



**CAREER POINT**  
**UNIVERSITY**



**1** NO  
POVERTY



## **NO POVERTY**

End poverty in all its forms everywhere



## **SDG 1: No Poverty**

**Sustainable Development Goal 1 (SDG 1): No Poverty** aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. It focuses on ensuring that all individuals, regardless of their background, have access to basic needs such as food, shelter, education, healthcare, and sustainable livelihoods. The goal emphasizes creating inclusive social protection systems, promoting equal opportunities, and empowering vulnerable communities to overcome economic challenges.

**Career Point University** is committed to contributing towards this goal through education, innovation, and community engagement. The University promotes skill development, entrepreneurship, and social responsibility among students to enhance employability and support sustainable livelihoods. Moreover, through awareness campaigns, scholarships, rural outreach, and community development initiatives, CPU actively supports poverty reduction and inclusive growth in the region.

### **Academic Contributions through Courses**

**Sustainable Development Goal 1 (SDG 1): No Poverty** aims to eradicate poverty in all its forms by promoting sustainable livelihoods, education, employment, and economic empowerment. Career Point University contributes to this global mission by integrating multidisciplinary academic courses that develop students' technical, social, managerial, and ethical competencies essential for sustainable socio-economic growth.

These courses equip learners with the ability to design solutions, generate employment, promote innovation, and enhance community well-being all of which directly align with the vision of poverty eradication and inclusive development.

- **Web Development using ASP.Net / Application Development with Android / Hybrid Mobile Application Development**

These technology-oriented courses empower students with digital skills, enabling them to develop modern web and mobile applications. Such technical expertise helps students pursue entrepreneurial ventures, freelance opportunities, and contribute to digital employment, reducing poverty through self-reliance and innovation.

- **Soft Skills & Personality Development/Communication Skills & Personality Development / Personality Development**

These courses enhance students' communication abilities, confidence, and employability. By improving interpersonal and professional skills, they prepare graduates for the job market, contributing to economic empowerment and sustainable livelihoods.

- **Human Resource Development/Approaches to HR Development**

These courses focus on enhancing organizational performance and workforce capability. Students learn strategies for skill enhancement, capacity building, and inclusive human resource practices—key elements in promoting decent work and reducing economic inequalities.

- **Development Administration**

This course explores the role of administration and governance in economic and social development. It provides insight into policy implementation, poverty alleviation programs, and public sector reforms that contribute to sustainable community upliftment.

- **Development of Indian Sociological Thought II**

This course examines Indian society's evolution, social structures, and reform movements. It encourages students to understand social inequalities and explore sociological approaches to poverty reduction and inclusive social progress.

- **Reading Cityscapes: Kota Histories and Economic Development**

This interdisciplinary course helps students analyse urban development, industrialization, and economic transitions in Kota and nearby regions. It connects local economic realities with broader development challenges and solutions for poverty reduction.

- **Developmental Biology / Developmental Biology of Plants / Plant Development and Embryology of Angiosperms / Developmental Biology [Zoology–III]**

These life science courses provide insights into biological growth and development, supporting research and innovation in agriculture, health, and biotechnology sectors. Advancements in these fields contribute to food security, sustainable agriculture, and livelihood creation—indirectly supporting SDG 1 objectives.

- **Drug Design and Development**

This course encourages research and innovation in pharmaceutical sciences aimed at developing affordable medicines. The outcomes contribute to better healthcare access and reduction of poverty-related health burdens.

