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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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Financial Sector Development, Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction in Nigeria: A VAR Analysis

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ABSTRACT

The paper examines the relationship among poverty, financial sector development and economic growth in Nigeria between 1986 and 2023. The data are sourced from World Bank's World Development Indicator (WDI, 2023) and an Impulse Response Function (IRF) is estimated from the Vector Autoregressive (VAR) models to determine the mechanism through which poverty, financial sector development and economic growth respond to shocks. The results reveal that financial sector development exhibits a direct causal link to poverty reduction in Nigeria. It is alsofound out that the financial sector development necessitates a rise in poverty level and vice versa while shocks to GDP are found to have little or no effect on the poverty level. It is recommended that more access to finance should be broadened as this will increase the productive capacity level and lift many people out of poverty.

Keywords: Poverty, Financial Sector Development Economic Growth, Impulse Response Function, Nigeria

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Finance has been identified as the underlying requirement for input factor in economic development and as well an engine of growth in any economy (Agyemang, 2020). In developing economies like Nigeria which is in a hurry to develop despite challenges, much attention is therefore, placed on the development of financial sector towards reducing poverty by mobilizing sufficient funds for economic growth (Okonji, Nnadi and Igbanugo, 2018).The global financial crisis of 2007 caught many economies of the world unaware and thus inflicted severe distressingimpact on the economic trajectories of most

countries and most prominentlyglobal financial systems. The phenomenon led both policy makers and academics in financial sector to go back to drawing board with the purpose of actualising short, medium as well as long term financial stability in the banking system in order to prevent future calamity. Specifically, it was time to commenceinstantaneous review of the consolidation reform programmes of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), before the attendant financial instability on the Nigerian economy that may be necessitated by the global crisis.

The growing interest in the sector's activities may be due tolingering global financial crisis especially in the mid-20 century as well as the role played by the financial market plays in the economy. According to World Bank (2005), the financial sector is a crucial sector of any economy, affecting its business environment, investment, economic prospects, and social dimensions, including poverty. Therefore, vulnerabilities in the financial sector, often lead to financial crises, economic downtowns, and fiscal costs (Adediran, Oduntan and Matthew, 2018). The extent to which the sector is developed and managed determines the level of impacts it has on the economy (Ajakaiye and Tella, 2019) According to Arno, (2020), the availability and efficient uses of a nation's financial resources are evident in its effects on the real sectors and manifests in major macroeconomic performance indicators such as real GDP growth, inflation, employment rate and level of poverty in the economy.

Although a large number of empirical studies such as Benjamin, (2017); Khan, Khan, Ahmad and Siraj, (2018) and Dhrifi, (2020)have pointed out that financial development results in faster average growth with welfare implications. The findings of these studies did not determine whether the financial sector development benefits the population equally or disproportionally. Also, the empirical findings of Clarke, Xu and Fou, (2017) and Olusola and Yinusa, (2019)imply that once there is growth it could have an impact on the whole economy. But economists are of the view that an inclusive growth is for welfare improvement and that growth is not all that matters (Fields, 2001). In addition, despite the perceived improvements in the financial sector, the sector is still punctuated with cases of under-performance. A significant proportion of credit transactions still take place in the informal markets, despite governments efforts aimed at channeling credit to the productive sector through the deposit money banks (Rewilak, 2017). Therefore, optimal access to financial services towards poverty reduction is crucial for welfare improvement.

The effects of the prevailing regulations on the financial structure which dominates the financial sector

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system are not only relevant to the present but also to the future stability of the financial system which is indeed required for attaining financial inclusion as well as inclusive economic growth. This study, therefore, intends to examine the possible trade-off between financial sector development and poverty reduction in Nigeria with a view to higlighting implications for inclusive growth.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of 'inclusive growth' has not been unanimously defined in the literature as a result of the evolutional dimension of growth. For instance, Shahbaz and Islam, (2013) was of the view that inclusive growth is another term for Pro-poor growth. Also, a popular definition is that Inclusive growth is an absolute reduction in poverty associated with the creation of productive employment (which accommodates both the pace and pattern of growth) rather than direct income distribution schemes (Clarke, Xu, and Fou, 2017).Thus, for inclusivegrowth to be achieved, the economic growth - income distribution relation needs to be investigated, and this is against Pro-poor growth which is a function of growth-poverty nexus without any recourse to the distribution pattern. In effect, inclusive growth is an ex-ante analysis of the growth generating process fused with outcomes of generated growth while pro-poor growth is only an ex-post analysis of the outcomes of growth generated (Uddi, Shahbaz, Arouri, and Teulon 2014). The implication of this argument is that a robust inclusive growth strategy will complement policies to stimulate economic growth by fostering equality of opportunity, alongside a social security net to protect the most vulnerable.

