

## عنوان مقاله:

Status of Rural Development in India

## محل انتشار:

اولین کنفرانس بین المللی توسعه روستایی، تجارب و آینده نگری در توسعه محلی (سال: 1390)

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## خلاصه مقاله:

India's economic development is inextricably linked to that of India's rural economic development. A large majority of Indians live in relatively small localities and are engaged in farming or some activity related to farming. In 2001, the average Indian lived in a village of about 4,200 people; 72 percent of India's total population was classified as rural, and 58 percent of workers were engaged in agriculture. Just 11 percent of Indians lived in large cities of 1 million or more residents (Haub and Sharma 2006). The core problems of widespread poverty, growing inequalities, rapid population growth, growing and rising unemployment, among others, find their origins in the stagnation and often retrogression of economic life and development in rural areas. Most social and economic indicators consistently show that rural areas compare unfavourably with urban areas. It is at the rural level that the problems of hunger, ignorance, ill health and high mortality are most acute. Therefore, if development is to take place and become self-sustaining, it will have to be rooted and concentrated in the rural areas. In practice there are two main methodologies to define rural. The first methodology is to use a geopolitical definition. First, urban is defined by laws as all of the state, region, and district capitals (centers), and by exclusion all the rest is defined as rural. Countries like Colombia, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, and Paraguay follow this methodology. In all of these countries urban population is defined as that living within the Cabecera municipal the municipality's head or center. The drawbacks of this methodology are obvious: populations that live outside the geopolitical limit of a city (specially in a growing city) are miscounted as rural; while population living in tiny municipalities in sparsely populated regions is miscounted as urban. The other popular methodology is to use observed population agglomeration to define 'urban'. In this case populations that live within an area where contiguous households form populations large than, say 2,000 inhabitants are considered urban, while by exclusion the rest is defined as rural. This methodology seems more attractive because it establishes a clear threshold; unfortunately this threshold varies widely around the world. (Anriquez & Stamoulis, 2007). Many Indians who live in relatively less populated areas are classified as rural because their communities are highly dependent on agriculture and lack the population density required for the official urban designation. In general, India classifies communities ... as urban if they have a

## کلمات کلیدی:

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