



CHOOSING A CAREER AFTER GRADUATION

Career Path you can opt for after Graduation



Gone are the times when only a couple in the education system, a plethora of career options are available for college kids to pursue after graduation.

The completion of graduation is marked with two sorts of feelings. One emotion is happiness for having crossed a milestone in your life, and therefore the second emotion is a worry, as you wonder what to try to do next.

With a large number of career options available today, it's only natural that you simply feel confused and overwhelmed. Howconsideration to the ever, it doesn't need to be that way!

First and foremost, attempt to recognise what your strong points are, then check out what kind of interests you've got. Once you have given enough 2, examine the simplest career options after graduation from the list given below.

Going through all the choices will give you a transparent idea of which of them to cross off the list and which of them are often shortlisted for further introspection.

1) Common Entrance Test for Central Universities (CUCET)

The Central Universities Common Entrance Test (CUCET) is an all-India level entrance examination conducted jointly by 14 central universities for admission to UG, PG, and Ph.D. courses offered by all the participating institutions. CUCET is conducted once a year across 120 cities in India. The exam is conducted in offline mode (pen & paper), which is for 2 hours. A total of 20 universities participate, including 13 central universities, and aside from them, Dr. B R Ambedkar School of Economics (BASE) is additionally a participating institute for the exam. The Central University of Rajasthan is the coordinating university, which invites applications from eligible students annually. The official dates for CUCET 2021 are going to be announced soon on the official website of CUCET.

Eligibility Criteria for CUCET 2021

Candidates must meet the eligibility criteria set by the Central Universities so as to use and appear for CUCET 2021. The eligibility parameters are as follows:

For UG: Students will have to have passed class XII from a recognised board to require admission in Bachelor's degree programmes within the Central Universities. For the overall category, the candidate must secure a minimum of fifty per cent in school XII. For SC/ST, the candidate has to have secured a minimum of forty per cent in school XII so as to be eligible for the CUCET 2021.

For PG: Candidates applying for a master's degree must possess a bachelor's degree from a recognised university. Candidates applying for admission within the same field of Bachelor's or different degree must have secured a minimum of 55 percent (General) or 50 percent (SC/ST) to be eligible for CUCET 2021.

For PhD: Candidates applying for a Ph.D. programme must have a Master's degree from a recognised university or institute to use for admission to research programmes. The candidate must have secured a minimum of 55 per cent (General) and 50 per cent (SC/ST) to be eligible for PhD programmes within the Central Universities.

2) MBA Admissions Exam:

MBA entrance exams are getting very fashionable lately. In a generation where most of the older people are giving only two career options to their children to settle on, it's very surprising to ascertain how well students are attracted to MBA. Even the candidates who have work experience are leaning towards an MBA degree. After experiencing the company culture and realising what proportion of a hassle it's to be a figure as an employee, people are now eager to see themselves either as an entrepreneur or as a manager. Either of those MBA degrees is useful. It's not just that students with dollar dreams are taking exams for MBAs abroad.

But to pursue an MBA, one has got to write an entrance examination. Especially to get a seat in IIMs and a few top b-schools, which may give high boosting points to your career. MBA, Entrance exams like CAT, GMAT, XAT, MAT, CMAT, ATMA, and NMAT are mandatory. The doorway tests I discussed are approved by AICTE. Regular MBA graduates have the potential to earn more than regular graduates. One can get admission to an MBA without entrance in some colleges, but it'll not be much help to his career.

Not every MBA entrance examination syllabus is the same, but most of them share some common topics like quantitative ability, logical reasoning, and data interpretation. Some exams, like XAT and GMAT, include some topics like decision-making and analytical writing assessment.

3) UGC NET examination:

The University Grants Commission determines the eligibility criteria for candidates. The UGC NET 2021 eligibility criteria are different for JRF and Assistant Professorship. During the time of online form filling, candidates need to specify within the form whether or not they want to use it just for “Assistant Professor” or both “Junior Research Fellowship and Assistant Professor”.

4) Artificial Intelligence

What are machine learning courses?

