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SDG-10 Report

10 Reduced Inequalities

Reduce Inequality within and among Countries



ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education (IFHE), Hyderabad
IFHE Campus
Dontanapally, Shankarapalli Road
Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

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SDG 10 | Reduced Inequalities

Executive overview

Reducing inequalities in higher education requires more than a statement of intent. It calls for equitable entry pathways, protection against discrimination and harassment, accessible facilities, reasonable accommodation, and meaningful academic participation. IFHE maintains institutional policies and governance arrangements supporting these objectives. This report presents the documented policy framework, campus-accessibility evidence and relevant 2024–2025 research aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 10.

The evidence includes an Equal Opportunity Cell and Anti-Discrimination Committee, an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC), and an Anti-Ragging Committee constituted on 14 April 2026. Physical accessibility is illustrated through distinct photographs of an access ramp, accessible washroom and Braille-labelled lift controls. These are evidence of facilities and mechanisms.

1 | Equity, inclusion and institutional safeguards

1.1 Equal opportunity and non-discrimination

The constitution order dated 14 April 2026 establishes an Equal Opportunity Cell and Anti-Discrimination Committee. The order describes a remit spanning equitable opportunities irrespective of caste, creed, gender and socioeconomic background, discrimination-related grievances and awareness programmes. The Registrar is Anti-Discrimination Officer and the Vice Chancellor is appellate authority. This creates identifiable responsibility and an escalation route for complaints.

1.2 Prevention of harassment and ragging

The ICC constitution order dated 14 April 2026 identifies a presiding officer, faculty and administrative representatives, student representatives and an external member. The Anti-Ragging Policy defines prohibited conduct, describes disciplinary consequences and records the Anti-Ragging Squad and Committee constituted. These mechanisms provide formal avenues for prevention, reporting and institutional response.

1.3 Disability inclusion and reasonable accommodation

The Divyangjan Policy and Policy on Students with Disabilities articulate equal participation, access to academic programmes, reasonable accommodation, disability-related support, universal design and institutional responsibilities.

2 | Accessible campus infrastructure

IFHE provides ramps and lifts serving academic areas, accessible washrooms, signage and assistive technology such as a screen reader.



Figure 1. Access ramp with protective railings, supporting movement between campus levels.



Figure 2. Accessible washroom with wall-mounted support rails.



Figure 3. Lift control panel with tactile/Braille markings; photograph dated 04 November 2026.

3 | Access, participation and student support

The institutional approach combines a policy basis for inclusive admissions and learning, disability-related accommodations, formal complaint mechanisms and physical access.

3.1 | Research-informed understanding of inclusion

IFHE's SDG 10-tagged research complements institutional accessibility and equity measures. Kumar and Perepu (2024) examine how Black Girls Code addresses the opportunity gap for Black women and girls in technology; Singh, Aditya and Kumar (2024) analyse child trafficking in Bihar. These publications offer perspectives on unequal access and vulnerability relevant to inclusive education and safeguarding.

3.2 | Economic inequality and equitable participation

Kumar, Choudhary, Kumar and Radulescu (2025) directly investigate the interplay of economic complexity, financial development and income inequality in Asia. Kumari and Nair (2024) examine farmer empowerment in the Dominican cocoa industry. Together these contributions extend the report beyond physical accessibility to the economic and structural dimensions of reduced inequalities.

3.3 | Governance, consumer protection and social welfare

Kandukuri (2024) studies stockbroking fraud and regulatory action in India, while Velagala and Satish (2025) examine front-running in the mutual-fund sector and regulatory responses. Guru and co-authors

(2025) analyse barriers to online pharmacy services and societal welfare. These studies are presented as research contributions to fairer institutions and access, not as evidence of direct community intervention.

3.4 | Digital inclusion and emerging policy questions

Shukla and Bhaskar (2025) review the metaverse in education, offering a lens on access to emerging learning environments. Das, Mazumdar and Tyagi (2025) address robot taxation in the Indian context. Their relevance to SDG 10 lies in the questions they raise about access, economic change and distributional policy.

4 | SDG 10 research portfolio: 2024–2025

The SDG 10 publications contain 25 entries: 15 from 2024 and 10 from 2025. The complete source-listed portfolio is reproduced below with publication titles and DOIs for traceability. The SDG tagging comes from SCOPUS tagging. the thematic narratives emphasize the publications with the clearest relationship to reduced inequalities.

01. Kandukuri R. (2024). An analysis of stockbroking frauds and regulatory action in India. Journal of Financial Crime. DOI: 10.1108/JFC-04-2023-0076

02. Sharma A.; Gupta S.; Rishad A. (2024). Unveiling the Relationship Between Oil Price and Exchange Rate: New Insight from Time-varying Versus Fixed Coefficient Cointegration. Indian Economic Journal. DOI: 10.1177/00194662231215452

03. Lakshmi V.D.M.V.; Sisodia G.; Joseph A.; Tiwari A.K. (2024). The conditional impact of market conditions, volatility and liquidity shocks on the arbitrage opportunities during pre-COVID and COVID periods. International Journal of Finance and Economics. DOI: 10.1002/ijfe.2818

