TOP 7 INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS

Scholarship Program	Host Country/Region	Target Audience	General Eligibility Highlights
Australia Awards	Australia	Individuals from developing countries in, Indo-Pacific region.	Citizen of a participating country. Requiring return to the home country for at least two years
ICCR Scholarship	India	Students from over 180 countries across Asia, Africa, and Latin America.	For undergraduate, postgraduate, and Ph.D. programs.
DAAD Scholarship	Germany	Students from a wide range of countries.	Strong academic record, at least two years of professional experience.
Chevening Scholarship	United Kingdom	Individuals with demonstrable leadership potential and strong academic backgrounds.	Citizen of a Chevening-eligible country. Citizen or permanent resident of a Commonwealth country, Can get Chevening if unable to afford to study in the UK without the scholarship. Undergraduate degree holder. Return home for at least two years.
Commonwealth Scholarship		Citizens of Commonwealth countries.	
Erasmus Mundus	Europe	Students from all over the world at the Master's level.	Must have a bachelor's degree or be in their final year of bachelor's studies.
Fulbright Program	United States	U.S. citizens to study abroad and citizens of other countries to study in the U.S.	

BENEFITS

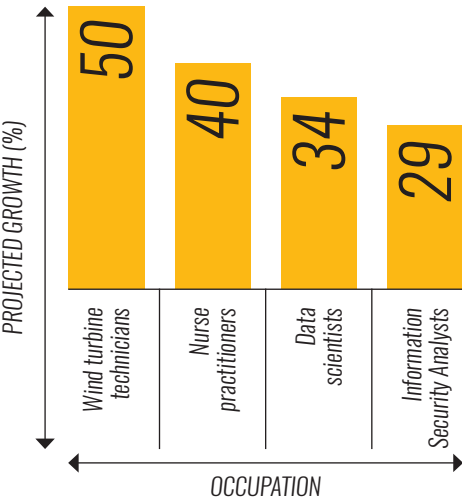|	Full funded	Monthly allowence	Health insurance	Travel allowence	Living facilities
Australia Awards	✔	✘	✔	✔	✔
ICCR Scholarship	✔	✔	✘	✔	✘
DAAD Scholarship	✔	✔	✔	✔	✘
Chevening Scholarship	✔	✔	✘	✔	✔
Commonwealth Scholarship	✔	✘	✘	✔	✔
Erasmus Mundus	✔	✘	✔	✔	✔
Fulbright Program	✔	✘	✔	✔	✔

THE AI JOB SHIFT

E. RAZA RONNY

Artificial intelligence is no longer a futuristic idea. It is here, reshaping careers in real time. From automating routine office work to fueling growth in new industries, AI is rewriting the rules of employment. For young people planning their futures, the challenge is clear: how to prepare for jobs that last while

RISING CAREERS IN AN AI-DRIVEN ECONOMY

Bar chart — PROJECTED GROWTH (%) vs OCCUPATION:
- Wind turbine technicians: 50
- Nurse practitioners: 40
- Data scientists: 34
- Information Security Analysts: 29

SOURCE : **U.S. BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS**

avoiding ones that are disappearing.

THE JOBS UNDER THREAT

AI is no longer just an abstract force on the horizon. It is already cutting into the lower rungs of the career ladder. Routine tasks once seen as entry points into stable careers such as writing, bookkeeping, customer support, even basic programming are increasingly becoming automated. A Stanford analysis shows just how stark the change has been. Between late 2022 and mid-2025, employment for 22–25-year-olds in the most AI-exposed jobs fell 6%, while older workers in the same fields actually grew by 6–9%. The very group most in need of entry-level experience is finding the ground shifting under their feet.

The numbers paint a sobering picture. Market-research analysts face 53% of their daily tasks as automatable, and sales representatives about 67%. Both are far higher than their managerial counterparts. It means that while leadership roles may still demand human judgment, the roles that traditionally serve as gateways to those positions are being hollowed out. What happens to ambition when the "training wheels" of the job market disappear?

The anxiety isn't just statistical. Geoffrey Hinton, widely regarded as the "Godfather of AI," has issued perhaps the most direct warning: "Rich people are going to use AI to replace workers. It's going to create massive unemployment." It is not a message of science fiction but of present economics. Hinton's words highlight a troubling imbalance: those with capital will harness AI to boost profits, while those seeking their first job may struggle to get a foothold at all.

This raises deeper questions. If the entry-level door closes, how do young people acquire the skills, experience, and resilience that only early jobs once provided? Do we need new apprenticeship models, more emphasis on hybrid human-AI roles, or even a rethinking of how we define "work" in an age where machines can mimic so much of it?

The challenge, then, is not only to adapt skills but to adapt systems. Without deliberate strategies from universities, policymakers, and industries, an entire generation risks being sidelined before their careers can even begin.

WHERE OPPORTUNITIES ARE GROWING

Not all jobs are under siege. Roles requiring physical dexterity or direct human care remain resilient. Trades such as plumbing, carpentry, and construction are difficult to automate, while healthcare roles, particularly nursing, are seeing surging demand worldwide.

U.S. labor data shows very strong growth in several high-demand occupations. Nurse practitioners are projected to grow 40% between 2024 and 2034, while data scientists are expected to see about 34% growth and information security analysts about 29% in that same period. Wind turbine service technicians are forecast to lead with around 50% growth.

Globally, the World Economic Forum's Future of Jobs Report 2025 predicts that 170 million new roles will be added by 2030 even as 92 million jobs are displaced by technology and automation.

NAVIGATING THE TRANSITION

So how should young people prepare? By combining technical knowledge with human skills. Areas like AI fluency, data analysis, cybersecurity, and renewable energy are worth studying, while creativity, adaptability, critical thinking, and emotional intelligence remain irreplaceable. Young workers should embrace hybrid models, learning to work with AI rather than against it. The future of work is shifting rapidly. The safest route is a mix: future-proof industries plus personal skills no machine can replace.