

"Your work is to discover your work and then with all your heart to give yourself to it" - Buddha

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It is with great pride we bring out the First issue of our Volume II, of the ICDA e-newsletter. The quarterly ICDA e-newsletter was started last year to share information related to career choices & career planning with a wider target group.

ICDA consistently strives to achieve its objective of spreading awareness about career-related issues so that individuals make informed career decisions, in keeping with their abilities, interests & values. This is essential for any individual, both for job-satisfaction as well for leading a happy life.

Our efforts to do so have been rewarded by appreciation received from different quarters: academic, corporate as well as professional. We thank our readers for their constructive feedback and invaluable suggestions. Please keep sending us your comments.

Prof. N. K. Chadha

VOL. 2, ISSUE No. 1, MARCH 2012



**INDIA CAREER DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION**

EDITOR'S DESK

Ms. DAISY SHARMA

Hi Everyone!

As we all know, the process of exploring the right career choice is a journey to unravel what we are really meant to be. This journey starts with career exploration, moves through phase of career identification to the settlement in that career and ascertains "I" within a person. Making a career choice requires getting in touch with oneself and one's surroundings. **"What we like"** as career option is not the only criteria for **"what we choose"**.

Choosing the right career requires:

- Career planning and decision making
- Knowledge about career specific aptitude
- Information about various career options
- Academic institutions providing specific courses
- Developing an effective resume and cover letter
- Effective interviewing strategies

If finding career direction is a process, it needs efforts to make successful accomplishments at each step. The more efforts you put into the planning stages the better your results. These efforts become certainly worthwhile, when you end up with a clear sense of the career direction.

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SUB EDITOR: Ms. SWATI JAIN

NEWSLINE

Professor NK Chadha, President, India Career Development

Association, Head of Department of Psychology, Delhi University,

will represent India at the United Nations 20th anniversary of the

International Year of Family. Prof. Chadha is the only Indian

professor and probably the first one who presented a paper on good

practices of family policies making. Prof. Chadha, who is among the

panelists at the UN, will be speaking on inter-generational

relationships between grandparents and grandchildren. "The

relationship that a grandchild shares with his grand parent is

phenomenal in binding the family in one. There is a strong hidden

inter dependence between these two generations and it is only in the

joint families that such relationships survive," says Prof. Chadha.

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MAKING THE APPROPRIATE CAREER CHOICE

Today one of the major concerns of all parents is to provide or help their children to select the best career. A career is the interaction of work roles and other life roles over a person's lifespan including both paid and unpaid work in an individual's life. People create career patterns as they make decisions about education, work, family and other life roles that will provide them with the best opportunities and the future. And this choice of the "best career" depends on the interest and largely on the aptitude of the child. In this run and this present scenario, career counseling plays a major role so as to make the students aware of their aptitude and interest and help them to make the best conscious choice for their future. Career counseling can be defined as:

A largely verbal process in which a counselor and counselee(s) are in a dynamic and collaborative, relationship focused on identifying and acting on the counselee's goal, in which the counselor employs a repertoire of diverse techniques and processes, to help bring about self- understanding, understanding of the behavioral options available, and informed decision- making in counselee, who has the responsibility for his or her own action (Herr and Cramer, 1996). An objective form of career counseling is through an aptitude test, or a career test.

Career testing is now often done online and provides insightful and objective information about which jobs may be suitable for the test taker based on combination of their interests, values and skills. Career tests usually provide a list of recommended jobs that match the test takers attributes with those of people with similar personalities who enjoy/are successful at their jobs.

The original approach to formal vocational counseling is generally traced back to Frank Parsons (1909). Parsons became interested in unemployed school leavers and developed a counseling service in the Boston Civic House, a social settlement. In 1909, he published a book (Choosing a Vocation) in which he structured the three steps of vocational counseling as he viewed them in practice: self-analysis, occupational analysis, and true reasoning or counseling to relate personal and occupational information. Since Parsons' original contribution, a variety of approaches to career counseling have been developed representing a rich range of intellectual perspectives. Differential, developmental, social learning, cognitive, sociological, economic, and mathematical models have all been used to help persons make appropriate career choices.



