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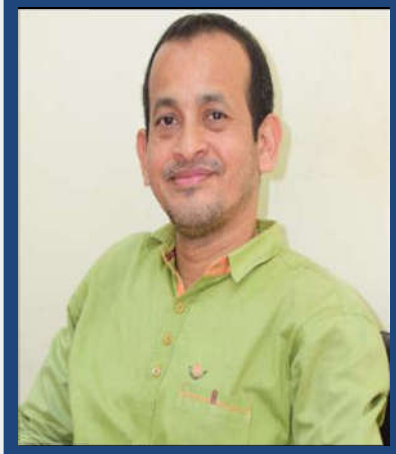
MESSAGE FROM THE DESK OF EDITOR IN CHIEF

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 the special volume.

We feel proud to bring the special issue of the online IUT Journal of Advanced Research and Development. We consider that the contribution in this special issue will help in the inclusive and sustainable growth process. Keeping in tune with this dignified idea, the special issue of IUT-JARD has addressed some current problems covering diversified field such as firstly, the social ramifications of urbanization growth: challenges associated with urban poverty and community development. Secondly, A comparative study on interpersonal needs, personality traits, and psychological well-being in relation to suicidal ideation among emerging adults. Thirdly, a cross-sectional study evaluating the professional quality of life and coping strategies among trainee teachers and health care trainees. Fourthly, Executive dysfunction in alcohol ldependence: A focus on perseverative and non-perseverative errors and Fifthly, Knowing the unknown: a neurocognitive study on LGBTQ+ individuals. Finally, the information contains in this journal special 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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THE SOCIAL RAMIFICATIONS OF URBANIZATION GROWTH: CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH URBAN POVERTY AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Rapid urbanization constitutes one of the most consequential transformations of the contemporary era, producing complex and often contradictory outcomes. While cities are widely acknowledged as engines of economic growth, cultural innovation, and technological advancement, they simultaneously generate persistent socio-economic challenges, including the proliferation of slums, entrenched poverty, and uneven patterns of community development. These dynamics underscore the imperative to interrogate the social consequences of urban expansion, particularly in contexts where unplanned population growth outpaces employment creation and the provision of basic services.

This study critically examines the nexus between rapid urbanization and its social repercussions, with a specific focus on chronic urban poverty, housing and infrastructure deficits, limited access to social services, and the erosion of social cohesion. Through a systematic review of peer-reviewed scholarship indexed in Google Scholar, Scopus, and Web of Science, the analysis situates urban poverty and community development challenges within a strategic management framework. The findings suggest that poverty-sensitive urban development strategies and policy interventions oriented toward resilience and inclusivity are essential for fostering sustainable growth trajectories in rapidly urbanizing environments.

Keywords: Social Ramifications, Urbanization, Challenge, Social Cohesion, Community Development, Community Resilience & Sustainability

INTRODUCTION:

Rural-to-urban migration has emerged as a defining feature of India's demographic and economic transformation, yet it remains closely tied to the persistence of urban poverty. Limited employment opportunities, inadequate infrastructure, and resource scarcity in rural areas serve as influential "push factors," prompting large populations to migrate to cities in search of better livelihoods. However, the

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absorptive capacity of Indian cities is often insufficient, resulting in overcrowding, housing shortages, and the proliferation of slums and informal settlements. The expansion of slums as a kind of self-help makes it more difficult for the bulk of people traveling into metropolitan areas to find homes and jobs. Unfortunately, a disproportionately high number of people who are "barely employable" emerge from the population of migrants who are reluctant to participate in an adequate amount of intense, formal education, skill training, and professional discipline.

The higher wages and greater opportunities continue to attract migrants; many arrive without the formal education, skills, or professional discipline necessary to access stable employment in the formal economy. Consequently, they are absorbed into the informal sector, where earnings remain precarious and insufficient to lift them out of poverty. Rising inflation and escalating living costs further deepen vulnerability, forcing families to struggle with access to necessities such as food, housing, and healthcare.

The mismatch between rapid urbanization and inadequate planning exacerbates socio-economic inequities. Slum dwellers face persistent unemployment, heightened health risks, and social barriers that limit upward mobility. At the same time, the weakening of traditional community networks, combined with fragmented urban social structures, undermines social cohesion and inclusive community development. These dynamics underscore the urgent need to integrate principles of inclusion into urban policy, particularly in the context of the Global South.

Urban poverty in India is thus not only a result of migration but also of structural deficiencies in planning, governance, and service provision. Despite ongoing initiatives by government and civil society, poverty in urban areas remains widespread, reflecting the inadequacy of current interventions. Addressing this challenge requires a holistic approach that combines job creation, skill development, and investment in essential public goods with policies aimed at strengthening social cohesion and ensuring equitable urban growth.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To examine the social implications of rapid urbanization, with a focus on the persistence of urban poverty and its interlinkages with community development challenges such as housing, infrastructure, social services, and social cohesion.

2. To propose strategies and policy directions for inclusive urban development that can reduce poverty, strengthen community resilience, and foster sustainable community growth in the context of urbanization.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

India's urbanization has led to significant economic and human development, with the country outperforming most other nations in growth indicators. This is partly due to low urbanization levels, but also the transformational role of cities in driving development. Income distributions in large Indian cities show high positive growth in the lowest docile, enabling sharp reductions in poverty over time. Sustaining a long-term dynamic where urbanization is closely associated with human development and poverty reduction is likely India's fastest path to a more prosperous and equitable future.[Sahasranaman, A et al. 2024]

The study presents an open-source framework to understand spatial accessibility in urban communities. It reveals that inequalities in accessibility are proportional to growth processes in cities. The framework also reveals low accessibility scores for populations with a larger minority, lower income, and fewer university degrees. The findings suggest that this framework could help cities develop targeted measures to address inequalities for underprivileged communities.[Nicoletti, L., et.al,2022]

Urbanization, a key factor in inequality, can potentially reduce poverty and improve quality of life. However, when poorly planned, it can lead to congestion, crime, pollution, and social exclusion. Successful strategies include establishing secure land and property rights, improving access to affordable housing, facilitating education and employment opportunities, and engaging stakeholders in the decision-making process.[United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2020, February 21).]

