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MESSAGE FROM THE DESK OF EDITOR IN CHIEF

The Chief Editor and Editors of the advanced research journal of Management, Engineering, Law, Paramedical Science, Nursing, Basic Science, Education, Physical Education and Yoga, Special Education, Clinical psychology and Liberal Arts i.e. IUT Journal of Advanced Research and Development (JARD) would take it as their duty to express the deep gratefulness to the contributors and readers of current volume.

We feel proud to bring the present issue of the online IUT Journal of Advanced Research and Development. We consider that the contribution in this multidisciplinary will help in the inclusive and sustainable growth process. Keeping in tune with this dignified idea, the current issue of IUT-JARD has addressed some current issues covering diversified field.

This issue needs an integrative and a holistic approach to the solution. Finally, the information contains in this journal volume has been published by the IUT obtains by its authors from various sources believed to be reliable and correct to the best of their knowledge, and publisher is not responsible for any kind of plagiarism and opinion related issues.



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EXPLORING THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ECONOMIC INDICATORS: GOLD PRICES, OIL PRICES, AND THE INDIAN RUPEE, AND THE INDIAN COMMODITY MARKET

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ABSTRACT

A commodity market deals in primary products, distinguishing itself from those trading in manufactured goods. Soft commodities encompass agricultural products like wheat, coffee, cocoa, and sugar, while hard commodities involve mined resources such as gold, rubber, and oil. These markets involve both physical and derivatives trading, utilizing spot prices, forwards, futures, and options on futures. Though oil is often attributed to causing market volatility, other commodities like corn and gold significantly influence daily stock prices. Despite this, there is limited empirical evidence, particularly in non-western markets. This paper focuses on assessing the impact of changes in commodity prices, specifically gold, crude oil, and the Indian rupee, on the commodity index and analyse the comprehensive connection between the commodity market and the broader Indian economy. The findings suggest a negligible association between these factors and the commodity market. In summary, the commodity market, dealing in both physical and derivative trading, experiences influence from various commodities. While oil is commonly linked to market volatility, this paper explores the impact of gold, crude oil, and the Indian rupee on the commodity index, revealing a minimal association between these factors and the commodity market. The fluctuations in one indicator impact the rises and falls in the commodity market. This is evident from the Johansen Co-Integration Rank Test conducted for Gold, Crude oil, and the Indian rupee in relation to the commodity index.

KEYWORDS: Commodity, Crude Oil, Gold, Indian Rupee, Volatility, ADF, ASM, Probability, Eigenvalue, Co-integration, Johansen Co-Integration Rank Test, Statistical value

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A commodity market is a market that trades in primary rather than manufactured products. Soft commodities are agricultural products such as wheat, coffee, cocoa and sugar. Hard commodities are mined, such as gold, rubber and oil. Commodity markets can include physical trading and derivatives trading using spot prices, forwards, futures, and options on futures. Farmers have used a simple form of derivative trading in the commodity market for centuries for price risk management. The modern commodity derivatives exchanges offer state-of-the-art facilities like online trading, clearing and settlement of futures transactions and the existence of a settlement guarantee fund assures prudent risk management practices by the exchanges, thereby providing an investor a completely monitored trading platform. Commodity traders and investors are in the absence of counterparty risk. This thus makes the overall procedure of commodity futures trading simpler than expected.

The Economy of India is the seventh-largest in the world by nominal GDP and the third-largest by purchasing power parity (PPP). The country is one of the G-20 major economies, a member of BRICS and a developing economy among the top 20 global traders according to the WTO. India was the 19th-largest merchandise and the 6th largest services exporter in the world in 2013; it imported a total of \$616.7 billion worth of merchandise and services in 2013, as the 12th-largest merchandise and 7th largest services importer.

The world consumption of new gold produced is about 50% in jewellery, 40% in investments, and 10% in industry. It's easy to trade. We find gold bars to buy, but also to sell. Some special coins for example are not always easy to sell. The premiums we pay on gold bars are in general lower than on gold coins. So in general we are paying almost the same price for a gold bar as the spot price of gold increased with a low premium. Gold bars are a form of physical gold, meaning we don't carry any counterparty risk. Whatever happens with the economy, stock market, or debt crisis, our gold will not be affected; it will remain ours.

