



RURAL SOCIOLOGY: IMPORTANCE IN THE ACTUAL CONTEXT

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access and distributions of land are constitutive and reflect the increase of studies by Rural Sociology in that time. The Rural Sociology acquire importance front the studies to the industries because put the relevance the agrarian world and the industries world considerer the last the world of the progress.

The studies of Rural Sociology in this time show we the rural space different with conflicts about the forms in the organizations of productions and the social subject of agrarian structure of the agro-exporting dynamic decline in the begin of the transnacionalization and new questions are open to the Rural Sociology.

The globalization put anew in focus of discussion in the structural conditions and positions of the social actors with relation to the productions for need the natural resources.

In this paper are relate to the different time and focus of works of Rural Sociology with emphasis in the Pampas Region.

Introduction

The internalization period mean for the Pampa Region's the settlement poblational front the expansion of agriculture process limited by the agrarian structural that determinate the conditions of subject of productions and the possibilities of be producers.

The agro export Argentina is divided between the big ranchers, tenants and settlers. The agrarian structure is analyze through the distribution of land are very important by relations to the social subjects in the production agrarian process. This studies from

The first period: the specific studies rural and urban

The industrial revolution put in the social knowledge and studies of economics the increase of societies and the dynamics that they put in the societies. The agrarian understands the rural societies as separated the urban societies. The higher problems are focus in the cities in expansions. In agro two issues going acquire relevance.

This are the distribution of land and the relation's with the models; ingles, germany, french and farmers.

The consolidations of forms of productions with relations to predominate in similarities and differences of models put the basic question for understand the dynamics to insert the forms of organizations of productions with relations the contexts international and national of markets. The questions through all history in the type of conflicts and putting the mark in them to the end mundial second war.

The studies about family's production are focalized in the changes of forms of organizations of productions front the expansion of capital in agro that different to the industries this capital is insert in the mercantilization channel. The work go from productions in the farm to the market put in the product in addition the traditional form as offer as work by the salary. The family production can increase the income through sale their productions but this forms of organization are not capitalist they do increase income.

In the farms of subsistence the force of work is offer in the markets by salary work present variations between activities.

The urban and the rural not is alone about geographic. Analyzed the forms of capital inside in the forms of organizations of productions so is do reference to the social basic of productions.

The social subject when can to access capital them not determinate alone by structure agrarian. Capital possibility the access to more land and increase the productive of work. This questions mot inside in the forms of organization of production the producers have take the family work as the basic of production and the salary as complement for the family work. They do analysis over cost of production but in this question they see the products that need they see the mercancia and the channels of commercialization.

In the first period of expansion of capital in agrarian productions the different between the agrarian and the rural will do from realities conceptual to the emphasis about the empirical observations. This conceptualization as the urban and the rural is not origin alone of the rural structure of productions. This origin relation is vinculante with the concept of economics progress and after with the concept of development that will have insert post to the second word mundial. The rural development is consider different to the rural urban development So the social relations and actions in the productions are different but the expansion of capital is the same with different consequences to the actors and the universe inside of societies.

Second period: the studies in the period of transnationalization

The limits to expansion to the companies to the inside to their countries the offer of technologies that orient to the massive productions go to type different need that relations to the consumption massive of products. Standards that direct to the productions for needs the consumption of industries are new questions to the knowledge over the social relations into the agrarian productions.

The agrarian complex brands of valor coming is installed strongly from the description of the analysis in the theoretical interpretations respect to as incident in the forms of organizations have considering the relations with land with work and with capital.

By the other question the expansion of big conglomerates and the install of subsidiaries in the countries considers as less development with relations of parameters and scale of countries by income by infrastructure by PBI by education by dwelling by health is present new issues. The need of this type of countries of employment and the new technologies that increase potential of work and with this the possibility of forms of organizations of productions as family productions initially are articulate to the offer the new productions and the new technologies. Changes of production and are begin the incorporation of concept as productivity so in few years the green revolution realize the new configuration in the agrarian production with relations to the positions of the actors in the structure agrarian. So this question put new discussion in the theories and in the methodologies.

On the end of years of XX century the question over the control of the process of productions are focus between the interests with relations of capacities of negotiations between agriculture and industries. Initially the social conditions of the actors of productions in generally are better and are migration to the rural to the cities. They leave the farms for to leave the rural life. Rural towns go to acquire life by himself but the new dynamics was lost when increase the circulation of mercancies not alone for to sale of products products the agrarian actors constitutive of consumptions of products industries for can realize the cycle of productions they need to live as producers.

Various issues come to analyze in this period. Societies that close strongly in the institutions in the same time open to the expanding of technologies that basic are capital for productions. The questions are in who are the actors in the this period how this actors organized the productions with relations the system agro productions how are modification the social relations with relations structure and positions in changes.

How was possible the development the substitutive industries to the importations when in the same time are registered more income to the transnational companies. Initially these companies go more there to the limited of the geographic of the origin countries. But in this period is possible yet see the relation between countries and capital.

The agrarian productions are not alone analyzed from the characteristic of agrarian actors. The relations and articulations with the industries of consumptions are the same to purchase the raw material and companies put the conditions about the raw material for the producers. So form this moment is installed the concept of competitive. From this competitive not all producers can be into competitive in these conditions. The agrarian productions are not alone analyzed from the characteristic of agrarian actors.

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The agrarian population purchase products that in the before period are consumption for the producers and their families. The work conditions the infrastructure the culture conceptions over the social value of productions the possibility of studies the health are same stuff that can see from the style of development to fomented from the institutions and the style of development disrupted.

