosity to do things, to ask questions, to pursue investigations, sharing and integrating their experiences with school, knowledge rather their ability to reproduce external knowledge”

For information of Madarsa students

MADARSA STUUDENTS can now join regular degree regular degree (B.A., B.Sc., B. Com) polytechnic without Inter/10th by completing Bridge Course.

A Golden Opportunity for Madarsa students

Get admission in polytechnic, B. A,. B.Sc,. B.Com. in Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Gacchi Bowli, Hyderabad by completing bridge courde.

Total fee including Medical Insurance is Rs. 2750/= for males and no fees for females.

A day will come when we may see a Hafiz IAS or IPS, an Alim IAS or IPS. And in so many other Govt. Jobs.

Duration: 2 semesters

Age limit: males, 28 years Females: 30 years.

Hostel facility: available.

Campus recruitment.

Training is given to crack govt. jobs.

How to apply:

Online follow this link

<http://goo.gl/5dFhpp>

Get prospectus in Urdu

[http://manuucoe.in/OnlineAdmission /assets/pdf/prospectus-urdu.pdf](http://manuucoe.in/OnlineAdmission%20/assets/pdf/prospectus-urdu.pdf)

Link to download application form is

<http://www.manuu.ac.in/Eng-Php/Application>-bridgecourse.php

Selection of Stream

# Career counseling for making them aware about the variety and diversity of courses and streams to choose from and enable them to prepare to acquire the eligibility requirements for these courses.

Choosing the stream after passing class X is a deciding factor for one’s future course of studies. It requires total dedication and concentration in studies from class IX at least.

HUMANITIES

Purpose of studying

* To produce committed, value based and intellectual approach that contributes to the advancement of academics and the fields related to the practical life. Subjects of studies available for study in Humanities
* Teacher (UG and PG)---In subjects such as; History, Civics, Economics, , History, Pol. Sc., English and other languages, Sociology, History;

Avenue of study of history at higher level,

* study of historiography (study of the methods of historians in developing history as an academic discipline)
* historical research methods, study of specific periods

Main specializations

* Archaeology
* Museology
* Archival studies. Most of these courses are offered at PG level. Students specialize in particular object of study and become experts in coin (numismatist), weapon sculpture, deciphering of inscriptions (epigraphist*).*

Employment:

* Archaeologists employed by ASI for about 3600 monuments, museums Research institutes.
* Education---- B.Ed., M.Ed. M.A. (Edu) and research in Education and Education management.
* Administration
* Hotel management and food services.
* Civil services.
* Army, Navy and Air-force.
* Police.
* Private Sector and Industry
* Human resource development
* Tourism industry
* Print media and communication
* Regular under-graduate and post-graduate courses (a complete is compiled separately).
* Foreign destination.
* Civil Services (IAS, IPS, etc.)
* Management (MBA and further studies in India and abroad).
* Journalism, TOI and other Universities
* Graduation and Post-graduation in students’ welfare-- JMI.
* Human Resource Development—JMI, IGNOU
* Tourism Industry
* Travel and Tourism Management (12 months)
* Airfares, Ticketing (6 months)
* Fast Track (3 months) Mob—08130876777, 09810091297 [E-mail—enrol@thecreativacademy.in](mailto:E-mail—enrol@thecreativacademy.in) Web—www.thecreativeacademy.in
* Sports and Sport education (DP.Ed, BP.Ed, MP.Ed, *Delhi, Lucknow* )
* Health care and Gym.
* Food Technology.
* Foreign language, French, German, French, Arabic. Etc.
* Communication and media studies. Selection of subject depends upon interest, aptitude, and inclination of the individual student.
* PG Diploma in managing diamond -jewelry business Duration—1 year (GD Goenka University)

Indian Institute of Tourism Travel Management (IITTM): two-year MBA

Qualification: Graduate, 50% marks, clear entrance test, CAT, CMAT, XAT, GMAT, ATM or IITTM

Tourism and travel: Gwalior and Bhubaneswar

Tourism and leisure services: NOIDA.

Tourism and International Business: Gwalior

COMMERCE

B. Com.

Commerce, better known as, business studies, allows a student in 21st century to understand how business activities influence society and the economy directly or indirectly. “Relevance of undergoing a degree in Commerce remains high as it helps develop student’s intellectual powers by putting him in touch with important principles of everyday life. It helps him become a better economic decision maker and efficient consumer while developing problem solving skills and encouraging creative and critical thinking”.

According to experts, emerging trends in this field of study have bridge the gap between academic and professional degree. “Commerce as a subject cannot exist without practical application and a professional approach”. Very few students enroll themselves in a PG degree course. They either pursue it in the distance education mode or just an additional ‘ornamental’ degree. They prefer to pursue CA/CS/ICAI (CMA) courses. A student with these qualifications has better opportunities than an M.Com, both in professional as well as academic sectors.

Commerce syllabi have undergone transformation in keeping with the global business requirements. It is not just accounting, mathematics economics but management, IT, e-commerce, e-business project work as well as English communication skills that make for a complete curriculum. Many Universities are modifying their syllabi to suit schedules and accounting standards across different countries so that the model is globally accepted. Latest developments in finance, marketing etc. have also been incorporated.

Commerce has options galore for students. Thanks to the economic resurrection post liberalization, sectors like banking, hospitality, retail, travel and tourism, have open jobs opportunities for commerce graduates.

* B.Com (pass)
* B.Com (Hon.)
* B.Com.(tourism, taxation)
* Economics (Hon.)
* Bachelor in Banking and industry.
* Bachelor in Accounting and finance.

Economics:

Delhi based Indian School of Business and Finance (ISBF) affiliated to London School of Economics and Pol. Sc.(LSE)

* B.Sc.(Economics and Finance)—3 years full time (Hons) programme.
* B.Sc. Economics.
* B.Sc. Economics and Management
* B.Sc. Business and Management (www.applyto.isbf.com)
* *The course include*—financial accounting, management and behavioral process, fundamental of tourism, business economics, tourism geography, business statistics, business economics, tourism marketing
* *Employers* -Banks, Brokarage firms, CA firms, Consultants, Audit firms, IT organisations, Ad agencies, Tourism companies, Self run business etc.

COMPANY SECRETARY

Eligibility: 10+2

Starting salary: Rs. 28,000-40,000/-

Duration: 3 years including training period.

Law graduate and post graduates(LLB & LLM)

LLB

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* aviation law, air transport management,
* competition law,
* medical jurisprudence,
* environmental law,
* labor legislation,
* corporate law, human rights,
* taxation law,
* family law,
* Master’s in aviation law and, air transport management,
* in space and telecommunication laws,
* in security and defense laws,
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Name of country

Names of its Universities.

Duration of the course

Eligibility criteria

Information regarding the start of session

Information regarding expenditure

Financial assistance

Assistance for getting admission.

SCIENCE STREAM

Different Subjects and Combination of Subjects

* B. Sc. Hons. In Physics, chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Mathematics, Statistics,
* Diploma courses in Engineering
* Physical Education (D.P .Ed, B.P. Ed, M.P. Ed.)
* Regular U.G and P.G. courses.
* Virology and Immunology.

(Separate information in detail about courses and Universities).

* Statics, Nursing, Hotel-management.
* B.P.T. (Bachelor of Physio Therapy ),
* Lab technology,
* B. Pharm.,
* B.Sc. in Clinical Psychology.
* Flight/ aviation/ Pilot.
* Space Science.
* Allied Science.
* IT training.
* IIT.
* Oil and Gas.
* Merchant Navy.
* Chemical Research.
* Agriculture.
* Environmental Science
* Food technology
* Green technology.
* Horticulture.
* Marine Science.
* Nuclear Science and Technology.
* Fisheries.
* Nanotechnology.
* Natural-resources and sustainable development.
* Power.
* Architecture.

Vocational courses

* Hair and Beauty-training Academies.
* Media, advertising.
* Travel and touring.
* Placement Training Program
* Call Centre- training.
* Real Estate.
* NGO management.
* Transportation and Mining-studies
* Catering and Hotel-management.
* Interior-designing.
* Jewelry designing.
* Company Secretary
* Printing and Packaging.
* Air-hostess (for girls).
* Insurance.
* Fashion technology.
* Film-making.
* Theater.
* Mass-communication.
* Animation.
* Photography.
* Education.
* English literature.
* Foreign language.
* Technical Education.
* Sports as career.
* Administration.
* Event-management.
* Hotel Management and food Science.
* Civil services.
* Private sector and Industry.
* Human Resource Development.
* Tourism Industry.

Engineering,

* IT,
* Electrical,
* Mechanical,
* Civil,
* Chemical,
* Automobiles,
* Communication,
* Fashion designing,
* Petroleum,
* Gas,
* Geo-science,
* Electronics,
* mecha-tronics,
* Fire and safety,
* Geo-informatics,
* Aerospace,
* Automobile.
* Material Science,
* Techno-legal etc.

Computers,

* Super-specialized Computer Science,
* Electronics and Communications with specialization in cloud computing and virtualization technology,
* Bio-technology.
* BCA. ,
* BCA+MCA,
* B.Tech.,
* Animation,
* Geo-science,
* Fire and Safety etc.
* Computer applications.

Integrated programs

B. tech+ MBA ………..

B.Sc. + M. Sc ………….. 5 years

B. Sc+ Agriculture + Food- business ……. 5 years

Medical Science

* MBBS,
* B. Sc. (Clinical-psychology),
* M. Sc. (Medical-anatomy,
* Medical-physiology,
* Medical-microbiology,
* Forensic-science,
* Clinical-psychology).
* BUMS.
* BHMS.

Nursing

* B.Sc. Nursing,
* Post-basic Nursing,
* General Nursing +midwifery.

PARAMEDICAL

All those preparing for MBBS cannot get admission in first attempt. At least they should try second attempt with proper coaching. Following alternate options for Biology students are also available (paramedical options).

* Pharmacy.
* Bio-chemistry.
* Nano-technology.
* Lab-technician (Pathology).
* X-ray technician.
* Histopathology.
* Bio-technology.
* Bio-medical Science.
* Bio-informatics.
* Bio-chemistry.
* Microbiology.
* Molecular Biology.
* Genetics.
* Physiology.
* Physio-therapy
* Occupational therapy.
* Veterinary Science.
* Animal Husbandry.
* Agriculture.
* Speech and Audiology.
* Ophthalmic technology.
* Optometry is a health care profession which involves examining the eyes and applicable visual systems for defects of abnormalities as well as the medical diagnosis and management of eye disease.
* Oral medicine and radiology
* Hospital administration.
* Nutrition.
* Food processing.
* Medical transcription.
* Medico-legal work.
* Rehabilitation counseling.
* Forensic counseling.
* Hospitality and Hotel management.
* Clinical pathology.
* Medical Micro-biology.
* Medical Physiology
* 2 yr full time diploma in medical lab technician.
* Lab and X-ray technology.
* Hospital management.
* Health management.
* Nutrition.
* Dietetics.
* Dental mechanics.

Dentistry

* BDS.,
* MDS (Prosthodeties and crown and bridge,
* periodontolology,
* Oral and maxillofacial surgery,
* Conservative dentistry,
* Orthodontics
* dento-facial orthopedics,
* Oral pathology and micro-biology,
* Public health and dentistry,
* Paedodentics and preventive dentistry,
* Oral medicine and radiology
* Hospital administration.

What is dairy Management

We love all the things milky, be it ghee, paneer. khoya, butter and various other milky products. So, it is not surprising that India in one of the largest producers in the world.

Whereas the Dairy technology is concerned with obtaining and processing milk and milk products

* Dairy management involves the principles and processes for managing the dairy industry.
* Dairy management professionals manage the entire gamut of activities involved in processing milk into diverse products besides its transportation and distribution etc. in recent years, the inclusion of technology and management principles in the dairy sector has made it more professional, setting the stage for dairy management professionals.
* Dairy technology and management courses are offered in many universities (mostly agricultural universities) in the country.
* These are designed to equip students with basic knowledge of production, design and management of the industry.
* The curriculum covers areas such as entrepreneurship, involving milk conservation, dairy processing and farm management as well.
* Standalone courses in dairy management are relatively fever.
* The principles of dairy management typically are covered in PG level programmes in Dairy engineering and dairy economics.

Eligibility for Dairy farming and Dairy management courses:

Bachelor’s degree in dairy technology or veterinary science and animal husbandry.

LATEST VERSION

Ascent of pedagogy in school – Mission

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2. High expectations………………………………………………………………………………………………..

3. Ongoing Evaluation………………………………………………………………………………………………

4. Goals and Directions…………………………………………………………………………………………….

5. Secure and Organized…………………………………………………………………………………………..

LEADERSHIP of principal demands the following characteristics…………………………………

Honesty and integrity……………………………………………………………………………………..

Ability to trust and empower Communicative, Collaborative and connected…

Positive energy……………………………………………………………………………………………….

Confidence……………………………………………………………………………………………………...

Commitment and Persistence……………………………………………………………………………

Willing to learn, unlearn and relearn…………………………………………………………………

Entrepreneurial, creative and innovative…………………………………………………………..

Initiative………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

Ability to Inspire………………………………………………………………………………………………

RTE Act 2009 Envisages…………………………………………………………………………………………….

* 1. One V.P for Academic affairs, and………………………………………………
  2. One V.P. for Discipline………………………………………………………………..

Two V.P/Head Teachers are required………………………………………………………………………..

Collective responsibilities of vice principals……………………………………………………………..

Scheduling……………………………………………………………………………………………………

Meetings and committees…………………………………………………………………………….

Interaction with students and parents……………………………………………………………

Record keeping…………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. ANNUAL PLAN AT THE BEGINNING OF SESSION…………………………………………………..

2. EFFORTS TO IMPROVE ENGLISH SPEAKING SKILLS………………………………………………..

New admissions in class VI…………………………………………………………………………….

Advice to students………………………………………………………………………………………..

3. NO. OF REQUIRED TEACHERS…………………………………………………………………………….

4.TIMETABLE………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

5.FORMATION OF CERTAIN COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES…………………….

Academic Excellence committee (AEC)………………………………………………………….

6. ACADEMIC COUNCIL………………………………………………………………………………………..

Objectives of academic council……………………………………………………………………..

7. REGULAR MONITORING OF THE TEACHING ACTIVITY………………………………………….

(A) Installation of CCTV………………………………………………………………………………..

(B) Class-room supervision…………………………………………………………………………..

(C) Inspection of school as suggested, in “Delhi Education Act 1973”………………

(D) Installation of address system………………………………………………………………..

8. INSPECTION OF SCHOOL…………………………………………………………………………………..

9. REGULATORY COMMITTEE……………………………………………………………………………….

(a) Sports development……………………………………………………………………………….

Cricket, Football, Hockey, Badminton, Basketball,

Volleyball, Baseball, Handball etc……….……………………………............................

Selection of team-games…………………………………………………………………………….

(b) Co-curricular activities……………………………………………………………………………

Debating Society………………………………………………………………………………………..

Urdu Bazm-e-adab……………………………………………………………………………………..

Hindi Sahitya Sabha……………………………………………………………………………………

Arts and Craft & Work experience………………………………………………………………

Dramatic Club……………………………………………………………………………………………

Science Club……………………………………………………………………………………………..

Commerce Club…………………………………………………………………………………………

Eco-Green club…………………………………………………………………………………………………….

10. EMPHESIS AT 9th AND 10th CLASS COACHING………………………………………………….

1. Self Awareness………………………………………………………………………………………

2. Know the Streams………………………………………………………………………………….

3. To take help of a counselor…………………………………………………………………….

4. Discussion with parents and teachers……………………………………………………..

5. conclusion…………………………………………………………………………………………….

11. SPECIAL COACHING ARRANGEMENTS……………………………………………………………

12. GUIDANCE FOR CAREER IN SCIENCE, COMMERCE AND HUMANITIES..……….

Humanities……………………………………………………………………………………………….

Commerce………………………………………………………………………………………………..

Science, 1.Englis (iii to v) : Three electives out of the following………………….

\* Mathematics \* Physics \* Chemistry \* Biology \*Computer Science…….

\* Bio-technology \* Economics \* Engineering Graphics………………………………….

13. INTRODUCTION OF “AWARD SCHEME”…………………………………………………………

Criteria……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

Multi-colored monthly certificate may be given to

student of every class in the following areas………………………………………………

(ii). Award for Teachers………………………………………………………………………….……

Teaching Activity……………………………………………………………………………………..

Post teaching activity………………………………………………………………………………..

Non-teaching activity………………………………………………………………………………..

14. CELL PHONE/ELECTRONIC POLICY……………………………………………………………..

14. TALENT SEARCH sub-Committee……………………………………………………………………

16. PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES……………………………………………………….

What makes someone a good student…………………………………………………………

Improve the mind’s abilities……………………………………………………………………….

17. MOTIVATIONAL ACTIVITIES……………………………………………………………………………

18, MOTIVATION AND MOLDING THE FUTURE OF STUDENTS’ LIFE

IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF TEACHER………………………………………………………………

1. Encourage Students……………………………………………………………………………….

2. Get them involved…………………………………………………………………………………

3. Offer incentives…………………………………………………………………………………….

4. Get creative………………………………………………………………………………………….

5. Draw connections to real life…………………………………………………………………

19. MOTIVATIONAL SPEECHES BY VARIOUS PERSONALITIES AND EX STUDENTS……….……

20. COMMITTEE TO GUIDE TECHNOLOGY BASE LEARNING35

21. LEARNING THROUGH COMPUTER…………………………………………………………………

22. ESTABLISH AUDIO-VISUAL ROOM…………………………………………………………………

23. SMART CLASSES (need to adopt creative pedagogy)……………………………………….

24. MATHEMATICS LAB/club…………………………………………………………………………….

Math Lab for improvement of teaching of Mathematics………………………………

Teaching of Mathematics deserves a systematic approach………………………….

25. ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING (software)……………………………………………….

26. COUNSELOR CUM CAREER COUNSELOR (software)………………………………………..

27. EXAMINATION EXERSIONS ….……………………………………………………………………….

(I). Exam stress and management………………………………………………………………

(II) Guidance for preparation of exam……………………………………………………….

(III). How to perform in exam……………………………………………………………………

(IV). Fear factor during exam and management…………………………………………

(V). Important points to keep in mind while writing in board exam……………

(VI). What to do after board exam………………………………………………………………

28. FUNCTIONS OF PTA…………………………………………………………………………………….

29. MODERNIZING AND OVERHAULING OF labs…………………………………………………

30. PARTICIPATION OF STUDENTS IN VARIOUS OTHER ACTIVITIES……………………….

31. CAREER COUNSELING……………………………………………………………………..............

What is Career-counseling?..........................................................................

Why Career-counseling is important for

high school/secondary school students?......................................................

With Career-counseling students would be able to know?............................

32. DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE……………………………………………………………………………..

33. PROFILE OF EVERY STUDENT……………………………………………………………………….

34. COMMITTEE FOR TOUR AND EVENT-MANAGEMENT…………………………………….

35. BUILDING MAINTENANCE COMMITTEE……………………………………………………….

36. ACTIVITIES TO STAY IN LIME-LIGHT……………………………………………………………..

37. OFFICE STATIONERY MANAGEMENT AND

PUBLICATION OF SCHOOL MAGAZINE…………………………………………………….…..

38. ANY OTHER COMMITTEE, deemed fit for the purpose……………………………..……

39. CLEANLINESS AND HEALTH…………………………………………………………………………

40. PROPER DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF…………………………………………

PLAYING FIELD AND THE GARDEN AREA……………………………………………………..

41. DRESS ETIQUETTES…………………………………………………………………………………….

42. INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE, IF POSSIBLE………………………………..

43. FORMATION OF DIFFERENT CLUBS/ SOCIETIES/ COUNCILS etc…………………....

44. INTRODUCTION OF VOCATIONAL SUBJECTS, IF POSSIBLE…………………………...

45. FINANCIAL COMMITTEE ………………………………………………………………………….

46. DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE……………………………………………………………………….….111

47. STAFF RECRUETMENT COMMITTEE………………………………………………………….

48. LEGAL COMMITTEE…………………………………………………………………………………

49. GROOMING OF TEACHERS……………………………………………………………………….

50. ANNUAL CULTRAL AND SPORTS DAY………………………………………………………..

51. COACHING CENTRE…………………………………………………………………………………

52. ANY OTHER PLAN FOR MAINTENANCE/DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOL……….....

LATEST

Ascent of pedagogy in school -- Mission

Education is such an important sector that, it cannot be left overlooked. Unfortunately we condone the same. Trapped in such a faulty and unsound scenario, the condition of Indian Muslims is buckling under pressure. Too many factors have to go right to counter the odds. Therefore a giant act to eradicate the flaws needs to be executed in order to arrest the deterioration.

We need to be a bit more confident and consistent and work In conjugation with big wigs of the community along with those who are rendering their services in all walks of life. They may be business or academic institutions, big or small, individuals or societies etc. It is a critical time that calls to perform with a right perspective in order to prevent the collapse with a well planed procedure to prepare leaders in all the fields viz. education, politics, economics, law, medicine, civil services, engineering, police, army, air force, navy, merchant navy and seeking opportunities in government and private sector.

All the minority schools, Urdu medium, aided or private are grappling with a common problem that is poor and lifeless results. There is lack of Muslim representation almost in all sectors, be it education, in services (govt. or private sector), economic leadership or the political leadership.

Consider the following facts

Students who secured 95% and above in CBSE

* in 2016-2017 (all India) ----- 10,138
* In 2017-2018 (all India) ----- 12,737 i.e an increase of 2,599

Students who scored 90% and above in CBSE

* In 2016-2017 (all India) ----- 53,500
* In 2017-2018 (all India) ----- 72,599 i.e. an increase of about 19,000

CBSE Delhi result 95% and above this year (in 2017-2018) ----- 2,237

CBSE Delhi result 90% and above this year (in 2017- 2018) -----12,707

Delhi University has 56,000 seats for its Under Graduate courses.

Total number of Recognized Senior Secondary Schools in Delhi and new Delhi – 1249

Total number of 1st three position holders in 3 streams --- 1249x9= 1,1241

The CBSC results have always a direct impact on DU cut off as at least 80% of the applications received by DU are from CBSE students.

In 2017-2018 cut off percentage in most prestigious colleges;

Economics (Hons.) ------ above 90%

B.Com (Hons) ------------ above 90%

Comp. science ----------- Three colleges had declared 100%

In SRCC (Sri Ram College of Commerce)

B.Com (Hons) ------------- 100%

Economics (Hons) -------- 97.75%

FIRST CUT OFF PERCNTAGE FOR English, Economics, commerce, Geography and other subjects of popular choice in reputed collage was 98% or more. In subsequent list it was more than 85%.

The data stated above is clearly an indicator of fears competition for admission in DU for higher education, which is steadily increasing with each passing year. We have no option but to compete on equal term to continue higher education. That’s why we are bound to increase our sincere efforts many folds just for seeking admission in DU colleges, even if these are not prestigious ones.

In India about 31,00,000 students are given the graduate degree every year. Among them only 39% are employable. Employers obviously prefer only those with capabilities, skills and performance in academics. The process of acquiring these skills and qualities starts at the school level itself through a proper and well executed plan by the schools, Principal as its leader.

Vision

*Shaping the available talents into future leaders in every field/stream/profession*.

1. REQUISITES/ATTRIBUTES/of a good school

Five common attributes that make up an effective school are summarized as under,

1. Leadership,

2. High expectations, of students and teachers,

3. On Going Evaluation,

4. Goals and Directions,

5. Secure and Organized.

Students across the globe need effective schools. There are five common attributes that make up an effective school.

1. Leadership

* .First and the foremost attribute is the quality leadership. Students perform better when the principal and the management provide strong leadership. Effective leaderships are visible, can successfully convey the school’s goals and vision collaborate with teachers to enhance their skills and are involved in the discovery of solutions to problems.

2. High expectations

* Second attribute is high expectations of students as well as the teachers. High expectations of students have repeatedly been shown to have a positive impact on students’ performance. Students are somewhat dependent on the expectations placed o.n them during this period of their lives, as they are still shaping their personal sense of ability and esteem. Teachers who are expected to teach at high levels of effectiveness can reach the level of expectations particularly when teacher’s evaluations and professional development are geared toward improving instructional quality.

3. Ongoing Evaluation

* The third attribute of a successful school is the ongoing screening of student’s performance and development. Schools should use assessment data to compare their students with others from across the city’s other schools. Effective use of assessment data allows schools to identify problematic areas of learning at the classroom and school levels, so that teachers can generate solutions to address the problems.

4. Goals and Directions

* Fourth attribute is existence of goals and directions. According to a research, successful school principal constructs goals and then effectively communicates them to appropriate individuals (e.g. students, teachers and community at large). School principals must also be open and willing to incorporate innovations into goals for school processes and practices. So it’s important to invite input from all stake holders in the processes of developing school goals. Students’ performance has been shown to improve in schools where the entire school community works towards goals that are communicated and shared among all the learning environment.

5. Secure and Organized

* The fifth and the final attribute of a successful school is the extent to which the school is secure and organized. For maximum learning to occur, students need to feel secure. Respect is a quality that is promoted and is a fundamental aspect of an effective and safe school. Successful schools also have a number of trained staff and programs, such as social workers who work with difficult or troubled students before situation gets out of hand.
* Apart from the five attributes of a successful school, additional attributes that influence effective schools include time to learn, teachers’ quality and parental trust and involvement. The more time a student spends at learning and the more efficiently that time is used, the higher their achievement will be. Schools that find creative way to learning time will likely be more effective. Further more schools with high quality teachers also tend to be more effective.
* Trust and parental participation are also features of a successful school. Trust between all parties of the school community is vital for enhancing the school’s effectiveness because it supports the prospects that parent and teachers believe in each other’s motives and actions. Parental participation is also important because it sends the message to students that the adults in their lives—both teacher and parents—believe in the importance of education and are willing to make time to support students’ educational experience and efforts.
* *Good schools are driven by principals who are passionate about making a difference to the life of children in their care.*

2. LEADERSHIP OF PRINCIPAL demands the following characteristics.

Honesty and integrity:

* Need to know the value as a leader.
* Need to make a personal commitment to be honest with him and his team all the time.
* There should be no partiality in behavior toward teachers.
* Be transparent.
* If a mistake is committed, should admit it, take responsibility for it. Resolve it and learn from it.

Ability to trust and empower:

* Listen to the teachers and students.
* Learn their talents, interests and passions and then delegate accordingly.
* Empower them to take responsibility for tasks and projects.
* Be there to coach them and make sure they are appreciated for what they achieve.

Communicative, Collaborative and connected:

* Openly seek and share information and knowledge
* Seek to be understood, and understand others
* Collaborate with others virtually and face to face.
* To ensure best decisions are made.

Positive energy

* Always present a positive, pro-active and caring approach.
* Make the time to speak with teachers, students and their parents.
* Get to know and value them by developing authentic relationship.
* It is to be made sure that his health is maintained, along with well-being and energy level.

Confidence

* Should be confident and approachable.
* Be visible, ask questions liable to be asked, but in a polite and authentic tone.
* Give praise for effective teaching-learning practices.
* As a leader, principal may face difficult situations. He is required to stay calm and confident in such situations and morale and confidence of the school community is to be maintained.
* The key objective is to keep everyone moving.

Commitment and Persistence

* Displaying genuine commitment and dedication that is a big motivator to the teachers and students.
* Make sure that the short term and long term plans are created.
* Be 100% committed to the achievement of the school improvement goals.
* Adapt when unforeseen situations occur and then persist till the important goals are achieved.
* Never give up.

Willing to learn, unlearn and relearn

* Never stop learning.
* The opportunities and possibilities are exciting and empowering for the principal and school community.
* Be open to it and adopt a growth mindset.
* It is said that “if you are not doing the things, the things that scare you, you are not really learning”.
* Attending workshops and conferences give an opportunity to learn from others.

Entrepreneurial, creative and innovative

* The ability to think outside the box is powerful.
* Creation and innovation are great-ways to manage the disruptions and complexities.
* Empower teachers and students to be resourceful, flexible and creative to think like entrepreneurs.
* Develop the school as an entrepreneurial organization.

Initiative

* Instinct is to be believed. Recent research shows that we can successfully solve problems instinctively.
* Listen to the internal voice. It comes from a wise and good place.

Ability to Inspire

* Be inspiring. Address teachers, students and parents with speeches about modern educational possibilities highlighting the school’s vision and mission.
* Create an enthusiasm and optimism to work together in creating future directions for the school.
* Continue this focus all through the tenure
* The ultimate authority for running of the school always remains with the principal. He is praise-worthy for appreciable results, but equally criticized otherwise. The gigantic task of running a senior secondary school requires a genuine support from the teaching and non-teaching staff, especially from those who have been assigned the task of assistance to the principal, the assistant principals or *the vice-principals/head teachers.*
* At some schools vice principals are assigned organizational tasks, while the principal handles the visionary leadership task for himself.
* Other principals have more collaborative style and share most duties and responsibilities with their vice principals. In larger schools, a principal is often assisted by two or more vice-principal/s. They are heavily involved with administrative and academic tasks and are responsible for carrying out the principal’s decisions.

3.VICE-PRINCIPALS

* It is suggested that two teachers be promoted as V.Ps. they may be given responsibility for proper monitoring, supervision and accountability.
  1. One V.P for Academic affairs, and
  2. One V.P. for Discipline.
* Vice-principal/s tend to work, physically/mentally throughout the summer by planning and preparing for the school academic year. They assist the principal by providing support wherever needed.

* Vice-principals are usually responsible for setting the school timetable each year to help determine the class size and arrange teachers’ schedule, deciding which class will be assigned. They are also responsible for looking out the general administrative discipline and carry out other duties assigned to them.

Two V.P/Head Teachers are required to be appointed/ promoted.

Collective responsibilities of vice principals

Scheduling

* Usually responsible for setting the school timetable each year to help determine the class size.
* Set exam schedule.
* They arrange teachers’ schedule, deciding which class will be assigned to them, but of course in consultation with principal.
* Assign invigilation duty.

Meetings and committees

* They help set the agenda for staff monthly meeting in consultation with principal.
* Form committees for teachers.
* Regular meeting with counselor.
* Help in personality development program/other programs.
* Help teachers in proper performance of their duties and help them in their problem areas.
* Resolve conflicts that may arise between teachers.
* Regularly observe and evaluate teachers’ performance.
* Identification of outstanding teacher/s for a possible promotion or reward.
* Arrangement of substitution periods in case of teacher/s absence.

Interaction with students and parents

* A significant of V.P. time each day is devoted to students’ discipline.
* He speaks to the students who are sent to the office for inappropriate behavior and determine the consequences.
* Patrolling is required, inside the school compound in order to maintain discipline there and in the class-rooms as well.
* Organize trips for the teachers and the students.

Record keeping

* V.P keep-up with documents on student discipline and progress.
* Assist students for applying scholarships and award available with the department of education/minority commission and other private or govt. agencies.
* Arrange the forms for different competitions and help the students apply in time.
* Signing the report-card on behalf of the principal.

4. GROOMING OF TEACHERS

* When the teaching of a continuing appointee is less than the excellent, a remediation plan must be instituted to enhance the performance. If teaching performance remains less than excellent, dismissal will follow. A sound remediation process serves the instructor and student by identifying issues early, improve clinical skills, and maintain competency. Remediation can provide an educator a systematic plan to assist students in developing learning strategies and skills for success.

What a teachers to teach

* inspire,
* encourage,
* grow
* dream,
* passion ideas,
* develop courage,
* dedication drive,
* strength,
* heart,
* honesty,
* believe and love

Personality

* it needs constant self direction towards sincerity, personal integrity, sociability, courtesy, morality, wisdom etc, these characteristic should be a part of a teacher’s life. These are the ingredients of a successful teacher.
* Appropriate and planned teaching behavior is the key to motivating the students.
* Every teacher has to keep motivating her/his pupils to succeed in academics and in life.
* Teachers need to be self motivated.
* It is important for teacher to help in personality development of students. It helps the students to get positive thought pattern, gain confidence, improve behavior, learn better communication and develop a healthy physique.
* Teachers are required to take care of their own, as they are the role model for their students. Students use to follow their teachers’ conduct
* They respect their teachers. Respect cannot be demanded, it has to be earned.
* Looking smart and professional is the demand of teaching profession. Smartness will boost the teachers’ confidence and self esteem. And in turn they will earn respect from their students.
* Personal grooming and etiquettes go hand in hand as they complement each other perfectly. Its like using a knife and a fork. You cannot use one without the other.
* The main role of a teacher is to educate, it is not to distract the attention of students. So, keep your attire simple. Simplicity is the key in any educational environment.
* Teachers can dress simply by keeping accessories to a bare minimum.
* For female teachers, this means probably only a pair of simple earrings and/or necklace. Strictly no bling bling earrings or pearl necklaces. These are sure to distract students’ attention.
* For male teachers it is even easier to adopt simplicity. There is no need of a tie except in some occasions or functions.
* He only necessary that a male teacher needs is a belt, a simple without a logo.
* It is said that a person is judged by his shoes. So, if you have never really bothered , its time to sit up and get a good of comfortable shoes, a must-have imperative. Shoes are supposed to be a finishing touch to a lasting positive first impression.
* Now, look out at your hair style. It should be proper and simple. A messy, out of bed look is definitely a no no. appropriate amount of hair products should be used to keep your hair in check. That’s all, so simple.
* Maintain dining etiquettes wile ding in the school with your fellow teachers or with your students.
* During grooming session, participants can also share their class-room experience and innovations with their peers thus, resulting in enriched learning.
* Resource persons can move amongst the participants, thus, developing a closer rapport and enhance interaction with them.
* Right kind of teaching is provided now a day’s only through computers, audio-visual aids, use of CDs, smart bords, e-mail learning etc. Educational institutions cannot afford to ignore it. Most of the faculties are not very well aware of its use. Grooming of faculty for technology base teaching methods thus, becomes imperative.

5. ANNUAL PLAN AT THE BEGINNING OF SESSION

* Teaching per year should not be less than 1000 hours in addition of 200 hours for extra classes/coaching/remedial classes after school is over i.e. one hour 20 minutes per day, for remedial classes.
* Proper and effective teaching can only be carried out with required number of teachers. Shortfall in number is certain to effect the quality of education. It is therefore obligatory for the Management to accelerate the process of appointment of the required teaching staff to get the worthwhile outcome.

6. NO. OF REQUIRED TEACHERS

* Quality of teaching-learning process depends at the required number of teachers and their dedication towards their noble profession. A school where there is a dearth in required number of teaching-staff, is not supposed to deliver the batch of students having the desired quality of result. Therefore obligatory seems to be the sincere and urgent efforts, from all quarters to fill up the demand for vacant posts that is required for a proper and effective teaching.

7.TIMETABLE/RTE Act 2009 Envisages,

* School hours for students 6 hours and 10 minutes
* School hours for teachers 7 hours and 30 minutes
* 45 hours work per week i.e. 7 hours and 30 minutes per day.
* Teachers may be retained after school hours for additional 1 hour and 20 minutes for planning/ preparations/checking and other follow up work and for ensuring safe exit of students after school hours.
* Mathematics period per week 7 nos.
* Mathematics lab activity period 1 no.
* English periods per week 7 nos.
* One full time Head-teacher/V.P for classes VI – Vii
* Two or more V.P in the schools having classes up to XII, irrespective of strength.