Heavy crude oils provide an interesting situation for the economics of petroleum development. The resources of heavy oil in the world are more than twice those of conventional light crude oil. High Energy Density, Easy Availability, Infrastructure for Transport and Use, Crucial for wide variety of Industries, Easy to Produce and Refine, Constant Power Source and Reliability.

The Indian rupee is the official currency of the Republic of India. The issuance of the currency is controlled by the Reserve Bank of India. India imports key inputs like oil which is the fuel for its growth. Rising imports will increase the current account deficit. This paper is primary concerns with how the price movement in the gold price, curd oil price and Indian rupee will affect commodity market.

1.1 Objectives of the Study

- To study relationship between commodity market and Indian economy with reference to gold, crude oil, Indian rupee.
- To analyse the overall relationship between commodity market and the Indian economy.

2.0 Review of literature

Niels Fold et al. (2014) has investigated recent decades, artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) in Africa has increased tremendously. An unknown but significant part is constituted by activities that are not based on legally registered mining licenses. The division of formal and informal ASM is, however, dissolved in the marketing chain where trading channels are intertwined: traders buy from miners with and without a license. So far state institutions and civil society organizations have endeavored to ‘formalize’ the informal sector by focusing on relatively isolated entry points in the ASM chain from production to consumption. This paper argues that future research and design of policy mechanisms needs to focus on the inter-linkages of actors and material flows within the complex intertwinement of the formal and informal ASM sectors. Our point of departure is the findings on interlocked markets within the literature on rural dependency relations, barriers for poverty eradication and agricultural development. The paper outlines the previous debate on formalization and maps out the territorial and organizational configuration of the present ASM gold chain in Tanzania and Ghana. On this basis we maintain that state action is inevitable and suggest possible institutional mechanisms to set up incentives for possible formalization pathways for African ASM gold chains.”

Michael Souček (2013) unique in its investigation of the co-movements between trading activity on the equity, crude oil, and gold futures market, proxies by open interest. It provides empirical evidence that stock and crude oil futures demand for hedging is positively related, but reacts negatively to sudden shocks in open interest on the other market. Furthermore, gold futures open interest reacts positively to shocks in the crude oil futures trading activity. The level of instantaneous linkage is related to external market conditions. During periods of unstable financial markets, the correlation between equity and energy futures open interest decreases, and the correlation of the open interest on the equity and gold futures market turns weak negative. This indicates hedging funds allocation toward gold market in periods of stock market uncertainty.

Juan C. Reboredo (2013) assesses the role of gold as a hedge or safe haven against oil price movements. We use an approach based on copulas to analyse the dependence structure between these two markets. Empirical evidence for weekly data from January 2000 to September 2011 revealed the following: (a) there is positive and significant average dependence between gold and

oil, which would indicate that gold cannot hedge against oil price movements; and (b) there is tail independence between the two markets, indicating that gold can act as an effective safe haven against extreme oil price movements. These results are useful for both portfolio risk managers and designers of policies aimed at using gold to preserve or stabilise oil exporter purchasing power.

Bradley T. Ewinga & Farooq Malik (2013) employs univariate and bivariate GARCH models to examine the volatility of gold and oil futures incorporating structural breaks using daily returns from July 1, 1993 to June 30, 2010. We find strong evidence of significant transmission of volatility between gold and oil returns when structural breaks in variance are accounted for in the model. We compute optimal portfolio weights and dynamic risk minimizing hedge ratios to highlight the significance of our empirical results. Our findings support the idea of cross-market hedging and sharing of common information by financial market participants.

3.0 Research methodology

This research is based on quantity method of data collection. Data were obtained from open source for the period between 2009–2014. In statistics and econometrics, an augmented Dickey–Fuller test (ADF) is a test for a unit root in a time series sample. It is an augmented version of the Dickey–Fuller test for a larger and more complicated set of time series models. The Johansen test is a test for co-integration that allows for more than one co-integrating relationship, unlike the Engle–Granger method, but this test is subject to asymptotic properties, i.e. large samples.

3.1 Statement of the Problem

When it comes to commodities and the stock market, investors are quick to blame oil for causing market volatility. While this is the case more often than not, other commodities such as corn and gold have a tremendous impact on daily stock prices. Global commodities are typically broken down into a variety of basic headers; energy, metals, agriculture, meat & livestock, and softs. Energy, as we know, is the most heavily scrutinized assets and include oil and natural gas. Metals, on the other hand, track our most precious assets, gold and silver. Agriculture, meats, and softs observe corn, coffee and live cattle, just to name a few. Since commodities are key inputs in many goods, they have a profound impact on the earnings of public companies which produce them.

