

# IUT Journal of Advanced Research and Development

Volume 11, No. 2(October 2025-March 2026)



ISSN: 2455-7846

**Published  
by  
ICFAI University Tripura,  
Kamalghat, Mohanpur, Agartala-799210,  
Tripura(W) Ph: 0381-2865752/62  
Toll Free No.18003453673 Website: [www.iutripura.edu.in](http://www.iutripura.edu.in)**



## 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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# India's Fashion Heritage: Examining Cultural Appropriation In Light of Geographical Indications

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## ABSTRACT

*India has a rich cultural heritage, which has been vulnerable to appropriation by foreign industries. The paper primarily deals with the convergence of the increasing concerns over the cultural appropriation of Indian fashion industries in the global market and the role of the Geographical Indication Act, 1999, in limiting it. The Act intends to safeguard the products that originate from specific places whereby restricting the unauthorized use of the product. The paper explores the role of the Geographical Indication Act of 1999 in conserving the cultural values of the country, and at the same time examines the gaps existing in the legislation. However, the Act has flaws, such as neglecting the need to protect product designs and ethical concerns, which are frequently exploited in the global fashion industry. The paper also delves into the international efforts made to support the growing concerns of intellectual rights, such as the WIPO, TRIPS, which are instrumental. Furthermore, the paper examines the recent case, the Prada-Kolhapuri Footwear case and analyzes the role of the Geographical Indication Act, 1999, to provide a consolidated framework for preserving the country's cultural heritage. The paper addresses the need for stringent measures to safeguard and protect the Indian fashion industry from unauthorized usage of Indian heritage products by the global industry without any consent or compensation to the original manufacturers.*

**Keywords:** *Cultural appropriation, Geographical Indications Act 1999, Indian fashion heritage, Kolhapuri chappals, WIPO.*

## INTRODUCTION

In the current era, fashion trends travel across geographical borders with unprecedented speed. This has become an opportunity to fashion designers across the globe to create fusion pieces, enhancing innovation. Yet, unfortunately, sometimes the line between deriving inspiration and exploitation blur together, as cultural elements originated from decades old traditions are “inspired” to create products featured on international runways, many a times, by costing the original artisans a huge portion of their income. Cultural appropriation takes place when someone who is not a part of a particular community adopts a style, practice, or product of significant value, often originating in that community, usually categorized as a minority<sup>1</sup>.

The most recent example is adoption of the design of the Kolhapuri chappals by the luxury fashion brand Prada in 2025, wherein an artifact produced by local artisans were commodified. Consolidating these detrimental effects, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) reported in its 2022 survey a 12.5% decline in global exports of "creative goods", which included handicrafts, artisan products, and design items, in the year 2020<sup>2</sup>. This highlights the challenges faced by these local handicraft sectors and the artisans whose livelihood depends on them.

Geographical Indications are signs that denote products with certain qualities that creates a link with them and their geographical origin. In the International Law, such GIs are protected from treaties founded by World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). The first treaty that dealt with GIs was the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1883)<sup>3</sup>. This treaty made proper indication of source for ethnic products mandatory, and provided remedies against false indication. This frame work was advanced with the Madrid Agreement of 1891<sup>4</sup>, where there were provisions to seize or prohibit goods that had false origin claims. Furthermore, the Lisbon Agreement (1958)<sup>5</sup> brought forth a system to register appellations of origin,

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<sup>1</sup>Tuvel, R. (2021). Putting the appropriator back in cultural appropriation. *The British Journal of Aesthetics*, 61(3), 353–372. <https://doi.org/10.1093/aesthj/ayab010>

<sup>2</sup>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. (2022). *Creative economy outlook 2022: The International Year of Creative Economy for Sustainable Development: Pathway to resilient creative industries* (UNCTAD/DITC/TSCE/2022/1). Retrieved from [https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditctsce2022d1\\_en.pdf](https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditctsce2022d1_en.pdf).

<sup>3</sup>*Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, Mar. 20, 1883, as revised at Stockholm July 14, 1967, and as amended Sept. 28, 1979*, <https://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ip/paris>

<sup>4</sup>*Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods, April 14, 1891 (as revised at Lisbon on October 31, 1958, and with Additional Act of Stockholm on July 14, 1967)*. *World Intellectual Property Organization*. Retrieved from <https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text/286779>

<sup>5</sup>*Lisbon – The International System of Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications. (n.d.)*. *World Intellectual Property Organization*. Retrieved from <https://www.wipo.int/en/web/lisbon-system/>

and this agreement was amended further by the Geneva Act of 2015<sup>6</sup> to include broader GIs and create a facility for international access. The WTO's TRIPS agreement of (1994)<sup>7</sup> sets a set binding minimum standards for all WTO members, creating provisions for general protection against misleading uses.