The lingering vulnerability of Nigerian financial sector has characterized it by relative fragility and instability as evidenced by Okonji, Nnadi and Igbanugo, (2018) that investigated financial depth as an instrument of financial sector development. It was revealed that financial depth and stability measures confer positive effect on economic growth while private sector credit and lending - deposit spread maintain negative effects on economic growth. This is an indication that apart from access to financial services, other financial development indicators also have negative effects on economic growth. By implication, that financial sector development could improveeconomic welfare. Thus, the strength of financial sector to guaranteeaugmented private sector access to financial services such as bank credit creates an avenue for improving macroeconomic performance of an economy.

Improving the macroeconomic performance of the largest economy in Africa is a singular duty of government. Ajakaiye and Tella, (2019) investigated the potential trade-off between financial sector regulation and financial stability in Nigeria. The results showed that the 2004 consolidation and the

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2009 post-consolidation reforms relied on instability in the banking sector as a result offundamental regulatory framework and regulationsgaps as well as inordinate administration and implementation of regulations and instability triggered by capital flows.

The involvement of government (as a regulatory institution)in confirming the suitable level of financial broadening through the Central Bank operations has yielded positive effect on growth. The study of Olusola and Yinusa, (2019) investigated the relationship between financial development and inclusive growth in Nigeria and found that the impact of financial development on inclusive growth depends on the measure of the former up to the threshold level and not beyond. Though, it was discovered that trade openness and capital investment are desirable for inclusive growth in Nigeria, the results also revealed that government participation in the economy as well as financial openness are germane to the financial development trajectories. It was concluded financial deepening and financial widening havenegative and positive effects on inclusive growth respectively.

In view of a critical research question of what necessary adjustments to the growth process are to ensure inclusive development, the study of Arno, (2020) investigated the concept of inclusive growth from different perspectives and examined the challenges and policy priorities in Africa. Certain relevant components of inclusive growth were identified with a view to overcoming the broad-based challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality in the region. It was found out that inclusive growth was influentialin enhancing Africa's economic inclusivity. It was also a pivot for sustainable development despite growing population rates. Moreover, the rate of inequality in developing nations was alarming and Uddi, Shahbaz, Arouri, and Teulon, (2014)examine the nexus between financial development and poverty reduction in Bangladesh between the period 1995 and 2012. The findings of the study revealed that growth is weakly accelerated by financial development and poverty reduction. The implication of the findings is that weakling financial development and increased poverty retarded economic growth.

The comparative inequality existing between financial development and the growth was investigated by Dhrifi, (2020) and the study showed that financial development resulted in poverty reduction but could not reduce income inequality Similarly, an examination of the impact of financial development on poverty was carried out by Benjamin (2017) among the randomly selected developing countries of the world and results revealed that financial development reduced poverty; both directly and indirectly but could not reduce income inequality. On the contrary, Khan, Khan, Ahmad and Siraj, (2018) found out

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that financial development reduced inter-gender inequalities and reduces poverty

Financial development itself is a multifaceted concept which constitutes an important mechanism for long-term economic growth. Adediran, Oduntanand, Matthew (2018) discovered that short-run outgrew long-run growth together with various exogenous influences could have triggered economic instability in Nigeria. Thus, efforts to moderate these fluctuations by successive administration have resorted into adopting various economic policy measures such as Stabilization Policy(1981- 1983), Structural Adjustment Programe (SAP,1986-1992); Medium Term Economic Strategy, 1993-1998 and the Economic Reforms 1999-2007, with the hope that such policy actions could engender economic growth in the long run. The study found out that ineffective fund allocation especially to the productive sectorsand decline in domestic credit to the private sector frustrated the expected inclusive growth phenomenon in the country. The required level of financial developmentsector for growth to be inclusive has now become a source of great concern.