“As the price of oil has dropped, gold, on the other hand, has experienced its highest price level since August 2014 as many investors have sought to invest in the market to park their capital. With the Euro falling to an 11 year low as a result of a number of factors including the Swiss National Bank's decision to decouple from the Euro and the European Central Bank's quantitative easing measures, gold has risen very quickly.”

There is various study landscape the rise and fall in price of Oil commodity and rupee price would affect the commodity quickly same reflects in the economy of any counties. Most of the western countries has done lot of research on that, whereas few study only taken place in non-western countries. Hence there is an attempt to made to study to measure how come the price volatility of selected economic indicators would affect the commodity market in India.

4.0 Analysis and discussion

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics on Indian Rupees for the Period of 2014

S.No.	Statistics	Value
1	Mean	0.001756
2	Median	0.00687
3	Maximum	0.023463
4	Minimum	-0.028805
5	Std. Dev.	0.016076
6	Skewness	-0.575486
7	Kurtosis	2.146431
8	Jarque-Bera	1.026659
9	Probability	0.5985
10	Sum	0.021069
11	Sum Sq. Dev.	0.002843
12	Observations	12

Table 2: Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Statistic

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-1.234	0.609
Test critical values		
1% level	-4.4206	
5% level	-3.25981	
10% level	-2.77113	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values

The results of ADF Test with regard to the Indian rupees for the period of 2013 are presented in the Tables 1 and 2. According to above the statistical value for the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) value was -1.234 and its probability was 0.609. The test critical values were -4.4206 at 1% level, -3.25981 at 5% level and -2.77113 at 10% level. It is to be noted that the calculated statistical value (-1.234) was higher than the critical value (-4.4206) at 1% level, (-3.25981) at 5% level and (-2.77113) at 10% level. It is clear that the ADF Test provided the evidence of stationary in respect of Indian rupee.

Table 3: Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Statistic

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-6.85174	0.0005
Test critical values		
1% level	-4.4206	
5% level	-3.25981	
10% level	-2.77113	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values

The results of ADF Test with regard to the Indian rupees for the period of 2013 are presented in the Table 3. According to above the statistical value for the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) value was

-6.85174 and its probability was 0.0005. The test critical values were -4.4206 at 1% level, -3.25981 at 5% level and -2.77113 at 10% level. It is to be noted that the calculated statistical value (-6.85174) was lesser than the critical value (-4.4206) at 1% level, (-3.25981) at 5% level and (-2.77113) at 10% level. It is clear that the ADF Test provided the evidence of stationary in respect of Indian rupee.

Table 4: Descriptive Statistics on Gold Price for the Period of 2014

S.No.	Statistics	Value
1	Mean	-0.00459
2	Median	0.003955
3	Maximum	0.036591
4	Minimum	-0.07007
5	Std. Dev.	0.035905
6	Skewness	-0.457
7	Kurtosis	1.968394
8	Jarque-Bera	0.94981
9	Probability	0.621944
10	Sum	-0.05502
11	Sum Sq. Dev.	0.014181
12	Observations	12

Table 5: Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Statistic

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-4.18387	0.0102
Test critical values		
1% level	-4.20006	
5% level	-3.17535	
10% level	-2.72899	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values

The results of ADF Test with regard to the Gold price for the period of 2014 are presented in the Tables 4 and 5. According to above the statistical value for the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) value was -4.18387 and its probability was 0.0102. The test critical values were -4.20006 at 1% level, -3.17535 at 5% level and -2.72899 at 10% level. It is to be noted that the calculated statistical value (-4.18387) was higher than the critical value (-4.20006) at 1% level, lesser than the (-4.18387) at 5% level and (-2.72899) at 10% level. It is clear that the ADF Test provided the evidence of stationary in respect of Gold price.