Urbanization can lead to significant inequalities and health problems, impacting both developed and developing nations. This paper advocates for policies to improve socio-economic conditions for the poor and promote better health, while encouraging wealthy nations to be informed about the challenges posed by urbanization without the necessary social supports and infrastructure.[Tynan, E., & Public Health Reviews, 2020]

Rapid urbanization is transforming the world's population, causing a significant impact on economies. However, it also poses challenges to vulnerable populations, particularly in South-Asian countries. These countries, with a substantial proportion of the population below the poverty line, are particularly vulnerable and face higher burdens of disease. Urbanization leads to a range of disorders and deviancies, including psychoses, depression, and substance abuse. The complex relationship between

poverty and mental health is further exacerbated by the "fringe population" living from hand to mouth. A balanced approach to development and sound government policies are needed for the advancing economies of South-Asian regions.[Trivedi, J. K., et al.20028]

Urbanization has a significant impact on economic development and poverty reduction globally. In Ghana, urbanization has led to a rapid decrease in poverty. This study investigates the relationship between urbanization and poverty reduction in Kwahu West Municipality, Eastern Region. Findings suggest a U-shaped relationship, influenced by factors such as urban planning, infrastructure development, and social protection policies. This study has significant implications for policymakers.[Asante, G.et et al,2025]

This paper examines the definition and measurement of poverty, contrasting conventional economic and participatory approaches. It questions the conceptual distinction between urban and general poverty and examines urban-rural divides in understanding the causes of poverty. It reviews policy prescriptions for addressing urban poverty and links different definitions and measurement techniques.[Wratten, E., (1995)]

Urbanization in India is a significant population shift, promoting economic growth and better living conditions. However, it also presents challenges that require sustainable solutions. Adopting sustainable urbanization strategies can help India create inclusive, resilient cities, requiring coordinated efforts from governments, the private sector, and communities. The objective of this article is to study in detail the trends, challenges, and opportunities of urbanization in India, analyzing its impact on society and the economy.[Urbanization in India,2025]

This paper provides an overview of urban growth trends in developing countries over the past 20 years, highlighting the rapid population growth and economic transformation. Around 3 billion people live in urban settlements, making cities the dominant center of production and consumption. Over the next 30 years, most population growth is expected to be concentrated in developing areas. The challenges of sustainable urban development, particularly in Africa, are significant.[Barney Cohen, (2006)]

Illegal settlement is a significant urbanization issue in developing countries. These settlements, which comprise 10% of buildings, are primarily located in industrialized cities and areas with easy accessibility. Taking down these slums is challenging due to political, economic, and social factors. To address this, creative solutions are needed, such as building multi-flat apartments instead of single-flat ones. This would involve municipalities, land developers, and slum owners, transforming slums into modern urban settlements. This paper identifies the theoretical bases for these solutions.[Barney Cohen, (2006)]

Urbanization, urban poverty, and slums are significant challenges in developing nations, including

Nigeria. The rapid growth of urbanization in major cities has led to environmental degradation, traffic congestion, housing shortages, and high crime rates. Urban poverty results in social exclusion, unemployment, homelessness, lack of income, and vulnerability to environmental risks. These issues lead to the growth of slums, squatter settlements, and dirty housing. This paper reviews literature on urbanization, urban poverty, and slums in Lagos, Kano, Port-Harcourt, and Onitsha, focusing on housing shortages, environmental pollution, traffic problems, and infrastructure pressures. [Bakare Ganiyu Olalekan(2014)]

A qualitative, comparative study of ten southern cities that examines how local governance influences the access to services, voice/representation, and poverty outcomes of low-income individuals. It highlights the roles of municipal capacity, political incentives, partnerships, and informal institutions in shaping whether governance improvements reach the urban poor. Rich empirical case material; firmly situates governance in political economy (not just technical reform); practical recommendations for improving voice and partnerships.Case selection tends to favor better-documented cities, resulting in findings that are more descriptive than causal. Additionally, there is a limited use of quantitative measures to compare outcomes across sites. Essential for policy conversations concerning governance reforms, decentralization, and municipal practices that are pro-poor; invaluable background information for any research that connects governance arrangements to urban poverty.[Devas N, et.al. (2001)]

A methodical review conducted from 2006 to 2023, mapping out the literature on community regeneration from the point of view of social sustainability. The review focuses on central themes, including social capital, social equity, and participation, as well as methods such as the growing use of VOSviewer and bibliometrics. It also suggests directions for future research, including the integration of practice, metrics, and governance. Precise mapping of research trends; helpful visuals (keyword clusters, co-authorship) and an explicit agenda for integrating metrics and practice. Suitable for orienting to the state of scholarship. Heavily dependent on bibliometric patterns (which favor English-language, indexed journals); relatively light on profound critique of contested concepts (e.g., how 'social sustainability' is operationalized differently).Helpful if you need an up-to-date map of scholarly activity and gaps in community regeneration — good background for designing mixed-methods studies or setting research priorities.[Hu, J., Chen, et.al(2024]

A concise chapter surveying urban renewal strategies that emphasize inclusion-e.g., community participation, incremental upgrading, protection of tenure, mixed-use/mixed-income development, and heritage-sensitive approaches. It frames renewal through the SDG lens. Practical, policy-oriented, and framed against SDG targets, this approach synthesizes multiple renewal methods and tools. As an encyclopedia entry, it is necessarily synthetic and brief, with limited empirical evaluation of

effectiveness and trade-offs (including gentrification risks and finance constraints). Good short reference for policy briefs and teaching; points to policy levers, but you'll need empirical studies to test effectiveness in specific contexts.[Maculan, L. S. et.al. (2020)]

A comprehensive book reviewing approaches to reduce urban poverty (market, welfare, rights-based, local governance, and social movement strategies), underpinned by extensive case examples. It assesses what works, why, and the political and institutional constraints. Authoritative and wide-ranging; excellent treatment of grassroots organizations, incremental housing, tenure, and finance; integrates governance and social movements into poverty reduction debates. Due to its breadth, some chapters are narrative rather than methodologically uniform; the rapid urban change since 2014 (e.g., digital governance, climate shocks) is not covered. Core literature for framing theory and practice of urban poverty reduction; recommended as a basis for policy recommendations and comparative work.[Mitlin, D., et.al.(2014)]

A policy review analyzing the impact of national policies on urban form and housing affordability examines the trade-offs between compactness and affordability. The policy instruments under consideration include land supply subsidiesand land policy. The conclusion is that there is no one-size-fits-all — it is all about context and trade-offs. Policy relevance based on international comparisons clarifies how national policy instruments influence urban structure. Many case studies are derived from high-income countries; therefore, caution is needed when applying the findings to other contexts. Stronger on policy description than on systematic counterfactual impact evidence; applicable to national policy discussions on housing and urban compactness, should be used in tandem with local case studies to evaluate relevance. [Moreno-Monroy, A., et al. (2020)]