The relationship among financial development, economic growth and poverty reduction in selected African countries was examined by Yaya, (2017). The selected countries are Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, South Africa and Nigeria, Senegal. The results showed evidence of long-run relationship among the variables. The GDP and financial deepening of the selected countries were found to have significant positive impact on poverty reduction. It was also revealed that bidirectional long run causality ran from economic growth to poverty reduction and vice versal in Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon and South Africa. Similarly, bidirectional long run causality was found to exist between finance and poverty reduction in Benin, Cameroon and South Africa. The implication of the findings is that policies targeting increasing economic growth and improving access to credit would reduce poverty. Also measures to reduce poverty would lead to economic growth and financial deepening in these countries.

Sequel to recent aggressive policies targeting increasing economic growth and improving access to credit with the aim of reducing poverty, the financial sector, economic growth and poverty reductionrelation becomes a topical issue among researchers and policymakers. This emanated from the discrepancies between theory and the results of practical policy implementation regarding the interplay of these variables continue to linger on. Hypothetically, the financial sector has a significant positive relationship with economic growth through the provision of financial resources to the factors of

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production. This is with the aim ofmotivating real output production, rising job opportunities and drastically reducing the levels of poverty.

Though, poverty rate in Indonesia has been declining in recent years, and in order to achieve poverty reduction target within the stipulated period, Sovia, Shabri and Aliasuddin, (2018) examined the link between financial sector development and poverty reduction in Indonesia. It was revealed that longrun relationship was found to exist among financial development, economic growth and poverty reduction in Indonesia. The findings of the study established unidirectional causality from the financial sector to poverty reduction while a bi-directional causality between economic growth and poverty reduction was also found.

Poverty is not only a cause of humanity poverty but also a state of disadvantaged economic resources and therefore associated with negative social consequences. This is in line with the work of Sin-Yu and Bernard, (2018) which examined the finance-growth-poverty nexus in Ghana during the period 1960 to 2015. The study found out that growth of financial development led to economic growth, which in turn resulted in poverty reduction.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

Model Specification

The model depicting the relationship among financial sector development, inclusive growth and poverty reduction in selected ECOWAS countries is hereby specified in this study. Apoor man is the one who is unable to command necessary resources to satisfy basicneeds.Following the modification of the work of Agyemang, (2020)and by assuming that these basic human needs are function of bothfinancial sector development and economic growth, then poverty reduction function can be specified in a Cobb-Douglas form as

$$POV = \beta_0\left(FSD^{\alpha}GDP^{\theta}\right) \qquad 1$$

Where, POV is poverty reduction variable, FSD stands for financial sector development [measured by Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)], GDP is a proxy for economic growth,α and θ are the degrees of elasticity of poverty reduction and β_0 is a constant whose value is an estimate of the subsistence level of poverty.

POV_t is the multi-dimensional poverty index of country at time t, FSD_t is the level of financial sector development of country at time t, $GDP_t$is the proxy for measuring economic growth of country at time

t, and $\varepsilon_i$is the error term.

The logarithmic transformation of equation (2) above is specified as

$$lnPOV_t = \beta_0 + \alpha lnFSD_t + \theta lnGDP + \varepsilon_{it} \quad 2$$

It can equally be maintained that equation (2) could be modified as a dynamic model to permit for some degree of persistence in the data generating process. For illustration, the whole essence of Poverty Impact Assessment (PovIA) is the use of financial sector development as a tool of reducing poverty in developing nations.

To supersede the necessity for structural modelling by considering endogenous variables in the system as a function of the lagged values of all endogenous variables in the system, the direction of causalityamong financial development, economic growth and poverty reduction in Nigeriawere captured by the models stated as below

$$lnPOV_{it} = \delta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{k} \delta_1 \, lnPOV_{it-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{k} \delta_2 \, lnFSD_{it-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{k} \delta_3 \, lnGDP_{it-1} + \varepsilon_{1it} \quad 3$$

$$lnFSD_{it} = \alpha_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{k} \alpha_1 \, lnFSD_{it-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{k} \alpha_2 \, lnGDP_{it-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{k} \alpha_3 \, lnPOV_{it-1} + \varepsilon_{21it} \quad 4$$

$$lnGDP_{it} = \gamma_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{k} \gamma_1 \, lnGDP_{it-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{k} \gamma_2 \, lnFSD_{it-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{k} \gamma_3 \, lnPOV_{it-1} + \varepsilon_{31it} \quad 5$$

Where K signifies the optimal lag lengthchosen by the various lag length selection criteria while the stability of the variables through appropriate panel unit root techniques were equally determined.

