

New Zealand

New Zealand is an island country in the southwestern Pacific Ocean. It consists of two main landmasses—the North Island and the South Island—and around 600 smaller islands, covering a total area of 268,021 square kilometers (103,500 sq mi). New Zealand is about 2,000 kilometers (1,200 mi) east of Australia across the Tasman Sea and 1,000 kilometers (600 mi) south of the islands of New Caledonia, Fiji, and Tonga. The country's varied topography and sharp mountain peaks, including the Southern Alps, owe much to tectonic uplift and volcanic eruptions. New Zealand's capital city is Wellington, and its most populous city is Auckland.



New Zealand's climate is predominantly temperate maritime (Köppen: Cfb), with mean annual temperatures ranging from 10 °C (50 °F) in the south to 16 °C (61 °F) in the north. Historical maxima and minima are 42.4 °C

(108.32 °F) in Rangiora, Canterbury and –25.6 °C (–14.08 °F) in Ranfurly, Otago. Conditions vary sharply across regions from extremely wet on the West Coast of the South Island to almost semi-arid in Central Otago and the Mackenzie Basin of inland Canterbury, and subtropical in Northland. Of the seven largest cities, Christchurch is the driest, receiving on average only 640 millimeters (25 in) of rain per year and Wellington the wettest, receiving almost twice that amount. Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch all receive a yearly average of more than 2,000 hours of sunshine. The southern and southwestern parts of the South Island have a cooler and cloudier climate, with around 1,400–1,600 hours; the northern and northeastern parts of the South Island are the sunniest areas of the country and receive about 2,400–2,500 hours. The general snow season is early June until early October, though cold snaps can occur outside this season. Snowfall is common in the eastern and southern parts of the South Island and mountain areas across the country.

The table below lists climate normal for the warmest and coldest months in New Zealand's six largest cities. North Island cities are generally warmest in February. South Island cities are warmest in January.

It is a developed country and does well in national performance rankings. These rankings consider all aspects, including quality of life, health, education and economic freedom. The most dominant sector of the national economy is the service sector, followed by the industrial sector.

The top tourist attractions in New Zealand include:

- Coromandel Peninsula
- Abel Tasman National Park
- Sky Tower (Auckland)
- Napier Art Deco
- Kaikoura

Life In New Zealand

Most of New Zealand's residents live a peaceful, laid-back lifestyle. Unlike other parts of the world where people scramble around, trying to earn as

much money as they can, the residents of New Zealand value time away from work. As a result, people are far more likely to spend time focusing on living life rather than on earning a paycheck. This philosophy also applies to schools in the area. The idea is to allow students to learn and grow in a supportive environment without overly stressful assignments keeping them up at night.



When you look at the overall size of New Zealand, it is amazing that just 4.5 million people live in the country. Auckland is really the only city that has any kind of traffic to speak of. Everywhere else is relatively unpopulated. You don't have to worry about fighting your way through crowds at the beach or rushing to get from one place to another. Instead, the overall atmosphere of the country is peaceful and relaxed.

Working In New Zealand

In New Zealand, everyone is treated as an equal. Class, in the traditional sense, doesn't come into play. Everyone is valued for who they are – not for how much money they make or their position in society. People are more focused on really getting to know one another than on trying to impress each other by dressing up in the latest designer clothes.

The Small Population

With just about 4.5 million people, New Zealand has all the benefits of a small community: low crime rates, trusting neighbors, economic stability, minimal ethnic and racial tension, and high levels of general contentment.

Even its biggest city, Auckland (which contains over a quarter of the population) generates enough of these qualities to repeatedly rank as one of the best cities in the world.



Lack Of Competition:

This relatively small population brings big advantages for both nationals and foreign workers. Jobs are easy to find in most fields, especially if you leave the city for rural areas; once you find a position and demonstrate a work ethic, many employers are happy to sponsor and extend your visa. The government can also afford higher minimum wages and support for worker's rights.

The work environment.

Their international reputation as hard workers earns them jobs ahead of other English-speaking nationals. So, while you can expect to join globally trusted businesses here, you'll also be expected to play on the weekends. A work-life balance is important to managers, who hire based on personality *and* previous experience. Co-workers call each other by first name and share Friday afternoon drinks; they respect success but not the arrogance that too often accompanies it. New Zealand also has some of the best paid holiday and maternity leave periods in the developed world.

Why to Study in New Zealand?

New Zealand has several types of higher education institutions: universities, colleges, private institutions and polytechnics. There are 8 universities in New Zealand, which all offer high quality education. All 8 of these universities are ranked within the QS World University Ranking top 500. The highest ranked is the University of Auckland, which is in 82nd place, followed by the University of Otago in 151st place.

One great advantage to studying in New Zealand is the unique approach to education. Students are encouraged to think as an individual and find their own solutions, which is how many develop unique strengths and ideas whilst studying in the country.



You are able to study in New Zealand at all of the traditional levels; undergraduate (bachelor's), postgraduate (master's) and doctoral (PhD). There are options to gain specific qualifications, such as Graduate Diplomas and Honors. These types of study generally last one year.

It has a progressive education system with many state of the art facilities. It offers a safe learning environment with excellent study opportunities and support services for international students. The cost of studying in New Zealand is also much cheaper than the USA, Australia, UK, or Canada.

New Zealanders are famed for their friendliness, hospitality and warmth to overseas visitors, and enjoy meeting folk from other cultures. The quality assurance practices that the New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA) has in place gives both local and international students confidence when it

comes to choosing a course of study in New Zealand. Combining the benefits of a developed country with the charm of a quiet and peaceful countryside, New Zealand offers some distinct advantages over other countries as a destination for education. New Zealand is the ultimate outdoor adventure playground, from offering every kind of thrill and adventure to pure hedonistic relaxation and pleasure. With an excellent education system, internationally accredited qualifications, ample research opportunities and a matchless quality of life, **New Zealand** has a lot to offer.

New Zealand is a unique country, with gorgeous scenery and excellent study opportunities. It's a safe and welcoming community with a world-class reputation for cutting-edge research and creative energy. These elements make the country an attractive destination for **international students**.

Admission

Levels:

- Level 5 and 6: Level 10/ 8
- Level 5, 6: 1st, 2nd years of bachelors : Diploma
- Level 7: Graduate Diploma
- Level 8: PG Diploma – (Spouse can work)
- Level 9, 10: PHd and research
- **Public colleges + Private colleges**

Requirements:

12th or 3 - 4 years Degree: 70% and above

IELTS- 6.5/7

Documents:

1. Application Form
2. 10TH AND 12TH Mark sheets and Diploma.
3. Provisional Certificate.
4. Back log not mandatory.
5. Passport- 1st and last page
6. IELTS
7. Previous Refusal (if any) In notice.

Work Experience: Offer Letter, Experience letter, statement of salary credited into account of last 6-7 months, Written verification of work experience from employer.

8. 6 months old funds.