Rural Sociology And Rural Social Work An Historical Essay

Includes sections "Current bulletins" and "Book reviews".
Rural Sociology and the Environment illustrates the evolution of natural resource sociology and social science as a distinct field of study.

Sociological background. Rural institutions in action. How changes are affecting rural society.

This book sheds light on the effects of the financial and economic crisis in a diverse set of countries of Southern and Mediterranean Europe. Drawing on case studies from Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Turkey, this book presents a broad and integrative perspective on the impact of the crisis in different rural territories, discussing the similarities and dissimilarities of those impacts together with the resilience strategies adopted in each context. The impacts of the crisis in rural restructuring processes are also taken in consideration in this volume. Based on diverse theoretical and methodological approaches, the book discusses the challenges presented by the new socioeconomic contexts emerging from the crisis, as well as the resilience strategies adopted in rural territories by old and new actors. The book compiles nine empirical chapters dealing with the different cases and a final chapter devoted to the discussion of the shared and dissimilar processes of rural change. This book is a useful and valuable resource for scholars and post-graduate students from different disciplines, such as rural sociology, geography, anthropology, regional planning and agricultural studies.

"This book deals with the sociology of rural life, emphasizing the analysis of social institutions in the rural environment and the various forms of social interaction among rural groups. Part I consists of a review (Chapter 1) and a preview (Chapter 2). Part II deals with the problem of human adjustment to physical environment, an especially critical matter for farm people. Part III deals with population trends, characteristics, and movement. The section on population is deliberately shortened, not because the author does not consider the topic important, but because more extended treatment is not justified in a beginning course. Much of the population data ordinarily treated in separate chapters is discussed in the book in such chapters as the family, school, church, and other institutions. Ethnic data are considered somewhat in the chapter on assimilation. However, the teacher who wishes to do so may supplement and expand the population material by outside reading. Following the treatment of the role of physical environment in rural society, and the characteristics of the population, there is in Part IV a series of chapters dealing with the basic forms of social interaction, or the social processes. Finally, in Part V is the analysis of the basic institutions of rural society"--Preface. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2007 APA, all rights reserved).

Research Paper from the year 2011 in the subject Sociology - Culture, Technology, Peoples / Nations, grade: none, University of Alexandria (College of agriculture), course: Rural sociology, language: English, abstract: The findings of
a sample study of 257 villages in Egypt illustrate the salience of social and cultural variables in shaping community level of development. Existence and efficiency of organizations in Egypt ranked at the top of predictors with regard to direct causal effect on village development level. These organizations include the local governance unit, the social unit including a government directed community development association, village bank, schools, mosques and churches, agricultural cooperative, veterinary unit, youth and women associations (also governmentally directed), health units or village hospital, police unit (security organization), ... etc. A very small indirect effect is also played by these organizations through their being a small part of a complex, titled here, “social engineering, or social technology.” Such complex includes, in addition to the above mentioned organizations, the degree of organizational coordination, proportion of population employed in village organizations and degree of organizational variety.

Rural societies around the world are changing in fundamental ways, both at their own initiative and in response to external forces. The Routledge International Handbook of Rural Studies examines the organisation and transformation of rural society in more developed regions of the world, taking an interdisciplinary and problem-focused approach. Written by leading social scientists from many countries, it addresses emerging issues and challenges in innovative and provocative ways to inform future policy. This volume is organised around eight emerging social, economic and environmental challenges: Demographic change. Economic transformations. Food systems and land. Environment and resources. Changing configurations of gender and rural society. Social and economic equality. Social dynamics and institutional capacity. Power and governance. Cross-cutting these challenges are the growing interdependence of rural and urban; the rise in inequality within and between places; the impact of fiscal crisis on rural societies; neoliberalism, power and agency; and rural areas as potential sites of resistance. The Routledge International Handbook of Rural Studies is required reading for anyone concerned with the future of rural areas.

As the first book in the Restructuring Rural Areas series, "Constructing the countryside" presents a new methodological approach to the analysis of rural change. The authors seek to link wider developments in the global political economy to the behaviour of local actors and, in so doing, they place research into rural studies much more firmly than hitherto in the mainstream of social science enquiry. The outcome is a book that promotes a truly interdisciplinary approach through which the constant "reconstruction" of the countryside can be properly understood. This holistic perspective, sustained by an historical analysis of rural change, has been made possible by the extensive research experience of the authors.; The book is a product of the work done at the London Countryside Research Centre, which was set up in 1989 by the Economic and Social Research Council. The Centre's research has focused upon the social and political forces for change in rural areas and how these relate to rapid alterations
in national economic circumstances and to public policies affecting the countryside for example, the Common Agricultural Policy of the EC.; On the one hand, the book provides a set of insights into the trends that will guide rural change in advanced economies into the next century; on the other, it offers a challenging account of how they can be investigated.; "Constructing the countryside" will appeal to both students and staff in a wide range of social science disciplines, including agricultural economics, environmental management, planning, land economy, geography and rural sociology, and to all those concerned with the future development of rural areas.; This book is intended for students and researchers in rural planning and environmental/geographical studies, whether within a geographical or a sociological milieu.

