

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

On

Revisioning Rural Development for Viksit Bharat @2047- Impact of Multi-dimensional Poverty and Saturation



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
IP ESTATE, RING ROAD, NEW DELHI 110002

About Conference

Rural development is integral to achieving the national vision of Viksit Bharat (Developed India) by 2047. This involves creating a self-reliant and empowered rural economy, ensuring every rural family has a pucca house, all villages have quality road connectivity, rural youth have employment opportunities, and women are financially independent. Key initiatives focus on improving rural infrastructure, housing (like the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin), sanitation, access to drinking water, and comprehensive skill development for rural youth. A developed nation requires balanced growth between urban and rural areas; therefore, uplifting rural communities is essential for overall progress.

65 per cent (2021 data) of the country's population lives in rural areas, and 47 per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture for livelihood. Thus, the focus of the government on rural development is imperative. Rural areas have changed due to changes in global production networks and urbanization. To develop rural areas, education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure, and social infrastructure are all crucial. Rural development is also characterized by its emphasis on locally sourced economic strategies.

The vast majority of poor people reside in rural areas. As a result, they lack access to necessities such as food, health care, sanitation, etc. Education, health, and other public services are inherently more difficult for rural residents to access than they are for urban residents. In addition to human rights abuses, gender inequality, poor working conditions, and violations of indigenous land rights, rural residents are more likely to deal with human rights violations.

Rural development is geared towards improving the quality of life for rural people by reducing poverty through self-employment and wage employment programs, providing access to drinking water, electricity, highway connectivity, healthcare, housing, and education facilities, strengthening Panchayati Raj institutions, and enhancing community infrastructure.

Multidimensional poverty measures simultaneous deprivations across health, education, and living standards, whereas saturation (or intensity) in the context of Multidimensional Poverty (MPI) refers to the average number of deprivations a poor person experiences, providing a deeper understanding of the extent of their poverty beyond just counting the number of poor people.

India's National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) shows a significant decrease in poverty, with 135 million people escaping poverty between 2015-16 and 2019-21, according to the UNDP report. The headcount ratio of multidimensionally poor people decreased from 24.85% to 14.96%, representing an improvement attributed to progress in health, education, and living standards, with initiatives such as the Swachh Bharat Mission and Jal Jeevan Mission playing a key role.

The Government's dedicated focus on improving access to sanitation, nutrition, cooking fuel, financial inclusion, drinking water, and electricity has led to significant advancements in these areas. Several changes have occurred over the last decade in rural development in India, particularly in terms of its emphasis, approaches, strategies, and programs. Rural development now possesses a new understanding and outlook due to these changes. Therefore, the Conference will deliberate upon various issues, challenges, and strategies adopted in developing rural areas.

Objectives

The conference is designed to:

1. Re-examine the strategies adopted for reducing poverty in rural areas,
2. Assess the impact of rural development policies, programmes, and schemes to reduce poverty,
3. Explore the relevance of schemes to promote social justice, gender equality, and the welfare of the weaker sections of society.
4. Review the ongoing digital reform initiatives in various sectors to deliver effective services,
5. Stimulate academic discourse on challenges and strategies to overcome problems of rural development.

Tracks of the Conference

The conference is divided into six technical tracks on the following themes:

1. Institutional Strengthening, Governance & Policy Effectiveness
2. Basic Amenities & Human Development in Rural Areas
3. Sustainable Rural Livelihoods & Poverty Alleviation
34. Infrastructure, Connectivity & Digital Empowerment
5. Equity, Inclusion & Community-Led Development
6. Public Service Delivery at the local level

