



Rural sociology and its development

M Ville*

Department of Sociology, University of London, London, UK

*Corresponding author. [E-mail: ville@gmail.com](mailto:ville@gmail.com)

Received: 25-Nov-2022, Manuscript no: IRAW-22-83134; **Editorial assigned:** 28-Nov-2022, Pre QC no: IRAW-22-83134; **Reviewed:** 14-Dec-2022, QC no: IRAW-22-83134; **Revised:** 22-Dec-2022, Manuscript no: IRAW-22-83134; **Published:** 29-Dec-2022, DOI: 10.15651/2705-1447.22.1.012.

DESCRIPTION

The hypothesis is that a distinct concept or category of "the rural" has evolved. This occurred in the 1920s and 1930s in a country-specific manner, though there was an attempt in all cases to reformulate both the relationship between town and country and the definition of agriculture as a result of changes confronting the countryside and its inhabitants. The concept of the rural evolved through the distinction of the rural and the agricultural, as well as the definition of the rural in relation to the social and cultural context created by industrial development, which is now the dominant element of the social system. The emergence of the rural and the development of rural sociology in Belgium; rural sociology: the repressed question of identity; what makes rural sociology possible; relationship to space and social position; the significance of physical or geographical space as a component of social life; rurality and social relations; towards a rural sociology; structural properties of rural space; the rural and partial identities. The conclusion is that the rural is a category that each society adopts and reconstructs, and that this social construction, with all of its implications, defines the object of rural sociology.

Because it hasn't succeeded in creating a sociology of agriculture, rural sociology continues to struggle with identity issues. Rural sociology has historically shifted away from its basic concentration on agriculture and toward the study of rurality. Rural sociologists have recently placed a lot of focus on the turnaround phenomena, which is symptomatic but ignores the reality that such a reversal signifies the invasion of previously rural space by urban-based economic processes. By failing to situate itself adequately inside the productionist-oriented land grant system, rural sociology has expanded its importance. By offering an ideological explanation for productionism, it could solve its issues the way agricultural economics has. It might also try to build a brand-new audience for its output. This would likely risk its status within the land grant system, but it is most likely

the only route to escape a constrained and closed paradigm. A redesigned rural sociology may benefit from some recent advancements in the sociology of agriculture involving neopopulist and neomarxist paradigms.

Recent advancements in the sociological analysis of some of its basic components are taken into consideration, as well as the historical context of the burgeoning "sociology of agriculture." The relationship between land ownership and social structure is given special consideration, as is the emergence of "agribusiness" as a vertically integrated food-production complex. These have an effect on rural communities and labour relations in agriculture, which are described.

The majority of statisticians, economists, sociologists, social workers, and government organisations have, up until now, concentrated their research on the phenomena and issues of urban society, despite the fact that the vast majority of India's population lives in rural areas under conditions of extreme material and cultural poverty. Even the literature that deals with actual facts concerning rural people's lives is quite scant. It is true that a small but growing body of literature has emerged devoted to the research of various soil types, artificial seeds, and agricultural methods, holdings of land, methods for marketing crops, and other aspects of the agrarian economy. Even some incomplete studies detailing the ancestry of various castes and tribes, as well as some indicative studies of other villages. But up to this point the issues facing rural society have not yet been articulated in all of their bewildering complexity and variety, nor have a scientific analysis and solution been proposed.

CONCLUSION

To build such a rural community from the ground up. It is vital to the study as well not just the social but also the economic forces. The other forces at play in that society, both ideological and otherwise. It is a difficult and enormous effort.

European rural sociologists were more likely to believe that social and economic planning, rather than only technical advancement and community development, were necessary for improving rural conditions; in fact, they saw the former as a precondition to the latter. This was due to the perception that many aspects of European rural society were extremely archaic, inward-looking, and resistant to assimilating into the modern era: "our backward farmers backward not just socially and

culturally, but also economically and technically". This obstinate insularity was thought to be the source of the European peasantry's vulnerability to the pleadings of authoritarian political leaders. It was crucial to make the peasantry into citizens and give them a stake in contemporary society in order to prevent a repetition of the disastrous polarisation of European politics in the 1930s.