Sakshi Seth

Student, III Year

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Keshav Mahavidyalaya

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN CHILDREN'S CAREER

Every individual is unique. Individuals differ in the height, weight, strength, hair color and so on. They also vary along psychological dimension. They may be intelligent or dull, dominant or submissive, creative or not so creative, outgoing or withdrawn. All this refer to **INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES**. For psychologists, **Individual differences** refer to distinctiveness and variations among people's characteristics & behavior patterns.

Psychological notion of concepts like intelligence, personality, and aptitude is quite different from their commonsensical notion. An intelligent person is likely to show attributes like mental alertness, ready wit, quickness in learning & ability to understand relationships. Alfred Adler, who was one of the first psychologists to work on intelligence, defined intelligence as the ability to judge well, understand well & reason well.



Wechsler, whose intelligence tests are widely used, understood intelligence in terms of its functionality i.e. its value for adaptation to environment. **Gardner & Sternberg** have suggested that an individual not only adapts to the environment, but also actively modifies or shapes it. Similarly, other aspects of individuals are differently defined by different psychologists.

Besides these individual differences that shape an individual's career, Parental involvement is also an important aspect. Children with involved parents have higher academic achievement. Not only do students score higher on tests but they are more prepared to start school and have a greater likelihood of graduating.

- o School Readiness. Preschoolers whose parents are very involved with their schools score higher than their peers in all aspects of school readiness.
- o Behavior Problems. Children who have a positive relationship with their mothers when they are in kindergarten are less likely to have behavior problems and more likely to excel in later years.
- o Academic Achievement. Children whose fathers are involved in their education have greater academic achievement.
- o Math and Science Achievement. Children of parents who promote math and science are more likely to study those subjects later on.
- o High School Graduation. Youths whose parents are highly involved in their education during elementary school are more likely to graduate from high school, complete high-school requirements, or complete a higher grade in high school.
- o Academic Enrollment. High school students whose parents are highly involved and have high expectations for them are more likely to enroll in an academic program and complete core courses.
- o Academic Achievement for Low-Income Students. Low-income children whose parents are involved with their school activities tend to exhibit higher levels of academic achievement.
- o Academic Achievement for Minority Students. Minority students whose parents are highly involved with their education tend to do better in school than peers of less involved parents.

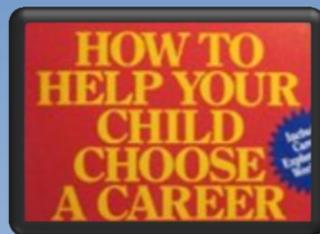
But sometimes, while choosing the child's career, the child's interest is ignored. Every individual is unique and not only talented in academic field but also in other field. For ex: - dance, sports, writer etc. This is all about individual differences. The first and foremost aspect that needs to be considered while choosing a child's career is the child's interest. A child should always go in for a field of his own choice. Otherwise ultimately he will have to face frustration. In our country generally a very few percentage of parents really evaluate their child properly and encourage it to take up the career of her\his choice. Instead, they take decisions for them. Being parents does not mean doing all this. Force should not be implemented here, as it will result in utter failure. Often we have seen that people having flourishing business want their child to continue the same. Moreover if the child shows its dislike towards it, the parents do not hesitate even to force him\her.

They think the child instead of refusing to go in for it, should feel obliged as it is inheriting a well-established business without any struggle on his her part.

Here are some tips for parents while deciding careers for their children:-

- ❑ Don't compare your child with other children on educational basis.
- ❑ Don't force any career on him because you think that it's right for him. Let him chose his own stream of interest and you can assist in decision-making process.
- ❑ Don't ignore the talent and creativity of your child and help him to grow that talent to the level of perfection.
- ❑ Give proper encouragement to your children and if you do not agree to this decision tell him to take advice from some counselor or tell him gently your point of view.
- ❑ Don't be over ambitious. All children are not alike. Help your child to feel left out if he's not talented in some field.
- ❑ Remember that every child has some talent and you have to bring out that hidden talent in him.
- ❑ Help your child chose proper career according to his mental ability. You can also take guidance from some proper counselor.