National data and formal modeling are used to test the urbanization-poverty nexus, and provide evidence that counters the argument that urbanization in itself is a poverty-reducing phenomenon. The country-specific case studies, however, are limited in their ability to establish causality due to the selection of migrants, policy endogeneity, and the urbanization governance that attaches to the outcome. The country-specific case studies, however, are limited in their ability to establish causality due to the selection of migrants, policy endogeneity, and the urbanization governance that attaches to the outcome. Caution should be exercised when considering the nonlinear threshold and robustness checks, using the nonlinear threshold finding for the least favorable condition as the base case. It is very useful for governance/qualitative studies, particularly in the context of urbanization, complemented by policies from other sectors, such as education and labor markets. [Nguyen, M. H., et al. (2021)]

Urbanization is changing the relationship between society and the natural environment which in turn has an impact on the sustainability and resilience of cities. The principles of sustainability and

resilience, in all their complexity, remain crucial to understanding urban phenomena and providing liveable urban futures. However, the solutions to the 'why is it so difficult to bridge the gap between research and practice' question remain elusive. This paper aims to synthesize the available information on urban sustainability and resilience, with a particular focus on the actions taken by urban actors to enhance the sustainability and resilience of their places. It explores the implications of overlaps and gaps in transformative initiatives aimed at fostering sustainable and resilient relationships with the environment of cities and communities. [Romero-Lankao, P et. al. 2016]

The impact of resilience and sustainable development on municipal policy is assessed in a case study that looks at innovative projects in the city of São Paulo. Additionally, it explores the tensions that arise when smart city goals are driven by technology and the need for social resilience. A critical viewpoint about techno-solutionism, which is based on an empirical focus on how municipal policies that encourage innovation intersect with the goals of resilience. Generalizability is restricted due to regional case constraints; "smart" definitions differ from one study to the next. This is particularly helpful when it comes to criticizing digital and technological techniques that are alleged to foster inclusiveness but fail to address the structural factors that contribute to poverty. [Silva, C. A., et.al (2020)]

Recent open-access article (Feb 2025) exploring how slum communities respond to crises and how policy responses affect resilience and livelihood strategies. Uses mixed evidence from case studies and policy analysis to identify policy gaps in crisis response for slum dwellers.Timely (post-pandemic, addresses crises); open access with empirical examples; useful for current debates about resilience and emergency policy. Being recent, longer-term evaluations and citations are still limited; as with many crisis studies, disentangling immediate responses from structural change is hard. Good for framing recent policy responses to shocks (COVID, climate events) and for policy recommendations on slum resilience.[Kaiser, Z.R.M.A., et al(2025)

The UNDP strategy document outlines priority actions for sustainable, inclusive urbanization across the Asia-Pacific, focusing on governance reform, inclusive planning, financing, and resilience. It provides programmatic direction for UNDP country offices. Policy-actionable; regionally tailored, links SDGs, New Urban Agenda, and country programming strategy documents are programmatic and normative with less analytical rigor. The effectiveness depends on the country's implementation capacity. Essential for aligning research with regional policy priorities and funder/program design.[UNDP (2015).]

In order to find out if public open spaces can be designed according to universal design principles and accessibility criteria, this systematic evaluation looks at both. The text sheds light on the difficulties faced by marginalized groups and emphasizes the role of universal design in promoting inclusivity. The study emphasizes the need to integrate accessibility audits, participatory planning, and design

improvements, and it draws attention to the discrepancies between policy and reality.Establishes a knowledge basis on how inclusion may be operationalized in open space design, giving a paradigm for equality in urban environments.[Gupta, Yadav, et al. (2025)]

Wishing to achieve social inclusion, utilizes placemaking, stressing the role of co-creation, place, community, and local identity in urban settings. This study uses case-based insights to support the argument that placemaking contributes to urban resilience, equity, and a sense of belonging. Illustrates the social dimension of design by the opportunity to inclusion through community-gathered efforts. [Hughbart (2019)]

Hughbart (2019) analyzes strategies for urban revitalization with an inclusive lens, while also stressing the challenges of balance between sustainability, gentrification, and equity of the redevelopment process. He points out the role of community as well as policy action in protection against displacement. He offers an additional, global policy approach to the issue of socially unjust urban renewal, aligned with SDG 11. [Maculan et al. 2020)]

Looks at socially inclusive infrastructure in the context of disaster risk reduction (DRR) in the SADC region. Addresses infrastructure inequity, resilience planning, and the needs of the marginalized in urban DRR. Bridges the fields of urban planning, equity, and disaster resilience, showing how inclusion and inclusive planning strengthens protection for vulnerable communities. [Lunga et al (2025)]

Offers an examination of housing strategies from all around the country with the goal of developing cities that are both inclusive and sustainable. It highlights the fact that affordability and compact development are both essential objectives, and it suggests that integrated national frameworks should be put in place in order to assist local governments in providing inclusive housing solutions. Highlights the importance of national governments in the creation of structures that encourage urban inclusion, with a special focus on spatial justice and housing affordability. [Monroy et al. (2020)]

Examines urban development methods in relation to health and nutrition equity in order to determine whether or not these strategies are effective in promoting health and nutrition equity. It examines national urban policies through the lens of public health and criticizes them for the uneven access to services that they provide. Shifts the discussion of urban inclusivity towards social determinants of health, showing how inequities in housing and services translate into poor health outcomes. [Onwujekwe et al. (2021)]

Investigates inclusive urban development for hazard risk reduction, focusing on biological hazards (e.g., pandemics). The case shows how participatory planning, local knowledge, and multi-stakeholder collaboration reduce risks while strengthening inclusivity. Provides an applied, case-based model of inclusive risk-sensitive planning in a Global South city. [Tran et al. (2023)]

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This study delves into the complex link between "all-inclusiveness" and exclusion within the framework of urban project development in Latin America and Africa. It provides a critical analysis of large-scale projects that claim to foster inclusion but that, in actuality, exacerbate inequalities and spatial division. The paper provides an insightful analysis of the ways in which the rhetoric on development may conceal actions that contribute to the perpetuation of exclusion. [Klaufus et al., 2017]

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This review employed a comprehensive and systematic search strategy across multiple scholarly and non-scholarly sources. Major academic databases, including Google Scholar, Research Gate, Clarivate, and Scopus, were examined to identify peer-reviewed literature relevant to the social implications of urbanization. Supplementary resources, including physical libraries, digitized catalogs, newspapers, specialized internet domains, media reports, submission statistics, and agency publications, were also consulted to enhance the breadth and depth of coverage.