Rural Sociology and Rural Social Organisation

Rural Sociology
Atlantic Publishers & Dist

The scientific study of rural society. The country and the city. Size, distribution and characteristics of the rural population. Internal migration. Form of settlement. Land division, land surreys, and land titles. land tenure. Size of holdings and size farms. Systems of agriculture. Social differentiation. Social stratification. Marriage and the family. Rural education and educational institutions. Religion and the rural church. Political institutions and local government. Competition and conflict. Cooperation. Homogenization accommodation, assimilation, and acculturation. Social mobility. The rural-urban dichotomy is one of the most influential figures of thought in history, laying the foundation for academic disciplines such as rural and urban sociology. The dichotomy rests on the assumption that rural and urban areas differ fundamentally. This book deals with this topic.

This text explores what it means to be rural in late modernity. It looks at contemporary social theorizing which contain fundamental implications for the rural. Topics covered include rural social movements, contested themes in forest management, ecologically innovative agriculture and rural survival practices. The papers presented here are only a small number of themes presented at a conference on How to be rural held in August 1999 by the European Society for Rural Sociology. The book covers a wide geographical spread, from South Africa to Australia and from EU member states to the countries in transition of Central and Eastern Europe. The focus is on the distinctive ways in which rural social, economic and cultural life is experienced, in relatively developed societies in late modernity.

Reconstruction, C.D. Programme, Importance Of Co-Operatives, And Health Planning In India In Clear And Lucid Language. The Book Would Be Of Great Value For The Students, Teachers, Trainees, Agriculturists, Social Workers, Planners, Politicians And Common Readers.


Must rural Americans pay the price of urban progress and modern lifestyles? How will the increased pressures of the 1980s affect those who live and work in rural communities? In addressing these overriding questions the authors of this book take a serious look at such issues as who will operate our farms and how those farms will meet rising demands for food, how higher energy costs will change life in rural areas, the current and future needs of rural families and their communities, who in fact lives in these communities, and what can be done about escalating rural crime and recent social changes that have disrupted the traditional patterns of rural society. Because the United States is an interdependent system of rural and urban, of providers and consumers, these issues are vitally important to all-scholars, policy makers, and citizens alike. The contributors bring us up to date on the contemporary rural scene and offer suggestions for research essential to intelligent decision making about the challenges and problems the 1980s hold in store for rural America.

Rural people and communities continue to play important social, economic, and environmental roles at a time in which societies are rapidly urbanizing, and the identities of local places are increasingly subsumed by flows of people, information and economic activity across global spaces. However, while the organization of rural life has been fundamentally transformed by institutional and social changes that have occurred since the mid-twentieth century, rural people and communities have proved resilient in the face of these transformations. This book examines the causes and consequences of major social and economic changes affecting rural communities and populations during the first decades of the twenty-first century, and explores policies developed to ameliorate problems or enhance opportunities. Primarily focused on the U.S. context, while also providing international comparative discussion, the book is organized into five sections each of which explores both socio-demographic and political economic aspects of rural transformation. It features an accessible and up-to-date blend of theory and empirical analysis, with each chapter's discussion grounded in real-life situations through the use of empirical case-study materials. Rural People and Communities in the 21st Century is intended for advanced undergraduate and graduate courses in rural sociology, community sociology, rural and/or population geography, community development, and population studies.

The Book Has Been Written To Serve As A Textbook For Students Of M.A. Sociology In Various Universities In The Paper On Rural Sociology. While The Matter For The Book Has Been Gathered From Standard Books, Journals And Newspapers, Data
Have Been Selected From Government Publication India And Other Such Sources. The Matter Has Been Presented In An Analytical Style Using Central, Side And Running Headings To Make The Subject Easy To Understand And Remember. The Language Used Is Easy And Free From Technical Jargon. In Matters Of Discussion, Integral And Holistic Approach Has Been Adopted To Give A Balanced View. Selected Questions Drawn From University Papers Have Been Given At The End Of Each Chapter To Enable The Students To Prepare For Examination. Thus, An Attempt Has Been Made To Make This Work An Ideal Textbook On The Subject. It Is Hoped That The Book Would Also Be Of Great Help To Trainees, Agriculturists And Social Workers.

Sociological Probings in Rural Society, focuses mainly on the changing face of rural–urban relations. The papers included in the volume have been arranged in five sections, taking a note of rural–urban relations, rural social stratification, rural profiles, religion and rituals and social change in village India. The volume maps out the structure and process of rural–urban relations, along with divides and gaps between the rural and the urban settings, and the role of urbanization, industrialization, land reforms and development agencies.

Building on their analysis in Sociology in Government (Penn State, 2003), Julie Zimmerman and Olaf Larson again join forces across the generations to explore the unexpected inclusion of rural and farm women in the research conducted by the USDA’s Division of Farm Population and Rural Life. Existing from 1919 to 1953, the Division was the first, and for a time the only, unit of the federal government devoted to sociological research. The authors explore how these early rural sociologists found the conceptual space to include women in their analyses of farm living, rural community social organization, and the agricultural labor force.

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