If these steps are taken by parents, then I am sure that every child will choose the field of his own choice.



SHEFALI MISHRA

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GIVE IT A THOUGHT

RESUME WOES

Ms. RITU MEHTA ANANTHARAM

One of the first things that one needs to focus on before embarking on a career is the resume. Everyone knows how important a resume is for the candidate seeking a job, but its construction is an often neglected detail. Some candidates will go to the extreme lengths of explaining every activity they have done so far in their lives, while some others will conveniently overlook important aspects which will help the recruiter select them. So how much is too much, and what one absolutely cannot do without mentioning?

First and foremost, the length of the resume matters. It should be long enough to give a fair description of the candidate's education, skills and experience; but you make it too long and you run the risk of being culled at the first stage itself. After all, who has the time to go through a narrative of someone's life? So, aim for 2-4 pages, the higher limit is for the people who have more than 10-15 years of experience in varied fields.

Second comes the content. There is a need to present yourself on paper and your resume is practically your introduction to the person who is reading it. Here you have to decide what needs to come first: your education if you are a fresh graduate or your experience if you have been working for some time.

Now we come to the sub-categories. It is important to list "significant" achievements in one's education or work experience. If you are a rank holder in college or university, you should mention it; similarly, if you have been chosen as 'The Employee of the Year', it is worth a line on your resume. Refrain from listing your school ranks, team participations (unless your team won an important trophy) or an honorary credit in the college play.

There is a need to differentiate resume-writing from essay-writing. There need not be long paragraphs of explanation. Short, succinct bullet points would deliver the message more effectively.

So formatting and layouts are quite important in resume writing. There are many different types of layouts available on the web, so have a look at some of them before finalising yours. Remember to not be afraid of some blank spaces, it is going to contrast with the black print and make the resume more visually appealing.

Resumes, these days, have become more industry-specific. So, if you are planning to apply to a marketing/advertising kind of job, the resume has to be tailored to those particular requirements. This does not at all mean that you add information that is incorrect; it just means that you highlight those achievements of yours which you think that this job will require.

If you are making your resume for the first time, it always benefits if you take inputs from someone who is working in a similar role, or from someone who is 'in the know'.

Also get your resume vetted by people you trust, like your coach, your parents, a senior, besides taking advice from professional jobsites like naukri, monster, etc.

Lastly, it is an unforgivable sin if your resume has typo errors or spelling mistakes. In this age of online dictionaries, thesaurus and proof-reading, a spelling mistake or a grammatical error sticks out like a sore thumb. So make sure that once your resume construction is over, you give it a thorough spell-check. Get it read by someone who can edit it, if you have doubts about your own corrections.

Now that you have the salient points that one must keep in mind while writing a resume, go ahead and do it! Armed with a good resume, your search for your dream job is not going to be very long!!

(Ritu is an independent marketing consultant with an interest in writing. You can mail her at ritu.anantharam@gmail.com)



MEANINGFUL MUSINGS

APRIL 2012

INADEQUATE LEGISLATION: THE ROOT OF OUR MISERIES?

"The most persistent tendency in India has been to have too much government and too little administration; too many laws and too little justice; too many public servants and too little public service; too many controls and too little welfare." – Nani Palkhivala

Do we need more laws? This question has been raised often enough to consume quite a few hours of broadcast on news channels, group discussions and the informal discussions amongst those enlightened minds who keep up with the happenings of the world by reading the newspaper or watching the news. We have over the years emerged as a hapless population who is fed up of corruption, child abuse, sexual offences, terrorism and more contemporary crimes such as cyber crimes. Such is the level of our misery that to improve our condition, we look up to laws and legislations rather than analyzing our own attitudes and behaviors, trying to find a scapegoat, someone to take the blame of our shortcomings. Modern legislation, which evolved as a means to maintain order in the society by regulating our behavior and keeping conflicts at bay has today reached the limit where it threatens to control us to the extent that we run the risk of losing the ability to distinguish between right and wrong unless there is a legislation to guide us.