4.0 RESULTS

Unit Root Test

An Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) unit root test was conducted to determine the stationarity or otherwise of the variables used in this study and the results are presented in the Table 1.

Table 1: ADF Unit Root Test Results

Variable	ADF Statistic	p-value
FSD	-3.5495	0.0068
GDP	-4.1290	0.0009
POV	-5.3745	0.0000

Source: Authors' estimation

From Table 1, the results show that financial sector development (FSD) has an ADF statistic of -3.5495 with a p-value of 0.0068. Then, the p-value is less than 0.05, representing the null hypothesis of no unit root is rejected and therefore, the inflation rate series is stationary. Again, GDP growth rate (GDP) has an ADF statistic of -4.1290 with a p-value of 0.0009. Likewise, the p-value is less than 0.05, indicating that the GDP growth rate series is also stationary. Also, poverty level (POV) has an ADF statistic of -5.3745 with a p-value of 0.0000. The p-value is significantly less than 0.05, indicating that the poverty level series is stationary. Therefore, all the variables are stationary and by implication they all have long run relationship.

The VAR results are shown in Table 1 below. It should be noted that the results of standard errors are in ( ) while that of t-statistics are in [ ].

Table 2: Vector Autoregression Estimates

	FSD	**GDP**	**POV**
FSD(-1)	1.174841	5.53520	-0.005200
	(0.17541)	(14.5756)	(0.01287)
	[6.69755]	[2.43799]	[-0.40399]
GDP(-1)	0.000770	0.951472	-0.000111
	(0.00206)	(0.17087)	(0.00015)
	[0.37451]	[5.56835]	[-0.73497]
POV(-1)	2.104249	4.8891	0.571266
	(2.55115)	(211.983)	(0.18720)
	[0.82482]	[0.96654]	[3.05163]
C	1.127633	-7.0053	0.153142
	(1.46095)	(1.395)	(0.10720)
	[0.77185]	[-2.69374]	[1.42853]
R-squared	0.784540	0.968248	0.387382
Adj. R-squared	0.738370	0.961444	0.256106

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Source: Author's Estimation

The results show a positive correlation among the lagged values of all endogenous variables, for instance, lagged value of financial sector development {FSD (-1)} has a positive correlation with current values of FSD, likewise lagged value of economic growth {GDP (-1)}has a positive correlation withcurrent values of GDP and lagged value of poverty rate {POV (-1)} maintains a positive correlation with current values of POV. Conversely, variables FSD (-1) and GDP (-1) maintain negative relationship with POV while previous value of poverty POV (-1) influences the current poverty level (POV) positively.

Impulse Response Analysis

The study examines the relationship among poverty, financial sector development and economic growth in Nigeria between 1986 and 2023.Forinvestigating the effects of shocks on the variables used in the paper, the Impulse Response Function (IRF) is estimated from the Vector Autoregressive (VAR) models. This is a process to determine the channel through which poverty, financial sector development and economic growth respond to shocks. The IRF is plotted on the Y-axis while the shock lies on the X-axis. The interpretation here relies more heavily on the signs of the estimate because the magnitude shows the statistical influence while the signs provide the desired economic effect.

To achieve the objective of this study, the policy variables were positionedfirst and then the target variables. Hypothetically, the policy variables impact the target variables contemporaneously, while the target variables are found to affect the policy variables through the system. Therefore, the systemic ordering is gross domestic product financial sector development (FSD), economic growth (GDP) and poverty (POV). The graphs of impulse response functions are shown in Figure 1 below.