Table 6: Descriptive Statistics on Crude Oil Price for the Period of 2014

S.No.	Statistics	Value
1	Mean	-0.0457
2	Median	-0.02812
3	Maximum	0.037832
4	Minimum	-0.19976
5	Std. Dev.	0.075248
6	Skewness	-0.84929
7	Kurtosis	2.55842
8	Jarque-Bera	1.54009

9	Probability	0.462992
10	Sum	-0.54841
11	Sum Sq. Dev.	0.062285
12	Observations	12

Table 7: Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Statistic

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	1.735152	0.9981
Test critical values		
1% level	-4.4206	
5% level	-3.25981	
10% level	-2.77113	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values

The results of ADF Test with regard to the Crude oil price for the period of 2014 are presented in the Tables 6 and 7. According to above the statistical value for the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) value was -1.735152 and its probability was 0.9981. The test critical values were -4.4206 at 1% level, -3.25981 at 5% level and -2.77113 at 10% level. It is to be noted that the calculated statistical value (-1.735152) was higher than the critical value (-4.4206) at 1% level, lesser than the (-3.25981) at 5% level and (-2.77113) at 10% level. It is clear that the ADF Test provided the evidence of stationary in respect of Crude oil price.

Table 8: Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Statistic

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-3.9022	0.0179
Test critical values		
1% level	-4.29707	

5% level	-3.2127	
10% level	-2.74768	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values

The results of ADF Test with regard to the Crude oil price for the period of 2014 are presented in the Table 8. According to above the statistical value for the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) value was -3.9022 and its probability was 0.179. The test critical values were -4.29707 at 1% level, -3.2127 at 5% level and -2.74768 at 10% level. It is to be noted that the calculated statistical value (-3.9022) was higher than the critical value (-4.29707) at 1% level, lesser than the (-3.2127) at 5% level and (-2.74768) at 10% level. It is clear that the ADF Test provided the evidence of stationary in respect of Crude oil price.

Table 9: Johansen Co-Integration Rank Test for Indian Rupee

Unrestricted Co-integration Rank Test (Trace)				
Hypothesized		Trace	0.05	
No. of CE(s)	Eigenvalue	Statistic	Critical Value	Prob.**
None*	0.246191	2.826168	3.841466	0.0927
Unrestricted Co-integration Rank Test (Maximum Eigenvalue)				
Hypothesized		Max-Eigen	0.05	
No. of CE(s)	Eigenvalue	Statistic	Critical Value	Prob.**
None*	0.246191	2.826168	3.841466	0.0927

Trace test indicates no co-integration at the 0.05 level

Max-Eigenvalue test indicates no co-integration at the 0.05 level

*denotes rejection of the hypothesis at the 0.05 level

**MacKinnon-Haug-Michelis (1999) p-values

The both test results shows that Trace value is 0.55, Eigen value is 0.55 and Critical value for the both cases are 3.84. P value is more than 0.05 ($P > 0.05$) which indicates that there is no significant relationship between stationary and non-stationary variables. Hence co integration exists between tested variable. Therefore, research hypothesis rejected and null hypothesis is accepted (Table 9).

Table 10: Johansen Co-Integration Rank Test for Gold price

Unrestricted Co-integration Rank Test (Trace)				
Hypothesized		Trace	0.05	
No. of CE(s)	Eigenvalue	Statistic	Critical Value	Prob.**

None*	0.569318	8.423864	3.841466	0.0037
Unrestricted Co-integration Rank Test (Maximum Eigenvalue)				
Hypothesized		Max-Eigen	0.05	
No. of CE(s)	Eigenvalue	Statistic	Critical Value	Prob.**
None*	0.569318	8.423864	3.841466	0.0037

Trace test indicates 1 co-integration(s) at the 0.05 level

Max-Eigenvalue test indicates 1 co-integration(s) at the 0.05 level

*denotes rejection of the hypothesis at the 0.05 level

**MacKinnon-Haug-Michelis (1999) p-values

The both test results shows that Trace value is 0.55, Eigen value is 0.55 and Critical value for the both cases are 3.84. P value is less than 0.05 ($P < 0.05$) which indicates that there is significant relationship between stationary and non-stationary variables. Hence co integration exists between tested variable. Therefore, research hypothesis accepted and null hypothesis is rejected (Table 10).

Table 11: Johansen Co-Integration Rank Test for Crude Oil Price

Unrestricted Co-integration Rank Test (Trace)				
Hypothesized		Trace	0.05	
No. of CE(s)	Eigenvalue	Statistic	Critical Value	Prob.**
None*	0.007381	0.074082	3.841466	0.7855
Unrestricted Co-integration Rank Test (Maximum Eigenvalue)				
Hypothesized		Max-Eigen	0.05	
No. of CE(s)	Eigenvalue	Statistic	Critical Value	Prob.**
None*	0.007381	0.074082	3.841466	0.7855

Trace test indicates no co integration at the 0.05 level

Max-eigenvalue test indicates no co-integration at the 0.05 level

*denotes rejection of the hypothesis at the 0.05 level

**MacKinnon-Haug-Michelis (1999) p-values

The both test results shows that Trace value is 0.55, Eigen value is 0.55 and Critical value for the both cases are 3.84. P value is more than 0.05 ($P > 0.05$) which indicates that there is no significant relationship between stationary and non-stationary variables. Hence co-integration exists between tested variable. Therefore, research hypothesis rejected and null hypothesis is accepted (Table 11).