Yes, we are on the verge of forgetting that man makes laws; laws do not make man and becoming slaves to legislations, rule and regulations. But is this slavery fruitful? Sadly, no. it would have been to some extent had we at least followed the rules we develop for ourselves. But with time we have developed an attitude of looking at the short term goals. This new philosophy of ours causes us to make laws in bulk but never take measures to implement them efficiently. We initiate discussions and debates and let the Bills remain pending in the parliament for decades such that when they actually become a law, we are too happy with ourselves and decide to take a break from all the hardwork. The result is that time lapses, loopholes come up, the law becomes redundant and corruption seeps in. These all further result in a pathetic application of the law, which, to begin with came to life after a lot of effort, and to cover the gaping holes, we start the journey of making amendments and new laws. We have passed some 1254 central legislations¹ till the year 2010 and, amended the constitution 97 times and yet the cry for better laws can be heard in all directions.

LAW & ORDER

So is that the problem? Is 'inadequate laws' enough to explain this current situation of ours where we have entered a spiral of trying to simplify the system by making more laws, not realizing that we are actually making it more complex and out of the reach of the common man?

Where does the problem lie? Are we so caught up in our problems that we are looking for the solution at the wrong place? We all agree without wasting a breath that the system is 'bad'. But we never reflect over the fact we make the system. Even where some of us do, we feel that it is not our place to bring the change. While there is nothing wrong with being afraid or ignorant or indifferent (for these are very common human traits and we have to accept our faults and limitations), it is we who suffer in the end by following the path that we do. So the obvious question that can be raised is if any legislation passed by the esteemed parliament can instill in us the spirit of leadership, encourage us to be responsible for our own actions, bring back the Gandhian principle of Swaraj which did not just mean being ruled by one of our own but also meant each one governing his/her behavior and taking conscious measures to avoid conflicts by recognizing the plight and needs of others?

To answer this question, let us address another question – what makes a law successful? Is it the subject matter that it deals with or the punishment that it prescribes for an offense or the amount of fine that it imposes? The correct answer is – none of the given options. A law becomes successful and effective when the law makers, enforcers and followers, all believe in the issues or problems it raises and are ready to do their part to eliminate that offense or habit from the society for the good of all.

This is coupled with the genuine aim of working for the good of all and not just to create vote banks, efforts and understanding on part of law enforcers which helps them to sympathize with the victims and accept that a crime has been committed. When the majority of the population believes and accepts the laws, it becomes successful in attaining its aim for the resistance is only from a few anti social miscreants. But when all believe a law to be a liability, and follow it only out of fear of punishment, it can never be truly successful. In a successful society and developed legal system, law should be accepted and adopted, not imposed. The former reflects the maturity and growth of the society while the latter shows an effort to control an unruly mob who doesn't know anything better than its own destruction. Thus it is imperative to realize that we can be governed truly only by those laws which we accept.



Now that we have found the key to a successful law, we are one step closer to discovering the root of our problems and a remedy for this system which seems to be beyond help. For this a few questions have to be raised again. Will laws against sexual offences really help us if the general perception is that women need to dress 'properly' and restrict their opportunities to not expose themselves to the society of men rather than changing the outlook of men and inculcating respect towards females and stop projecting them as weaklings in the society? Can child labor ever come to an end unless we believe that it is an evil practice and needs to be eliminated? Can the road safety laws attain their goal if we wear the seat belt only at the sight of a traffic policeman? Can we bring to end all the corruption unless we believe that there is another way, another option to get things done? Can we work towards building a better society if we completely and utterly live under the belief that everyone is evil, selfish and unethical and cannot be changed in spite of anything that we do? In all these questions, the operative word is 'we'. It is We who make laws and We who break them. The power of people coming together for a cause they truly believe in is incredible and has changed the face of nations. We don't need to look back in the history, for numerous examples in the form of Lybia and Myanmar and Egypt are living examples of what can people do when they believe in a cause and wish to convert their dreams to reality.