Machine learning, of course, is the science of getting computers to act without being explicitly programmed. Within the past decade, machine learning has given us self-driven cars, practical speech recognition, effective web research, and lastly, a vastly improved understanding of the human genome. Machine learning is so pervasive today that one uses it numerous times without even realising it.

Who can pursue machine learning courses?

- For Certificate Courses in Machine Learning, students who have cleared 10+2 board exams from a recognised board or have completed graduation from a recognised university are eligible.
- For the Diploma or PG Diploma, students who have cleared Class 12 board examinations and Graduation/Diploma respectively,
- For the Undergraduate course in Machine Learning, students who have cleared +2 exams with 50% aggregate marks from a recognised board

- Students who have cleared their graduation from a recognised university are eligible for the Post Grad in Machine Learning course.

5) Certified Public Accountant:

An aspiring accountant has got to first attempt CPT, then IPCC. However, if an individual has completed their graduation, they do not need to take the CPT exams. They will take the IPCC exams directly. This is often referred to as an immediate entry programme and is open for graduate students.

Chartered accountancy has become one of the most popular career choices, especially among commerce students. It is often done after the 12th whenever the candidate wants to. They will pursue it right after the 12th, or after graduation, or after post-graduation.

government exams after graduation.

6) ACIO IB:

IB ACIO (Intelligence Bureau Assistant Central Intelligence Officer) may be a graduate-level examination. The examination is conducted under the authority of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). IB ACIO (Intelligence Bureau Assistant Central Intelligence Officer) may be a highly salaried post in addition to other allowances that are provided by the govt. of India. Earlier, the IB was under the ambit of internal and external intelligence of the country. But later it was split into two different organizations — the Intelligence Bureau and the Research & Analysis Wing (R&A).

IB ACIO (Intelligence Bureau Assistant Central Intelligence Officer) may be a national-level examination that's conducted once a year. It's a classified Grade II, Group C (Non-gazetted, non-ministerial) executive post.

7) CAPF Examination:

The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) refers to the uniform nomenclature of seven security forces in India under the authority of the Ministry of Home Affairs. They are the Assam Rifles (AR), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Border Security Force (BSF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), National Security Guard (NSG), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB). Recruitment is conducted mainly in three modes. Gazetted Officers: Officers in CAPFs are recruited through the Central Armed Police Forces (Assistant Commandants) Examination conducted by UPSC.

Subordinate Officers: Sub Inspectors are recruited through competitive examinations conducted by the Staff Selection Commission and they are referred to as DASOs (Directly Appointed Subordinate Officers). Constables are recruited through competitive examinations conducted by the Staff Selection Commission.

CAPF Assistant Commodores

- The Border Security Force (BSF)
- The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)
- The Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)
- The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)
- Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

8) CDS Examination:

The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) conducts the “Combined Defence Services” (CDS) Examination twice a year for recruiting candidates for the Indian Academy, Officers Training Academy, Indian Academy, and Indian Air Force Academy. The notification is typically released within the months of October/November and June/June, and therefore the examination is usually conducted in February and November, respectively. Only unmarried graduates are eligible to take a seat for the exam. Successful candidates are admitted into the respective Academies after an interview conducted by the Services Selection Board (SSB).

9) State PSC Exam:

The Public Service Commissions (PSCs) in India are constitutionally mandated (Articles 315–323) to help the respective state governments in matters of recruitment, transfers, and disciplinary actions.

The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) conducts the distinguished IAS Exam once per annum. The IAS Exam is the common entry point for 20-odd A and B services.

Similarly, the State Public Service Commissions conduct recruitment exams that act as an entry point for coveted services within the state administration.

Every public service commission has its own website, exam pattern, eligibility conditions, and syllabus. However, broadly, there’s a big overlap between PSC exams and UPSC exams.

The pragmatic approach for government official aspirants is to organise for state PSC exams and UPSC simultaneously.

- KAS Exam Karnataka Public Service Commission (KPSC)
- The Kerala Public Service Commission (KPSC)
- The Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC)
- The Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC)
- The Maharashtra Public Service Commission (MPSC)
- The Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission (TNPSC)
- Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission (APPSC) etc.

