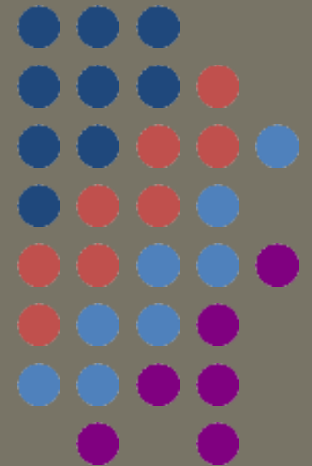
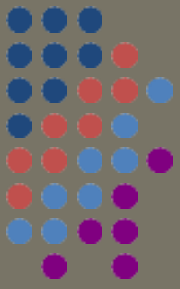


# First lecture

## Rural Sociology

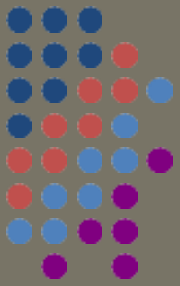


# The Meaning of Sociology



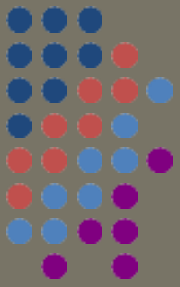
- The word sociology is a combination of Latin word 'socius' and Greek word Logus, -
- Logus means study on a high level
- and socius points to society.
- Thus, sociology means the study of society on a highly generalized or abstract level.
- In other words, the meaning of sociology is the 'science of society'.

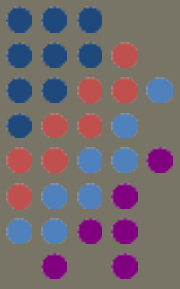
# What is sociology:



- **Sociology is the scientific study of people in group relations. Sociologists uses the scientific methods in their research studies to develop a body of accurate and reliable knowledge about human relationships.**
- **Sociology is scientific, is concerned with people not individuals as members or groups.**  
**Sociologists study people organized in families, networks, schools, manufacturing, and other organization.**

- 1. Sociology is a science of society.
- 2. Sociology is the study of groups or social system.
- 3. Sociology is the study of social relationships.
- 4. Sociology is the study of human interactions and interrelations, their conditions and consequences.
- 5. Sociology is the study of social action.
- 6. Sociology is the study of social phenomena.
- **Sociology is the scientific study of human social life and groups. It is study of societies, giving special emphasis on modern societies. Sociology is the systematic study of social institutions; their nature, functions and interactions, sequences of continuity and change.**



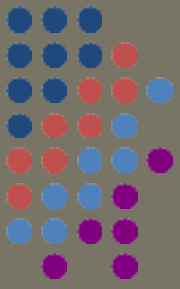


# WHAT IS Rural Area

**Rurality can be defined in terms of areas which are:**

- Dominated by **extensive land uses**, notably **agriculture and forestry**;
- Contain **small, lower order settlements** which have a strong relationship between buildings and extensive landscape.
- A way of life which is characterized by identity based on respect for **the environmental** and behavioral qualities of living

# What is Rural?



## Rural areas defined in many ways in different countries:

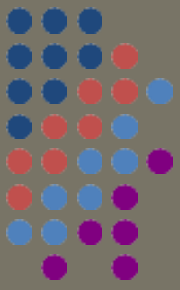
### 1- Population or statistical definition:

The U.S. Census Bureau in 1950, classifies an area as rural if it has fewer than 2,500 residents—a definition established early in the 20th century. Most other developed countries utilize this definition.

( Persons who live in the country or towns of less than 2,500 population are said to be rural.

### 2- Practice of agriculture:

Agricultural production and landscape



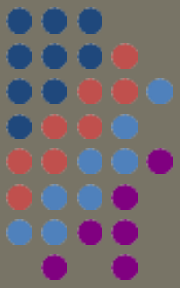
3- Degree of isolation from or inability to participate in the programs of larger society

4- Access to services such as:

Level of Education, quality of medical services, employment, Transportation and social services.

5- Administration definition:

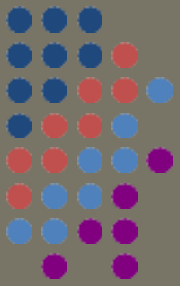
The area that is not the capital or center is considered rural



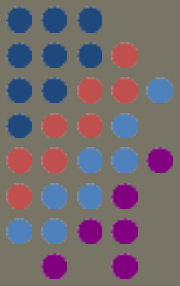
- Then-----
- What is Rural sociology:
- Rural sociology is one of several subfields of sociology:
- It is the scientific study of rural people in group relationships.
- Rural sociology is more often applied to - the solution of social problems because of its focus on social change and problems.



# History of rural sociology:

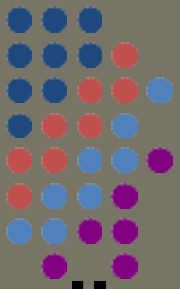


- **About 1900, the first sociology department was founded at the University of Chicago to study social problems resulting from industrialization, urbanization, and other social changes.**
- **The Country Life Commission created by US President Theodore Roosevelt in 1910 identified the main social problems of rural America and hired many other groups to perform rural social surveys.**



- **These investigations fostered the emergence of rural sociology as problem-oriented and applied study.**
- **The first Journal of Rural sociology had been published in 1937.**

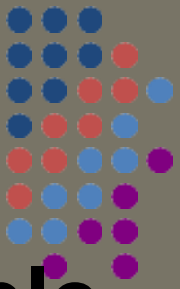
## Why study Rural Sociology:



- The world's population is much more heavily rural especially in the developing countries
- ( Africa, Asia, and Latin America).

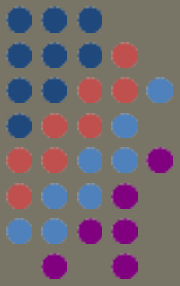
About four out of five people live in rural areas.

- Rural sociologists are not only concerned with the study of the farmers, but also rural-nonfarm population who live in rural areas.



- **Even though the number of farm people is decreasing , the amount of farmland remains approximately constant. Number of livestock, and amount of fertilizers, machinery, and other resources per farm are increasing.**
- **There is need for Agricultural engineers, extension workers, agribusiness .**

## Uses of Rural Sociology:



- **Extension service (use of *Diffusion of Innovation Research*)**
- **Need Assessment studies.**
- **Social Impact studies (Evaluation).**
- **Environmental studies.**
- **Development and poverty studies.**

# Importance of Rural Sociology



- For Egyptian rural sociology is more important than any other country. Egypt is basically a country of villages. In Egypt, about 65 % of the population lives in about six million villages.
- If Egypt is to achieve progress, the villages have to be improved and education has to be spread in these villages.
- This objective can be achieved only when the administrators and the planners have correct knowledge of the rural life and that knowledge can be provided only by rural sociology.
- From the above inter-relationship between the rural sociology and extension education, one could understand that rural sociology will help the extension worker to make a correct diagnosis of the problems of the rural society and evolve a Program to overcome these problems.
- Therefore, rural sociology is important in extension education and in turn to any rural development worker.

# Second lecture

**culture**