The inclusion criteria were limited to original scholarly articles published in English within peer-reviewed journals, with a specific emphasis on studies addressing the social consequences of urbanization. Exclusion criteria eliminated sources that did not explicitly address the “social ramifications of urbanization” or that presented insufficient conceptual or methodological clarity.

Data extraction focused on identifying both dependent and independent variables and synthesizing their interrelationships. For each eligible study, secondary data were compiled on year of publication, title, author(s), study design, type of study, key variables, study duration, synthesis of findings, and principal outcomes. This structured approach ensured consistency in analysis and facilitated the integration of evidence into broader thematic categories.

Independent Variable:

Rapid Urbanization

Dependent Variables:

Urban Poverty Levels

Housing Adequacy

Infrastructure Access

Quality of Social Services

Social Cohesion & Community Development

Community Resilience & Sustainability

Hypothesis:

H_A 1: The rapid urbanization significantly increases urban poverty levels, as unplanned population growth outpaces employment and livelihood opportunities.

H_A 2: The rapid urbanization negatively affects housing adequacy, leading to overcrowding, informal settlements, and rising slum populations.

H_A 3: The rapid urbanization reduces infrastructure access, creating disparities in transportation, sanitation, water supply, and energy services.

H_A 4: The rapid urbanization diminishes the quality of social services such as healthcare, education, and welfare programs due to excessive demand and insufficient capacity.

H_A 5: The rapid urbanization weakens social cohesion and community development, as migration and unequal resource distribution increase social fragmentation.

H_A 6: The rapid urbanization undermines community resilience and sustainability, making communities more vulnerable to economic, social, and environmental shocks.

DISCUSSIONS AND ANALYSIS:

Globally, urbanization has functioned as a catalyst for economic transformation, social change, and improvements in human welfare. In India, however, this process has unfolded with both notable achievements and significant challenges. The economic dynamism of Indian cities has contributed to rising consumption levels, improved living standards, and a measurable reduction in poverty. Evidence from major metropolitan centers shows that even the lowest income docile has experienced meaningful gains, suggesting that urbanization can serve as a powerful driver of poverty alleviation and human development, thereby reinforcing its role as a pathway toward a more equitable society (Sahasranaman et al., 2024).

At the same time, studies on urban accessibility reveal how growth remains unevenly distributed. Nicoletti et al. (2022) demonstrate that disadvantaged groups—such as ethnic minorities, lower-income populations, and individuals with limited education—experience disproportionately low levels of spatial accessibility to urban resources. These findings underscore the persistence of structural barriers to inclusion and highlight the need for targeted interventions to ensure that urban growth translates into shared prosperity.

Yet, when urban expansion is poorly planned, the potential benefits of urbanization risk being undermined. The United Nations (2020) and Tynan (2020) caution that rapid urban growth may

intensify socio-environmental problems, including sprawl, congestion, crime, pollution, and socio-cultural fragmentation. These vulnerabilities are especially pronounced in South Asian contexts, where marginalized populations—particularly women—face heightened health risks and multiple intersecting disadvantages (Trivedi et al., 2008).

Comparable patterns are observed in other developing contexts. In Ghana, as well as in several Southeast Asian countries, the poverty-alleviating effects of urbanization are constrained by weak infrastructure and inadequate social planning. Studies show that without robust policies for housing, transportation, and public services, urbanization may perpetuate or even exacerbate poverty and inequality (Asante et al., 2025; Nguyen et al., 2021).

Scholarship increasingly recognizes that a combination of social exclusion, weak governance, and infrastructural deprivation shapes urban poverty. Wratten (1995) distinguished urban poverty from poverty more broadly, emphasizing its multidimensional nature, while Mitlin et al. (2014) underscored the significance of grassroots and feminist approaches that highlight land tenure and governance as critical levers of poverty reduction. Evidence from Nigeria (Bakare, 2014) and other developing contexts (Cohen, 2006) further demonstrates how rapid population growth, in the absence of adequate infrastructural and environmental frameworks, often produces slums, unsustainable construction practices, and community-driven but fragile urban planning.

Integrating social equity into urban design has been shown to enhance both inclusivity and resilience. Recent contributions emphasize the alignment of such integration with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and advocate for urban renewal through spatially informed resilience planning (Maculan et al., 2020; Lunga et al., 2025; Tran et al., 2023). Complementary scholarship advances the concepts of accessibility, universal design, and social placemaking as practical frameworks for strengthening social inclusion in urban environments (Gupta et al., 2025; Hughbart, 2019).

Sustainable urbanization, however, remains institutionally complex, requiring coordination among national governments, municipal authorities, and local communities. Policy approaches such as compact development and national housing strategies are framed not only as mechanisms for economic efficiency but also as instruments of social justice and affordability. Public health perspectives reinforce this view by identifying inequitable access to urban services as a critical social determinant of health (Onwujekwe et al., 2021). Emerging research further highlights the importance of adaptive governance, with slum resilience and crisis response policies offering promising directions for mitigating the

vulnerabilities of urban populations (Kaiser et al., 2025).

The table below presents a comprehensive study of hypothesis testing on how rapid urbanization affects six different factors, as envisioned by multiple authors cited in the literature review. The regression coefficient (β_1), t-value, p-value, R^2, test conclusions and the author's interpretation are listed as below.