Falling into the pit of inefficiency and corruption was easy but if we want to bring an end to this wretchedness that we are caught in, we need to make the effort to get up and do that which is right. We need to change the habit of putting the blame on the inadequacy of laws to cover our inefficiencies. It is time to wake up realize that benevolent and selfless rulers and leaders are a creation of fiction and a thing of the past. These are the times of power play where the office holds a lot of charm while its responsibilities don't. A government neck deep in scandals and scams, scrounging for votes cannot be relied upon for doing that which is best for the nation or the society. We need to take our own responsibility and then that of the fellow citizens. We have a lot of power. But this power is not limited to the power to vote only. It also refers to the ability to believe in the one's ability to bring change and having capacity to work for the good of others and oneself. With great power comes great responsibility. And it is time to stand up and take that responsibility and try to put an end to the belief that has rooted itself in our hearts and has lead us to question our capabilities and the very system that we created and adopted unto ourselves.

Ms Shubhangi Bhatnagar (Student)

Gujarat National Law University

I NEED A NEW CAREER

DO YOU LIKE VINES?

MAKE IT YOUR CAREER.....

If you are interested in an unconventional career for yourself with a rewarding pay scale, the wine industry provides you just the opportunity you may be looking for.

Wine has a history as long as of human civilization. At a time when economic status of people around the globe is continuously increasing, interest in and demand of wines is increasing at a scorching rate globally. Hence the employment opportunities in the field is also rising at great pace.

*There is a surge in demand for **OENOLOGISTS** or **WINEMAKERS**, who are responsible for the complete task of winemaking. They oversee all the tasks required year-round to plant and maintain healthy vines. Also in demand are **WINEYARD MANAGERS** who supervise grape plantation and maturation right from planting, irrigation, pruning, pest control and harvesting. The vineyard manager also has administrative duties such as preparing budgets and hiring and training workers.*



***WINE CONSULTANTS** and **WINE TASTERS** are sought after during the wine season.*

*To be a **WINEMAKER** or **WINEYARD MANAGER** you really don't need to buy a vineyard. Many wineries hire someone to run the winemaking business and oversee production, the staff and the budget.*

Vineyards like Vintage Wines and Sula Vineyards. The general requirements include a bachelor's degree in oenology (the study of making wine) or another related degree, at least five years experience in winemaking, a strong knowledge of the pertinent grape varieties, and strong technical winemaking skills. . Every state of the Indian Union has at least one agriculture university and most of them offer undergraduate and postgraduate courses in horticulture with specialization in oenology and viticulture. For vineyard managers, they people with BSc/MSc in agriculture are preferred. For oenologists, 7-8 years of experience, while for vineyard managers, experience upwards of 5 years is required for getting into these big firms. Oenologists are paid upwards of Rs.12,000 per day (They typically work for 60-90 days during the 5-6 wine seasons per year). For vineyard managers, the salaries are up to Rs. 3 lakh per annum.

If you have a sense of colour, smell and an interest in wine you can become a **WINE TASTER** or **A SOMMELIER**.

As use of different varieties of wine in daily life became regular, people began to taste different varieties of wine and noted down the features of each type. With the passing of time wine tasting has become a hobby for some while for some others a job. Now-a-days wine tasting is considered an elite class hobby by wine lovers, so it can be a good career choice. For a wine taster, it becomes very important to know almost everything related to wine. Any person can become a wine taster. Now-a-days, there are many wine schools and wine clubs which provide wine tasting lessons. Through these lessons, people can enhance their wine tasting skills. In addition, they can also learn about wine accessories, scoring wine, serving wine etc. It is very beneficial for people who want to take wine tasting as a profession.



A growing number of wine schools can be found, offering wine tasting classes to the public. These programs often help a wine taster hone and develop their abilities in a controlled setting. Some also offer professional training for sommeliers and winemakers. It is even possible to learn how to assess wine methodically via e-learning. Owing to the variety of sectors sommeliers can offer their services such as in hotels, restaurants, import-export companies, or an even as independent consultant, the payoff varies immensely. A Sommelier can earn about Rs.10 000 to Rs.30 000 per month depending on experience and the workplace. Independent wine consultants can earn from Rs.25 000 to even lakhs a month.