Timetable Considerations

* A school timetable is a reference document created by professionals that clearly shows how school resources, such as teachers and class rooms, fit together with students’ schedule and school schedules, as well as with days of the week. Timetables may be created manually or through specific software.
* It is a frame work to run the school properly’
* It is a mirror that reflects the entire educational programme that is followed in the school.
* It is a complete guideline for the teachers.
* It ensures orderly work
* It saves time and energy.
* It ensures right allocation of time for different subjects.
* It ensures proper distribution of work among teachers.
* It develops regularity and alertness in students and teachers.
* It helps to maintain discipline and order.
* Contents of a timetable;

Time of beginning and ending of the school day

Time of beginning and ending of each period

Subjects and activities offered during a specific period

Name of the teacher engaging each subject

Name of teacher-incharge of each division.

* Principles of timetable construction;

1. The best period for fatigue creating subjects is the second and third period in the morning and second period in the afternoon.

2. Mother tongue and manual work do not cause much fatigue. The first and the fourth period in the forenoon and the first and the third periods in the afternoon can be set apart for these.

3. It is better not to have the same subject for the two consecutive periods. There should be alteration for mental and physical task.

4. Work among the members of staff should equally be distributed.

5. No teacher should be asked to teach the subject for which he/she is not qualified.

6. Rest and recreation are essential for children so provision should be made for rest and recreation.

7. The timetable should be flexible not rigid. It should be designed to make necessary changes according to the circumstances.

* It gives students, teachers, parents and administrators a clear picture of what’s happening in the class-room at any given time.
* It assists in maximizing school resources such as class-rooms availability.
* It adds structure to the school system for planning and documentation purposes.
* It helps to ensure accountability.
* Head of an academic institution is duty bound to keep the time table ready for implementation well in advance, before the commencement of every academic year. It is an important and unbiased regulatory document. Before its documentation certain guidelines are needed to be observed in order to extract the maximum benefits.
* As per ”Delhi Education ACT 1973” number of periods assigned to the principal in a week is 12 or more.
* In order to avoid the resentment among any of the teachers, allot more or less equal number of periods to everyone.
* First half of the day should preferably be reserved for important subjects such as Mathematics and Science for class IX, X and XI, XII.
* Avoid Math and Science periods just after the races or PT period.
* Avoid teaching of Mathematics in VII and VIII periods, at least for IX, X, XI and XII classes.
* Student’s comprehensive powers are better during the first half of the school, but certainly it is not possible to assign all periods to Math and Science in first half. Maximum possible early periods should be assigned in descending order of the classes.
* Assign equal number of periods to Mathematics, Science and English.
* Combine the classes of common subjects of Arts and Commerce class XI and XII.
* CCE warrants more time to the teachers during class-room activities. Therefore two block-periods per subject per week to be planned in the time table of secondary classes, also for Math and English for XI and XII.
* Keep a check on teaching of Math in all classes.
* Reserve one period in each class for learning skills.
* There are seven types off a timetable;

1. Master timetable

2. Class-wise timetable

3. Teacher-wise timetable

4. Vacant period timetable

5. Games timetable

6. Co-curricular activities timetable

7. Home-work time-table.

1. Master time table

* This timetable gives a complete, correct and comprehensive picture of the entire school program
* It is a consolidated timetable
* This timetable is meant to be used for principal, manager and the higher authorities.
* It helps in supervising the teachers’ work.
* It indicates the detailed work of individual teachers.
* It is a combined timetable of all the classes in a school.
* A copy of it should be kept in principal’s office and one in the manager’s room as well as in the staff room.
* Class-wise timetable
* This timetable shows the daily program of a class
* It defines the distribution of each subject for each class.
* It specifies that what a particular teacher in a particular class, about particular subject.
* It fixes the responsibility of teacher for a complete subject.
* It indicates the breaks and the periods for games and other co-curricular activities.

3. Teacher-wise timetable

* The timetable focuses on the teacher.
* The whole course is distributed teacher-wise’
* This is useful for teachers as it indicates where he/she will teach a subject.
* It should indicate a schedule of teacher’ non-academic duties

4. Vacant period timetable

* This timetable shows the vacant periods of all the teachers.
* This is helpful in allotting work when a teacher/s is on leave.
* Availability of a teacher is indicated in a particular period.
* This is the best use of free time available with a teacher.
* A copy of this timetable is required to be made available with the principal for allotting a class to the free period of a teacher.

1. Games timetable

* This indicates the game in which a class will be involved in a particular period.
* It shows which particular group is engaged in a particular period and about the game.

1. Co-curricular activities timetable

* It shows the different types of activities in the school and the name of teacher in charge of those activities.
* The place where to be held and the time when to be held.
* It avoids the duplication of efforts and wastage of time and energy.
* It helps students to select appropriate activities of their choice.

1. Home-work timetable

* This is very important type of timetable that manages the burden of home-work assigned to the students.
* It ensures the equal attention to home-work in all the subjects.
* It helps the parents to know what home work has been assigned
* This indicates the amount of time, students will allocate to each subject every week.

A copy of it should be given to each teacher and each parent.

8. FORMATION OF CERTAIN COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES

It is vital for smooth functioning of school.

9 .COMMITTEE TO GUIDE TECHNOLOGY BASE LEARNING

* Start technology based learning for all classes in order to make learning easy, motivated and complete, CBSC has advised its all affiliated schools to set up at least one (may be more) class-room in their schools equipped with technology to enable usage of digital

instruction material. It will be good beginning as on line learning is the first step toward

digital information.

* To establish smart class-rooms.
* To ensure the maximum utility of inter-net.
* To make on-line learning through videos available for free.
* To keep watch on academic web site launched by CBSC.
* To install digital boards in place of existing black-boards in the year to come.
* Procurement of projector and handy cam.

10 .LEARNING THROUGH COMPUTERS

* It stands in need of the prevailing situation. Use of Internet and mobile phones will be a motivated learning.
* Internet has made knowledge seamless and accessible and in this age of communication revolution, no one can afford its ignorance.
* Young students love the technology based learning because it plays a big role in increasing our information based on various subjects.
* The transition from rote learning to tech-based education is clearly evident, we are bound to adopt it.
* Technology has brought about a huge transformation in education system and rote learning is likely to diminish in coming years. Today technology has arrived with a bang, and everyone who prefers a thorough learning is compelled to appreciate it.
* Right kind of education is provided now-a-days only through computers, audio-visual aids, use of CDs, e-mail learning. Thus it is imperative to provide the students the right kind of education through prevailing education system.
* E-learning ensures the data quality besides facilitating the development of content.
* The introduction of IT will not only aid the students but also the faculty, and as a result overall efficiency of the system is bound to improve. The young lot will certainly take more interest in the curriculum and will unleash their creativity. Everything is available at internet to make the best use of it.
* Note-books and text-books are required to be replaced by laptops and presentation up to a possible extent in near future. In such a situation teachers will also have to widen their knowledge base, as the students can now put up questions on any and every topic.
* Subject teacher is required to make a CD (fortnightly) of the delivered lectures. The CD should be placed in the audio-visual room in order to revise the completed lessons.
* CD will be a recorded asset for future use and will provide guide lines if we opt for an award to good teachers.
* Technological advances have ensured that today no information is unavailable. Parents can also find out what is being taught is correct or not.
* Technological tools are bound to improve with the passage of time. We should remember that these are the tools which provide only the assistance to the teacher. These are not a substitution to a teacher.
* The fact is that our education system has not been able to cope up with the rapid evolution; our lack-luster attitude deserves amendment.
* Students competing with each other will increase their knowledge and confidence.
* It will increase their presence of mind and spontaneity, that acts as a judge In quiz competitions and elsewhere.
* It also improves their analytical skills and gives their practical exposure.
* CBSC has advised heads of all affiliated institutions to set-up at least one class-room for each class in their school, equipped with technology to enable usage of digital instruction material. It will be a good beginning as online literacy is the first step towards digital information. It is imperative to search and identify what required is authentic or not. A teacher trained in IT is thus required.
* Students should be given more practical exposure like industrial visits to research centers and museums, which will help them in increasing their knowledge and broaden their horizons.
* Students should be given proficiency awards including prizes in academics, sports and cultural programs.
* Installation of Smart-board in every class-room is required for improving the quality of teaching.
* Teaching through smart-board requires pre-planning of lessons before its delivery in the class-room.

Only those teachers may oppose the proposed installation, who are not willing to work a bit extra, as they will have to prepare the lesson-plan at home. Yet decision is to be taken after consultation with teachers.

11. ESTABLISH AUDIO-VISUAL ROOM.

* AV room: interactive learning sessions are held in the audio-visual room which is well equipped with a LCD projector and a large screen, a wide screen TV, DVD players, a scanner and CDs and DVDs on different subjects for different classes. A particular attention is paid to the audio and visual presentation of the material with the goal of improving comprehension and retention.
* Children do best by observing and copying the behavior of adults. It is therefore evident that learning is more effective when sensory experiences are stimulated. It is the training with educational materials directed at both the senses of hearing and senses of sight, films, recordings, graphics etc. are used in class-room, library collections or like.
* In current digital world, AV aids have grown exponentially with several multimedia such as educational DVD’s, Power Point, TV educational series, You Tube, and other on line materials.
* The goal of AV aids is to enhance teacher’s ability to present the lesson in simple, effective and easy to understand for the students.
* AV material makes learning more permanent since students use more than one sense.
* The visual instruction makes abstract or conceptual idea more concrete to the learners.
* Studies have shown that there is important difference between the use and non-use of AV material in teaching and learning.
* It increases the skills of teacher.
* It increases the interest across different levels of students.
* It is used to develop lesson plans that are simple and easy to follow.
* It makes the class more inter active and interesting.
* It focuses on student-centered approach.
* The most common tool we use in classrooms these days is power Point slides, which makes the class more interesting, dynamic and effective.
* Integrating technology into the class-room help students to experience things virtually or indirectly. It is clear that AV aids are important tools for teaching- learning process.

12. SMART CLASSES (need to adopt creative pedagogy)

1. Adopting technology in education will enable both students and teachers to create an enhanced learning experience.
2. Teachers will communicate and transfer knowledge more effectively and students will have a better experience and promised knowledge retention.
3. Use of digital tools ensures better digital literacy allowing more collaboration and innovation among students.
4. Digital tools enable teachers and educators to foster a creative learning environment to turn passive learners into active participants, ignite innovation and make education more compelling, personalized and accessible.
5. E-learning pays a crucial role in making education interactive and interesting.
6. It is for the teachers, to learn and adapt their teaching methodology to leverage digital tools.
7. The focus needs to be on enabling teachers to integrate the tools into their curricula.
8. They are required to develop a desire to facilitate a creative pedagogy with the use of right tools and technology.
9. The word *“creativity”* should invoke in them certain imagery, joyfulness, productiveness.

If the teachers are ill equipped in using the technology, they may not be able to stimulate creativity. They are therefore required to make their lessons planned and have practice in advance for making their lectures interesting, stimulating, full of relevant information gathered from all resources, including internet, in order to deliver it without waste of time in the class-room.

13. ENERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING (ERP)

Software required for management

1. It is the most important software for smooth management of school. Every single activity that has been described in detail (will be available on line 24X7 through cloud technology, if intended so), is for a better management. Many agencies provide the readymade software. But, it can be modified as per the requirement.

* Students Profile, students’ complete data
* Parents’ Profile
* Teachers’ Profile
* Students’ Performance and data management
* Counseling records
* Reception Management
* Fee Management
* Inventory Management
* Library management with bar code features and use of bar-code reader.
* CCE based Exam Management system and Report-card generation
* Attendance Management with e- board for daily presence, daily class-wise total attendance in the School with SMS facility to the parents at the time of entry and exit from the School respectively.
* Home-work management
* SIS on line (Students Information System). Home work and other necessary information.
* Pay roll and staff profile
* Prep-book (lesson plan and coordination notebook)
* Record Maintenance of all activities and functions beside academics, sports and co-curricular activities.
* Health maintenance and health record.
* It Is required to maintain complete profile, the data and other information about students, their parents and the teachers. Examination data and relevant details. Comparative study of students’ academic and other performances, any other specific information regarding individual student. Data about teachers. Health maintenance status of students, teaching and non-teaching staff, etc.

14. COUNSELOR CUM CAREER-COUNSELOR:

# Career counseling for making the students aware about the variety and diversity of courses and streams to choose from and enable them to prepare to acquire the eligibility requirements for these courses.

Software for Counseling of students, parents and Career counseling

* Counselor plays an important role in psychological and emotional development of a child, an aspect important for his/her future progress. He will shape a detailed program as per the need of student/s. A comprehensive record of counseling is to be maintained.

Counseling

* Make a list of disciplined and undisciplined students (as per the remarks of different teachers).
* Class-wise counseling (and moral lessons) of most indiscipline students (sections combined).
* Regular counseling sessions in order to apprise parents about their responsibilities and their duties.
* Monthly class-wise counseling of students to apprise them about their responsibilities and future life, towards their parents, community and participation in National development as a whole. A complete record is to be maintained.
* Counseling sessions for students of,

1. 6th, 7th and 8th.
2. 9th, 10th.

* Counseling of other students and moral lectures (classes combined).

Counseling for individual student for a range of issues including difficulties with peers, behavioral difficulties in classroom, academic issues, anxiety, emotional issues arising from family background, relationship with parents etc.

* Confidential environment where students can explore and express aspects of their “SELF” that may be painful or uncomfortable for them.
* Regularly interacting with faculty to discuss issues, provide inputs about prevention and early identification.
* Conducting workshops for parents in dealing with issues pertaining to children.
* Maintaining records (behavioral, learning habits and academics) reference.
* Assessment of learning style and caliber, and subsequent academic improvement of sub groups (viz. intelligent, good, average, below average).
* Documentation of the referral cases and planning intervention plan of the special case.
* Moral building measures, discipline, cleanliness, punctuality, respect of teachers, parents and elders. Good behavior inside and outside the school.
* Moral building measures, respect to teachers.
* Cleanliness, discipline and punctuality.
* Good behavior inside and outside school.
* Love for parents, community and country.
* Development of reading habits and group discussion.
* Time management, time spent on sports and study.
* How can students get help from internet and allied agencies?
* Future planning and study as per requirement.
* How to tackle the failure in life.
* Efforts to minimize the drop outs.
* Information regarding different new courses or other innovative courses in different universities and institutions.
* Guidance for technology base learning.
* Guidance to develop problem solving skills.
* What the employer’s requirements are after education?
* Avail the benefits for minority students given by Delhi Minority Commission.
* Keep track of different activities taking place in the field of Technology and communication, sports, science, engineering and medicine.

15. MATHEMATICS LAB

Math Lab for improvement of teaching of Mathematics

* Mathematics helps children make sense of the world around them and find logical meaning in the physical world. Through mathematics, children learn to understand their world in terms of numbers, shapes and patterns. They learn to reason, connect ideas, and think logically with mathematical concepts. Mathematics is more than the rules and operations that we were taught in school. It is about connecting to and understanding the relationships in every aspect of life. Mathematics has always been the very important subject to understand the physical phenomena in everything around us. So, Mathematics as a tool is indispensable in our daily life. Unfortunately the phobia for this subject is very prominent amongst our learners. The present education system has made a 360 degree shift from learning Mathematics by obedience to learning by applied reasoning. This means children learn best when they are interested and even excited about what they are doing. We should therefore give children many opportunities to see and hear different things, and to move about and play with things they can touch. Let them connect things, and show and demonstrate concepts in their own way. National Curriculum Framework (NCF) developed by NCERT, the Central Board of Secondary Education has initiated a number of steps to make teaching and learning of Mathematics at schools activity-based and experimentation oriented. The guidelines are:
* Foster Mathematical awareness, skill building, positive attitudes and learning by doing.
* Learning concepts using concrete objects.
* Verify Math facts and properties using models, measurement and activities.
* Teachers to explain and demonstrate many concepts using charts, models, aids and activities.
* Math Lab--will enable school students to learn and explore mathematical concepts and verify mathematical facts and theorems using technology tools.
* Math Lab--will offer Multiple Teaching and Learning Aids comprising of Technology Applications, Videos, Manipulative, Measuring Instruments, Tables and Charts based on the three pillars of *'Imagination, Investigation and Interaction'*.
* Math Lab-- provides an opportunity to students to understand, internalize, discover and verify the basic mathematical and geometrical concepts through concrete objects and situations, thus building interest and confidence in students learning the subject. The laboratory also allows and encourages the students to think, discuss amongst themselves as well as with the teacher, and assimilate concepts.

Methodology

* Mathematics is not about isolated skills and procedures. It needs to be seen as a tool which helps us in the process of estimation, communication, analyzing data patterns, connections, relationships and spatial sense. Children need mathematics education that is alive, vibrant, relevant and meaningful; an education that paves the way to seek and understand the world around them in the stance of numerical. At present students may be able to solve various mathematical problems but not able to relate to subjects like science, art, computers and appreciate the interconnectedness.

Mathematics club

Mathematics club for motivation and better understanding of the subject

* Participation in various inter-school competitions
* Mathematics made easy through practical Math work.
* Other activities as suggested by Math teacher.
* Mathematics coaching during summer vacations and after regular classes during the year.