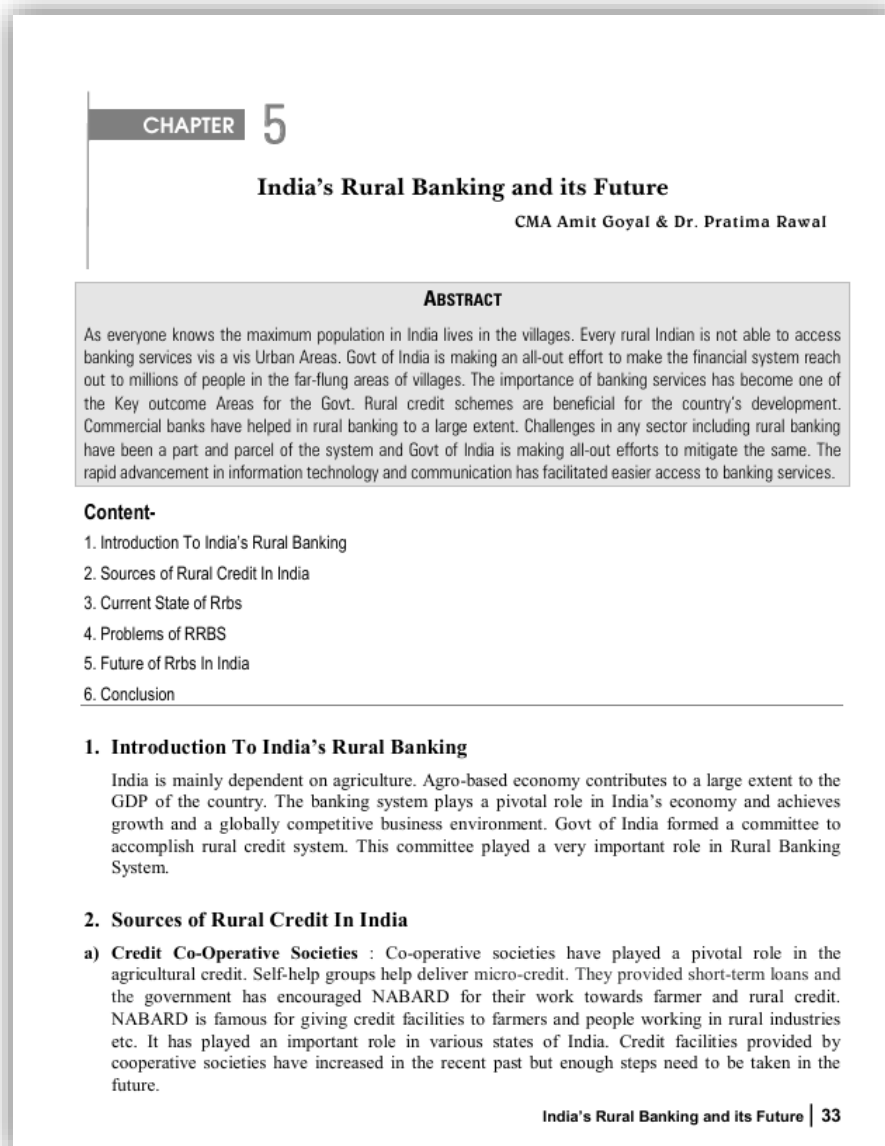
### List of Courses

Sr. No	Course Code	Course Name
1	CSL544	Web Development using ASP.Net
2	HUL242	Soft Skills & Personality Development
3	SOL901/SOL951	Development of Indian Sociological Thought II
4	MCHL-603	Drug Design and Development
5	ZOL902	Developmental Biology
6	SML644	Reading Cityscapes: Kota Histories and Economic Development
7	SML333	Human Resource Development
8	SML532	Approaches to HR Development
9	CAL873	Application Development with Android
10	EGL556	Personality Development
11	BOL603	Plant Development and Embryology of angiosperm
12	HUL300	Communication Skills & Personality Development
13	BOL816	Developmental Biology of Plants.
14	CSL615	Hybrid Mobile Application Development
15	PAL853	Development Administration
16	ZOL031-III	Developmental Biology-[Zoology-III]

## Course-wise Contributions

**Sustainable Development Goal 1 (SDG 1): No Poverty** aims to eradicate poverty in all its forms by ensuring access to resources, opportunities, and social protection for all. Research plays a vital role in identifying the root causes of poverty, proposing sustainable solutions, and influencing evidence-based policymaking.

Recognizing the transformative power of research, **Career Point University (CPU)** actively promotes scholarly inquiry and innovation focused on inclusive growth, rural development, and social equity. The University's research ecosystem encourages faculty members and students to engage in interdisciplinary projects that directly or indirectly contribute to the alleviation of poverty and the creation of sustainable livelihoods.



**Poverty Eradication Policies And Programs: An Appraisal**

Dr. Rohit Kumar

**Content-**

1. Introduction
  2. Current Context For Poverty Eradication
  3. Indicators of Poverty Eradication
  4. Shifting Paradigms of Poverty Eradication Strategies
  5. Poverty Eradication Programmes
  6. Pre-Reformation Period
  7. Post-Reform Period
  8. Conclusion
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**1. Introduction**

Poverty is a multifaceted phenomena that arises from a variety of socio-economic factors. It is a plague against humanity and society. The most important phenomenon, both in the modern and historical eras, is poverty. Poverty is a major issue in emerging nations, particularly in rural areas like Uttar Pradesh and India. The majority of people in India (69.85%) still live in rural regions; however, the percentage of people who live in rural Uttar Pradesh (77.83%) is higher than that of the national average. Many people living in rural areas still lack access to basic services, which keeps them out of the socioeconomic, political, and cultural spheres of life. Since eliminating poverty has been one of the main goals of the development planning process, poverty is a cause for concern. In fact, one of the most concerning issues facing the modern world is poverty. The elimination of it is thought to be essential to humanity's pursuit of sustainable development. Effective safety net and anti-poverty programmes, such as spending on roads, agriculture research, and education, have been shown to make particularly strong impacts on rural productivity and poverty mitigation in India. Government policy also works to reduce poverty directly through providing basic services, particularly in health and education, and indirectly through enhancing growth. The most significant phenomenon, both in established and developing nations, is poverty. The most contentious subject among academics, researchers, and social thinkers is how to address poverty in rural communities through alternate development pathways. The majority of development studies conducted by different organisations and academics approached the problem from the perspective of their own ideological conceptions of development.

The achievement of social goals in India depends on the mitigation of poverty, which calls for increased focus on direct measures to combat poverty, such as direct cash transfers. However, the issue lies in the transformation of these funds into tangible assets, such as homes, roads, hospitals,

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Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)  
Career Point University, Kota  
✉ [iqac@cpur.edu.in](mailto:iqac@cpur.edu.in)

🌐 [www.cpur.in](http://www.cpur.in)  
Alaniya, Kota, Rajasthan 325003.