Keeping in view the fact that wine consumption and vine production is expected to grow manifold in coming years, wine industry offers good option for career choice.

Amita Jha

B.A(Hons) Psychology 1st year

Keshav Mahavidyalaya

University of Delhi

INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION



DELHI TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

Formerly Delhi College of Engineering

Delhi College of Engineering (DCE) is among the premier engineering colleges in India. It was established in 1940, originally as Delhi Polytechnic and was under the direct control of Government of India. The college is presently under the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi since 1963 and is affiliated to the University of Delhi since 1952. Vide Act 6 of 2009 Govt of NCT of Delhi has upgraded DCE to the State University with the name Delhi Technological University. In 2002, B.E. in Information Technology introduced. 2005 saw the introduction of B.E. in Biotechnology, and in 2009, DCE was granted autonomous status as Delhi Technological University. Admissions to the B. Tech. courses in Delhi Technological University are on the basis of merit rank in the All India Engineering Entrance Examination (AIEEE) conducted by CBSE, Delhi. Counseling is conducted by the University itself for both Delhi and Outside Delhi Candidates.

Historical Background

Delhi College of Engineering is one of the premier colleges of engineering education in India and has played unique and important role in the advancement of technical education. Established in 1941 as Delhi Polytechnic, DCE has played the role of mother institution in establishing IIT Delhi, SPA Delhi, College of Pharmacy Delhi, College of Arts Delhi, NSIT Delhi & many more institutions.

From the very beginning, DCE focused on imparting engineering education, highly relevant for the Indian industries to meet their demand of trained manpower with practical experience and sound theoretical knowledge. One of the very important visions of the DCE is to have a very strong relationship with the industries, understand their needs, make students acquainted with hands on training, and prepare the students for the work culture in industries from the very first day of their employment. This has paid dividends and today the students are in high demand by the industries with each student having two or more offers; the campus employment being over 200%.

Affiliation to Delhi University

Prof. S. C. Sen, a highly dynamic & visionary principal who took over in 1949 approached University of Delhi for affiliation, and starting Bachelor of Engineering degree courses. Professor D. S. Kothari, the then Dean Faculty of Science, University of Delhi was on the advisory board of Delhi polytechnic. The efforts of Prof. Sen and Prof. Kothari resulted in the introduction of B.E. degree in Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Chemical Engineering and Textile Engineering in the year 1952. B.E. degree in Civil Engineering was introduced in 1955. In addition to merit of qualifying examination, test and/or interview were held for the selection of candidates for admission.

Delhi College of Science & Technology

In 1958 Government of India decided to convert Delhi Polytechnic into Delhi College of Science & Technology. More than 200 acres of land was allocated; a new and grand building came up, but later on the name IIT Delhi was given to the Institute. Functioning of IIT started in 1962; Textile Engineering and Chemical Engineering Departments of Delhi Polytechnic were shifted en-block to IIT Delhi and became part of it. On the persistent demand of Delhi population Delhi Polytechnic remained at Kashmere Gate. In 1960, Department of Architecture was separated from the college and it became School of Planning and Architecture and now it is a Deemed University. Pre-engineering courses were abolished in 1962 and the engineering courses were re-named as B.Sc. Engineering. The duration of courses was increased from 4 years to 5 years and the minimum qualification was higher secondary or equivalent with English, Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

New Beginning under Delhi Government

Up till 1962, the college was under the direct control of Ministry of Education, Government of India. Since 1963, Delhi Polytechnic was taken over by the then Delhi Administration and Chief Commissioner Delhi was the ex-officio Chairman of the College. It became a Union Territory College and 75% of seats were reserved for the candidates who passed their qualifying examination from a school situated in the Union Territory of Delhi. In 1963, Department of Arts became College of Arts and Department of Commerce & Business Administration was converted to several institutes of Commerce & Secretarial Practices. Fragmentation of Delhi Polytechnic ultimately left behind an engineering institute alone.