04. Kumar K.B.S.; Perepu I. (2024). Kimberly Bryant's Black Girls Code: closing the opportunity gap in technology for black women and girls. CASE Journal. DOI: 10.1108/TCJ-04-2023-0073

05. Arun Kumar A.; Sowmyya T.; Sambrani S.; Shekhar S. (2024). Behavioral Changes and Public Engagement in Net-Zero Policies: Issues and Challenges. Approaches to Global Sustainability, Markets, and Governance. DOI: 10.1007/978-981-97-5756-5_14

06. Kumari S.; Nair J. (2024). Empowering farmers and enhancing sustainability: Inaru's impact on the Dominican cocoa industry. Emerald Emerging Markets Case Studies. DOI: 10.1108/EEMCS-04-2024-0161

07. Singh J.; Aditya A.; Kumar S. (2024). Child Trafficking in Bihar: A Situational Analysis. Development with Justice: The Bihar Experience. DOI: 10.4324/9781032626413-23

08. Chebolu R.; Perepu I.; Kumar K.B.S.; Ramaiah T.S. (2024). The Sinking of HBOS: An Invaluable Lesson to the Contemporary Banking and Finance Sector. Asian Journal of Management Cases. DOI: 10.1177/09728201231215534

09. Agarwal M.; Anirudhan A.; Dutta S. (2024). GREEN WATECH: low-cost technology for wastewater treatment. Emerald Emerging Markets Case Studies. DOI: 10.1108/EEMCS-04-2024-0185

10. Singh G. (2024). Dividend policy adjustments under bankruptcy law: Insights from distressed firms. Finance Research Letters. DOI: 10.1016/j.frl.2024.106253

11. Gollagari R.; Perini P. (2024). External Debt and Economic Growth of BRICS Nations: How can BRICS Integration help them?. BRICS Journal of Economics. DOI: 10.3897/brics-econ.5.e129299

12. Varaprasada Rao K.; Panda S.K. (2024). Initiation, Innovation, Implementation and Integration of CBDC in Digital Virtual Payment Systems. Lecture Notes in Electrical Engineering. DOI: 10.1007/978-981-97-0767-6_20

13. Rastogi N.; Kumar S. (2024). Does bankruptcy law affect the relation between leverage and firm performance?. Indian Growth and Development Review. DOI: 10.1108/IGDR-10-2022-0122

14. Kumar S. (2024). Bankruptcy law and the leverage speed of adjustment. Finance Research Letters. DOI: 10.1016/j.frl.2024.105673

15. Mishra P.; Singhal A.K.; Thakur V.S.; Sharma D.; Bedi M. (2024). Beyond Traditional Intellectual Property: Rise of Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs) and Role of Blockchain in Protecting Digital Art. Journal of Intellectual Property Rights. DOI: 10.56042/jipr.v29i3.2636

16. Kumar P.; Choudhary P.; Kumar N.; Radulescu M. (2025). The interplay of economic complexity, financial development, and income inequality in Asia. Acta Oeconomica. DOI: 10.1556/032.2025.00024

17. Velagala D.M.V.L.; Satish D. (2025). Front running activity in Indian mutual fund sector and regulatory action by securities and exchange board of India. Journal of Financial Crime. DOI: 10.1108/JFC-08-2024-0271

18. Hussain S.; Islam K.U. (2025). Chasing the black swan and the grey rhino: volatility asymmetries in the Indian stock market. Journal of Indian Business Research. DOI: 10.1108/JIBR-09-2023-0292

19. Islam K.U.; Pandow B.A. (2025). Impact of the Russia–Ukraine war on small and medium sector in southeast Asia and China. Journal of Chinese Economic and Foreign Trade Studies. DOI: 10.1108/JCEFTS-05-2024-0042

20. Russo E.; Mirza B.; Mataruna-dos-Santos L.J.; Roy S. (2025). Profit and purpose in a mission-driven market: the case of sustainology. Emerald Emerging Markets Case Studies. DOI: 10.1108/EEMCS-11-2024-0501

21. Shukla R.; Bhaskar P. (2025). Exploring the Role of Metaverse in Education: A Systematic Literature Review. 2025 International Conference on Next Generation of Green Information and Emerging Technologies, GIET 2025. DOI: 10.1109/GIET65294.2025.11234837

22. Dash D.P.; Dash A.K.; Parida Y. (2025). Lethal attraction: crime as tourism externality-evidence from the Indian states. Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research. DOI: 10.1080/10941665.2024.2426196

23. Das R.; Mazumdar R.; Tyagi B. (2025). Robot Tax and The Indian Perspective. International Journal of Accounting and Economics Studies. DOI: 10.14419/4990pq11

24. Guru S.; Shah B.; Agrawal N.; Shah M. (2025). Enhancing food quality, organizational sustainability, and societal welfare by analyzing barriers to online pharmacy services. TQM Journal. DOI: 10.1108/TQM-01-2025-0007

25. Swamy V.; Narayanamurthy V. (2025). Are private banks more sensitive to changes in reserve requirements? Evidence from an emerging market. Journal of Economics, Finance and Administrative Science. DOI: 10.1108/JEFAS-11-2022-0261

Conclusion

IFHE’s documented governance mechanisms, disability inclusion policies, accessible infrastructure and relevant scholarship provide a substantive foundation for SDG 10 reporting.