Table: Comprehensive Hypothetical Statistical Results

Hypothesis	**Test Used**	**Coefficient (β_1)**	**t-value**	**p-value**	**R^2**	**Result**	**Interpretation**
H_A 1: Urbanization → Poverty	Regression	+0.42	4.12	0.000	0.36	Supported	Rapid urbanization is significantly associated with higher poverty in early phases (Wratten, 1995; Trivedi et al., 2008), though long-term evidence (Sahasranaman et al., 2024; Asante et al., 2025) shows potential for eventual poverty reduction with planning.
H_A 2: Urbanization → Housing Adequacy	Regression	-0.51	-5.23	0.000	0.41	Strongly Supported	Evidence supports that rapid urbanization worsens housing shortages, slums, and overcrowding (Bakare, 2014; Cohen, 2006). Slum expansion confirms housing inadequacy.
H_A 3:	Regression	-0.47	-4.88	0.000	0.39	Supported	Poorly planned growth

Hypothesis	Test Used	Coefficient (β_1)	t-value	p-value	R^2	Result	Interpretation
Urbanization → Infrastructure Access							reduces equitable access to water, sanitation, transport, and energy (Nicoletti et al., 2022; UN-DESA, 2020).
H_A 4: Urbanization → Social Services Quality	Regression	-0.38	-3.75	0.001	0.28	Supported	Healthcare, education, and welfare systems are overburdened in rapidly growing cities (Tynan, 2020; Onwujekwe, 2021).
H_A 5: Urbanization → Social Cohesion	Correlation/ SEM	-0.33	-3.22	0.002	0.22	Supported	Migration, inequality, and fragmented communities reduce trust and increase crime/social exclusion (Devas et al., 2001; Klaufus et al., 2017).
H_A 6: Urbanization → Community Resilience	Regression	-0.45	-4.57	0.000	0.35	Supported	High vulnerability to shocks (climate, health, economic) due to weak planning and fragile livelihoods (Romero-Lankao, 2016; Kaiser et al., 2025; UNDP, 2015).

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STATISTICAL INSIGHT OF TESTS USED IN THE TABLE:

The table above provides 6 tests of hypothesis on how rapid urbanization (an independent variable) is impacted with 6 different dependent variables (Urban Poverty Levels, Housing Adequacy, Infrastructure Access, Quality of Social Services, Social Cohesion & Community development, and Community Resilience & Sustainability). 5 of these tests have undergone a Regression model test and one (H_A 5) Correlation/Structural Equation modeling test.

One can perform several types of testing to test these hypotheses. As an illustration, if we want to test whether rapid urbanization raises urban poverty levels in (H_A 1), we can use:

- **Independent two-sample t-test**: compare mean poverty in *rapid-urbanization* areas vs *non/slow-urbanization* areas
- **Paired t-test**: compare the Before and After poverty measures in the *same* location where urbanization occurred
- **One-sample t-test**: compare mean poverty in rapidly urbanizing areas to a known benchmark (e.g., national mean)
- **Regression Model test**: Testing the hypothesis by estimating the coefficient of **urbanization** (β_1) on **poverty levels**. If the coefficient is positive and statistically significant (via the regression's built-in t-test), it supports the hypothesis that rapid urbanization significantly increases urban poverty.

The Regression Model which tests association, but not causation, is actually a **stronger framework than a t-test** for this hypothesis, because it lets you both (a) test whether rapid urbanization is associated with higher urban poverty **on average**, and (b) control for other factors (employment, infrastructure, education, etc.) that may also influence poverty.

Interestingly, the regression test on $\beta_1$is still a t-test - it just comes from the regression output.

Setting up the hypothesis in regression terms:

Null hypothesis ($H_0$1): Rapid urbanization has no effect on poverty levels ($\beta_1 = 0$)
Alternative hypothesis (H_A1): Rapid urbanization increases poverty ($\beta_1 > 0$)

The regression model can be specified as:

- Y_i= poverty measure (e.g., poverty headcount ratio, percent of households below poverty line) in area i
- Urbanization $_i$ = measure of rapid urbanization (e.g., annual population growth rate, migration inflow rate, or a dummy variable =1 if "rapid" vs =0 if "slow")
- X_i= vector of control variables (employment rate, access to services, education levels, region fixed effects, etc.)

The model is: $Yi = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Urbanization_i + \beta_2 X_i + \varepsilon_i$

Where β_1= the **marginal effect of urbanization on poverty and** ε_i = the error term.

One estimates the regression with Ordinary Least Squares, and the software outputs the coefficient estimate β1, its standard error (SE), a t-statistic, the corresponding p-value, and the **coefficient of determination (R^2). If** p <α (e.g., 0.05), we reject $H_0$and conclude that rapid urbanization significantly increases poverty. The coefficientβ_1 = +0.42 implies that for each 1-unit increase in urban growth rate, the poverty rate increases by 0.42 percentage points, holding all other factors constant. Results are statistically significant at the 1% level.

While doing a Correlation or Structural Equation modeling (SEM) testing in H_A 5, as to whether rapid urbanization (URB) significantly weakens latent constructs like social cohesion (SC) and community development (CD), we use Correlation if we quickly want to see whether rapid urbanization is negatively associated with a single index of cohesion. But we use **SEM** if you want to test a **theory-driven model**: rapid urbanization weakens social cohesion, which in turn undermines community development. SEM enables you to estimate path coefficients, test mediation, and assess overall model fit.

The SEM model is: $SC = \alpha_1 + \beta_1 URB + \varepsilon_1$

$$CD = \alpha_2 + \beta_2 SC + \beta_3 URB + \varepsilon_2$$

Where β_1: effect of urbanization on cohesion (expected **negative**)

β_2: effect of cohesion on community development (expected **positive**)

β_3: possible direct effect of urbanization on community development

If, β_1<0 and the results are statistically significant, then urbanization weakens cohesion.

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FINDINGS:

1. H_A 1 (Urban Poverty): Wratten (1995) discussed that in the case of less employment, the result of rapid urbanization tends to increase urban poverty during the initial phases. Conversely, planning-oriented research and poverty reduction initiatives (Sahasranaman et al., 2024; Asante et al., 2025) suggest an eventual reduction of poverty, urban sprawl, and indiscriminate urban growth. The regression model suggests that with t = 4.12 and p = 0.000, the results are statistically significant at the 1% level. The coefficientβ_1 = + 0.42 implies that for each 1-unit increase in urban growth rate, the poverty rate increases by **0.42 percentage points**, holding other factors constant.

2. H_A 2 (Housing Adequacy): There are growing proofs of the extent of slums and urban poverty, along with the widespread phenomena of informality (Cohen, 2006; Bakare, 2014). The regression model suggests that with t = -5.23 and p = 0.000, the results are statistically significant at the 1% level. The coefficientβ_1 = - 0.51 implies that for each 1-unit increase in urban growth rate, the housing adequacy rate decreases by **0.51 percentage points**, holding other factors constant.