Representation and participation in various inter-school competitions of mathematics and various other activities

16 .TEACHING OF MATHS DESERVES A SYSTEMATIC APPROCH

* Mathematics helps children make sense of the world around them and find logical meaning in the physical world. Through Mathematics children learn to understand their world in terms of numbers, shape and patterns. They learn to season, connect ideas, and think logically with mathematical concepts. It is about connecting to and understanding the relationship in every aspect of life. Therefore teaching of Mathematics deserves a systematic approach.
* Its teaching should be closely monitored.
* Re-orientation of the existing teacher/s.
* Persistent motivation through innovative ideas.
* Deterioration is maximum from class VI to VIII. It requires monitoring, guidance and motivation at this level.
* When these students are promoted to higher classes and appear in Board exams usually fail to perform properly. Therefore, parents’ involvement is imperative if we intend to raise their performance bar.
* Students should be made aware that the practice is the ultimate key for success. It requires a daily routine practice for 2 hours at home. Thus, there arises a need for guidance to parents, an un-deniable fact that we usually fail to strive.
* Mathematics is a scoring subject. An average student with a little extra effort will be able to score more than 60% effort, and those perching at a higher level will have a better leap.
* Inception of Mathematics lab is essential for motivational activities. Maths. can be made easy through practical Math work.
* Use of audio-visual CDs (available in the market) at the time of teaching will improve the quality of teaching.
* In a Math lab use of internet by students and teachers will, for sure, enhance the power of understanding and learning of the subject.
* Two continuous periods club together twice a week.
* Allocate one more period for students of class XI and Xii.
* Daily remedial classes for XI and XII class students.
* Conduct Math test every week in order to gauge the level of comprehension of every student and try to motivate everyone for a better performance next time.
* Make sure the participation of students in various inter-school competitions, such an exposure shall promote the competitive skills.
* Citation certificate to every student who scores 98% or more marks in weekly test.
* Citation certificate and clapping by students inside the class-room for those who score 100% in weekly tests. Introduce some better awards who score 100% in half-yearly and final exams. Distribution of awards, in assembly for excellent performance shall be a perfect motivational activity.
* Yearly academic performance of each student is required to be maintained for comparative study monitored by a core group of teachers, including the Math teacher/s.

17. ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE COMMITTEE (AEC)

* The Academic Excellence Committee is required to form for exploring the ways and means for revamping, reformation and systemic overhauling of the academic frame-work at the school.
* School’s strategic plan which sets out the main goals and priorities of the school for the year.
* A persistent vigil is required to block entry of any of the expected problem. Parents co-operation deserves appreciation to boost up the confidence level and to bring out the creative best from among their wards.
* It will ensure that the learning should stimulate and sustain the child’s interest and therefore should be a joy full confidence building process.
* The school’s budget which shares out the available resources to make sure that the goals /targets of the strategic plan are carried out.
* The physical appearance and maintenance of the school’s building and ground.
* The students’ code of conduct which provides a safe and orderly environment for learning.
* An annual report on school’s achievements.

18. ACADEMIC COUNCIL

* Students opt for higher education to find better opportunities in employment rather than for the sake of education only. Opportunities for higher education begin at school level itself. Students have a right to get best quality of education that may help them to stand straight with dignity in a fiercely competitive world. Beside guiding and preparing them for higher education, employability should also be a key feature of our endeavor in academics in order to shape the future of our younger generation.
* The objective is difficult to achieve without the concerted efforts of all of us. It is therefore, imperative to infuse the required power to the “Academic Council” so that it may get up and go for the better academic achievements.

Objectives of academic council

* Preparation of academic guidelines before commencement of new academic year.
* Supervision and preparation for yearly academic calendar.
* Supervision of timetable preparations.
* Future guidance in tandem with counselor.
* .To encourage participation of students in different activities outside school pertaining to academic and sports held by govt. or private institutions, department of education, CBSE, or any other agency, workshops, meetings, camps for students /teachers etc.
* Maintenance of discipline inside and outside the school for a better academic scenario.
* Development of common interest program with other minority institutions, social initiative, communal harmony and awareness program.
* Evaluation of performance for giving awards to the teachers/students.

19 .REGULAR MONITORING OF THE TEACHING ACTIVITY .

* Divide the students into 5 categories and focus the performance of each category
* Efficiency of an educational institution depends largely on the efficiency of its teachers. It requires a close monitoring system developed for the purpose. Resolve for the following measures.

(A) Installation of CCTV

* CCTVs are installed in order to enhance the teaching-learning environment inside the
* class-room
* It improves the discipline and behavior of students with teachers and fellow students inside the class-room
* Shall help the reporting time of the teacher in the class-room
* Monitoring of undesired activities taking place in the school is possible only, if the cameras are installed at strategic points in the entire school.

(B) Class-room supervision, as per the guide lines suggested in “Delhi Education Act 1973”

(C) Inspection of school as suggested, in “Delhi Education Act 1973”

(D) Installation of address system, to individual class-room and classes collectively or the entire school.

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21. INSPECTION OF SCHOOL:

as per the directions of Delhi Education Act 1973.

22. SPORTS REGULATORY COMMITTEE

* Every year Department of Education invites school students at Zonal level, state level and National level for participation in different sports competitions. Regulatory committee for sports and co-curricular activities will ensure proper handling of sports as well as co-curricular activities.
* Our students have the capabilities; they will certainly excel in individual and team games and in co-curricular activities too. We need to show our presence in the school sport.
* Today sport is much more than just an entertainment or physical exercise. It is not considered as wastage of time by students any more. This is only because big companies are pumping big money in a big way. You name any sport, big sponsorship is available for the same with huge financial assistance that cannot be ignored. Millions of rupees have been invested, especially in cricket. But this is not all, boxing, wrestling; archery, shooting, athletics, badminton and tennis have all been promoted with financial assistance.
* If we go through the history, kings and the rulers fought all year around and the winners were hailed as heroes. Sport in the same way not only gives us heroes but employment to a lot of people.
* Why can’t our students be sport persons of tomorrow when, by the Grace of ALLAH, we possess such a huge ground that is big enough for all the possible sports activities?

(a) Sports development

* The importance of games in school encompasses more than just the benefit of physical activity. Increment in self esteem and mental alertness make school sports and games necessary for every child of school. It teaches the children life skills like team work, leadership and patience.
* The quality of leadership, sharing, team spirit and tolerance are learnt from sports.
* Sports education not only teaches the students to maintain the physical stamina, but also the habit of obedience, discipline, determination to win and will power etc.
* What can be learned on the ground cannot be learned in the class-room.
* Physical development of a child can best be achieved through sports
* It develops and enhances skills like strength, speed, endurance, speed, agility, flexibility, control, balance etc.
* Sports today has also evolved as a form of entertainment and also offers promising careers
* Every student should be encouraged to join at least one school sports team.
* The PET should be an energetic person with a good amount of expertise in sports and should provide coaching for sports like foot-ball, basket-ball, throwball etc.
* Set weekly achievable goals for the different skills required for a particular sport and train students accordingly.
* Intersection matches are required to be scheduled to a well thought plan for every four months.
* Besides the game knowledge, made the students aware of the development of strong muscles and the body parts involved in the sports activity.
* School should have a well prepared team in any one or more of the following team games.

Cricket, Football, Hockey, Badminton, Basketball, Volleyball, Baseball, Handball, table tennis etc.

Special emphasis is to be given to “Football” because of the importance it has assumed in current years. Available are more opportunities in football than cricket.

* In the beginning of academic year, PET may draw a plan in detail in order to make school team for any of the following sport,

Skating, javelin, discus throw, shot-put, high jump, long jump, table tennis (individual and team), hand ball, archery, taekwondo, martial arts, wrestling (Olympic style), sprint (all kinds), athletics (selected events), gymnastics, etc.

* Adventure sports and swimming during summer vacations.
* Selection of team-games: The team is formed on the basis of talents among students, depending on their age group from VI to secondary classes in a particular game.
* Group games are formed from each and every class depending on their interest and talent in a particular game.
* Inter-class tournaments in the school in selected games.
* Students are required to participate in the sports events held during an academic year by Department of Education at zone and state level

23. CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITY COMMITTEE

* For the overall development of a child, curriculum is not the single criteria.
* The holistic growth as well as to develop the various facets of personality development of children, class-room teaching should be supplemented with co-curricular activities,
* These out of the class activities affect all round domains of life such as cognitive (intellectual), emotional, moral, cultural and athletic.
* Co-curricular activities meanings are more focused upon cognitive aspects thereby help intellectual development.
* Competitiveness, excellence, quality achievements, creativeness and enthusiasm are few of the ethics of co-curricular activities.
* Bring pleasant changes and develop joyous experiences.
* It makes responsible for family and society.
* Develop the capacity of organizing events and enable for managerial and leadership activities.
* These activities create avenues to meet with various people thereby help in socialization, self identification and self assessment.
* Activities like field trips, tours and excursion help to know about other people and their work, culture and customs.
* Develop the ability of decision making.
* Develop the sense of belongingness.
* Many of the skills are essentially required in future practical life. Thus we cannot afford to ignore them.

Debating Society

* English debate for seniors and juniors.
* Speeches in English, Urdu and Hindi on different topics (to be a good orator is a quality of leadership, it will help in search of talents among students).
* Spelling competition.
* Quiz competition in English language, General Knowledge, Science, History, Geography etc.
* Encourage students to memorize synonyms, idioms and phrases.
* Annual English festival, either school or inter school with an objective *“to create awareness about the significances and utility of English in today’s world”*. In order to promote this perception and boost the confidence of our students we may organize the events such as,

(1) spell-well competition for class VI – IX.

(2) Inter house literary Quiz.

(3) Essay competition, recitation of poetry; play in English, paragraph writing.

(4) Learning synonyms and antonyms, phrases and idioms etc.

* CBSC holds essay competition annually; participation in the same.
* Periodical essay writing competitions.
* English speaking competition.
* Any other activity in consultation with English teacher/s.
* Wall paper in English.

Urdu Bazm-e-adab

* Different activities in consultation with Urdu teacher/s.
* Debates and speeches on different topics.
* Urdu and Islamic quiz competition.
* Bait Bazi
* Essay and letter writing.
* Wall paper in Urdu etc.

Hindi Sahitya Sabha

* Debates in Hindi.
* Organize speech contest.
* Quiz contest in Hindi, General knowledge, Science, History, Geography etc.
* Hindi synonyms and antonyms competition.
* Wall paper in Hindi.

Arts and Craft & Work experience

* Best out of waste.
* Mask making.
* Poster making competition.
* Painting competitions.
* Creative and performing Arts.
* Any other activity suggested by Arts and Craft teacher.

Drama Club: (Plays in English, Hindi and Urdu by drama club.)

* Drama is a form of artistic expression and storytelling that has existed and been celebrated for centuries.
* It entertains, teaches, shocks and delight—both of those on stage, back stage and the audience.
* It is for the schools to establish it in order to train the little kids as the leader of future.
* The Drama club is dedicated to bringing the joy and power of drama to students by providing high quality dramatic programming at the beginner and intermediate levels.
* It pledges to offer the participants the chance to experience the excitement and rewards of theater arts while developing poise, social skills, confidence and the ability to work with others.
* All members are introduced to both the theory and practice of drama as part of their programming.

Science Club: Activities

* Creative Science and development of scientific attitude.
* Organizing lectures, debates, seminars. Symposia etc’
* Holding science exhibition and fair.
* Celebrating birthdays of eminent scientists.
* Conducting visual programmes of scientific interests.
* Participating in science fairs.
* Arranging visits to places of scientific interest.
* Preparing charts, posters, models etc.
* Displaying science news.
* Preparing and improving hand-made apparatus.
* General reading of scientific literature
* Participation in science competitions.
* Speech contest at topics in science.
* Science clubs channelize the energies of students and make use of their skills and talents.
* Satisfy their instinct and urges and helps in their overall personality development.
* Learning of science become joyful.
* Students organize thoughts and translate them into action.
* Develop a zealous enthusiasm to strive for the cause of scientific enterprise.
* Laboratory is considered as heart of science curriculum whereas science club is considered as the blood of it.

Suggested functions of Science Club

* Usually following activities may be under taken in a science club.
* Arranging lectures of the subject experts on the subject of scientific interest.
* Arranging cleanliness and health weeks in the institution’
* Arranging excursions and short trios for the members to places of scientific interest.
* Creating in the school healthy environment for carrying out scientific studies and activities.
* Decorating the walls of the class-rooms, library and laboratory with scientific activities.
* Organizing school services in the field of health and sanitation.
* Preparing certain things of common use like soaps, phenyl etc.
* Publishing science magazine and news bulletin of scientific events.

Commerce Club

* Commerce club is a great way to spark a child’s interest in learning.
* It can give students safe environment to learn and interact with others having similar interests.
* It provides a safe place for students to explore and discover, especially for those who may not have strong support at home.
* We do not need to be teachers or economists, managers to start a commerce club,that is easy to start at school level.
* It prepares students for commerce fairs, projects, tests and material they will learn in future.
* By starting a commerce club in the school, we are helping the young students, by inspiring to learn and earn.
* As the part of commerce club students need to meet once in a week for training.
* These sessions promote unity in the group and impart values like discipline which remains part of their life even after school.

Objectives of commerce club

* To expose the students to meet the practical challenges in the current business scenario. (market job opportunities, economy, development of business).
* To let the students interact with business experts of industry (help to develop business attitude).
* To encourage students to become managers of various events of the school (annual day, food festival etc.)
* To built self confidence and proactive approach (personality development, development of speech, writing skills, sports skills and arts.)
* To increase financial literacy among students (management of time, money activities like bank formation etc.)
* To develop the knowledge of e-commerce for earning money through internet (new ways for earning money, computer literacy etc.)
* To generate and discuss new business ideas and business plans. (set an event to present student’s business ideas and its applications)
* To make students prospective entrepreneurs who are not job seekers but job creaters (self employment)

Activities of the Commerce club

* Manage and plan the school event such as Art day, sports day, PTA meetings and other programs.
* School magazine management and planning.
* Quarterly bulletined formation.
* Students’ bank
* Competition to improve communication skills.
* Power point presentation.
* Developing personality and attitude of students.
* Business quiz.
* Collection for certain events and financial management.
* Guest lectures, (business economics experts, share etc.)
* Industrial visits.
* Debate and case study.
* Group discussions and interview models.
* Food festival management and marketing techniques, sales.
* Selling school students’ through stores.

Other Activities

* Blog formation and graphic design.
* You tube monetized videos.
* Free lectures and study materials.
* On line pdf notes and paid notes.
* Use of social media for business and economic activities.

Logo

* The colors of this commerce club shall be Green, Orange, Red and Blue.
* Green: the color of growing and blooming
* Orange: orange brings spontaneity and a positive outlook on life.
* Red: the color of energy, passion and action.
* Blue: the color of trust and responsibility.

Slogan: creativity and conformity.

Eco-Green Club

* Eco-Green Clubs in schools will empower students to participate and take up meaningful environmental activities and projects. It is a forum through which students can reach out to influence, engage their parents and neighborhood communities to promote sound environmental behavior.
* It will empower the students to explore to explore the environmental concepts and actions beyond the confines of a syllabus or curriculum.
* While everyone, everywhere asserts the importance of learning to live sustainably.
* Environment remains a peripheral issue in the formal schooling system.
* It is not just an extra-curricular activity but will be made a priority subject in the National curriculum.
* Create awareness and sensitivity among students towards environmental issues and their connected problems
* Impart knowledge to help individuals and social groups gain variety of experiences in and acquire a basic understanding of the environment and associated problems.
* Build attitude to help individuals and social groups acquire a set of values and feeling of concern for the environment, and the motivation for actively participating in environmental improvement and protection.
* Teach skills to help individuals and social groups to identify and solve environmental problems and lead students towards action to participate in appropriate action to help solve these problems and avoid future problems.

Implementation methodology

* The Eco-Green Club will be made up of teachers and a group of motivated students to learn about the environment and to take action to improve their immediate environment.
* They will also provide wonderful opportunity to help generate awareness, built attitude and enable students to take up activities in the real world, in a way that the constraints of the class-room will not be affected.

A written guide to setting up and running the club

* It is provided by the National Eco-Green club board.
* The guide will illustrate clearly how an Eco-Green club can be initiated in the school.
* How many students should ideally be in the club and what kind of activities and projects can be undertaken by the club?

24. EMPHESIS AT 9th AND 10th CLASS COACHING

* Most of the students ignore the importance of 9th class. They hardly know that 9th and 10th standards are interconnected and to do well in 10th board exams is important to start getting ready from 9th standard itself. We know that many of the books have two parts. One part is for class 9th and the second part is for class 10th. So, it should be kept in mind, if the basics are not clear in 9th class, one may face problems in 10th standard as well.
* The second thing is that, now a days competition level has touched new pinnacles and if one wants to keep up, he has to be extraordinary in his studies. It is better, if the students start preparing for IIT-JEE/combined medical test from the early stage and 9th standard is supposed to be the best time to start preparation from.
* The third and the most important is that, does the student feel about it? If he thinks that he can manage his syllabus without the help of tuition classes, then there is no need to join one. But most of the students ignore the importance of preparation at 9th class, coaching remains a must to attend option.
* There are many students who use to live under the impression that tuition is must for standing in front row. That is nothing but a myth. Many students achieve good grades without attending tuition classes, but again, it is nothing but a personal call. If someone thinks he is lacking in some subject then he should join the tuition/coaching. It will be a step beneficial, indeed.
* Career planning during school days is very important, which stream is to be selected after 10th class? Humanities, Commerce or Science. Concern for choosing the stream is genuine as it plays a very important role in choosing the future path. However, many a times, students are not completely sure of which stream to select after class 10th.

Stream selection after 10th is influenced by various factors.