There are a couple of state PSC exams.

10) AFCAT Examination:

The Air Force Common Admission Test (AFCAT) is an exam which is conducted by the Indian Air Force. The exam is held twice a year in February and August/September, respectively, to pick Class-I Gazetted Officers in Flying and Ground Duties (Technical and Non-Technical). AFCAT may serve as a springboard for both male and female candidates who wish to join the Indian Air Force for both Short Service Commission in the Flying Branch and Permanent Commission/Short Service Commission in Ground Duties for both technical and non-technical roles.

I selected candidates who supported their performance in the online exam and Air Force Selection Board (AFSB) interview. Candidates choosing Ground Duty (Technical) branches are required to appear in both AFCAT and the Engineering Knowledge Test (EKT).

11) UPSC Examination:

The Indian Administrative Service is the premier government agency of the government of India. The IAS is the highest administrative post among other civil services like IPS, IFS, etc. The IAS, or the government officials' exam (CSE), is conducted per annum by the Union Public Service Commission ([UPSC](#)) to choose the acceptable candidates for the roles. Per annum, lakhs of candidates appear for the IAS examination, trying to achieve the distinguished IAS post.

Any officer selected into the IAS is often employed by the union government, the government, or different public-sector undertakings, and they are often appointed into numerous job roles just like the collector, commissioner, head of public sector units, cabinet secretary, or Chief Secretary.

IAS officers also can be appointed in various international organizations just as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International fund, Asian Infrastructure Bank, Asian Development Bank, United Nations, or its agencies to call a couple of.

We emphasise that students choose civil service as the best job option considering various factors.

IAS is one of the most prestigious jobs one can get and it's well respected throughout the country. Most UPSC writers wish to become IAS officers.

The main reasons for becoming an IAS officer are the respect the officer gets and also the salary of an IAS officer and other perks. IAS officers can make real changes within the governance of the many government bodies and help the state in some ways.

Preparing for the Civil Services Exam is one of the most enriching journeys that anyone can embark on. An individual who has dived into this may never be an equivalent again. The training process and knowledge gained are sure to transform the person to become a thinker, an analyst, and, actually, a scholar who has insight into all the aspects of life. This journey is so unique that at the top of it, knowledge gained not only influences the comprehension of an aspirant positively but also makes the aspirant stand apart from the gang. Once you steel yourself against the civil services examination, you get the power to soak up knowledge in a very different way, and you'll be ready to analyse issues from multiple dimensions.

The best example one can quote here is of our honourable President, Mr. Ram Nath Kovind. After graduating in law from DAV College, Kanpur, Mr Kovind came to Delhi to organise for the civil services examination. He passed this exam within the third attempt, but he didn't join because he had only scored high enough to figure in an allied service instead of in the IAS and thus started practising law. And today he's the 14th President of India.

Another example one can give is Mr Ravish Kumar. Everyone has heard of him, the well-known Indian journalist and television personality who was recently honoured with the Ramon Magsaysay Award. He too had appeared for the civil services exam but couldn't pass it. He was able to shine as a journalist thanks to the knowledge he gained during the preparations. The Honorable President and Mr Ravish Kumar aren't exceptions. There are many people like them who have done exceptionally well despite not having fared well in the civil services exam.

Conclusion

So, everything boils right down to how serious an aspirant you're being while preparing for the exam. If you steel yourself against the exam in a really systematic manner, putting your heart and soul into it, then there's a very good chance that you will simply clear the exam and be ready to serve society with the powers conferred by the President of India. In case you're not successful in becoming an official, you'll still be contributing to nation-building and serving the people with the facility of data and analysis that you simply have acquired during the preparation of the exam. So in either case, you're going to gain.

Not getting selected in any competitive exam isn't like failing. In any competition, there's a process of selection and not rejection. Life without setbacks is going to be insipid and tasteless.

After having prepared for this exam, there are multiple options available to an aspirant to pursue besides appearing for the CSE. Since the syllabus of various other exams may be a subset of the [UPSC](#) syllabus, you'll appear for other government exams.

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