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results show that in the year 2012 there is a minor level of increases and decreases in Indian rupee value however in the month of July the highest Indian rupee value 125.7. The lowest value 88.6 in the month March 2010 were affected the market. With regards to Gold price value however in the month of August the highest Gold price value 145.1. The lowest value 84.9 in the month August 2014 which case the commodity volatility in the same period. In Crude oil price value however in the month of January the highest Crude oil price value 164.1. The lowest value 55.0 in the month December 2014 has closely shacked the commodity market. The results indicate that there should be a close relationship among the studied economic indicate with commodity market. The increases and decrease of one indicator will effects the increase and decrease in the commodity market, this is evident form the Johansen Co-Integration Rank Test for Gold, Curd oil and Indian rupee with Commodity index.

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The ICFAI University, Tripura was established in 2004 through an Act of State Legislature. The University has been approved by the University Grants Commission, under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956. ICFAI University Tripura is a multidisciplinary University offering 50+ different programs.



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- ICFAI University Tripura is ranked 32 by India Today- MDRA Best Universities Survey 2020
- Ranked 27 in the Top 100 Engineering College ranking survey 2020 and ranked 3rd in the Top 10 Engineering colleges 2020 region wise ranking announced by Silicon India.
- Department of Chemistry of ICFAI University Tripura Nature Index ranked is 82nd in India as on 25th April, 2020.
- Established 'Institute Innovation Council (IIC) as per norms of Innovation Cell, Ministry of MHRD, Govt. of India
- Registered with NGO Darpan, Niti Ayog, Govt. Of India
- Certified by ISO 9001: 2015
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- ICFAI University Tripura certified by Directorate of Social Welfare & Social Education.
- ICFAI University Tripura got AAA rating in Northeast India by Careers360 Magazine- India's Best Engineering Colleges 2020
- ICFAI Law School got AA+ rating by Careers360 Magazine among India's (East Zone) best law Colleges 2021
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- Post Graduate Diploma in Yoga Therapy

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

- M.Phil in Clinical Psychology

Ph.D



Programs Offered at ICFAI University Tripura

Science and Technology

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
B. Tech (CE, CSE, ECE, ME, EE)	4 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (Phy/Chem/Math) with minimum 45%, (40 % in case of SC/ST/ OBC) aggregate marks	IT,ITEs, Manufacturing,Companies, Corporates, Telecom, Banks, Govt. Services
B. Tech - Lateral Entry (CE, CSE, ECE, ME, EE)	3 Years	Pass in 3 - year diploma course with minimum 45 % (40 % in case of SC/ ST/ OBC) aggregate marks	IT,ITEs, Manufacturing,Companies, Corporates, Telecom, Banks, Govt. Services
BCA	3 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (any Discipline) examination	IT,ITEs, Corporates, Banks,Govt. Services, NGO's.
Integrated MCA	5 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (any Discipline) examination	IT,ITEs, Corporates, Banks,Govt. Services, NGO's.
MCA	2 Years	Graduation in any discipline, with 40% and above aggregate marks.	IT,ITEs, Corporates, Banks, Govt. Services, NGO's,Research
M.Tech	2 Years	Valid GATE Scorer with B.Tech /B.E in Civil Engineering or B.Tech /B.E in Civil Engineering with 60% marks	Research, consultant to Pvt. Organization in the field of flood forecasting, flood inundation, flood disaster management, Entrepreneur.