* Every student need to understand that choosing a stream after class 10th is completely their decision and they should be serious about it. Parents too, should also understand that their child needs their support for making a decision. So, they should avoid any social or peer pressure affecting their child’s decision.
* At class 10th students not only require coaching in the subjects they feel poor, but they may also be in want of counseling. Four factors play crucial role in choosing the stream for their future.

1. Self Awareness

* This is the most important thing to be considered before deciding a stream to choose after 10th. This involves identifying his interest, understanding the aptitude and skills. Adequate attention must be given to interest and aptitude. For example, if one is weak in any science subject like Physics, Chemistry, Biology or Mathematics, then he has tough time in understanding the subject in class 11th and 12th and during higher studies. This is why detailed strength-weakness analysis is necessary and important while choosing a stream after class 10th.

2. Know the Streams

* A student should find out every minute detail about the stream like subjects’ difficulty level, higher education courses and career projects etc. Without having known all these aspects, a student won’t be able to find out which stream will suit his/her strength the best. Some streams give access to diverse job opportunities. But, the key is to find out what the future in that field will be like? Is the stream offering a promising career in future? The details will have to be list down about professional courses that one may pursue after completing schooling in case of each stream. This will help in getting an idea about career prospects associated with a particular stream.

3. To take help of a counselor

* Approaching a counselor is essential when it is not sure about choosing a stable path after 10th class. It is then advisable to students to attend career guidance, seminars and educational fairs, where experts can assist in discovering the student’s potential and aptitude and accordingly suggest the right stream. For more clarification a student can personally visit a career counselor who will conduct to explore out student’s aptitude, interest and personality to consequently find out the stream that will best suit him.

4. Discussions with parents and teachers

* Seeking guidance from reliable people in the community is another way to go. Parents and teachers are among those experienced people who can easily judge the inner strength and interests of the student. Both serve as a major influence in a child’s decision-making actions. So, guidance from experts and experienced people always matters. However, their decision should not be solely imposed on children while choosing stream, as after it is seen that, students are made to ignore their own passion and follow parent’s decision which ultimately take students’ future nowhere. So, a healthy discussion with parents and teachers and conveying about own real happiness should not be missed out during this phase of academic career

Conclusion

Different parameters must be thought over while selecting the right stream for senior secondary education. The foremost criterion is to select a stream which is the strength of the student. Choosing the right stream makes a significant improvement in one’s career path. There is no good or bad stream and a lot of opportunities are there in every field. One just needs to put all his/her efforts to make a successful career.

25. GUIDANCE FOR CAREER IN SCIENCE, COMMERCE AND HUMANITIES

as per the IQ, interest and capabilities of individual student in class 9th and 10th

Humanities

* Choosing the stream after passing class 10th is a deciding factor for one’s future course of studies. It requires total dedication and concentration in studies from class 9th at least. It offers a host of opportunities in various fields. Like mass-com, counseling and teaching. The main subjects opted by most CBSE class 12th Arts students are History, Pol. Sc., Sociology, Economics, Geography and Psychology etc.

Commerce

* In the present time it is found that the students are more confused regarding career options in commerce stream to choose after 12th. There are plenty of courses to opt for in the stream. One need to choose career options that provide good scope in future and at the same time develops interest to pursue it among students. Selecting a career option is one of the major decisions in a student’s life. Thus it must be made wisely after proper attention and understanding the field. Here is a list of 12 best options;

(1) B.Com. (2) Bachelor in Economics (3) BBA (4) LLB (5) CA (6) Company Secretary

(7) Cost and Management Accountant -- CMA (8) Certified Financial Planner – CFP

(9) Journalism and Mass Com (10) Hotel Management (11) Bachelor of Statistics

(12) Diploma in Digital Management.

Science

* Science is the most sought after stream among students at the 10+2 level. All CBSE schools across the country provide students with the option of choosing Science after class 10. The subjects in CBSE class 12 sciences are:
* English, (a) core (b) elective (c) functional.

Three electives out of the following

\* Mathematics \* Physics \* Chemistry \* Biology \*Computer Science \*Bio-technology \* Economics \* Engineering Graphics

26 .AWARD FOR STUDENTS

Criteria

* Punctuality in attendance and school reporting time.
* Discipline inside and outside the school.
* Behavior with teachers.
* Participation and performance in sports and co-curricular activities.
* Subject knowledge as reported by subject teachers.
* Maintenance of books and note-books.
* Punctuality in doing H/W as reported by subject teacher.
* Aggregate of marks obtained.
* Comments of class-teacher as reported in PTM.
* Work and efforts done for the safety of school property.
* Follow of dress etiquettes and dress cleanliness.
* Health and general cleanliness.
* Any other important suggestion.

Awards may include,

* Scholar badges.
* School blazer, tie, for those who score more than 80% marks for 3 consecutive years.
* Bronze medal and cash prize who score more than 80% for 3 consecutive years.
* Silver medal and cash prize for those who score more than 80% for 4 consecutive years.
* Gold medal and cash prize for those who score more than 80% for 5 consecutive years.
* Rs. 2100/= cash prize who score 90-92%
* Rs. 3100/= cash prize who score 92-93%
* Rs. 5100/= cash prize who score 95 or more.
* (a collective decision is needed to be taken by all concerned)
* Beyond academics students should have *a host of activities designed to develop physical, intellectual, mental, social and creative skills through martial arts, health, culture, sports field, trips, knowledge club, IT, multimedia and animation etc.*
* Multi-colored monthly certificate may also be given to student of every class in the following areas;
* To all those with no absent and punctuality of school reporting time
* For best sports performance.
* For best performance in co- curricular activities.
* For best performance in all subjects including computer education, moral values and GK
* English
* Mathematics
* Hindi
* Science
* Social Science
* Urdu
* Computer Education
* GK
* Punctuality in doing neat and clean H/W and C/W as reported by subject teacher
* Comments of class-teacher as reported in PTM
* Work done for safety of School property, special certificate of appreciation to a student every month
* Maintenance of perfect and clean dress
* Best disciplined student of the month
* Best in Arts and Craft

27. AWARDS FOR TEACHERS

* The teachers who nurture the students with the values of life, education and talent development should be honored for their guidance and encouragement for providing the students with a platform to express themselves.
* Innovation for motivation --- set up a group of enthusiastic teachers for the purpose who will guide the rest of their fraternity for finding the ways and means to motivate the students by using teaching aids, lectures including moral lectures, excursion and visit to historical places, industrial townships, industrial locations, industries and other relevant faculties, projects under-taken.

It is suggested that the quality of teaching and teachers’ performance should be gauged as per the following guidelines.

(i) Teaching Activity

(ii)Post teaching Activity

(iii)Non-teaching Activity

Teaching Activity

* Advance lesson-planning.
* Class-room discipline.
* Students’ involvement during the teaching of lesson.
* Style of teaching and body language.
* Question and answer session.
* Black-board work/use of smart-boars and inter-net.
* Use of audio-visual aids.
* Extra or relevant information given in regard of lesson.
* Use of internet for innovative teaching during class-room teaching.
* Home assignment given.
* Proper checking of class-work and home-work. A record of the activity is to be kept properly.
* Quality of introduction and evaluation of the lesson.
* Any special project taken by the teacher.
* Rapport/relation with students.
* Activity of teacher during substitution period.
* Moral boosting measures and future building guidance. Weekly report of such an activity is to be prepared by the teacher.
* Any other special comment by the teacher

Post teaching activity.

* Teaching target of the week.
* Weekly assessment of the quantum of target achieved.
* Problem of students, educational or other wise, remedial suggestions and attention paid to solve them.
* Any special incidence/s.
* Anything noted specially during the checking of H/W , C/W,
* Rapport with other staff-members.
* Self discipline.
* Time taken to complete the syllabus.
* No of times the syllabus revised.
* Co-curricular activities.

\*Participation,

\* Innovation,

\* help.

* Identification of talents among students and report of the same to principal.
* Talent building activity to be reported in detail.

Non-teaching activity

* Rapport with parents and class-teacher for those students who require special attention for their educational and behavioral improvement, details of efforts being done in this regard.
* If parents fail to co-operate, matter is to be reported to the principal or the committee specially constituted for the purpose..
* Strive for the gradual improvement of the students. Poor students’ performance tried to be improved to a possible extent.

28. CELL PHONE/ELECTRONIC POLICY (Incidence of Indiscipline)

Incidence of Indiscipline

* An act of gross-indiscipline or offence/use of mobile phone during school hours or after in the school premise will be recorded and such a student will not be considered for any of the awards given by the school.

Call phones/Electronics policy

* Cell phone use during the school hours has created an increasing distraction for students and teachers.
* All electronic devices, including but not limited to cell phone and smart watches must be out of sight during school hours in the premises of the school.
* Smart watches cannot be worn.
* Cell phone must be off and in backpack. If a student has a cell phone on his person and any part of it can be seen, it will be taken away and the appropriate consequence will be issued.
* If a student’s cell phone is insight, the teacher will reach (remind the student of the policy). The teacher will ask the student to shut the cell phone off and then take the cell phone.
* The teacher will document the incidence and bring the cell phone to the Principal as soon as she/he is able.
* FIRST OFFENCE: Phone will confiscated for the day and returned to the student at the end of school hours. Phone call and e-mail will be sent home.
* Consequence for refusing to turn in: one day off and 3 hours detention the next day or the day when the student remains present in the school, parents will be informed about the offence of their ward.
* SECOND OFFENCE: Phone will be confiscated for the day and will be returned to the student’s parent/guardian only at the end of school hours.
* Phone call to parent/guardian.
* The student will also be given a thee hour detention, the same day
* Consequence for refusing to turn in or not attending detention, two days off and Monday detention along with social suspension for 15 days.
* THIRD OFFENCE: Phone will be confiscated for the day. Phone call to the parent. Phone will be returned only to the student’s parent/guardian at the end of the day just before the school is over.
* Student will be placed in isolation. Social suspension for 15 days.
* Consequence for refusing to turn in: three days of isolation and two Mondays detention for three hour each – social suspension for 25 days.
* FOURTH OFFENCE: Phone is confiscated for the day and will be returned to the student’s parent at the end of the day just before the school is over. Parent/guardian will be contacted on phone of the parent/guardian.
* Student is placed in isolation.
* Social suspension for 3 days.

29. TALENT SEARCH sub-Committee:

with a plan for developing the existing talents from the initial class itself.

* Begin the activity from class VI
* Motivation and preparation for police service and other govt. opportunities.
* Identification of talent and grooming for higher studies and competitions required for admission and selection in medicine, engineering and other fields.
* Search the meritorious and intelligent students and prepare them for next stage of coaching program (civil services) being run by different agencies/institutions including Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI).
* Preparation for advance professional course, animation and fine arts etc.
* Preparation and participation in National talent search Examination.
* Identification and encourage the talents for sports.
* IQ testing and talent search from class VI

30. PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

* A crucial factor that moulds the personality of a child is the environment to which he is exposed.
* School is supposed to be a best place for personality development.
* It is an activity that develops the mindset and helps children to develop their own thinking habits that suit their character traits.
* Working at honing of the specific hobby/hobbies, public speaking/presentation skills. Development of moral values, acquisition of the best quality general knowledge etc. are required to be taken into account for an endeavor of all round personality development.
* It includes the development of communication skills, effective expression of ideas and thoughts which are crucial for future success.
* Development of writing skills, effective expression of ideas and thoughts which are crucial for future success.
* Through It one can command better relationship and earn respect.
* It improves self worth and self confidence. How well you communicate will determine how well you succeed socially, academically and professionally.
* Achievement of the objective can also be through co-curricular activities like debates, speeches on given topics and group discussion and dramatics etc.
* Seeking guidance and consultation with individuals/agencies who are expert in the field (a program that is regularly conducted by IICC).
* Students are required to be transformed into good students and an endeavor is to be undertaken to improve their mind’s ability as act of personality development.

What makes someone a good student?

* A good student is somebody who has a keen interest and a desire to learn and a willingness to work hard.
* What makes a good student is his perseverance and discipline.
* You have absolutely got to make a lot of mistakes, if you want to learn anything by trial and error.
* If you are not making mistakes, you are not learning anything.
* A good student should be hard working, should be eager to study learning and try to start learning by himself, not only depending on teachers and just doing what they are told to do. They have to be volunteers and should have motivation to study. One need a passion about what he is studying.
* He should be a disciplined person having a desire to learn new things
* A student should have wills and should be confident to achieve them.
* There should be some target and goal for every student in life.
* A student should obey their teachers.
* Class participation and behavior are another aspect of the definition of good students.
* He should be a good listener and good speaker.
* Participating in CCA and Sports.
* Focus at the end of result.
* Sharp observer.
* Manage relationship.
* Have a sense of respect towards his elders.
* Prioritize his life, doing well in the school should be his top priority.
* There should be no substitute of studies for him.
* Always keen to attend his class.
* Do all of the H/W and other assigned reading work
* Develop self discipline.
* Should be able to manage time properly.

Improving the mind’s abilities

By improve memory

* Much of what is considered intelligence is simply ability to remember things well. Observing something or paying attention is not enough. The key is to retain that information. Associate things one wants to memorize with things he already remembers. Associating new information, observation or data with old memories would make it easier to memorize in comparison to creating new memories. The technique of connecting and associating memories would be unique. Practice, practice and soon he will be developing new techniques to learn and retain information faster. Only the first attempt is hardest.

Be more curious

* People get to know so much? Good memory skills are only part of the answer: you also have to be curious. If you are satisfied gaining through life with little or no understanding of things you are un-familiar with you won’t learn much. Make a conscious effort to be more curious by reminding yourself that developing your curiosity will broaden your horizons and help to make you more intelligent.

Exercise the mind in different ways

* Most of us are good at things we excel in naturally or the activities we do every day. Challenge yourself to learn a new skill or to think in a different way, however you will mentally become more intelligent. Choose something you would like to learn to do or a subject you don’t do wt if you ell, may be math and focus on that thing. Initially you may be uncomfortable and feel even less intelligent than you did before, but if you steady or practice more diligently, you will become confident, and you will make new connections in your mind.

31. MOTIVATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Keeping students motivated

* How do we keep students motivated? I would like to compare it to keeping a healthy successful marriage. Like passion, motivation eventually fades away, if you don’t feed It every day. It takes time, efforts and energy – but it is worthwhile.
* What keeps students motivated, is a motivated teacher. If you have a passion for teaching, your students are more likely to show a passion for learning. However, if you don’t care about teaching, your students won’t care about learning.

Involve your students

* You may not keep your students motivated if you do not involve them and let them an active role in your classes. Long gone are the days when teachers talked for most of the lesson, with students taking a passive role. Classes need to be student-centered. The teacher should act as a coach and facilitator, to help, guide and direct the learning process.

Give students the chance to shine

* It is also very important to give students opportunity to be successful. Give them tasks where they can see the results of their efforts. That feeling ‘yes I did it’ that ‘ala’ feeling students get when they have done a difficult exercise, boost their motivation.

Make learning fun

* Make your classes memorable. Use games and competitions. Everybody loves competitions, and it gives students a nice opportunity to interact with each other, have fun and learn at the same time.

Step away from the text books

* Bring in the authentic material that your students connect with, and that matches their need and interests. Create your own activities and show them that you are also prepare to put in a lot of efforts and time to help them succeed.

Explain why you are doing the things a certain way:

* There is nothing more boring than a teacher telling students to open their books on a certain page and asking them to do a certain exercise. You need to explain them why it is important to do this exercise and what they are going to accomplish by doing it.

Give very clear instructions

* When setting a task, be clear and allow students time to prepare first and ask you any questions. There is nothing more frustrating for them than not being able to perform well, because they don’t understand the task. This is very important to students. They need to have a very clear idea of what they are supposed to do.

Set clear, attainable goals for every lesson

* You want your students to leave your class thinking it was worth their while. Start your lessons by writing down your lesson plan on the corner of the board, so that students know what they are going to learn. At the end of the class, point to the lesson plan and go over every thing they have learned. It’s important them to see where they are now, and where you are going to take them next.

Vary the social dynamics and include movements

* Ask students to work in pairs or in groups. Get them out of their seats and moving. Ask them to change partners regularly. To keep your students’ attention, set a varity of engaging, meaningful activities, and create a friendly atmosphere where they feel they can talk freely and ask questions.

Use different materials

* We all know that our students prefer looking at a screen than at a book, so, use visuals, flash cards, info graphics, quizzes and make use of new technology. There are plenty of sites that offer on line quizzes, games or videos. As teachers, it’s up to us to seek-out new resources that may benefit our classes, and bring technology into our lessons in a great way to motivate students. You cannot expect your students to be motivated if you spend half the class doing endless grammar and vocabulary exercises.

Don’t over correct

* Avoid over-correcting, especially when students are speaking in front of the class. Don’t undermine their confidence by interrupting every single time they make a mistake. Listen to them, and when they finish, thank them for their contribution and point out one or two important mistakes they might have made. You can then remind students that making mistakes is a natural part of learning and that everybody makes mistakes, even the teachers.

Believe in them

* If you don’t believe that a particular student is going to complete his work, he probably won’t. so, stop assuming that they won’t, and start believening that tyey can and will.

Be extremely encouraging:

* Sometimes students who appear lazy are actually discouraged or frustrated that they are having trouble learning. Our words can extremely be powerful in inspiring them, but more importantly, we can encourage them by giving them one-on-one help and showing them that they can indeed do the work and be successful. It can make a world of difference when they see that they are capable of even small success.

Make sure your students are the ones who are working:

* The one who is working is the one who is learning. So, if you want your students to learn more, make sure they are actually working in your class, not just listening to lectures all the time. Plan times when the students are working and you walk around to help them one-on-one. Incorporating writing-to-learn is also another easy and powerful way to increase students’ engagement.