In India, the GI Act has been established in 1999 as a domestic framework to register and protect products which got their significance due to their unique geographical origins. While diving into the Act, Sections 8 to 24 describes the conditions for registration, rights of authorized users, and sets penal provisions against the infringement of registered GI products and misrepresentation of them as well. While this Act safeguards these products inside Indian territory, its comprehensive nature ceases to exist beyond India, particularly in the international fashion markets. This has adversely affected many of the decades old Indian artistry, undermining the livelihood of these local artisans. Apart from the few countries with whom India share a common international treaty or an agreement, India lacks mechanisms to enforce this Act across the border, which results in market failures as well as unregulated production of Indian GIs as well.

## RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND METHOD

The research objectives of this paper are as follows:

To explore the role of the Geographical Indication Act, 1999, in conserving the cultural values of Indian heritage products, particularly in the fashion industry and limiting their unauthorized appropriation in the global market.

To examine the gaps in the Geographical Indication Act, 1999 particularly in the light of the Prada-Kolhapuri Footwear case and assess the need for more stringent measures to better protect Indian cultural heritage from exploitation.

The methodology followed in the drafting of this paper is doctrinal research methodology, primarily analyzing on the Geographical Indications Act of 1999, the Prada Kolhapuri Case and research works affiliated to the same.

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<sup>6</sup> Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration of October 31, 1958, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and as amended on September 28, 1979, September 28, 1979 (entered into force various dates; original 1958 Act entered into force September 25, 1966). <https://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/registration/lisbon/>

<sup>7</sup> World Trade Organization. (1994). Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights. Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, Annex 1C. Retrieved from [https://www.wto.org/english/docs\\_e/legal\\_e/27-trips\\_01\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/27-trips_01_e.htm)

## LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

### International Frameworks

The TRIPS Agreement<sup>7</sup>, through its articles 22, 23 & 24 has set a base standard for the purpose of protecting geographical indications of its member countries. Article 22 provides the general framework for GI protection; defining them as signs identifying a particular product to a geographic origin, where essential features of that product is linked to that place. It also forbids misleading the public about where the good truly originated from. While goods like wines and spirit is protected by Article 23 of the Agreement, Article 24 introduces the limitations and exceptions of GI rights. For instance, if pre-existing trademarks exists, or in case of generic terms like *cheddar cheese*.

International frameworks that predate the TRIPS Agreement includes treated introduced by World Intellectual Property Organization [WIPO]. The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, 1883<sup>3</sup> first introduced provisions that mandated member states to provide remedies against false indications of source of these goods. Later, in 1891, the Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods<sup>4</sup> provided provisions that made seizure or prohibition of importing of goods that had false origin claims compulsory. The Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (1958, revised 1967)<sup>5</sup> brought forth a multilateral registration system for the appellations of origin, which are qualities exclusively attributed to a particular geographical environment. This Agreement was further enhanced to suit modern day's needs through the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications<sup>6</sup> which, though drafted in 2015, was enforced only from 2020. This Act extended the international registration mechanism to broader GIs to align with the TRIPS definition. The unique feature of this Act is that it permits European Union and other similar intergovernmental organizations to access it, while maintaining the level of protection.

### The Geographical Indication Act, 1999

The *Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999* was established as a result of India's obligation under the TRIPS Agreement of 1994 by WTO, which required all member countries to provide protection for the Geographical Indications (GIs) as intellectual property. Enacted in 30 December 1999, the Act came into effect in 15 September 2003, providing a legal platform for the protection of traditional products with unique characteristics which are tied to their geographical origins by registering them.

Section 2(e) of the Act defines a geographical indication as such-

*'S.2(e) "geographical indication", in relation to goods, means an indication which identifies such*

*goods as agricultural goods, natural goods or manufactured goods as originating, or manufactured in the territory of a country, or a region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of such goods is essentially attributable to its geographical origin and in case where such goods are manufactured goods one of the activities of either the production or of processing or preparation of the goods concerned takes place in such territory, region or locality, as the case may be.*<sup>8</sup>

This emphasizes that handicrafts and industrial goods are a part of the definition of Geographical Indication. Section 11 to 19 of the Act describes the detailed process of registration of a specific GI, while Sections 20-24 establishes the rights of authorized GI users and the remedies available against infringement including false use and misrepresentation. Though the Act was enacted with the overall protection of Indian Geographical Indications in mind, its application extends only till the territorial limit of Indian subcontinent.