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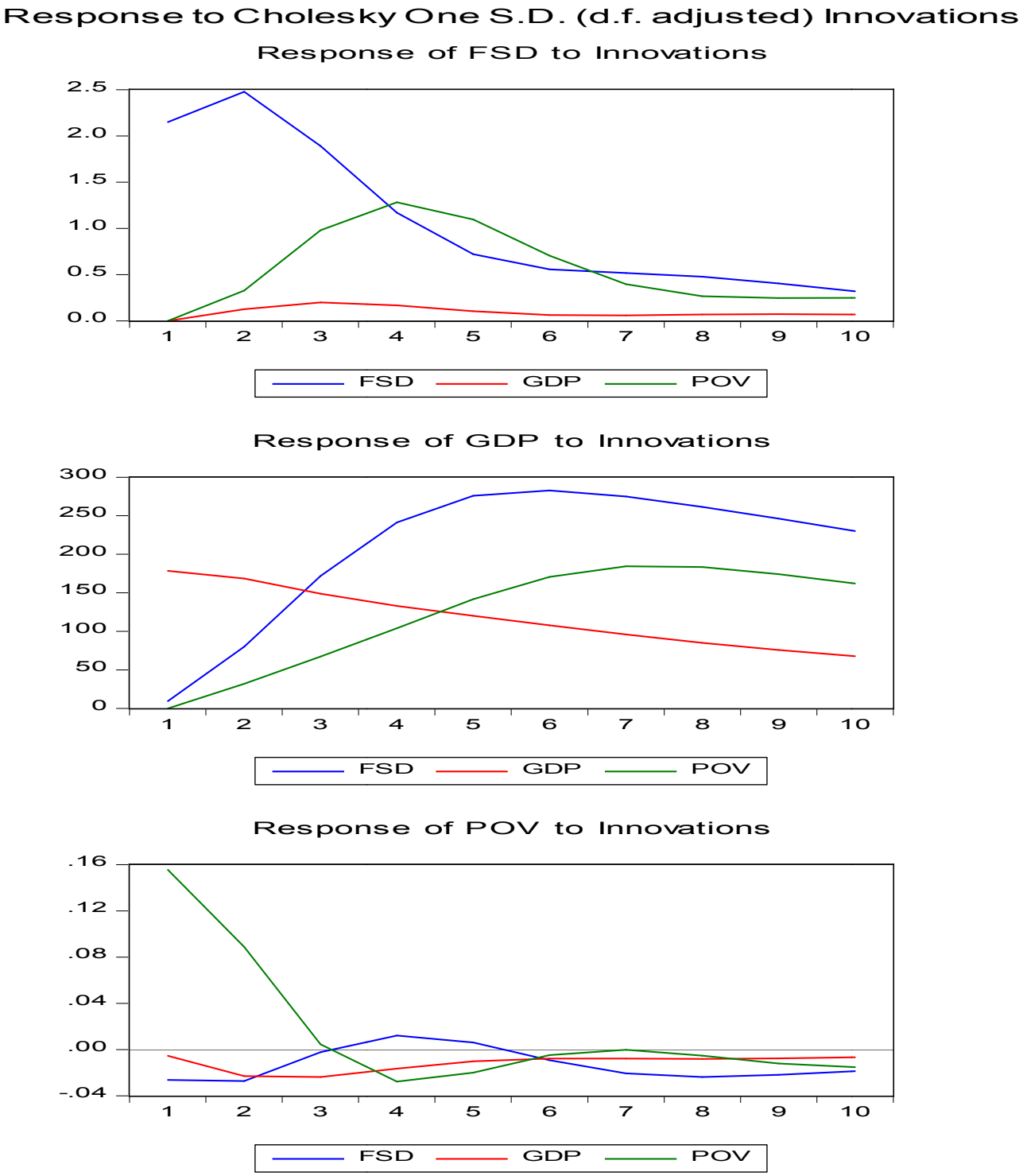

Figure 1: Impulse Response on Poverty, Economic Growth and Financial Sector Development

Source: Author's graphical illustration from the data extracted from World Bank's World Development Indicator (WDI, 2023)

The results from Figure 1 above revealthat shocks to financial sector development (FSD) producepositive effect both in the short run and the long run. It is assumed that the expected changes in

poverty and GDP in the economy will only maintain positive impact on financial sector development throughout the time horizon. The effects of the variables, though positive, appear not uniform and equally show an increase at start and begin to decrease.The results are in line with the findings of the work of Yaya, (2017) which also reveals that bidirectional long run causality was found to exist between economic growth and poverty reduction in Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon and South Africa while bidirectional long run causality existed between finance and poverty reduction in Benin, Cameroon and South Africa.