The way of conceptualized is between modern and old.

This period is one of the more fruitful in questions and studies about Rural Sociology but is less institutional presentable is less the formations in Rural Sociology that the first period. The focus was put in the importance in the movements in the big cities and in the increase migrations from rural cities to the big cities. Those studies in part are including analysis of these movements in the issues of agrarian complex relations with relations to the life in the big cities where the work is inserting in the industries.

These questions present as paradox with relations know when say over agro complex and methodologies issues when these questions are put in analysis with relations of universe of studies. The agro to begins sell the picture with relations culture to the healthy and the needs to productions food to the world for these the producers the perspective was have in the increased productive. But in daily these reflects in the cost that the producers can see with relations to the access capital scrolling the culture capital in this conception of modern. The conception dichotomous put emphasis in the analysis external wit relations the forms of organizations of productions and that are general with relations to the industrial complex.

The studies to the inside at the forms of organizations of productions families give new issues with relations the combinations of land of work and capital. In these questions are present the cultural analysis to merge to histories conditions trough identify how the producers change theirs organization for permanence as producers when others case access to the capitalizations given them the new conditions about positions in the agrarian structure increase the circulations of goods at the market.

The questions with more emphasis are focus in the social relations constitutive from the forms of organizations of productions when that are present the agrarian complex for detecting specificity that are possible see into these organizations when the natural resources is necessary for realized the productions. These specificity see in the form deployment capital in the agrarian space.

The specificity of Rural Sociology is present is produced from natural resources, with stakeholders that preserve historical determinants and simultaneously incorporating relationships in emerging technological aspects placing them in relation to the hegemonic dynamics that emerges from agribusiness joints.

In this sense at first appear to dominate the slopes through which social relations between actors in the production seem to be relegated to the background predominate terms of competitiveness and scale productions. Term through which globalization is stated.

Third period: the globalization new questions for the Rural Sociology

The globalization present to sciences to research when the knowledge to have into the sciences is present in the daily of people.

When the issues are seen in the daily of people are realized new questions about social question.

These questions come to put to Rural Sociology the focus in the marginal populations in the rural populations that is seen through the problems increasing with relation the using and increasing of deterioration of the natural resources that see as concentrations in the social actors through and the forms to access to recreate the history conditions determinate in the period of internationalization respect of structure agrarian. But social movement the changes of technologies and the new emphasis in the channel in the mercantilization through the services contracts ask new explications to the science and inside to them to Rural Sociology.

The specificity linked to resources to cultural forms are blending between agricultural and urban actors in continuous circulation of products, in the interaction of knowledge and analysis of differentiation whereby actors acquire and / or are relegated to new positions regarding social work relationships; land and capital.

Studies of industrial complexes, are related to the dimensions that they have (as entities that is measured on parameters that can reflect the magnitude thereof, foci of methodological analysis) and in particular how they affect productions and actors shaped the region and they are at this stage. From a logical methodological complexity indicates positioning as the only general in that sense, the visibility, the impact on the stakeholders related to the dynamics of the complex methodological and theoretical measurability devices discussed relates social dynamics, such as productions.

Social relations again placed in the structure analysis and positions through the years, from internationalization are modified, changed or generated dynamics that relate to hegemonic models agricultural and industrial processes that gradually enhance the concentration resources of those necessary to reproduce successive production cycles resources. A production that is geared towards mass production and mass consumption as the main income generation, increasing financial channels through the commercialization and growth of financial structures generated by economic groups to state restrictions and to the reduction of traditional cooperative actions funding for smaller actors financial capacity.

The design process involves the interplay of knowledge and understanding to analyze and explain increasingly complex realities in the successive stages that marked social fragmentation.

If one accepts that there were social fragmentation, differentiation between each of the periods, phases, the question of how different organizational forms are

reproduced in a concentrator and exclusionary dynamics is recreated? If so undoubtedly the differentiation process recreates instances of structural evidence, therefore, institutions are key sectors in the markets, in the forms of joint industrial agriculture and the possibilities of diversification in production?

In turn the fields economic, political, and technological interpretation appear to have a structural domain from production of knowledge in which social facts as givens, as technology developments ranging from the need and overlap the field reality as a complex universe of social relations in which detect structural relationships of those social processes constitute the production dynamics is taken as fact in some cases overcome since the production of knowledge. However the interpretation from differentiation processes are these facts overcome, are different positions which elements of reality introduce interpretative processes of social fragmentation? These issues are relevant inherent sociological field of rural sociology is needed, not only because it gets as its focus the issue of natural resources and the emphasis on reprimarization of the economy from the expansion of monocultures , is present in questions , which may be considered structural knowledge production.

Final comments

At each stage of the comments made and issues addressed by the Rural Sociology alternate. This weaves to explain social reality, the reality of the forms of social organization in general marking periods in societies and in the production of knowledge. As essential skills to meet social structural components in the productions, which have led to the disappearance of agricultural concentration and social actors and the empowerment of other actors, and this is also a component present the issues addressed in studies of Rural Sociology in each periods mentioned.

Perhaps they are many questions that relate to what the social relations in productions amending change, disappear that relate to the production structures of these and what are those structures social relations of production and social position are listed in creating spaces in which social relations and productions can be presented as different places in turn referring to the type of configuration and historical questions that are recreated.

Undoubtedly specificity is present and will be present in both knowledge production in Rural Sociology and knowledge in fields related, since identity and culture are labile concepts from modernization and in turn consolidated stories from structural conformation of the region, being one of the many contradictions visible in social groups, institutions, actors and social spaces.

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