The formation of the many characteristics that give the goods their distinctive geographical origins is influenced by various factors. They can either be substances found in nature, like the soil, climate of each region, the raw materials available, the level of moisture, or maybe the method used to produce these goods which has been passed down through generations. They can also be human factors, like the concentration of a specific business in one region or the adherence of the crafters to a specific standard.

In their paper, *Geddam & Chandolia*<sup>9</sup> takes this discussion further, and terms Section 8 to 24 of the GI Act as the core that initiated the registration of these products, provided rights to authorized users and penal remedies for the infringement of the same. But the primary thing that is to be noted is the territorial limit of the Act. Furthermore, the protection provided by the GI Act is simply in its name, that is, the Act does not protect the traditional knowledge or style that goes behind the production of these goods, just the registered names/ labels. This territorial limit prevents the Act from being enforced outside India, specifically in fashion and textile products, like Kolhapuri chappals.

In their paper, *Geddam & Chandolia*<sup>9</sup> gives ample significance to the idea that GIs are not just limited to their names, but must also value the collective community, their efforts and reputation. However, the current limitations faced by the Act, leaves a structural gap between legal statutes and the reality of international markets.

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<sup>8</sup>The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, No. 48 of 1999, § 2(1)(e) (India).

<sup>9</sup>Geddam, P. R., & Chandolia, L. (2024, July-December). Geographical indications – Balancing their protection and preserving cultural heritage. IP Bulletin, 96–112.

## CASE STUDY: Prada & the Kolhapuri Controversy

### Case Summary

The Kolhapuri chappal is a traditionally handcrafted leather sandals, created by artisans belonging to Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara and Solapur districts of Maharashtra and Bagalkot, Belgavi, Dharwad and Bijapur districts of Karnataka<sup>10</sup>, and got its GI Registration in 2019. This registration protects its name, “Kolhapuri Chappals”, but it’s unique T-strap design stays unprotected. This limitation exposes the local artisans to national and international exploitation wherein the aesthetic elements of the chappals are “borrowing” without due credits being given.

The Spring/ Summer 2026 menswear collection was revealed by Prada at the Milan Fashion Week in June 2025, that featured open toed leather sandals, which closely resembled the Kolhapuri chappal, a decades old traditional craft from the Kolhapuri village in Maharashtra. This feature created a spark among netizens against Prada as the luxury fashion brand failed to give recognition to the original Indian artisans, marketing it merely as “toe-ring sandals”. As the brand did not use the GI name, “Kolhapuri”, the design being presented as a generic sandal, avoided all claims of infringement under the GI Act.

After the above incident, six advocates, led by Adv. Ganesh S. Hingmire, filed a PIL<sup>11</sup> in the High Court of Bombay against the Italian luxury fashion brand and its Indian subsidiary, claiming that the product introduced by PRADA exploited the centuries old artisanal craft with no acknowledgement, authorization or proper credit given to the original Indian artisans. The PIL sought injunctions against the commercialization of the sandals, a public apology to the artisans, compensation for damages, investigations by state authorities and guidelines for international brands that use products with the GI tag.

Though this PIL was dismissed by the Hon’ble High Court of Bombay as the Petitioners were advocates who did not have direct proprietary interest, thus lacking locus standi, this case brought forth the legal vacuum present in the GI Act into the public eye. The court also clarified that this dismissal does not bar LIDCOM or LIDKAR (Sant Rohidas Leather Industries and Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd. (LIDCOM) of Maharashtra and Dr. Babu Jagjivan Ram Leather Industries Development Corporation Ltd. (LIDKAR) of Karnataka), the registered proprietors of the Kolhapuri chappal, from pursuing civil suits against PRADA if infringement is perceived.

<sup>10</sup>Patil, A. (2019, June 21). Kolhapuri chappal gets GI tag after decade-long wait. The Times of India. Retrieved from <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolhapur/kolhapuri-chappal-gets-gi-tag-after-decade-long-wait/articleshow/69885776.cms>

<sup>11</sup>Prof. Adv. Ganesh S. Hingmire & Ors. v. PRADA Group & Ors., 2025 SCC OnLine Bom 2681 (Bombay H.C. 2025).

## Cultural and Economic Impact

The Prada-Kolhapuri chappal controversy created severe anxiety among the artisan community, who heavily depended on the production of traditional, authentic Kolhapuri chappals. Many artisans that resided in the south western Kolhapur region of Maharashtra had passed down the techniques of crafting these sandals through generations.