The second graph depicts the response of GDP which measures the rate of growth and wellbeing in the economy shocks from poverty and financial sector development. Thus, GDP responses positively (though in a decreasing rate) to shocks from poverty and financial sector development till the end of the time horizon as the graph depicts a rise from above the origin. The implication of this is that continuous rise in the poverty rate reduces the level of output in the economy and that is why the graph of GDP rears below that of poverty. Also, an improved financial sector development in Nigeria has not translated significantly to an increased economic growth for the country.

The results above are in line with the findings of Sovia, Shabri and Aliasuddin, (2018) which reveal that aggressive policies targeting at increasing economic growth and improving access to credit with the aim of reducing poverty, the connectionlinking the financial sector, economic growth and poverty reduction has become topical issues of debate among recent researchers and policymakers since the manifestation of inconsistencies between theory and the results of practical policy implementation with regard to the interactionamong these variables continue to linger on.

The last graph depicts a shock to poverty which is shown to have positive effect in the short run but negative effect in the long run. Its graph cascades relentlessly till the end of the time horizon as the graph depicts a fall from the top. Thus, a decrease in thefinancial sector developmentnecessitates a rise in poverty level and an increase in financial sector developmentengenders a fall in poverty rate whileshocks to GDP are found to have little or no effect on the poverty level. This is contrary to the findings of Sin-Yu and Bernard, (2018) which find out that growth of financial development led to economic growth, which in turn resulted in poverty reduction.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The findings of the study imply that policies targetingaugmenting economic growth and enhancing access to credit tend to bring about poverty reduction. It is indicated thateffort to reduce poverty would engender economic growth and enhance financial deepening in Nigeria. Likewise, an improved financial sector development in Nigeria has not translated significantly to an increased economic growth for the country. It is concluded that growth of financial is associated with the real economic growthby providing financial resources for the production factorsto stimulate production of real output, increase job opportunities and reducethe rate poverty. It is recommended that more access to finance should be broadened as this will increase the productive capacity level and lift many people out of poverty.

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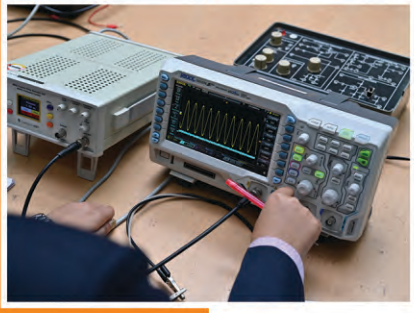

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- ICFAI University Tripura has been ranked 35 in the year 2024 as the Best University all over India by India Today – MRDA
- Faculty of Science & Technology of ICFAI University Tripura has been ranked 148 as the Best Engineering College all over India Rank among private/government colleges by India Today – MRDA
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- 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
- ICFAI University Tripura has been registered as a club under the Yuva Tourism Club an Initiative by the Ministry of Tourism in the year 2023
- Registered with NGO Darpan, Niti Ayog, Govt. of India
- Best Universities & Colleges 2018-19 awarded to ICFAI University Tripura in the special category by Rubber Skill Development Council (RSDC).

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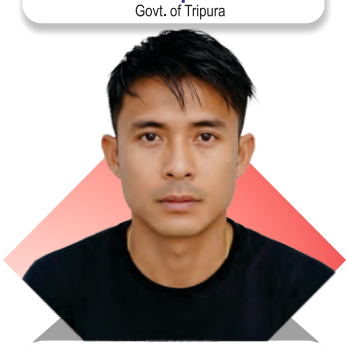

Yambem Indravhuson Sing
Inspector in Weight & Measures
Govt. of Manipur

Jasharaj Purkayastha
FCI
Central Govt. of India

Kundan Debnath
CISCO

WHY CHOOSE ICFAI UNIVERSITY TRIPURA

Recognized & Accredited

Established under the Tripura State Government Act (2004) and approved by **UGC**. Accredited by **NAAC** and recognized by **BCI, RCI**, and **NCTE**.