Use memory work and recitation.

* Although memory work has fallen out of favour in recent years, but that doesn’t mean that it is not a powerful tool. When your class recites facts and passages together, the students simply cannot help but learn them. You can make it interesting. You can add variety and interest to the recitation.

Make learning fun

* You don’t have to constantly be doing intricate activities to make learning fun. Just be passionate about what you are teaching and let the passion shine through. Tell relevant stories and add in some humor, and simply show the kids that you can do it—students enjoy learning when they feel that they are successful.

Be wise with your homework

* More homework does not necessarily mean more learning. So, be considerate to students’ family time by only assigning homework that is truly valuable and necessary. When you limit the quantity of homework you assign, you can you can focus on quality and expect more of your students. Expect them to complete every assignment and have logical consequences for what they don’t (preferably something more than simply taking points off. If possible, require them to complete the assignment at some point during the day)

Have one-on-one conversation

* When a student has a chronic problem, pull them aside and talk to them. Ask questions to try to understand why they are struggling, and ask them what needs to change so that they can be successful. Develop a plan together and then help them stick to it.

Get the parents involved

* This may sound impossible, but don’t give up on this one quite yet. Sometime, parents who seems to just not be interested in helping their students are actually at a loss of what to do. So, give them some specific things they can do to help their students, and see what happens. When you talk to them, be sure to focus on solutions, not the problems.

Help your students be more organized

* Few things are more motivating for students than finishing their homework and then losing it (so, do everything you can to help them organize their book-bags, binders, lookers and folders).

Praise

* In capital letters, a ‘well done’ or ‘thank you’ at the end of their contribution, even if their answer was not correct, will boost confidence a lot, especially for weaker students. There is always something positive to say. Start with the positive thing, and then tactfully move on to what needs to be improved “teach as you would like to be taught”. It is as simple as that.

Other activities

* Reading habits and group discussions.
* Speeches by alumni and eminent personalities to motivate the students.

32. MOTIVATION AND MOLDING THE FUTURE OF STUDENTS’ LIFE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF TEACHER.

* One of the most difficult and the most important aspect of becoming a teacher is learning how to motivate your students. Students who are not motivated will not learn effectively. They expectedly won’t retain information, won’t participate, and may even disruptive. A student may not be motivated for a variety of reasons
* They may feel that they have no interest in the subject.
* Finds the teachers’ method un-engaging.
* May be distracted by external forces.
* A student, who is un-motivated, actually may have difficulty in learning and is in need of special attention.
* Motivating the students may be a difficult task but then the rewards are more than the worth of it.
* Motivated students are more excited to learn and participate in the teaching- learning process.
* Teaching a class full of motivated students is enjoyable for teacher and students alike.
* Some students are self motivated, with a natural love of learning. But, even with the students who do not have this natural drive, a great teacher can make learning a fun and inspire them to reach their full potential.

Keeping in mind the following five points, students may find the learning more excited.

1. Encourage students

* Students look at teachers for approved and positive reinforcement, and are more likely to be more enthusiastic about learning, if they feel that their work is recognized and valued.
* Teachers should encourage open communication and free thinking with the students to make them feel important.
* Be enthusiastic and often pray students, recognize them for their contribution.
* Make the class-room a friendly place where students feel heard and respected, they will be more eager to learn. But, indiscipline should never be allowed to creep in during such a friendly atmosphere. Students are bound to respect the teacher.
* A “good job” and “nice work” always go a long way.

2. Get them involved

* One way to encourage and teach them the responsibility is to get the students involved in the class-room activities. Make their participation a fun by giving each student a job to do. Give students the responsibility of tiding up or decorating the class-room.
* Ask a student to erase the blackboard or pass out materials.
* Try to give the students a sense of ownership.
* If you are going over a reading in the class, ask students to take turn of the reading sections out a loud.
* Make students work in groups and assign each student a task or role.
* Allow them to feel accomplished and encourage their participation in the class-room teaching-learning.

3. Offer incentives

* Setting expectations and making reasonable demands encourages students’ participation, but sometimes students need an extra push in the right direction. Offering students small incentives make learning fun and motivate students to push themselves up.
* Incentives, big or small are the indicator of special privilege to an exemplary student(s). It may be a pizza party or any other small party, if the average test score rises.
* Rewards give students a sense of accomplishment and encourage them to work with a goal in mind,

4. Get creative

* Avoid monotony by changing around the structure of your class.
* Teach through games, stories, discussions etc. instead of relying only at lectures.
* Encourage students to debate and enrich the subject matter with visual and audio-visual aids.
* Show a movie that effectively illustrates a topic or a theme.
* Look of the class-room should always be attractive.
* Use posters, models, students’ projects and create a warm stimulating environment.

5. Draw connections to real life

* “Will I ever need this?”
* This question too often heard in the class-room indicates that a student is not engaged.
* If a student does not believe that, what they are learning is not important, they won’t want to learn, so its important to demonstrate how the subject relates to them.

Praise

* In capital letters, a ‘well done’ or ‘thank you’ at the end of their contribution, even if their answer was not correct, will boost confidence a lot, especially for weaker students. There is always something positive to say. Start with the positive thing, and then tactfully move on to what needs to be improved “teach as you would like to be taught”. It is as simple as that.

Other activities

* Reading habits and group discussions.
* Speeches by alumni and eminent personalities to motivate the students.
* e other ideas to motivate the students in order to make teaching-learning more disciplined and more attractive
* Use of Answer-key should strictly be discouraged rather banned.

Students deserve an encouragement for developing a habit of thorough study of lesson before writing the answers. A good teacher inspires the students and help them acquire the power of imagination and maximization their curiosity in the subject. Use of answer key should strictly be discouraged.

33. MOTIVATIOAL SPEECHES BY VARIOUS PERSONALITIES AND EX-STUDENTS

* A good motivational speech does exactly that--- it motivates. It engages the minds and hearts of audience in such a way that motivate them to think more clearly, see opportunities and move forward with action. When these speeches are done well, are like planting of seeds. They create a human experience that awakens the audience and shine a light on the path ahead. The best speeches engage the minds and hearts of people and the best speakers cause each member in the audience to,
* Remember: connect back to their highest purpose as a human being. They move them beyond daily distractions and lead them back to remember what their mission is in their first place.
* Re think: see their life and work with new eyes. They create an environment and thought-provoking contents that lead to the pupils to dwell in possibility and see things t from new angles of vision.
* Reading habits and group discussions.
* Respond: compel words into action. They use powerful stories and illustrations that light a fire in pupils and stimulate an authentic desire to be a catalyst for positive change in their life and work.
* It is about contributing authentic messages and stimulating progress.
* They incorporate the ideas into their culture and they follow through with ction.

34. SPECIAL COACHING ARRANGEMENTS for meritorious students of 11th and 12th.

35. EXAMINATION EXERTION

(I). Exam Stress and management.

(II)Guidance for preparation of exams

(III)How to perform in exams.

(iv)Fear factor during exams and its management.

(v)Important points to keep in mind while writing in the exam (or board exam)

(vi)What to do after board exams and before result?

(vii) Exam Stress and management

* Exam stress is a feel of pressure that many young people feel coming up to exam time. It usually occurs during exam time, it occurs during the revision period before exams and immediately before exams. Stress can be defined as an individual’s response to pressure. A small amount of pressure can be usual to keep the student focused during the exam time. However, for some students, when they experience too much pressure for a long period of time, it becomes stressful and exam preparation and study seems impossible.

Why do people experience exam stress?

* A large amount of learning and recalling is pending
* About the uncertainty of exam papers
* Expectations from the family, teachers or need to gain higher results for admission in a particular course or career.

Managing exam stress

* If the student is experiencing the exam stress, it’s important for him to try to remind him that it is a small part of his life (even though it might not feel like it at the time), it won’t last forever.

Study ideas

* It is never too late to set up good study and revision habits.
* Have an uncluttered space to work with ready access to any material in need.
* Find out exactly what the exam involves, are there past exam papers that can be looked for help and understand what to expect?
* Teacher may be consulted for the pattern of exam.
* Learn to make ‘mind maps’. Use them to collect ideas and summaries thoughts, and use bright colours to remember important links.
* A clear plan is required to be made to cover the study material in each study period.
* Taking a regular short break of about 5 minutes to have a cup of tea or something to eat.
* It may be useful to ask for help for oral presentation.
* Stick to the routine of going to bed at a reasonable time, eating regularly and still making time to have fun and exercise.
* cut back on coffee or any other stimulant. Drink lots of water instead.
* Fresh fruits, veggies, cereals, grains, nuts and protein are all good for the brain and blood sugar levels.
* Taking is not recommended.
* Watching a small TV show may be the reward of completing a task of exam preparation finished in time.

(II). Guidance for preparation of exams

* Making preparation of exams is an important part of academic life. Students learn their courses by attending lectures and studying on daily basis. They need to appear in exam which assesses how much they have learnt throughout an academic session. Students, who know the methods of preparing for exam, score high in their exam.the important tips for making preparation for exam are as follows.

1. Making a plan for studies to manage your time.

* Making a plan and managing time for achieving something ensures your success. Normally the preparation for exam starts from the very first day of the academic session. You must make a clear plan to complete studies in time to avoid getting stressed during exam. Your plan should be based on calculation of how much work you require in the academic session to complete your studies before the exam starts. You should devise a road map reflecting no of lessons and chapters, as well as a schedule for them. You can make such a plan by calculating available time in an academic session and the amount of course you have to study in the session. It will help you utilize your time properly to complete your studies in time.

2. Attend your class regularly and keep on studying till exam day.

* Never skip your lectures. Lectures play important role in success in exam. Apart from your lectures, you should also continue your study on regular basis. Never stop. If you miss your lectures or stop your self-study for long, your studies will become burden for you and you will not be able to cover all of your studies in the short time available during exam for making preparation for paper. Continuous study help in many ways: it helps you learn properly, it saves your time and it enables you to complete all your course in time. The most important benefit of continuous study is that you have ides from your previous studied topic which help in learning the next topic easily. Persitance is a habit of successful people.

3. Prepare study notes for exam.

* Study notes are crucial for preparation of exam. Good study notes have all the study material. It ensures speedy preparation for exam. Try to write your study notes on regular basis during your academic session. Collect points from your class-lectures as well as the books you study yourself. It should be prepared in proper sequence. It should have everything you require for speedy preparation for your exam.

4. Revise your course many times.

* Studying a subject only once is not enough. Study course should be revised by student as many times as possible during the academic session. One time study may make you to learn the subject to some extent but when you revise it you learn more and more. Student need to retain what he learn so that he may be able to reproduce the learning in writing his exams. Revising a subject few times enables students to retain the learning (understanding) of the subject in his mind for quite longer time.

5. Don’t skip topics or chapters considering them un-important’

* Each topic of a subject has equal importance. Don’t skip any topic thinking it to be un-important and may not be asked in exam. It leads to failure in exam. Now a days exam paper is set from the entire syllabus.

6. Practice the question-papers of previous exams.

* Every subject has some sample paper. There exists a need to read these sample papers. It reveals the nature and format of your exams. It tells you which kind of questions will be asked in your exams i.e. long explanatory, short explanatory or multiple choice questions. Always take the exams seriously which are conducted as the pre-board exams.

7. Get a good night sleep

You can’t afford to stay awake all night studying for an exam, because you won’t be able to effectively recall information for the exam. Make sure you get at least 8 hours of quality sleep a night.

8. Exercise for at least 30 minutes a day every day.

* Often students stop exercising when exam time comes because they begin to think that they don’t have enough time. A big mistake, because exercise helps us study more effectively for various reasons. Firstly, it is a great way to relieve stress and anxiety. Secondly, it gets blood flowing to the brain (supplying oxygen, antioxidant and glucose) which helps in thinking more clearly.

9. Drink plenty of water.

* Often when we fail to think clearly, our brain needs to be hydrated that’s why drinking in sips regularly is required.

10. Remember your teacher want you to do well.

* Try to write a perfect answer. If you are not sure, still write it down (even if it is in dot points), you may not get any marks for it, but there will be no negative marking unless specified. Your teachers are always at your side.

11. Focus on what you know rather than what you don’t know.

Chances are there will always be something that you could have studied more thoroughly or don’t know so well till the day of exam. By that stage, you can’t do much about that, so, there is no point to be worried about that. You are better off focusing at the fact, you now know so much more than you did before and you’ll be able to answer many questions in exam.

12. Eat a nutritious breakfast.

* Studies have found that students who skip breakfast, experience a 20-40% reduction cognition (i.e. concentration, memory and alertness). You want to eat nutritious breakfast to satisfy for longer, stabilize your mood and give you a plenty of energy for the day.

13. Avoid drinking caffeine (i.e. energy drinks, coke and coffee)

* Caffeine is stimulant. It gives a rush and make you feel good in short term, but eventually it wears off and leaves you feeling cranky and wanting more. It is also a diuretic, so it makes you urinate that means you lose water and become thirsty and want to drink more soft drink. Caffeine in coffee drives the adrenal gland to produce stress hormones that in turn produce the fight or flight response. Simly take sips of water and fruit.

14. Go straight to home after exam.

* Students always try to know the worth of their fellow friends. In case the answer seems to be incorrect, a sort of pressure is created, that may exert a negative impact at the performance of the remaining papers. The exam is over, there is nothing you can do. So, it is better not to discus and come straight to the home.

15. Dealing with writer’s cramp/elbow.

* This can be due to holding too tight. Loosen the grip or get a pen that won’t have to press down so hard on the paper. Even with a good pen, your elbow will start to hurt at some point if you are taking a 3 hour exam. When it does hurt, have a rest of few moments and stretch it out on your desk.

16. Your preparation should be according to the nature of exam.

* Prepare yourself according to the format and nature of questions asked in your exams. It is better to understand the format first and later start the preparation.

17. Avoid social media.

18. Some subjects require more study time than others,

so find a balance that you feel comfortable with.

* Organize your study space.
* Practice on old exams.
* Explain your answers to others.
* Organize study groups with friends.

(III). How to perform in exam (Ideas for exam day for students)

* Work out what you need to take with you into your exam the night before and have everything ready.
* If you feel yourself getting anxious just before your exam then spend some time focusing on your breathing. Breathe in to a count of 3 and then breathe out to a count of 3. Repeat this steadily for a few minutes.
* On exam day, keep away from other people who may be feeling anxious or who may say unhelpful comments that may you feel more anxious.
* When you first sit down to your exam, take time to slow your breathing and relax.
* Read through the exam paper carefully. Underline key words and instructions. Work out how long you for each question or section.
* Watch out for the wording of questions and make sure that you answer what is being asked.
* Work on the questions that you find the easiest first.
* Aim to have time to re-read answers through and make any necessary changes.
* Remember when you finish your exam, take time out to relax a bit before you start preparing for the next exam. Go for a run or have a chat with a friend.

(iv). Fear factor during exam and its management.

* Exam fear is a very common phenomenon among many a students, and it has a disastrous effect, no doubt. Teachers and the parents are required to think and try to find out the causes that may slightly vary among individual students. An act for removal the fear is needed in order to make the exams an enjoyable task rather than a scaring one. Focus upon the students in order to make them capable to overcome their fear especially on weak students to make them stronger. Majority of students who fear tests frequently are those who are quite conscientious and care a great deal about their grades or marks. They often fear that they have not covered all their bases and one weakness will do them in. frequently this fear is groundless, a kind of free floating anxiety. Also fearful are students who have had bad experience in the past and relive them, like a flashback, every time a test paper is placed in front of them. Also feeding the fear of test taking does not understand how to take a test.

Management

* There is no real way to prevent students from having some fear if exams have any consequences for their future.
* Management of fear factor varies from student to student and varies for different subjects. Specific measures are needed to be adopted for special cases in order to get the optimum results..
* Students are encouraged to take notes inside the class and on their own.
* Any notes they have taken in their class note-book can be used while taking a test.
* They are not allowed to use the downloaded material from internet until it is in their own handwriting and that too in their own handwriting. The results may be impressive. Knowing that they can use their own notes reduces test anxiety instantly. Their note-books become their safety net.
* When students focus and listen, the class-room lecture, learning goes up and discipline problem decreases. When these notes are consulted at the time of exam will easily be comprehensible for the student, thus will act as a fear reducing factor.
* Early in the year, student may use his notes a lot while testing, but as the year proceeds, they depend on them less and less.
* Practice and practice as much possible, and then try to find some way to relax before you take to the exam.
* Thorough study of the subject infuses a confidence and reduces the fear of exams.
* Try to teach the students to relax and just do the best they can.
* It’s like in playing sports—if you care who wins, each thing you do is a bit scary, because you care about the consequences if you make a mistake. The only way to remove the fear is tp remove consequences, and that doesn’t seem very practical.

(v). Important points to keep in mind while writing in board exam

1. Avoid careless time management

After having worked hard for more than a year you don’t want to ruin that due to careless time management during the exams. Especially for the boards, you have to be clear about your tactics to manage time as mostly students tend to lose focus due to pressure of time constraints. Chalk down a plan and stick to it. It’s only for a month anyhow.

2. Order of attempting the questions

As soon as you receive the question paper, the first thing you should do is to go through all the questions once so that you get a fair idea of difficulty level of the questions. It is recommended to attempt easy looking and high scoring questions first as it will save time, fetch more marks and boost the confidence. Sometime students tend to do the mistake of leaving the easier questions for the end only to realize later that time is not sufficient to solve all of them and thus they lose easy marks. In any case it should be avoided.

3. Do not neglect figures and diagrams

In boards answers need to be exhaustive meaning that everything is to be written about the answer in order to fetch maximum marks. You need to everything that is expected. Although it usually remains unclear what should be the perfect answer, any relevant figure or diagram associated to the answer definitely carries some marks. So, during preparations make sure you study all the relevant diagrams with labeling and if you do not have enough time to answer the question in detail, drawing relevant diagram will definitely fetch you some important marks.