Basic Science

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
B.Sc. Physics (Hons.)	4 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 with 40 % marks in Physics & pass in maths	Teaching in Schools/ Colleges/ Educational Administrator/ Corporate
B.Sc. Chemistry (Hons.)	4 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 with 40 % marks in Chemistry	Teaching in Schools/ Colleges/ Educational Administrator/ Corporate
B.Sc. Mathematics (Hons.)	4 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 with 40 % marks in Mathematics	Teaching in Schools/ Colleges/ Educational Administrator/ Corporate
M.Sc. Physics	2 Years	Graduate with 45 %(40 % in case of SC/ST/ OBC) marks in Physics	Teaching in Schools/ Colleges/ Educational Administrator/ Corporate
M.Sc. Chemistry	2 Years	Graduate with 40 % marks in Chemistry from a recognized University	Teaching in Schools/ Colleges/ Educational Administrator/ Corporate
M.Sc. Mathematics	2 Years	Graduate with 40 % marks in Mathematics	Teaching in Schools/ Colleges/ Educational Administrator/ Corporate

Liberal Arts

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
BA - English (Hons.)	4 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (any Discipline) with 40 % marks in English	Jobs in Govt., Teaching in Schools/Educational Administrators/ Corporate, Banks, Telecom, Media, Journalism
MA - English	2 Years	Graduate in any Discipline with minimum 45 % (40% in case of SC/ST/ OBC) aggregate marks	Jobs in Govt., Teaching in Schools/Educational Administrators/ Corporate, Banks, Telecom, Media, Journalism/ Research
B.A - Psychology (Hons)	4 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (any Discipline) with 50 % (45% in case of SC/ST/ OBC) marks	Teaching in Schools/ Colleges/ Educational Administrator/ Corporate
MA - Psychology	2 Years	Graduate with 45 %(40 % in case of SC/ST/ OBC) marks in Psychology	Teaching in Schools/ Colleges/ Educational Administrator/ Corporate
B.Sc.- Psychology (Hons)	4 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (any Discipline, with Economics or Maths as a combination subject) with 50 % (45%in case of SC/ ST/ OBC) marks	Teaching in Schools/ Colleges/ Educational Administrator/ Corporate

Law

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
BBA-LLB Integrated	5 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 with minimum 45 % (40 % in case of SC/ST, 42% in case of OBC) aggregate marks	Corporates, Banking, Judiciary, Legal Practice, NGO's IPR
BA-LLB Integrated	5 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 with minimum 45 % (40 % in case of SC/ST, 42% in case of OBC) aggregate marks	Corporates, Banking, Judiciary, Legal Practice, NGO's IPR
LLB	3 Years	Graduate in any Discipline with minimum 45 % (40 % in case of SC/ST, 42% in case of OBC) aggregate marks	Corporates, Banking, Judiciary, Legal Practice, NGO's IPR
LLM	2 Years	Graduate with LLB degree (Recognised by BCI)	Corporates, Banking, Judiciary, Legal Practice, NGO's IPR, Research

Management & Commerce Studies

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
B.Com (Hons.)	4 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 examination in commerce or Science with 45% (40% in case of ST/ SC/OBC) marks	Banks, Financial Services, Corporates

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
BBA	4 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (any Discipline) examination with minimum 40% marks	Banks, Financial Services, IT, Insurance, Telecom, Corporates, Consulting Companies.
MBA	2 Years	Graduate in any discipline with minimum 45 % (40 % in case of SC/ST/OBC) aggregate marks	Banks, Financial Services, IT, Insurance, Telecom, Corporates, Consulting Companies, Research
M.Com	2 Years	B.Com with 45%(40% in case of ST/SC/OBC) Marks	Banks, Financial Services, Corporates