Sub-themes for paper Contributors

- Capacity building of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)
- Decentralization and citizen participation in rural governance
- Reservation and representation of women in PRIs
- Decision-making and accountability in Panchayats
- District administration: best practices and innovations
- Rural healthcare infrastructure and public health systems
- Education access, quality, and digital learning in rural areas
- Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) challenges
- Rural nutrition and maternal/child health outcomes
- Poverty alleviation programmes and their impact
- Rural employment generation and MGNREGA outcomes
- Microfinance, SHGs, and rural credit access
- Rural entrepreneurship and innovation
- Role of women and youth in rural livelihoods
- Tribal development and livelihood opportunities
- Rural infrastructure development (roads, housing, energy)
- Rural transportation and mobility solutions
- Enhancing communication in rural communities
- Digital empowerment and e-governance at the grassroots
- Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in agriculture and rural sectors
- Addressing the rural-urban divide and migration challenges
- Community-based development models and social capital
- Inclusive development in aspirational districts/blocks
- Empowering marginalized groups and ensuring equity
- Water resource management and wastewater solutions
- Land use, soil, and natural resource sustainability
- Leveraging data, AI, and digital platforms for rural planning and monitoring
- Rural research, extension services, and knowledge dissemination
- Skill development for future rural economies
- Social innovations and start-ups in rural spaces
- Building resilience to global shocks (pandemics, climate change, migration trends)

Note: The above themes are illustrative only, and authors can choose any other relevant topic related to the theme of the conference

Guidelines for the Submission of Paper

- Original papers based on theoretical or experimental work should be related to the Conference themes.
- Author(s) should mention their designation along with the institutional affiliation and contact details in the papers.
- The paper should begin with a title, a short abstract, and a list of keywords.
- The Paper should be typed in MS Word, Times New Roman, 12 font size, and 1.5 line spacing.
- The Abstract should be limited to 300 words only, and the full paper should be 10 – 12 pages.
- References should be in APA style.
- Simultaneous submissions (papers already submitted to other conferences/journals) are not allowed.
- One author is allowed to submit one paper only.
- Plagiarism must not exceed the limit of 15% including References.
- The organizing committee reserves the right to accept or reject the paper at its discretion.
- Kindly send your final Full-length paper along with a plagiarism report to iipansrd@gmail.com.
- Papers that do not adhere to the submission guidelines will be rejected.

Registration Details

Those who wish to attend the Conference and present their paper need to register on the Google form by clicking the link below:

<https://forms.gle/EFSB9jQXuZzzLrjp9>

Registration Fee

Academicians/Faculty Members/ Govt. officials /others – Rs. 1750

Research Scholars & Students – Rs. 750/

Note: In Case of joint authorship, both should pay the registration fee. A certificate will be issued to the author(s) who present the paper.

(Registration fee includes Seminar Kit, lunch, tea, and snacks on both days, and a certificate of participation)

IIPA Bank Details

- 1) Beneficiary/Account Name - Indian Institute of Public Administration
- 2) Bank Name & Branch - UCO Bank, IIPA 4, Block B
- 3) Bank A/C No - 18200100002699
- 4) IFSC Code - UCBA0001820
- 5) MICR Code-110028041

Accommodation

The Institute has limited hostel facilities. Those, who are interested in availing hostel facilities are requested to send their request to IIPA on email iipansrd@gmail.com . The booking would be done on a first-come, first-served basis. The accommodation charge is ₹800 per person on a twin-sharing basis. Food charges during stay will be additional.

Date & Venue

The conference will be held at the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), IP Estate, New Delhi. It will be for two days with eight parallel technical sessions on each day. The Conference will be held on **November 18 & 19, 2025**.

Important Dates

Deadline for Registration: October 25, 2025

Deadline for Abstract Submission: October 30, 2025

Deadline for Communication of Acceptance of Abstract: November 3, 2025

Deadline for payment of Registration fee: November 5, 2025

Deadline for Submission of Full Paper: November 15, 2025

Date of conference November 18 & 19, 2025

Conference Coordinators

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About IIPA

The Indian Institute of Public Administration was established in 1954 as an autonomous body under the Societies Registration Act. It was formally inaugurated by the first Prime Minister of India and the first President of the Society, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, on March 29, 1954, in New Delhi. The Institute has made its mark as the country's premier training Institute. The main aim of the founding fathers of the Institute was that the organization should not only stimulate a proper study of public administration and train directly several persons in the discipline, art, and practice of administration, but also act as a catalyst in various fields of administration in the country. Through a long chain of programs of research, training, advisory and consultancy, conferences and seminars, case-studies, and publication of journals and books devoted to research in specific fields of administration, the Institute over the past seven decades has made a significant contribution to the various sectors of public administration at the central, state and local levels.

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