In 1965, the Delhi Polytechnic was renamed as Delhi College of Engineering and became the first engineering college of Delhi. The year of 1972 exhibited an enormous growth in the academic activities of the college under the leadership of Professor R. C. Narayan. B.Sc. (Engineering) course of 5 years duration was introduced in Electronics & Communication Engineering. All the departments started M.Sc. and Ph.D. programs. In 1973, the Department of Electrical Engineering introduced M.Sc. (Engg) courses in Instrumentation & Control, and Advanced Electronics; the Department of Mechanical Engineering introduced M.Sc. (Engg) courses in Thermal, and Production; the Department of Civil Engineering introduced M.Sc. (Engg) courses in Structure, Hydraulics & Flood Control, and Public Health Engineering. Electrical Engineering Department introduced M.Sc. in Power Systems in the year 1977.

The year of 1979 brought a change in the engineering curriculum. Introduction of 10+2 system demanded a change in the duration of B.Sc. engineering courses, which was reduced from 5 years to 4 years and the degree was renamed as B.E.

On the persistent demand of diploma holders, the college started B.E. Tech. Courses in Civil, Electrical, Electronic and Mechanical Engineering in the year 1982. The year of 1983 exhibited the decrease in the duration of P.G courses in Engineering, which were made of one and a half year duration with more emphasis on research project.

Delhi Administration established Delhi Institute of Technology (Presently Netaji Subhash Institute of Technology) in 1985 and the new college was established under the patronage of Delhi College of Engineering. B.E. degree course in Production & Industrial Engineering was started in 1988 while B.E. Degree course in Computer Engineering was started in 1989.

New Campus of DCE

The foundation stone of New Campus of DCE, was laid by the then Hon'ble Vice President Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma on May 23, 1989. The capacity utilization of the infrastructure, at the college, is indeed highly satisfying, especially that the college functions now at the new campus of DCE (165 acre land) right from 9.00 a.m. in the morning to right up to 9 p.m. in the evening on all working days. Part-time B. Tech. Degree Programs to the practicing engineers of the National Capital Territory are run in the evening between 6 to 9 p.m. Last decade has witnessed enormous growth in the application of Information Technology and Biotechnology. DCE introduced B.E. Degree course in Information Technology during the year 2002 and B.E. Degree course in Biotechnology during the year 2004.

Delhi College of Engineering today imparts education and training in 10 branches of engineering at Graduate level with an intake of 670 during the morning session; 4 part-time B. Tech. Degree programs are being run in the evening with an intake of 120. Full-time and part-time PG education is given in eleven specialized fields of science and engineering with an intake of 198.

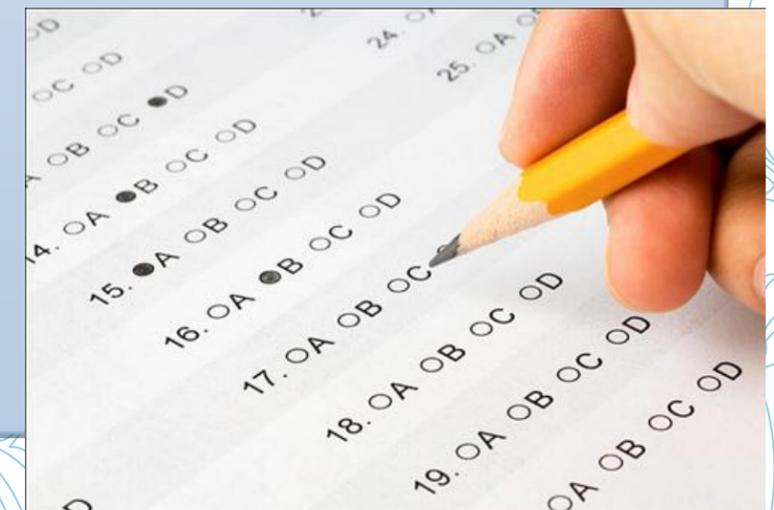
Bachelor of Technology: Programs offered in B.Tech