Allied Health Sciences

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
Bsc. in Emergency Medical Technology	4 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (Science Discipline) with 45% marks in PCB (5% relaxation for SC/ST/OBC Candidates)	Opportunity in Government /Private hospital having ICU/ITU/Critical care unit, Demand in disaster management team for both state/central government, army/navy/airforce. Eligible for Post graduation courses.
Bsc. in Cardiac Care Technology	4 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (Science Discipline) with 45 %marks in PCB (5% relaxation for SC/ST/OBC Candidates)	Opportunity in Government /Private Hospitals in cardiology department, different cath- labs or diagnostic centers. Eligible for postgraduate courses.
Bsc. in Dialysis Therapy Technology	4 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (Science Discipline) with 45 % marks in PCB (5% relaxation for SC/ST/OBC Candidates)	Opportunity in Government /Private hospitals, NRHM, NUHM, NGO, clinics/ healthcare setup offering dialysis treatment. Eligible for Post Graduation courses in dialysis.
Bachelor in Health Information Management	4 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (any Discipline) with 45 % marks (5% relaxation for SC/ST/OBC Candidates)	Opportunity in Government / Private hospitals, diagnostic centers, NRHM/ NUHM, legal firms, Healthcare consultancy .Eligible for Post Graduate courses.
B.Sc. Medical Lab Technology (BMLT)	4 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (Science Discipline) with 45% marks in PCB (5% relaxation for SC/ST/OBC Candidates)	Opportunity in Government /Private hospital having ICU/ITU/Critical care unit, Demand in disaster management team for both state/central government, army/navy/airforce. Eligible for Post graduation courses.
B.Sc. Medical Lab Technology (BMLT) (LE)	3 Years	Pass in 3 years diploma with 45% marks in aggregate (5% relaxation for SC/ST/OBC Candidates)	Opportunity in Government /Private hospital having ICU/ITU/Critical care unit, Demand in disaster management team for both state/central government, army/navy/airforce. Eligible for Post graduation courses.
Master in Medical Lab Technology (MMLT)	2 Years	Candidate must have passed degree, e.g. B.Sc. MLT/ B.Sc. Physiology/ Microbiology/ Biotechnology/ Biochemistry or equivalent B.Sc. Biosciences from a recognized University	Opportunity in Government / Private sector, Lab Technician, Medical Lab Incharge, Research and Development Manager (Laboratory), Technical Officer etc. Can pursue research or can flourish in academics as well

Education

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
B.Ed.	2 years	Graduate or post graduate in any discipline with minimum 50 % (45 % in case SC/ST/ OBC) aggregate marks	Teaching in Secondary level
MA - Education	2 years	Graduate in any discipline	Teaching in Schools/Educational Administrators/ Research
M.Ed.	2 years	B.Ed. (1/2 years)/ B.EL,ED/B.Sc.B.Ed./B.A B.Ed./ D.EL.Ed. /D.Ed. with a Bachelors degree. 50% marks at all the levels	Teaching in Teacher Education

Physical Education

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
B.P.Ed	2 years	Graduate or post graduate in any discipline with minimum 50 % (45 % in case SC/ST/ OBC) aggregate marks	Jobs in School/ College/ University, Physical Trainer
D.P.Ed	2 years	Pass in 10+2 or equivalent with 50% of marks in any stream	Jobs in School/ College/ Physical Trainer
B.P.ES	3 years	Pass in 10 + 2 examination or equivalent from any recognised education Board/ University	Jobs in School/ College/ University, Physical Trainer
B.P.ES(LE)	1 year	Pass in two years diploma in Physical Education	Jobs in School/ College/ University, Physical Trainer
M.P.ES	2 years	Candidates must have passed with at least 50% marks for Gen/OBC and 45% for SC/ST category. B.P.E.D (4yr. integrated)/B.P.E.D (1yr. or 2yr.)/B.P.E (3yrs.)/ B.sc (Physical Education)/ B.P.E.S (3yrs.)	Jobs in School/ College/ University, Physical Trainer/Sports/ Job in Govt. and Private sector as teacher, instructor, coach etc.

Yoga & Naturopathy

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
Post Graduate Diploma in Yoga Therapy	1 year	Any graduate	Yoga Teacher in Schools, Yoga Therapist/ Yoga Psychologist/ Yoga Inspector in MNC's, Health Club, Yoga Club

Special Education

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
B.Ed.Spl.Ed. (ID)	2 years	Graduate or post graduate in any discipline with minimum 50 % (45% in case SC/ST/ OBC) aggregate marks	Teaching in Secondary level and at special schools
D.Ed.Spl.Edu (ID)	2 years	Pass in 10 + 2 (any Discipline) with minimum 50% (45 % in case SC/ ST/ OBC) aggregate marks.	Special schools, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan/ Resource teacher in General School/ Integrated/ Inclusive setup
M.Ed.Spl.Ed(ID)	2 years	B.Ed. Spl. Ed (ID) / B.Ed. General with D.Ed. Spl. Ed (ID) with 50% marks (RCI).	Professional preparation of teacher educators- engaged in continuous professional development of teachers
Integrated B.A/ B.Com /B.Sc/ B.Ed. Spl.Ed.	4 years	Pass in 10 + 2 with 50% marks	Teaching in Secondary level and at special schools

Clinical Psychology

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
M. Phil in Clinical Psychology	2 years	M.A / M.Sc degree in the Psychology with 55% marks in aggregate, Preferably with special paper in Clinical Psychology .	Qualified professional & extensive inputs & widespread Clinical experience to acquire the necessary skills in the area of Clinical Psychology

