

## A Brief Note on Rural Sociology

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### Commentary Article

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### ABSTRACT

Sociology is the scientific study of human behavior. A group is a collection of individuals who've already lived together over a long time to share common beliefs and interests. Sociology is a branch of knowledge based on scientifically structured facts and ideas. In terms of geography, rural refers to villages, and in terms of diversity, it refers to the people who live in villages. Rural sociology is the study of life in rural areas, and it includes systematically researching rural communities to understand their conditions and tendencies in order to establish progress principles. It also includes the study of the rural people, social organizations, and social processes in rural society.

### INTRODUCTION

A principal aim of rural sociology is sociological of food and agriculture, with most of the field devoted to the economic principles of farm production. While the issue of natural resource access transcends traditional rural spatial boundaries, the sociology of food production is one focus of rural sociology, and much of the field is dedicated to the economics of farm production. Rural migration and other demographic trends, climate social science, amenity-led development, public-lands policies, so-called "industrial town" development, social disruption,

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the sociology of environmental assets (including forests, mining, fishing, and other areas), rural cultures and identities, rural health-care policies, and educational policies are just some of the fields of research. Studies, studying information, community development, and environmental science are all topics in which many rural sociologists work. A significant proportion of the study is conducted in developing or third-world countries.

Rural sociology is a study of society that has traditionally focused on the study of rural social structure and conflict. It originated in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, with close links to the national agriculture department and land-grant different universities of agriculture. It has become a prominent field of study in much of the world.

### Scope

The research of rural occurrences, connections, and communication in village society is described as rural sociology. From this perspective, it has a very broad and broad scope. Without knowledge of rural social life, it is impossible to design programs and policies for rural development. The findings of social life in rural regions serve as a guide and a recommendation for changing rural society in order to address today's difficulties. The socio-psychological features of rural living provide sufficient data for studying the society's non-cultural material. The study of rural civil societies opens up a lot of ways in terms of value systems, which is crucial for any structural improvements.

### Importance

- Rural sociology presents a scientific view of life in the area. Villages are significant for a variety of reasons, including the fact that they are the source of water for urban areas. As a result, rural sociology is an important topic that can be classified under the following heading.
- In every country, the rural population greatly outnumbers the urban population.
- It provides us with a thorough understanding of village life. The village is the initial unit of development in a country, and the village is the creative hub of any country.
- It also has the chance to aid structure the unstructured rural structure.
- It emphasizes the need of increasing the amount and quality of production in order to improve rural society's economic status.
- It promotes the provision of technology, systematic knowledge, and farm production improvements.
- It is based on social methodology and studies social pathological problems. It contains suggestions as to how to improve the village's situation.
- It promotes the creation of a variety of plans for any rural development programme. Work is performed in accordance with these plans in efforts to progress in rural society.
- It establishes a link between the hamlet and the industries.
- It highlights the significance of education in resolving rural issues.
- It aids change agents or community development workers in understanding society's felt needs so that they may assist villages in meeting those requirements.