Modern Infrastructure

Wi-Fi 6 enabled campus with smart classrooms, AI labs, 3D printing, digital library, medical center, gym, and 24×7 ambulance.

Industry-Aligned Curriculum

Programs designed with industry input to match emerging technologies and professional standards.

Expert Faculty

Qualified professors from IITs, IIMs, NITs, and other top institutions.

Strong Placements

Top recruiters visit annually for internships and job opportunities.

Skill Development

Training in communication, personality development, and industry certifications.

Vibrant Campus Life

Exciting fests like ICARIA, NOVATOS & ICTHALON, plus sports and cultural clubs.

Innovation & Research

Focus on research projects, mentorship, and entrepreneurship support.

Scholarships

Merit-based and N.J.Y. Memorial Scholarships for deserving students.

Pan-India Alumni Network

Successful alumni across India and abroad strengthening the university's legacy.

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	3 Years	Pass in 10+2 examination with 45% marks in science/Arts/ Commerce with Mathematics/Statistics as one of the subjects.	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
B.Sc (Pass)	3 Years	Pass in 10+2 Examination (Science Stream) with 45% and above marks (40%in case of SC/ST/OBC).	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
BA (Pass)	3 Years	Pass in 10+2 Examination (any discipline) with 45% and above marks (40%in case of SC/ST/OBC).	Jobs in Govt., Teaching in Schools/Educational Administrators/ Corporate, Banks, Telecom, Media, Journalism

Law

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
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
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
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 (H)	4 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (any Discipline) examination with minimum 40% marks	Financial Analyst, Investment Banker, Risk Manager, Actuary, Economist, Policy Analyst, Management Consultant, Data/Market Analyst, or Entrepreneur.
B.Sc. Economics& Data Analytics(H)	4 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 with minimum 45 % marks along with Mathematics	Financial Analyst, Economist, Management Consultant, Data Scientist, Policy Analyst, Research/Marketing Professional, or Entrepreneur.
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
MBA for Working Professionals	2 Years	Graduation in any discipline with 45% and above aggregate marks, with a minimum of three 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
M.A Economics	2 Years	BA/B.Sc. (Hons) in Economics with at least 45% marks.	Policy Analyst, Economist, Trade Specialist, Consultant, Professor, or Entrepreneur in policy-related fields.
M.Sc. Economics	2 Years	B.Sc (Hons) in economics with atleast 45% marks	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 Health Information Management	4 Years	Pass 10+2 (Any discipline with English) with 50% 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.
Bachelors of Emergency Medical Technologist	4 Years	Pass in 10+2 (Science Discipline) with Physics, Chemistry and Biology	Opportunities in government/private hospitals (ICU/ITU/Critical Care), disaster management teams, armed forces, and eligibility for postgraduate studies.
B.Sc in Cardiac Care Technology	4 Years	Pass in 10+2 (Science Discipline) with Physics, Chemistry and Biology	Opportunity in Government /Private Hospitals in cardiology department, different cath- labs or diagnostic centers. Eligible for postgraduate courses.
Bachelors of Dialysis Therapy Technology (BDTT)	4 Years	Pass in 10+2 (Science Discipline) with Physics, Chemistry and Biology	Opportunity in Government /Private hospitals, NRHM, NUHM, NGO, clinics/ healthcare setup offering dialysis treatment. Eligible for Post Graduation courses in dialysis.
Bachelor of Medical Laboratory Science - BMLS	4 Years	Pass in 10+2 (Science Discipline) with Physics, Chemistry and Biology	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.
Bachelor in Optometry	5 Years	Pass in 10+2 (Science Discipline) with minimum 50% marks PCB /M and English (5 % relaxation for SC/ST/OBC candidates)	Optometrists in hospitals and clinics,Vision care consultants in optical outlets, Eye specialists in multispecialty hospitals, Researchers in vision science, Corporate professionals in eyewear and lens industries
Bachelor of Medical Laboratory Science - BMLS (Lateral Entry)	3 Years	Student must be having DMLT (Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology) degree of minimum 2 years program from recognized institution	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 of Medical Laboratory Science (MMLS)(MMLT)	2 Years	Pass in Bachelor of Medical Laboratory Science from any recognized Indian 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
Master of Dialysis Therapy (MDT)	2 Years	Pass in Bachelor of Dialysis Therapy Technology from any recognized Indian University	Opportunity in Government /Private hospitals, NRHM, NUHM, NGO, clinics/ healthcare setup offering dialysis treatment. Eligible for Post Graduation courses in dialysis.