Critics who have dived into these artisans after the controversy has found that most of these artisans belong to marginalized communities who has faced racial discrimination historically, like the Dalit Community<sup>12</sup>. This takes the cultural appropriation into a more severe level, ending in a form of caste-linked economic exploitation. Finally, though the luxury brand has initiated a project to manufacture sandals inspired by the Kolhapuri chappals by collaborating with the artisans<sup>13</sup>, the prior lack of acknowledgement, profit sharing or collaboration between the local artisans means that the recognition received during the Milan fashion week does little for the upbringing of the artisans whose craft and skills made the design possible.

## Legal Vacuum

The GI Act protects the geographical indication of the product, that is, the name or symbol that signifies the origin of the product, not the actual designor cultural significance that exist with the design. Section 20 to 24 of the Act provides that the rights are given to the use of such indication. An injured party, therefore, can only seek relief if anyone who is unauthorized misuses the GI name, or mislead any consumer about the origin of the product. Prada, by totally excluding the use of the name “Kolhapuri”, though they used the same T-Strap design, put itself outside the ambit of the GI Act. No infringement arose from this, thus exposing a severe legal vacuum.

## Critical Reflection

This controversy opens our eyes into how the structure of the GI Act actually enables global brands to appropriate traditional Indian designs, disrespecting not only the good, but also the ancient craftsmanship which has been handed down through generations. As law does not protect the traditional design, but only the name of the geographical origin, design imitations in international levels have no legal obstacle, as long as the product’s GI name is not included.

A legal loophole comes into existence because of this, often resulting in companies appropriating a traditional design under the guise of “inspiration”. Both the limits identified with the act, one with

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<sup>12</sup> ‘Do They Have Gold in Them?’: The Indian Artisans Up in Arms over Prada’s Sandals, BBC News (July 4, 2025), <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cly801q2pw7o>.

<sup>13</sup> Prada to Launch \$930 ‘Made in India’ Kolhapuri Sandals After Backlash, BBC News (Dec. 12, 2025), <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/czxppe4q84do>.

regards to scope as designs is not covered, and the one with regards to territory as protection extends only till Indian territory, fail to meet the original purpose of the GI Act, that is, to safeguard local artisans, who are legally illiterate, and their products; providing ample scope for companies like Prada to take advantage of them. This controversy urges India to form a new and expanded framework that protects the name, design, which also enables cross border enforcement and benefit sharing. This controversy also stands as a reminder to the fact that these traditional Indian goods, can generate higher income for the craftsmen, if they are publicized properly.

### Similar Cases

The Kota Doria fabric, unique for being lightweight, breathable yet strong, is manufactured by artisans from Kota, Rajasthan. While the GI tag given to it increases its value symbolically, the artisans do not receive its true economic gains as the GI Act is unable to prevent machine made replicas of these fabrics, thus reinforcing the inefficiencies<sup>14</sup>. The sufferings of Kolhapuri artisans can be drawn parallels along with this scenario of the Rajasthani weavers. Furthermore, alienation of these artisans linked with caste, little to no legal awareness among them and minimal access to a proper commercial platform, all lead to them being further excluded from the benefits assured by the GI Act.

The difference between cultural “inspiration” and “exploitation” is a line that is heavily blurred. The fundamental difference between the Western idea of GI protection and the traditional Indigenous Communities’ idea regarding the same is being utilised unjustly in the international fashion markets, wherein indigenous designs are adapted without due acknowledgement<sup>15</sup>. Indian GI law, at the same time lacks mechanisms against unauthorised use of these traditional designs<sup>16</sup>. This asymmetry exposes an urgent need for a framework with much wider scope to protect our cultural heritage.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Ruth L. Okediji in “Traditional Knowledge and the Public Domain” (Harvard International Law Journal, 2018), argues that the current global IP system, post colonialism, is dominated by the Western notion of formal registration, wherein one person or company registers a specific product, intended to commercialize it, whereas Indigenous communities value communal ownership of a product, with the primary goal to preserve the group’s identity, history and the techniques performed to manufacture that

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<sup>14</sup>Suhag, N., & Sharma, N. R. (2022). Assessing the impact of GI on Kota Doria: Weaver’s viewpoint. *International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development*, 6(2), 1313–1324. Suhag and Sharma