Automobile Engineering	Engineering Physics
Biotechnology	Environmental Engineering
Civil Engineering	Information Technology
Computer Engineering	Mechanical Engineering
Electrical Engineering	Polymer Science and Chemical Technology
Electrical and Electronics Engineering	Production and Industrial Engineering
Electronics and Communication Engineering	Software Engineering



AGE/ EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- a. Applicant must be 17 years of age and not more than 25 years of age on or before the first October of the year in which he/she seeks admission. Relaxation in minimum age up to one year only with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor is permissible (Such candidate should apply for relaxation only at the time of admission). Candidates who are short in age by more than one year are not eligible for admission.
- b. A candidate passing any one of the following examinations from the recognized School / College / Institute securing 60 percent or more marks in the aggregate of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics shall be eligible for admission to the First semester of Bachelor of Engineering Course provided that he/she has passed in each subject separately: i.e. Senior School Certificate Examination (12-year course) of the Central Board of Secondary Education (C.B.S.E.), New Delhi.
- c. The admission under 85% quota and 15% quota will be made in DTU strictly on All India Overall Rank obtained in AIEEE 2010.
- d. A candidate must additionally have passed English as a subject of study of the Senior School Certificate Examination Level (Core or Elective).
- e. Candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be allowed 10 percent concession of marks in the minimum eligibility requirements.
- f. No change of branch will be permitted after the commencement of the second semester, even if some seats fall vacant in some of the branches during the course of second semester.
- g. All candidates seeking admission to B.Tech. courses in DTU are required to submit an application on a prescribed form available from Joint Registrar (Admin.) Delhi Technological University, Shahbad Daultpur, Bawana Road, Delhi-110042 either in person on payment of Rs. 750/- by Demand Draft, or by post on remitting a Demand Draft of Rs. 850/- drawn in favour of the Registrar, DTU and payable at Delhi. The Application Form can also be downloaded from www.dce.edu and submitted along with demand draft of Rs. 750/- drawn in favour of the Registrar, DTU, Delhi, payable at Delhi.



FORTHCOMING EVENTS

APRIL 2012

- **National Conference on Career Development: Preparing For The Road Ahead, May 26 – 27, 2012** organised by **India Career Development Association (www.icda.in)** & **Indian Association of Positive Psychology** at **Seminar Room, Faculty of Mathematical Sciences Program** includes:

Panel Discussions on:

- **Growth of Indian Electronic Media: Contemporary Concerns and Opportunities**
- **Harnessing Life Skills for Employability**
- **Work Ethics**

Symposiums:

- **Careers for People with Disability**
- **Positive Psychology: Emerging Trends**
- **Life-Span Approach to Career Development**

Workshops:

- **New Media and New Careers**
- **Hypnotherapy: An Enigma Demystified**

(For further details visit www.icda.in or Contact at gargi.jain.icda@gmail.com)

- **International Conference on “2013: COLORS OF CAREER DEVELOPMENT”, NEW DELHI, INDIA MARCH 27 – 29, 2013**
(For further details contact at: nkc_du@yahoo.co.uk)

FROM A STUDENT TO A STUDENT

A practical tip to on how to decide on which course to study!

We all face a dilemma which course to choose after class 12- should college be our priority or should the course be the deciding factor. This is a very simple and easy way which helped me make my career choice and may help you too.

- ✓ **Relax and sit comfortably.**
- ✓ **Think about your hobbies, strengths and dream.**
- ✓ **Analyze your past experience. What you did? Did you like what you did? If yes, then why did you like it?**
- ✓ **Rate your performance in different activities and also find out which activity you like the most i.e. which do not bore you for long.**
- ✓ **Think of the options available to pursue a career that involves your interest. Do keep in mind how this career will help you in the long run and will it be able to cater to your financial needs.**
- ✓ **Combine everything and it should yield in making a good career choice.**

RADHIKA VASISHT

MATHS (H)

SEMESTER II

CONTACT US

INDIA CAREER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
“Designing Excellence in Career Choices”

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editorsdesk.icda@gmail.com

For further queries, contact **Prof. N. K. Chadha, President, India Career Development Association** at
nkc_du@yahoo.co.uk