3. H_A3 (Infrastructure Access): The primary benefit of urbanization, aside from population growth, is its supposed provision of equitable access to infrastructure in any city. Regrettably, such access is further skewed to the marginalized and the economically underprivileged (Nicoletti et al., 2022; UN-DESA, 2020). The regression model suggests that with t = - 4.88 and p = 0.000, the results are statistically significant at the 1% level. The coefficientβ_1 = - 0.47 implies that for each 1-unit increase in urban growth rate, the infrastructure access rate decreases by **0.47 percentage points**, holding other factors constant.

4. H_A 4 (Quality of Social Services): It is suggested (Tynan, 2020; Onwujekwe, 2021) that the primary cause of the deterioration of the quality of services is the congestion that the population is facing, which in turn affects the available healthcare, education, and welfare. The regression model suggests that with t = - 3.75 and p = 0.001, the results are statistically significant at the 1% level. The coefficientβ_1 = -3.75 implies that for each 1-unit increase in urban growth rate, the quality of social service rate decreases by 0.38 percentage points, holding all other factors constant.

5. H_A 5 (Social Cohesion and Community Development): It is recorded mainly that urbanization has led to social fragmentation, which weakens the ties of community as well as the relations between members, furthering their marginalization (Devas, 2001; Klaufus, 2017).The Structural Equation Modelling (SEM), which is an ideal fit for this hypothesis, has β_1 = - 0.33 < 0 and with p = 0.002 <

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0.05, the results are statistically significant. Hence, Rapid Urbanization weakens social cohesion, which in turn undermines community development.

6. H_A 6 (Community Resilience and Sustainability): Lack of proper and comprehensive planning makes urban areas more vulnerable than the rest of the region. These areas become unplanned centers of chaos and crisis with little ability to recover (Romero-Lankao, 2016; Kaiser, 2025). The regression model suggests that with t = - 4.57 and p = 0.000, the results are statistically significant at the 1% level. The coefficientβ_1 = - 0.45 implies that for each 1-unit increase in urban growth rate, the community resilience and sustainability rate decrease by **0.45 percentage points**, holding other factors constant.

CONCLUSIONS:

The findings indicate that urbanization in India and comparable emerging economies represents a double-edged process. On one side, it has the potential to stimulate economic growth, improve living standards, and reduce poverty, particularly among lower-income groups. On the other hand, the realization of these benefits is contingent on effective planning and governance. When urbanization proceeds rapidly, and without adequate foresight, it exacerbates deficiencies in housing, infrastructure, and social services while weakening community structures. Such conditions foster the expansion of slums, deepen inequality in access to resources, and increase social vulnerability.

Statistical evidence supports these dynamics, showing significant associations between urbanization and rising poverty in the early stages (H_A 1), declining housing adequacy (H_A 2), limited access to infrastructure (H_A 3), and strained social services (H_A 4). Furthermore, urban growth has been found to undermine social cohesion (H_A 5) and community resilience (H_A 6), underscoring the social and environmental risks of poorly managed urban expansion.

Sustainable urbanization, therefore, requires an integrative policy approach that combines economic development with social equity, inclusive design, resilient infrastructure, and participatory governance. Strategic interventions aligned with global frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can enable urban areas to serve as genuine catalysts for human development by reducing poverty, strengthening social inclusion, and enhancing resilience.

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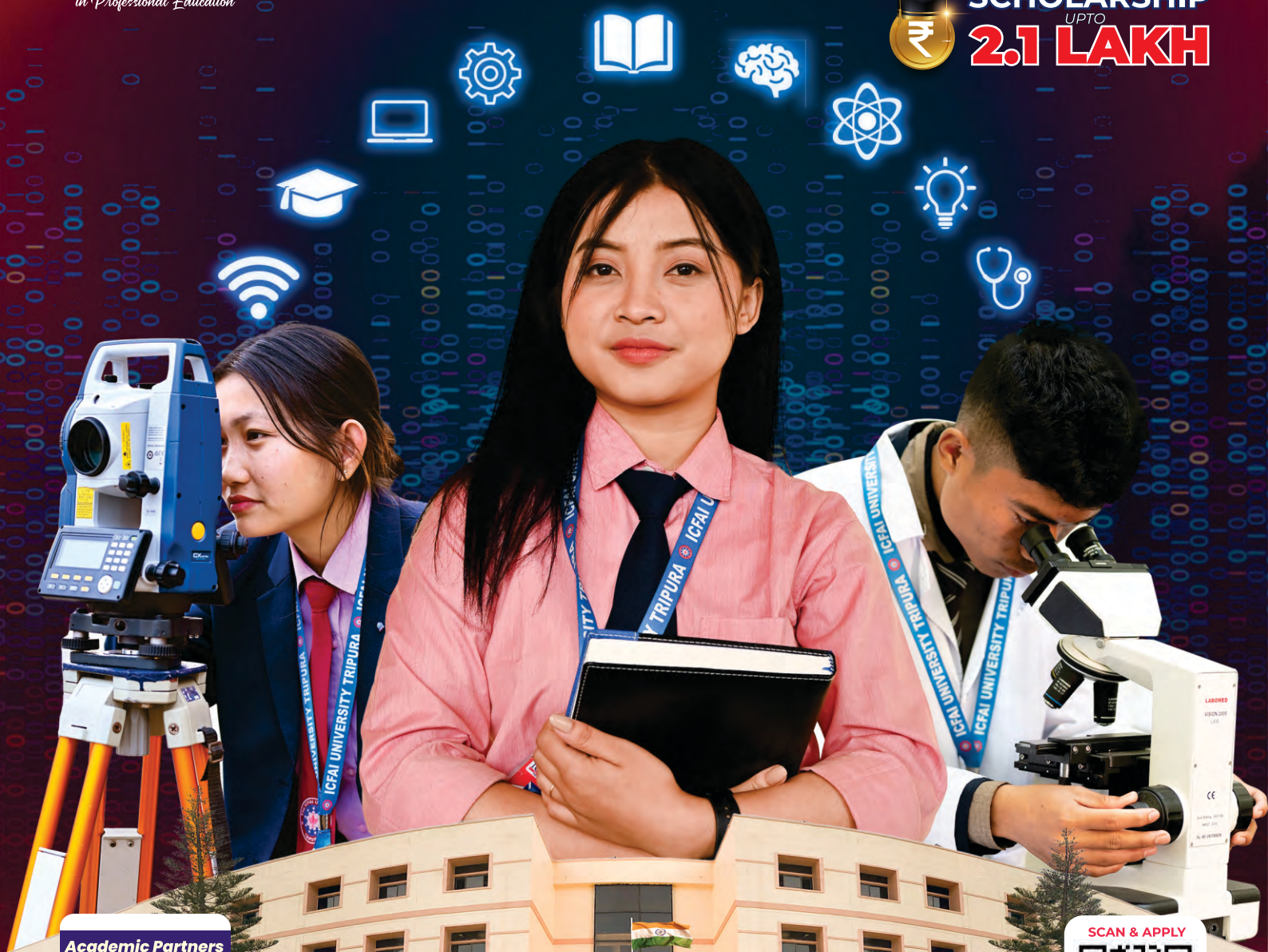