Pharmaceutical Sciences

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
Diploma in Pharmacy (D. Pharm)	2 years	10+2 (Science) with Physics, Chemistry, and Biology/Math, minimum 45% marks (40% for SC/ST).	Retail and hospital pharmacies, pharmaceutical companies, drug manufacturing units, medical representatives, and government health departments.
Bachelor of Pharmacy (B. Pharm)	4 years	10+2 (Science) with Physics, Chemistry, and Biology/Math, minimum 45% marks (40% for SC/ST)	Pharmaceutical companies, hospitals, research laboratories, drug regulatory bodies, quality control, clinical research, and opportunities for higher studies or entrepreneurship

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 years	Pass in two years diploma in Physical Education	
MPES	2 years	Minimum 50% marks (Gen/OBC) and 45% (SC/ST) with B.P.Ed. (4-year integrated / 1-year or 2-year), B.P.E., B.Sc. (Physical Education), or B.P.E.S. degree.	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, Therapist, Psychologist, Inspector in MNCs, Health/Yoga Clubs, or pursue NET/JRF/SET, Ph.D., and Assistant Professorship in colleges and universities.

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
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.Ed. Spl.Ed.(ID)	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 with 50% marks	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
B.Sc. Clinical Psychology (Hons.)	4 years	Pass in 10+2 (Science stream) or an equivalent examination with a minimum of 50% marks is required	Psychology Assistant / Research Assistant, Counsellor (Entry-Level / Assistant),Behavioral Therapist Assistant,Mental Health Educator / Advocate, Market Research Specialist
Professional Diploma in Clinical Psychology	1 years	M.A. or M.Sc. in Psychology (Counseling, Clinical, or Applied Psychology) from a UGC-recognized university with a minimum of 55% marks in aggregate (50% for SC/ST/OBC candidates, as per GOI norms).	
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 .	

Nursing

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
ANM	2 years	Pass in 10 + 2 (any discipline) examination; Age 17-35 only Female (SC/ST 5 years relaxation).	Hospitals(Government /Private), NUHM, NRHM, NRLM, Healthcare consultancy firm, Hospitality industry, Medico-legal consultancy firm, Insurance sector (Government/ Private)
GNM	3 years	10+2 with English (Min. 40% aggregated for General, 35% for SC/ST, any stream), Age: 17-35 (SC/ST 5 years relaxation), Both genders eligible.	Hospitals(Government /Private), NUHM, NRHM, NRLM, Healthcare consultancy firm, Hospitality industry, Medico-legal consultancy firm, Insurance sector (Government/ Private)
B.Sc. Nursing	4 years	Candidates with Science (Physics, Chemistry, Biology) in 10+2 with at least 45%(40% in case of ST/SC/OBC) aggregate marks and pass in English.	Hospitals(Government /Private), NUHM, NRHM, NRLM, Healthcare consultancy firm, Hospitality industry, Medico-legal consultancy firm, Insurance sector (Government/ Private)

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Our Resources

Experience global exposure through French and Japanese Language electives and collaborative projects with IIT Delhi (Virtual Lab setup).

Cutting-Edge Campus Facilities

- Wi-Fi 6 enabled 5G-ready campus ensuring seamless digital learning.
- Smart Classrooms with interactive smart boards and modern laboratories for hands-on innovation.
- Well-equipped workshops featuring 3D printers to encourage creativity and research.
- Enriched Library and Book Bank facilities to support every learner.

Comfort & Care Beyond Academics

- Separate hostels for boys and girls with 24x7 security under full CCTV surveillance.
- On-campus medical center with residential doctors, nurses, and 24x7 ambulance service.
- Focus on holistic well-being through Yoga for All and indoor/outdoor gyms.
- 24-hour power backup ensuring uninterrupted campus life.
- 60 plus state-of-the-art laboratory.

SCHOLARSHIP

Around **2,500 students** received scholarships of **12.5 CRORE** Approx
from 26 Different Government, ICFAI University, and UGC schemes

Academic Year 2024-25

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