Library And Information Sciences

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
B.Lib.I.Sc	1 Year	Graduate in any discipline	School/ College/ University/ district/ State / National Libraries, Bank, Govt. Services, NGO's, Research
M.Lib.I.Sc- Integrated	2 Years	Graduate in any Discipline	School/ College/ University/ district/ State / National Libraries, Bank, Govt. Services, NGO's, Research
M.Lib.I.Sc	1 Year	Graduate with B.Lib.I.Sc	School/ College/ University/ district/ State / National Libraries, Bank, Govt. Services, NGO's, Research

Nursing Science

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
GNM	3 years	10+2 with English and must have obtained a minimum aggregated score of 40% marks for the general candidates for any stream <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35% SC/St candidates marks required from any stream • Age should be 17-35 (and for SC/ST 5 years relaxation) • Boys & Girls both are eligible 	Hospitals(Government /Private), NUHM, NRHM, NRLM, Healthcare consultancy firm, Hospitality industry, Medico-legal consultancy firm, Insurance sector (Government/ Private)

P.hD

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
Ph.D	4 years	A two-year postgraduate degree or equivalent from a recognized Institution, with 55% marks or equivalent CGPA in concerned subject. or A regular, full time M.Phil degree from any recognized University	Faculty position, Scientist, Post-doc researcher

D* = Domicile: Students from North East States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura). ND**= Non-Domicile: Students from states other than North East states.

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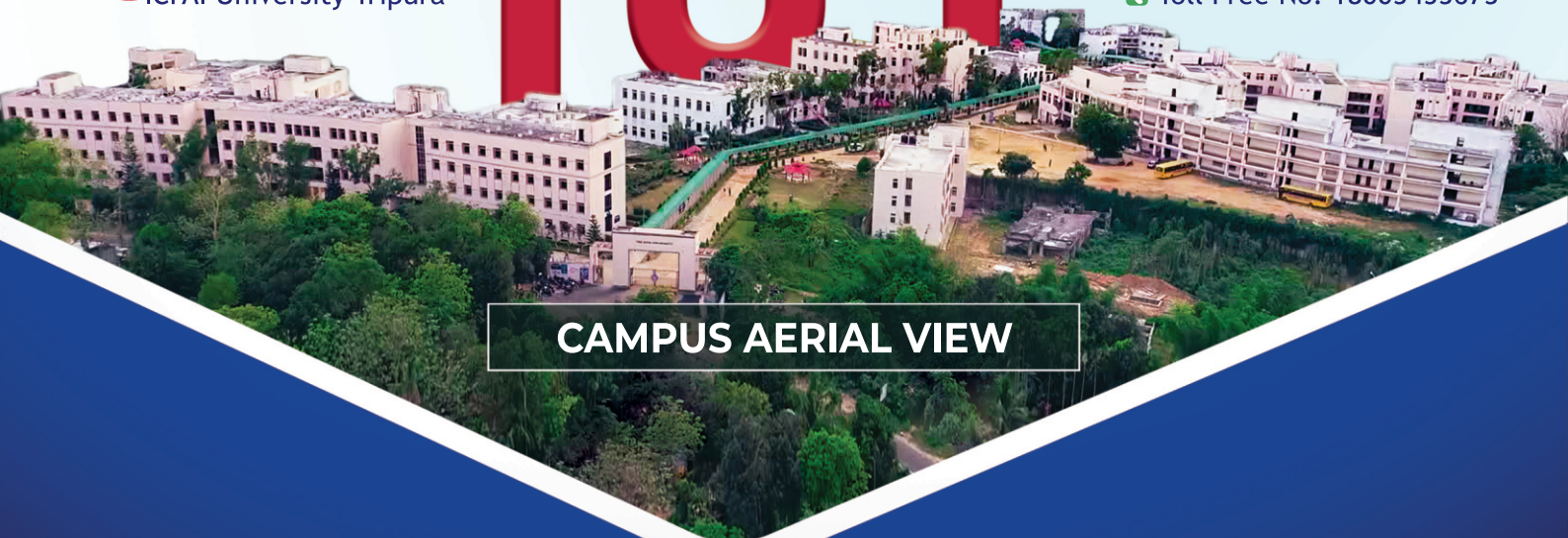
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