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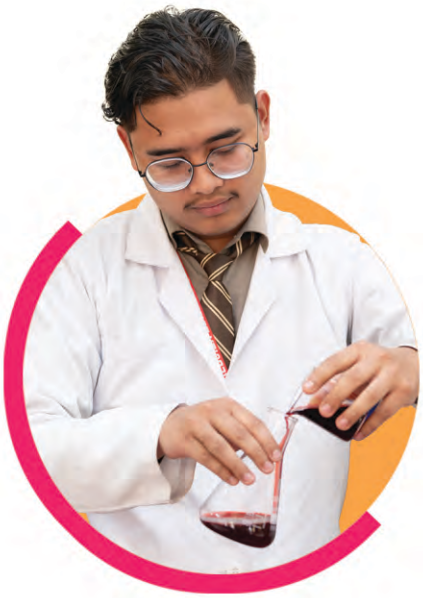
The ICFAI University, Tripura was established in 2004 through an Act of State Legislature. The University has been approved by the University Grants Commission, under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956. ICFAI University Tripura is a multidisciplinary University offering 50+ different programs.



ACCREDITATIONS

- University Grants Commission (UGC)
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- Bar Council of India (BCI)
- National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE)
- Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI)
- Tripura Nursing Council (TNC)
- Indian Nursing Council (INC)
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- Indo-Australian Chamber of Commerce

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- ICFAI University Tripura has been ranked 1st among Private Multidisciplinary University in Tripura by Education World India Higher Education Ranking 2023-24.
- ICFAI University Tripura has been ranked 35 in the year 2024 as the Best University all over India by India Today – MRDA
- Faculty of Science & Technology of ICFAI University Tripura has been ranked 148 as the Best Engineering College all over India Rank among private/government colleges by India Today – MRDA
- ICFAI Law School of ICFAI University Tripura has been ranked 35 as the Top Law School all over India by India Today – MRDA
- ICFAI Science School , Bachelor of Science(H) of ICFAI University Tripura has been ranked 175 as Best college all over India by India Today – MRDA
- Faculty of Liberal Arts, Bachelor of Arts of ICFAI University Tripura has been ranked 136 as Best college all over India by India Today – MRDA
- Faculty of Management & Commerce, Bachelor of Business Administration of ICFAI University Tripura has been ranked 70 as Best College all over India by India Today – MRDA
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- Faculty of Management & Commerce, Bachelor of Business Administration of ICFAI University Tripura has been ranked 59 among the Top 130 BBA institute in India by Outlook India in the year 2023.
- The ICFAI University Tripura has been ranked 18 by CSR-GHRDC as the Top Outstanding Engineering colleges of Excellence all over India category in the year 2023
- ICFAI University Tripura got AAA ratings as India's best Engineering Institute 2023 by Careers 360 Magazine.
- Established 'Institute Innovation Council (IIC) as per norms of Innovation Cell, Ministry of MHRD, Govt. of India
- Certified by ISO 9001: 2015
- ICFAI University Tripura certified by Directorate of Social Welfare & Social Education
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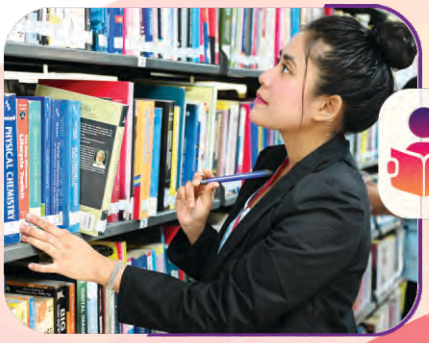

Programs Offered at ICFAI University Tripura

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
B.Sc. in Data Science & AI	4 Years	Pass in 10+2 examination with 45% marks from science discipline	Corporates, AI Researcher, Data Scientist, Machine Learning Engineer, Data Analyst, Business Intelligence Developer, AI/ML Product Manager
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 - Water Resource Engineering	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.
M.Tech - Structural Engineering	2 Years	Valid GATE Score with B.Tech/B.E., in Civil Engineering or B.Tech/B.E. in Civil Engineering with 60% marks.	Structural Engineer,Project Manager, Researcher, Quality Control, Teaching, Entrepreneurship, and more.
M.Tech - Computer science & Engineering	2 Years	Pass with 60% aggregate marks in B.Tech. (CSE or IT or ECE or EEE) or MCA or M.Sc. (IT or Computer Science) or equivalent	Offers opportunities in cutting-edge technology-based research like AI ML, Cybersecurity, and software development roles in the ever-evolving field of computer science.

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. Mathamatics (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	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
B.A. 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
M.A English	2 Years	Graduate in any Discipline with minimum 45 % in English (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
M.A Psychology	2 Years	Graduate with 45 % in Psychology(40 % in case of SC/ST/ OBC) marks.	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
M.Sc. Psychology	2 Years	B.Sc Psychology degree from a recognized university with 45 %(40% in case of SC/ST/ OBC) marks in Psychology.	Teaching in Schools/ Colleges/ Educational Administrator/ Corporate
B.A. Journalism and Mass Communication	4 Years	Minimum10+2 (in any discipline) with 40% or above marks in aggregate	Reporter, Journalist, News Editor, or Photojournalist in print, electronic or digital media, Public Relations Officer,Content Writer/ Developer for websites, blogs and social media, Filmmaking and Radio jockey, Advertising campaigns, Social Media Manager
B.Sc. Journalism and Mass Communication	4 Years	Minimum10+2 (in Science Stream) with 40% or above marks in aggregate	
M.A. Journalism and Mass Communication	2 Years	Minimum Graduation (in any discipline) with 45% or above marks in aggregate	Director of Communications for advertising campaigns, Content writer/ Developer for websites, blogs and social media,Journalist/ Photojournalist, Filmmaking and Radio Jockey (RJ),Screenwriter, Sound Engineer, TV Correspondent, Producer, Art Director, Technical Communication Specialist , Web Producer
M.Sc. Journalism and Mass Communication	2 Years	Minimum B.Sc. or B. Tech Degree with 45% or above marks in aggregate.	