<sup>15</sup>CIIPR. (2025, July 24). Cultural inspiration or IP oversight? A legal take on the Prada controversy. Retrieved from <https://www.ciipr.org.in/post/cultural-inspiration-or-ip-oversight-a-legal-take-on-the-prada-controversy>

<sup>16</sup>Jumde, A., & Kumar, N. (2021). Protection of traditional art forms under geographical indications law: A case study of Madhubani and Sujini art forms of Bihar, India. *Journal of Intellectual Property Law & Practice*, 16(7), 647–665.

product. This observation made by Okediji questions the current IP framework for valuing the Western notion of ‘market rationality’, while totally ignoring artisanal knowledge rooted in collective traditions which has been handed down since decades before. Assessing the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 provides a clear pathway to establish whether the GI reform can decolonize the current IP regimes, while also giving Indian cultural heritage recognition it deserves in the global markets.

From the Indian legal perspective, the most efficient pathway that can be followed in India is to amend the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. Primarily, the scope of the domestic GI Act can be expanded to include clauses for design protection. This ensures that the visual heritage and the cultural value associated with the design is not appropriated. Secondly, the Act can be combined with selective international norms provided by WIPO, them being; (1) Mandating ‘prior informed consent’ and (2) Introducing provisions for profit sharing. *Artisan Consent and Profit-Sharing Boards* can be established under the Ministry of Textiles, to ensure that when traditional Indian crafts are commercialized abroad, the local artisans derive benefit from the same.

Moreover, India could also join the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement<sup>17</sup>, administered by WIPO. This Act modernizes the legal protection provided by Appellations of Origin by also including Geographical Indications (GIs), providing them global protection. Furthermore, India could also negotiate bilateral, or plurilateral agreements between countries to assure the cross-country enforcement of Indian GIs. Lastly, India could expand its TKDL Library (Traditional Knowledge Digital Library) to include the product designs. This expansion could support registries to file designs and block unauthorized “copies” or “inspiration” derived from traditional products.

Together, these reforms would align India’s GI regime with emerging global principles.

## CONCLUSION

The current framework followed in our country fails to protect the traditional design, knowledge and the value associated to a particular GI product, particularly in the fashion or textile sector, enabling cultural appropriation of Indian goods in the international fashion arena. The Act fails to recognize the cultural significance of a traditional dress or footwear, or the effort and ancient techniques used to manufacture a footwear by limiting its scope to tangible goods. Further reforms that correct these failures are urgently required to prevent another “*Prada-Kolhapuri Sandal*” Controversy from

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<sup>17</sup>*Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration, October 31, 1958, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and as amended on September 28, 1979, <https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text/285856>*

happening. Such measures would not only provide protection from the appropriation of traditional cultural expressions embedded with various Indian communities, but also lays out a chance for the legacy of Indian craftsmanship to be in the international spotlight. Thus, an amended GI Act would provide a legal remedy and a moral vision.



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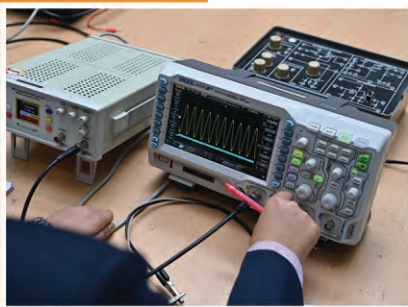
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## ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY

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 60+ different programs.



### ACCREDITATIONS

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- National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC)
- Bar Council of India (BCI)
- National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE)
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- Oracle Academy
- 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
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- Faculty of Science and Technology of ICFAI University Tripura has been ranked 113 among the top 160 Pvt. Engineering Institute in India by Outlook India.
- 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
- 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).

# OUR EMINENT ALUMNI



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Junior Engineers, TES  
Govt. of Tripura



**Deep Joy Das**  
Junior Engineers, TES  
Govt. of Tripura



**Akash Bhomik**  
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**Sudipa Das Chowdhury**  
Junior Engineers, TES  
Govt. of Tripura



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Junior Engineers, TES  
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**Shibam Chakraborty**  
ICDS Supervisor  
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**Rahul Das**  
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**Bidyut Podder**  
Senior Manager  
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA



**Ravi Theja Polluru**  
IBM



**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 24x7 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.

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.

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

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

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 at least 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	Jobs in School/ College/ University, Physical Trainer/Sports/ Job in Govt. and Private sector as teacher, instructor, coach etc.
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.	

## 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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Pallab Jyoti Deka



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**PROMINENT RECRUITERS**


## 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** from 26 Different Government, ICFAI University, and UGC schemes Approx  
**Academic Year 2024-25**

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