4. Don’t include irrelevant points

Every answer should be precise; adding irrelevant points to an answer just to increase the length of the answer won’t do any good to your marks. In fact, many a times, answering more than what is asked will reduce your marks, as it leads the moderator into doubting your ability to understand the question.

5. Presentation matters a lot in the board

Try to keep your answers neat and without much scribbles as no moderator likes to put effort in trying to find out what is written. Maintain an appropriate pace and handwriting throughout the paper. A good presentation will certainly cast a good impression on the moderator. You may underline the bullet points you wish to make – this saves a lot of moderato’s time.

There are just few of the points that one should carefully address while writing boards. Also, make sure you get enough sleep before each exam and don’t let yourself get too much stressed. You can always visit topper in case any other doubts regarding the exam. Remember, the ball is still in your court, it is up to you to get the best out of it.

(vi). What to do after board exams

There are many ways to utilize the intervening period after exams and before result

* Join hobby class or learn swimming.
* Engage in a cultural activity.
* Read as many books as you can. Read News-papers religiously. This will improve knowledge about current affairs and will be helpful in your group discussion. Good spoken English and knowledge of current affairs carry extreme importance.
* Work with an NGO. You can work as an intern in different organizations or NGOs. You may not be paid well, but you will get exposure and this will also help you built your profile.
* Attend a career counseling session. Spend enough time in exploring careers. Don’t just run for Engineering, medicine or Law, but there is much more to explore.
* Learn a foreign language
* Learn to set mobile phones.
* Join Math and English classes.
* Visit to industrial cities and historical places. Go to hill station with family or friends.
* Planning for your future is very important. The 2-3 months which every student gets should be utilized to the fullest. This time should not be taken for granted. Remember course and college brand means a lot.
* Play and stay fit. Join a sports academy for the sport you like.
* Learn computer related courses, web designing etc.
* One of the biggest problems with majority of us is our low-confidence. The reason of our belief is that we are good for nothing. It is highly recommended to all the students to write down the weakness and plan certain steps to overcome this. Most of the time students are weak in Math. Practice, practice and more practice is the mantra to overcome the weakness.
* One really a good option is to join a summer school, it is a great learning experience and, it helps you meet and interact with new people. It also adds a great deal of value to your CV and makes you stand out from the rest of the crowd.
* The Aspire India Scholars Programme (AISP) run by “JINDAL GLOBAL SUMMER SCHOOL” is a two week long, fully residential and certified programme at the OP JINDAL UNIVERSITY. It aims to provide global perspective, holistic learning and ethical engagement through various skill and thematic workshops. Aspire India ambassadors talk series, group discussions, cunnselling sessions, lectures, presentations, sports, yoga and various cultural activities.
* The AISP curriculum will provide theme-based experimental learning modules in 8
* interdisciplinary areas viz. law, business, International Affairs, Public Policy, liberal Arts, Journalism, Architecture, and banking among many others. AISP is designed to mentor High School students (IX, X, XI, XII standards) and will be conducted by various prominent young achievers from different fields.

36. PARENT TEACHER’S ASSOCIATION

As per the direction of Department of Education, hold a monthly meeting of PTA.

* A record of performance and the advice given by the teachers is to be discussed with parents. Parents’ complaints should seriously be discussed for a possible remedy. Compulsory should be the attendance of parents.
* Regular monthly PTA meetings to show the progress of their kids. Parents may have casual attitude in the beginning; persistent counseling is required to change their attitude.
* Regular counseling sessions for parents to apprise them for their parental duties. Advise the parents for a constant vigil at the performance of their wards in the PTM for their uplifting.
* Identification of poor students. Parents of such students mandatorily be involved for a desired improvement.
* A report compiled by Class-teacher with his comments regarding poor academic performance should also be discussed in the meeting in order to evolve a comprehensive plan for improvement.
* Those students who secure 60-70% and 80-90% marks may be the potential leaders in their choice of fields, they are required to be watched regularly and steps should be taken for their further improvement.

Constitution of PTA

Name of the association ---------------------------------------------

Aims and objectives

* To develop a close and harmonious relation and co-operation among the parents and teachers.
* To help parents and teachers to motivate students for smooth and persistent academic atmosphere.
* To encourage creative involvement of parents and teachers in order to help the students to build their all round personality.
* To give the parents a confidence that their complaint/suggestions are properly listened and redressed.
* Try to encourage the young ones for better values and distinguishing features that will help them to meet the demands and problems of the community.
* To apprise the parents to the fact that the school though work on a tacit assumption that every individual student wants to attain status, but those who work hardest on their own behalf are the most likely individuals who may achieve this goal.
* To advise parents as well as the teachers to be vigilant towards the performance of individual student and make it sure that the future of kids may not be ruined by negligence and ignorance.
* To help teachers acquire the latest skill for an efficient and better pedagogies.

Functions:-

* To arrange frequent meetings where parent-teacher consultations are possible in a group as well individually.
* To prepare programs that can increase co-operation between the school and the community.
* To arrange for social get together and programs of recreation for teachers and parents.
* To arrange for parents to visit the school on appointment days and discuss the progress of their children.
* To mobilize community resources for the welfare of children.
* Try to implement/adopt moral boosting measures for young ones.
* To provide opportunities to parents and teachers to meet on equal footings and discuss problems of students in order to ensure their all round progress.
* To organize activities for the welfare of children.
* Try to encourage the young ones for better values and distinguishing features that will help them to meet the demands and problems of the community.
* To arrange personality development programs at least once a year.

Policy:-

* This will purely be a non-commercial, non-sectarian, non- political association.
* It will not seek any interference directly or indirectly in the administrative policies of the school.
* Its function will be purely advisable.

PTA shall comprise of two bodies.

1. Genera body

2. Executive Committee.

1. General body:-

* The Principal and the teachers shall be the ex-officio members.
* All the parents of students who are studying in the school shall be enrolled as the member of General body.

2. Executive Committee:-

* The Executive Committee shall consist of the following.

(a). Office bearer

(b). Nominated members.

(c). Guest members.

(a) Office bearers.

* Chairperson:- Principal (ex-officio)
* Vice-chairperson:- 2 (one each from among the parents and the teachers).
* Honorary Secretary:- 1. Nominated from among the parents.
* Honorary Joint Secretary:- 2 (one each from among the parents and the teachers).
* Honorary Treasurer:- nominated from among the teachers.
* One of the Vice-chairpersons shall preside over the meetings of association in absence of the chairperson.
* Honorary Secretary shall be responsible for all correspondence on behalf of the association.
* Honorary Joint-Secretary shall help honorary Secretary.
* Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary shall maintain the minutes and all the records of association including income and expenditure.

(b) Nominated members

* Members shall be nominated in the meeting especially convened for the purpose.
* There shall be ?? numbers of parents nominated in PTA.

(c) Guest members

* Any one or both Manager and secretary shall be the guest member(s) of association.

Duration

* Duration of PTA Executive shall be 2 years.

Meetings

* Honorary Secretary (in consultation with the President) shall convene the meetings.
* PTA Executive meetings will be held regularly in order to discuss the compelling matters of academics (or any other important matter.
* General Body meetings shall be called at least once a year.

Quorum

* Quorum of the Executive Committee shall be one third of the existing members.
* Quorum for the GBM shall be 1/5th of the total no. of parents.

Funds

* All the funds of the association will be deposited in the bank in the name of association and the account will be operated by any two of the following,

1. Honorary President,

2. Honorary Secretary,

3. Honorary Treasurer.

Utilization of funds:-

* All the funds will be utilized for the purpose of association.
* Sanction of Executive Committee is mandatory for all expenditures.
* President is empowered to spend Rs. ---- and Secretary up to Rs. ---- without prior sanction from the Executive Committee.
* Accounts will be audited annually by the school’s auditor.
* Try to adopt moral boosting measures for young ones and encourage them for better values and distinguishing features.

37. MODERNIZING AND OVERHAULING OF

* Chemistry lab,
* Physics lab,
* Biology lab, different specimen, charts, slides as required in practical, models, projector, CDs of different working organs and systems etc. be made available.
* Mathematics lab.

Visit to some school/s in order to assess the set up there.

* Library

38. PARTICIPATION OF STUDENTS IN VARIOUS OTHER ACTIVITIES

(I). National Cyber Olympiad.

* The National Cyber Olympiad (NCO) is a cyber concept and knowledge competition for students of class I to class XII. It is conducted by Science Olympiad Foundation (SOF) with the aim of identifying and nurturing future scientists, technologists and IT talent at the school level.
* Participation of NCO is ranked on the basis of marks obtained in 1st level. After taking the first level of the 1st level of test, students can judge themselves academically at 4 different levels – with the school at city level, at state level and above all at International level.
* From this year there is no 2nd level for National Cyber Olympiad.

How to participate

* Registration of students – open for I to XII class students. Prospectus containing the registration forms are sent to all schools registered with SOF. Schools not registered with may also request for prospectus by sending e-mail at [info@sofworld.org](mailto:info@sofworld.org) or may contact at phone.

(II). Quiz competition

* To engage and enlightened the students, an inter-class general knowledge Quiz competition on different selected topics may be held for student of different classes.
* (i). Individual competition
* (ii). Team competition.
* The Quiz may comprise of oral questions, riddles, audio-visual rounds. Though various interesting as well as challenging rounds the knowledge of the participating may be put to the test in this Quiz competition. Participating children and audience will thoroughly enjoy it. Quiz competition enhance eagerness among students in the way similar to “Kaun Banega Karorpati”.

National Talent Search Examination (NTSE)

* National Talent Search Exam is a National level scholarship program as well as one of the oldest and most prestigious examination in India conducted by National Council of Educational Research and Training.
* Duration of exam --- 120 minutes
* Medium of exam ---- Hindi and English
* Mode of exam – offline
* Registration: begins in the month of September
* Exam is held in two stages- Separate application forms for stage I and stage II need to be filled
* Application fee only for stage I. no fee for stage II
* Fee has to be paid in offline mode only
* Application forms are required to be signed by Principal of the school
* Age limit: not more than 18 years on July 1 2019
* Mode of application: offline
* Official website: [www.ncert.nic.in](http://www.ncert.nic.in).
* Minimum qualification to apply for COMEDK – X CLASS.
* Candidature: Indian and foreign candidates studying in India
* Application fee: may vary, no fee for stage II
* Help line No. 011-26560464
* Timings: 2.30 to 4.30 PM only

39. CAREER COUNSELING

What is Career-counseling?

* It is an effort for students’ career guidance right from their school about the available career options as per their interest and stream of academics. Through career counseling, an analysis can be done for students which will help them find out their interests and also their strength and weaknesses

Why Career-counseling is important for high school/secondary school students?

* Career- counseling should be done in school itself for class 9th and 10th students.
* Especially because these are the levels where students choose a particular stream as their specialization, and also it will be helpful for them to decide the stream they should opt for.
* This is because many students are not satisfied with the stream they choose and tend to change it.
* This happens in the absence of proper guidance about options available as per their interest and different education streams.
* Now a days many counselors prefer psychometric tests to analyze interests of students, because generally students are confused between their various interests but these psychometric tests help find out students’ capabilities towards each of their interests.

With Career-counseling students would be able to know?

* Their aptitude and interests, strength and weakness for a particular stream/subject.
* Making choice of stream for education after class 10.
* Career options available in the market as per their academic choice.
* Some alternate career options, if they decide their stream in future.
* Students should begin career planning right from 10th class, because after this level, only a particular stream could be followed and career options will be limited to their choice of stream only.
* The stream choice also depends on career planning and interest of student.
* For a successful career, careful planning and a well carved path are must.
* It is known that selection of stream/course depends upon the students’ aptitude, grade and marks, yet most important factor is one’s keen interest in the subject and the purpose of selecting the course.
* Further guidance for every student as per the performance in class 12th for admission in different College, institutions either in Delhi or elsewhere.
* Guidance about the information available at different websites.
* Professional and vocational guidance to the students who fail to seek required marks for their further education.
* Financial guidance and guidance for other available benefits.
* Guidance for those who failed to get admission in regular colleges. Guidance about the information available at different websites.
* Distant education, (on line education): Traditionally job-market requires as many as possible number of degrees along with the talent and the capabilities of the job seeker. But the fact is that it is not possible to go on studying for years. On-line education seems to have resolved the problem. Just a computer with a connection of internet, It is what one needs to study a range of subjects. No wastage of time, minimum hassles.

What the student needs in this method of learning is recorded video lectures and down loadable course material. This replaces the live lectures and the burden of consulting the huge no. of books at most of the time. This enables the learner to stay at home during his learning process, at a pace one can comprehend at the suitable/preferable time. The teachers and the students who are involved in teaching-learning process in on-line education are required to remember that it is a new concept so the teachers have to be cautious before they start imparting education online.

It is imperative for an on line teacher to give a brief idea about the program and the web domain. It helps the student amend themselves to this new system.

Students need to plan and give some fore-thoughts to make their learning a successful process.

40. DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE

* With a responsibility to maintain discipline inside and outside the class-room and School premises. Current reported wave of indiscipline among students calls for high measures of proper planning. Something drastic action needs to be done immediately if we intend to save the school from lawlessness that seems to be creeping in.

Control of Indiscipline

* Efforts to boost up moral values through daily moral lecture in assembly on selected topics by principal, teachers, students and eminent personalities.
* Maintenance of school’s discipline through CCTV.
* Rusticate the offenders for a recommended period. In case of repetition of offence more severe action is recommended, their parents are liable to be called and informed about their ward’s caustic behavior. Habitual offenders deserve even expulsion from the school after following the proper procedures.
* Late coming and early leaving is an offence that requires proper control.
* All types of indiscipline are required to be discussed elaborately in the General Body Meeting of PTA for its control and recommendation of punishment for specific offence committed by students.

Class-room discipline in absence of a teacher

Activities of students during a substitution period a complete record is to be maintained-------

41. PROFILE OF EVERY STUDENT

* Name, class and section, date of birth, home address, father’s name with mobile number, mother’s name with mobile number and their educational qualification and profession, academic performance of students, sport and co-curricular activities, any specific note about his conduct or misconduct, his activities at home, punctuality, behavior with fellow students and teachers, cleanliness and health etc

42. COMMITTEE FOR TOUR AND EVENT-MANAGEMENT

* Industrial cities such as; Aligarh, Ferozabad, Ahmedabad, Noida, Gurgaon etc.
* Places such as gardens, museums, book-fair, Parliament house, assembly etc.
* Historical cities like Agra, Jaipur, Hydrabad etc
* Hill stations like Shimla, Nainital, Mussorie, Kashmir etc.
* Different cities like Bombay, Goa, and South Indian cities etc.
* Visit to wild-life sanctuary.
* Managements of school functions and event Management.

43. ACTIVITIES TO STAY IN LIME-LIGHT

* Environment related activities such as plantation
* Blood Donation camp held once a year
* Inter-school Science Mela
* Civic sense and safe driving. Participation in awareness program held by Delhi Police
* Painting Competitions etc

44. EFFORTS TO IMPROVE ENGLISH SPEAKING SKILLS

New admissions in differt classes

* New admissions in different class need special attention, guidance and coaching because of their deficient Primary School-education and poor knowledge. We are required to help them even though it is not our responsibility. Stride in this Specific direction may lead to wish-for results.

Advice to students

* To read English news paper every day.
* Sometimes the difficult thing about English speaking is not the language itself, but how you think about it. If we think in Urdu, we will have to translate it which is not an easy thing to do. The solution lies in thinking in English. We can do it anywhere any time. So, it is better to think in English when we are thinking about our day activities.
* Try to use English to English dictionary. When we, think in English, it is easier to speak in English.
* Whenever alone anywhere, try to speak to yourself in English at any chosen topic.
* If thinking in English, then try to speak the thoughts aloud. Confidence comes after practice.
* To make it a habit to watch English news and English channels. Choose a short part of a TV show and repeat it line by line. Try to match the tone.
* Choose a topic and speak in front of a mirror. The point of this exercise is to watch the face and body language during the practice. Talk continuously without a break at least for two or three minutes. If you stuck on a word you don’t know, try to express the idea in a different way.
* Stopping in between should not be a problem. Have a challenge, and try to speak next time even better. Practice makes a man perfect.
* Don’t worry about the construction of sentence or about the grammer just focus on speaking fluently.
* Knowing the correct way to use a word in any kind of sentence is important. This knowledge is helpful in spoken English.
* Practice the difficult words and tongue twister.
* Write a small essay and letter on different topics to different people for different purposes.
* Debate with friends on any given topic.
* Communicate with each other in English.
* Develop reading habits and read good books available in the library or purchase new one on the topics they like.
* Learn phrases, idioms, and synonyms to improve English.
* Choose a story that you really know well and tell it in English. Remember to think this story in English as you are telling it in English.
* Start with three activities and a day and then gradually adopt all.

Down load the FluentU app from the iTunes store or Google Play store for real-world videos and turn them into personalized language learning lessons.