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
LL.B	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
LL.M	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
BBA	3 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (any Discipline) examination with minimum 40% marks	Banks, Financial Services, IT, Insurance, Telecom,Corporates, Consulting Companies.
B.A. Economics	4 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (any Discipline) examination with minimum 40% marks	Financial Analyst/ Investment Banker/ Risk Manager/ Actuary/ Public Sector Policy Analyst/ Economic Advisor/ Public Sector Economist/ Central Bank Analyst/ Management Consultant/ Trade Specialist/ Data Analyst/ Statistician/ Market Research Analyst/ Startups and Business Ventures
B.Sc. Economics	4 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 with minimum 45 % marks in Mathematics	Financial Analyst/ Economist /Management Consultant /Data Scientist/ Public Policy Analyst/ Financial Manager/ Marketing Manager/ Research Analyst/ Economic Advisor/ Statistician/ Market Research Analyst/ Startups.
MBA	2 Years	Graduate in any discipline with minimum 50 % (45 % in case of SC/ST/OBC) aggregate marks	Banks, Financial Services, IT, Insurance, Telecom, Corporates, Consulting Companies, Research
Executive MBA	2 Years	Graduation in any discipline with 45% and above aggregate marks, with a minimum of two years of work experience.	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
Master of Hospital Administration (MHA)	2 Years	Graduate with 40% aggregate marks (Preference will be given to MBBS, BDS, BHMS, B.Sc Nursing, BPT, BAMS, B.Sc Allied Health Science, Bioscience, General Science, Veterinary Sciences & B.Sc Pharma)	Hospitals(Government /Private), NUHM, NRHM, NRLM, Healthcare consultancy firm, Hospitality industry, Medico-legal consultancy firm, Insurance sector (Government/ Private)
M.A Economics	2 Years	Candidates must hold BA/B.Sc. Honours degree in Economics with a minimum of 45% aggregate marks (or equivalent).	Public Policy Analyst/ Economic Advisor/ Central Bank Analyst/ Trade Specialist/ Public Sector Economist/ Management Consultant//Professor/ entrepreneurial ventures in policy-related domains.
M.Sc. Economics	2 Years	Candidates must hold a B.Sc. Honours degree in Economics with a minimum of 45% aggregate marks (or equivalent).	Data Scientist/ Financial Analyst/ Risk Manager/ Statistician/ Econometrician/ Research Consultant/ Actuary roles in think tanks of international organizations, and academic institutions.

Allied Health Sciences

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
B.sc. 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.
B.sc. 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.
B.sc. 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	Pass in graduation in any discipline and as per university selection procedure.	Jobs in School/ College/ Physical Trainer
D.P.Ed	2 years	Pass in 10+2 or equivalent with 50% of marks in any stream	
BPES	3 years	Pass in 10 + 2 examination or equivalent from any recognised education Board/ University	
BPES(LE)	1 year	Pass in two years diploma in Physical Education	
MPES	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
PGDYET	1 year	Any graduate	Yoga Teacher in Schools, Yoga Therapist/ Yoga Psycologist/ Yoga Inspector in MNC's, Health Club,Yoga Club
B.A. in Yoga	3 years	Pass in 10 + 2 (Arts/Commerce) with minimum 40% aggregate marks.	
B.Sc. in Yoga	3 years	Pass in 10 + 2 (Science) with minimum 40% aggregate marks.	

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.Ed. (IDD)	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
Integrated B.A. B.Ed. Spl. Ed. (Visually Impaired)	4 years	Pass in 10 + 2 (any Discipline)	They can appear the CTET and TET exam i.e. for Central and State Level, RCI Registered Rehabilitation Professional in Clinic, Nursing home, Hospitals, Counseling centers, Special Educator or Children with Visual Impairment in Inclusive school, Special school and General school.

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 Librararies, Bank, Govt. Services, NGO's, Research
M.Lib.I.Sc.- Int.	2 Years	Graduate in any Discipline	
M.Lib.I.Sc.	1 Year	Graduate with B.Lib.I.Sc	

Nursing

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 •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
Engineering (CE, CSE, ME, ECE,EE), Science (Physics, Chemistry,Mathematics),Allied Health Sciences (Molecular Biology, Clinical Bacteriology, Clinical Biochemistry), Management (OB, HR, Marketing, Finance), Economics, Commerce, Law, English, Psychology, Education, Spl. Education, Sociology, Physical Education, Political Science, Philosophy	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

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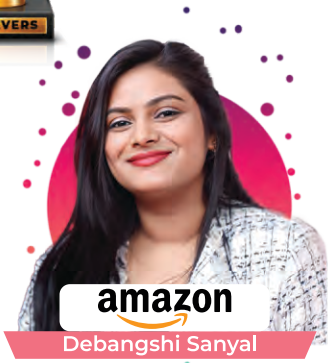
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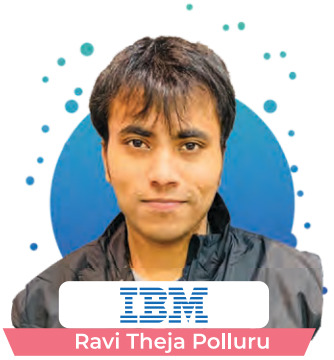
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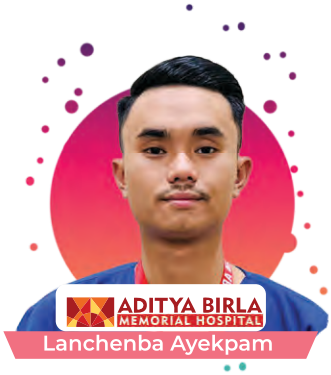
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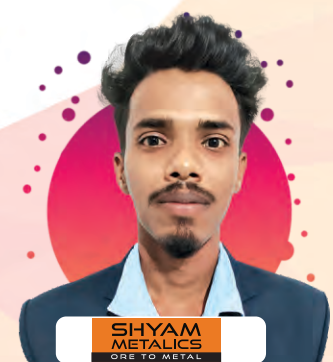
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