45. BUILDING MAINTENANCE COMMITTEE.

* Responsible for safety, maintenance and repair of school building, hostel, ground and all other properties such as furniture, electric and electronic items etc.
* Students need to develop a sense of discipline in order to keep school property safe.
* Advertent acts of inflicting the damage to the school property can attract the imposition of drastic fines.
* It is the duty of all students of a class to keep safe the furniture, black-board, electrical fittings, computers etc. If any article is found damaged in a class-room a collective fine will be charged from all the students (i.e. from all the classes) who studied in it during the day.
* The student who points out the offender will be rewarded suitably in cash or will be given extra marks while judging for “Best student”. More over no collective fine will be imposed to the classes studied in it earlier during the day.
* The offender will be imposed a fine of Rs. 1000/= (at least), for inflicting even a minimal damage to the property.
* The fine imposed to the damaged property by students/s shall be brought immediately to the notice of parents.
* Make the Monitor of every class responsible for keeping the property safe.
* Students will be instructed in the school for maintaining the discipline but parents also ought to inculcate the sense of discipline in their wards for keeping the property of school safe. Damage to it will attract an unnecessary financial loss to the parents

46. OFFICE STATIONERY MANAGEMENT AND PUBLICATION OF SCHOOL MAGAZINE

47. ANY OTHER COMMITTEE, deemed fit for the purpose

48. CLEANLINESS AND HEALTH

49. PROPER DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF PLAYING FIELD AND THE GARDEN AREA

50.DRESS ETIQUETTES

51. INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE, IF POSSIBLE

52. FORMATION OF DIFFERENT CLUBS/ SOCIETIES/ COUNCILS etc.

53. INTRODUCTION OF VOCATIONAL SUBJECTS, IF POSSIBLE

54. FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

55. DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE

56. STAFF RECRUETMENT COMMITTEE

57. LEGAL COMMITTEE

58. GROOMING OF TEACHERS

59. ANNUAL CULTRAL AND SPORTS DAY

60. COACHING-CENTRE IN THE SCHOOL

61. ANY OTHER PLAN FOR MAINTENANCE/DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOL

29. MOTIVATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Keeping students motivated

* How do we keep students motivated? I would like to compare it to keeping a healthy successful marriage. Like passion, motivation eventually fades away, if you don’t feed It every day. It takes time, efforts and energy – but it is worthwhile.
* What keeps students motivated, is a motivated teacher. If you have a passion for teaching, your students are more likely to show a passion for learning. However, if you don’t care about teaching, your students won’t care about learning.

Involve your students

* You may not keep your students motivated if you do not involve them and let them an active role in your classes. Long gone are the days when teachers talked for most of the lesson, with students taking a passive role. Classes need to be student-centered. The teacher should act as a coach and facilitator, to help, guide and direct the learning process.

Give students the chance to shine

* It is also very important to give students opportunity to be successful. Give them tasks where they can see the results of their efforts. That feeling ‘yes I did it’ that ‘ala’ feeling students get when they have done a difficult exercise, boost their motivation.

Make learning fun

* Make your classes memorable. Use games and competitions. Everybody loves competitions, and it gives students a nice opportunity to interact with each other, have fun and learn at the same time.

Step away from the text books

* Bring in the authentic material that your students connect with, and that matches their need and interests. Create your own activities and show them that you are also prepare to put in a lot of efforts and time to help them succeed.

Explain why you are doing the things a certain way:

* There is nothing more boring than a teacher telling students to open their books on a certain page and asking them to do a certain exercise. You need to explain them why it is important to do this exercise and what they are going to accomplish by doing it.

Give very clear instructions

* When setting a task, be clear and allow students time to prepare first and ask you any questions. There is nothing more frustrating for them than not being able to perform well, because they don’t understand the task. This is very important to students. They need to have a very clear idea of what they are supposed to do.

Set clear, attainable goals for every lesson

* You want your students to leave your class thinking it was worth their while. Start your lessons by writing down your lesson plan on the corner of the board, so that students know what they are going to learn. At the end of the class, point to the lesson plan and go over every thing they have learned. It’s important them to see where they are now, and where you are going to take them next.

Vary the social dynamics and include movements

* Ask students to work in pairs or in groups. Get them out of their seats and moving. Ask them to change partners regularly. To keep your students’ attention, set a varity of engaging, meaningful activities, and create a friendly atmosphere where they feel they can talk freely and ask questions.

Use different materials

* We all know that our students prefer looking at a screen than at a book, so, use visuals, flash cards, info graphics, quizzes and make use of new technology. There are plenty of sites that offer on line quizzes, games or videos. As teachers, it’s up to us to seek-out new resources that may benefit our classes, and bring technology into our lessons in a great way to motivate students. You cannot expect your students to be motivated if you spend half the class doing endless grammar and vocabulary exercises.

Don’t over correct

* Avoid over-correcting, especially when students are speaking in front of the class. Don’t undermine their confidence by interrupting every single time they make a mistake. Listen to them, and when they finish, thank them for their contribution and point out one or two important mistakes they might have made. You can then remind students that making mistakes is a natural part of learning and that everybody makes mistakes, even the teachers.

Believe in them

* If you don’t believe that a particular student is going to complete his work, he probably won’t. so, stop assuming that they won’t, and start believening that tyey can and will.

Be extremely encouraging:

* Sometimes students who appear lazy are actually discouraged or frustrated that they are having trouble learning. Our words can extremely be powerful in inspiring them, but more importantly, we can encourage them by giving them one-on-one help and showing them that they can indeed do the work and be successful. It can make a world of difference when they see that they are capable of even small success.

Make sure your students are the ones who are working:

* The one who is working is the one who is learning. So, if you want your students to learn more, make sure they are actually working in your class, not just listening to lectures all the time. Plan times when the students are working and you walk around to help them one-on-one. Incorporating writing-to-learn is also another easy and powerful way to increase students’ engagement.

Use memory work and recitation.

* Although memory work has fallen out of favour in recent years, but that doesn’t mean that it is not a powerful tool. When your class recites facts and passages together, the students simply cannot help but learn them. You can make it interesting. You can add variety and interest to the recitation.

Make learning fun

* You don’t have to constantly be doing intricate activities to make learning fun. Just be passionate about what you are teaching and let the passion shine through. Tell relevant stories and add in some humor, and simply show the kids that you can do it—students enjoy learning when they feel that they are successful.

Be wise with your homework

* More homework does not necessarily mean more learning. So, be considerate to students’ family time by only assigning homework that is truly valuable and necessary. When you limit the quantity of homework you assign, you can you can focus on quality and expect more of your students. Expect them to complete every assignment and have logical consequences for what they don’t (preferably something more than simply taking points off. If possible, require them to complete the assignment at some point during the day)

Have one-on-one conversation

* When a student has a chronic problem, pull them aside and talk to them. Ask questions to try to understand why they are struggling, and ask them what needs to change so that they can be successful. Develop a plan together and then help them stick to it.

Get the parents involved

* This may sound impossible, but don’t give up on this one quite yet. Sometime, parents who seems to just not be interested in helping their students are actually at a loss of what to do. So, give them some specific things they can do to help their students, and see what happens. When you talk to them, be sure to focus on solutions, not the problems.

Help your students be more organized

* Few things are more motivating for students than finishing their homework and then losing it (so, do everything you can to help them organize their book-bags, binders, lookers and folders).

Praise

* In capital letters, a ‘well done’ or ‘thank you’ at the end of their contribution, even if their answer was not correct, will boost confidence a lot, especially for weaker students. There is always something positive to say. Start with the positive thing, and then tactfully move on to what needs to be improved “teach as you would like to be taught”. It is as simple as that.

Other activities

* Reading habits and group discussions.
* Speeches by alumni and eminent personalities to motivate the students.

30. MOTIVATION AND MOLDING THE FUTURE OF STUDENTS’ LIFE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF TEACHER.

* One of the most difficult and the most important aspect of becoming a teacher is learning how to motivate your students. Students who are not motivated will not learn effectively. They expectedly won’t retain information, won’t participate, and may even disruptive. A student may not be motivated for a variety of reasons
* They may feel that they have no interest in the subject.
* Finds the teachers’ method un-engaging.
* May be distracted by external forces.
* A student, who is un-motivated, actually may have difficulty in learning and is in need of special attention.
* Motivating the students may be a difficult task but then the rewards are more than the worth of it.
* Motivated students are more excited to learn and participate in the teaching- learning process.
* Teaching a class full of motivated students is enjoyable for teacher and students alike.
* Some students are self motivated, with a natural love of learning. But, even with the students who do not have this natural drive, a great teacher can make learning a fun and inspire them to reach their full potential.

Keeping in mind the following five points, students may find the learning more excited.

1. Encourage students

* Students look at teachers for approved and positive reinforcement, and are more likely to be more enthusiastic about learning, if they feel that their work is recognized and valued.
* Teachers should encourage open communication and free thinking with the students to make them feel important.
* Be enthusiastic and often pray students, recognize them for their contribution.
* Make the class-room a friendly place where students feel heard and respected, they will be more eager to learn. But, indiscipline should never be allowed to creep in during such a friendly atmosphere. Students are bound to respect the teacher.
* A “good job” and “nice work” always go a long way.
* Get them involved
* Make students work in groups and assign each student a task or role.
* Ask a student to erase the blackboard or pass out materials.
* Try to give the students a sense of ownership.
* One way to encourage and teach them the responsibility is to get the students involved in the class-room activities. Make their participation a fun by giving each student a job to do. Give students the responsibility of tiding up or decorating the class-room
* If you are going over a reading in the class, ask students to take turn of the reading sections out a loud.
* Allow them to feel accomplished and encourage their participation in the class-room teaching-learning.

3. Offer incentives

* Setting expectations and making reasonable demands encourages students’ participation, but sometimes students need an extra push in the right direction. Offering students small incentives make learning fun and motivate students to push themselves up.
* Incentives, big or small are the indicator of special privilege to an exemplary student(s). It may be a pizza party or any other small party, if the average test score rises.
* Rewards give students a sense of accomplishment and encourage them to work with a goal in mind,

4. Get creative

* Avoid monotony by changing around the structure of your class.
* Teach through games, stories, discussions etc. instead of relying only at lectures.
* Encourage students to debate and enrich the subject matter with visual and audio-visual aids.
* Show a movie that effectively illustrates a topic or a theme.
* Look of the class-room should always be attractive.
* Use posters, models, students’ projects and create a warm stimulating environment.

5. Draw connections to real life

* “Will I ever need this?”
* This question too often heard in the class-room indicates that a student is not engaged.

If a student does not believe that, what they are learning is not important, they won’t want to learn, so its important to demonstrate how the subject relates to them.

Praise

* In capital letters, a ‘well done’ or ‘thank you’ at the end of their contribution, even if their answer was not correct, will boost confidence a lot, especially for weaker students. There is always something positive to say. Start with the positive thing, and then tactfully move on to what needs to be improved “teach as you would like to be taught”. It is as simple as that.

Other activities

* Reading habits and group discussions.

Speeches by alumni and eminent personalities to motivate the students.

* other ideas to motivate the students in order to make teaching-learning more disciplined and more attractive
* Use of Answer-key should strictly be discouraged rather banned.

Students deserve an encouragement for developing a habit of thorough study of lesson before writing the answers. A good teacher inspires the students and help them acquire the power of imagination and maximization their curiosity in the subject. Use of answer key should strictly be discouraged.

31. MOTIVATIOAL SPEECHES BY VARIOUS PERSONALITIES AND EX-STUDENTS

* A good motivational speech does exactly that--- it motivates. It engages the minds and hearts of audience in such a way that motivate them to think more clearly, see opportunities and move forward with action. When these speeches are done well, are like planting of seeds. They create a human experience that awakens the audience and shine a light on the path ahead. The best speeches engage the minds and hearts of people and the best speakers cause each member in the audience to,
* Remember: connect back to their highest purpose as a human being. They move them beyond daily distractions and lead them back to remember what their mission is in their first place.
* Re think: see their life and work with new eyes. They create an environment and thought-provoking contents that lead to the pupils to dwell in possibility and see things t from new angles of vision.
* Reading habits and group discussions.
* Respond: compel words into action. They use powerful stories and illustrations that light a fire in pupils and stimulate an authentic desire to be a catalyst for positive change in their life and work.
* It is about contributing authentic messages and stimulating progress.

TIMETABLE

6. TIMETABLE

* Quality of teaching-learning process depends at the required number of teachers and their dedication towards their noble profession.
* A school where there is a dearth in required number of teaching-staff is not supposed to deliver the batch of students, the desired quality of result.
* Where there is excess in no. of teaching staff there is needless loss of precious amount of money.
* It is an important and unbiased regulatory document. Before its documentation certain guidelines are needed to be observed in order to extract the maximum benefits.
* Head of an academic institution is duty bound to keep the time table ready for implementation well in advance, before the commencement of every academic year.
* The ratio for one section to teachers is 1 : 1.5. (as per Delhi Education Act 1973), and the number of periods assigned to the principal in a week is 12 or more.

RTE Act 2009 Envisages,

* School hours for students 6 hours and 10 minutes
* School hours for teachers 7 hours and 30 minutes
* 45 hours work per week i.e. 7 hours and 30 minutes per day.
* Teachers may be retained after school hours for additional 1 hour and 20 minutes for planning/ preparations/checking and other follow up work and for ensuring safe exit of students after school hours.
* Mathematics period per week 7 nos.
* Mathematics lab activity period 1 no.
* English periods per week 7 nos.
* One full time Head-teacher/V.P for classes VI – Vii
* Two or more V.P in the schools having classes up to XII, irrespective of strength.

Timetable Considerations

* A school timetable is a reference document created by professionals that clearly shows how school resources, such as teachers and class rooms, fit together with students’ schedule and school schedules, as well as with days of the week. Timetables may be created manually or through specific software.
* It is a frame work to run the school properly.
* It is a mirror that reflects the entire educational programme that is followed in the school.
* It is a complete guideline for the teachers.
* It ensures orderly work
* It saves time and energy.
* It ensures right allocation of time for different subjects.
* It ensures proper distribution of work among teachers.
* It develops regularity and alertness in students and teachers.
* It helps to maintain discipline and order.

Contents of a timetable;

* Time of beginning and ending of the school day
* Time of beginning and ending of each period
* Subjects and activities offered during a specific period
* Name of the teacher engaging each subject
* Name of teacher in charge of each division.
* It gives students, teachers, parents and administrators a clear picture of what’s happening in the class-room at any given time.
* It assists in maximizing school resources such as class-rooms availability.
* It adds structure to the school system for planning and documentation purposes.
* It helps to ensure accountability.

Attributes of a timetable

* In order to avoid the resentment among any of the teachers, allot more or less equal number of periods to everyone.
* First half of the day should preferably be reserved for important subjects such as Mathematics and Science for class IX, X and XI, XII.
* Avoid Math and Science periods just after the races or PT period.
* Avoid teaching of Mathematics in VII and VIII periods, at least for IX, X, XI and XII classes.
* Student’s comprehensive powers are better during the first half of the school, but certainly it is not possible to assign all periods to Math and Science in first half. Maximum possible early periods should be assigned in descending order of the classes.
* Assign equal number of periods to Mathematics, Science and English.
* Combine the classes of common subjects of Arts and Commerce class XI and XII.
* CCE warrants more time to the teachers during class-room activities. Therefore two block-periods per subject per week to be planned in the time table of secondary classes, also for Math and English for XI and XII.
* Keep a check on teaching of Math in all classes.
* Reserve one period in each class for learning skills.

Principles of timetable construction;

* The best period for fatigue creating subjects is the second and third period in the morning and second period in the afternoon.
* Mother tongue and manual work do not cause much fatigue. The first and the fourth period in the forenoon and the first and the third periods in the afternoon can be set apart for these.
* It is better not to have the same subject for the two consecutive periods. There should be alteration for mental and physical task.
* Work among the members of staff should equally be distributed.
* No teacher should be asked to teach the subject for which he/she is not qualified.
* Rest and recreation are essential for children so provision should be made for rest and recreation.
* The timetable should be flexible not rigid. It should be designed to make necessary changes according to the circumstances.

There are seven types of a timetable;

1. Master timetable

2. Class-wise timetable

3. Teacher-wise timetable

4. Vacant period timetable

5. Games timetable

6. Co-curricular activities timetable

7. Home-work time-table.

1. Master time table

* This timetable gives a complete, correct and comprehensive picture of the entire school program
* It is a consolidated timetable
* This timetable is meant to be used for principal, manager and the higher authorities.
* It helps in supervising the teachers’ work.
* It indicates the detailed work of individual teachers.
* It is a combined timetable of all the classes in a school.
* A copy of it should be kept in principal’s office and one in the manager’s room as well as in the staff room.

2. Class-wise timetable

* This timetable shows the daily program of a class
* It defines the distribution of each subject for each class.
* It specifies that what a particular teacher in a particular class, about particular subject.
* It fixes the responsibility of teacher for a complete subject.
* It indicates the breaks and the periods for games and other co-curricular activities.

3. Teacher-wise timetable

* The timetable focuses on the teacher.
* The whole course is distributed teacher-wise’
* This is useful for teachers as it indicates where he/she will teach a subject.
* It should indicate a schedule of teacher’ non-academic duties

4. Vacant period timetable

* This timetable shows the vacant periods of all the teachers.
* This is helpful in allotting work when a teacher/s is on leave.
* Availability of a teacher is indicated in a particular period.
* This is the best use of free time available with a teacher.
* A copy of this timetable is required to be made available with the principal for allotting a class to the free period of a teacher.

5. Games timetable

* This indicates the game in which a class will be involved in a particular period.
* It shows which particular group is engaged in a particular period and about the game.

6. Co-curricular activities timetable

* It shows the different types of activities in the school and the name of teacher in charge of those activities.
* The place where to be held and the time when to be held.
* It avoids the duplication of efforts and wastage of time and energy.
* It helps students to select appropriate activities of their choice.

7. Home-work timetable

* This is very important type of timetable that manages the burden of home-work assigned to the students.
* It ensures the equal attention to home-work in all the subjects.
* It helps the parents to know what home work has been assigned

This indicates the amount of time, students will allocate to each subject every week.

RECOGNITION OF

SCIENCE STREAM