



The interactions between Rural Sociology and Rural Extension

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INTRODUCTION

Make reference to the moment between Rural Sociology and Rural Extension is make reference to the moment who the proposition are generalized in the questions about the knowledge productions consider the general and specific knowledge.

In the moments are mark the conceptual interactions.

From this interactions is have make questions over the knowledge productions and mark the type of analysis is emphasized for understand the social relations who these are traducing in actions of Rural Extension in the agricultural environment.

In the production environment the empirical fact are visualized as productions and from this are relations to the general need in production and consumption.

From the affirmations and they opposite in the logic scheme is assumes the fact is not repeated in the conditions of nature so is where investigate what is repeated of the social relations over the entailment to the production processes crossed whit the need directive.

This concept "the need" real or fictitiously to drive the conceptual relations what is open in the analysis of the different economic and policy contexts when the production are realized over the natural resources and in the specific in the land. So the social relations are originating from the reiteration of productions.

Are concept to display in the different moment relation negation (the natural resources are not reproducible) and affirmation (the capital is display with the agricultural actors) respect to the production and the social relation.

The advance to the capital is not related naturally with economic and political system. In the different agricultural contexts present moment and social time that related to the types of rural development.

Although it has different connotations in the context of reproduction over the types of social relations of productions take hold and therefore the type Rural Extension is realized considering the emphasis on adaptation or the differentiation processes from Rural Sociology Economic and Institutional policy.

This has real and fictional connotations from the propositions from which they made the questions about knowledge production are triggered in each moment and in the one social time.

The social time of production of knowledge that is triggered from industrial revolution through different moment of knowledge production. Thus what science can also that producers separation and differentiation from the propositions that differentiation and validate the production of knowledge

In this short paper is to highlight the main principal concepts are related to the propositions that validate in the skills being the main themes in linking between Rural Sociology and Rural Extension.

Chronological time and social time are both in the background of farming and scientific knowledge production. Knowledge of the practice of production has found in the interactions of Rural Extension. Interaction highlighted Rural Sociology although these interactions are not only that articulate the action unfolds in Rural Extension in the different moments to mark industrial production as the source in the capital venture in the forms of production in the agriculture.

The text refers to time as the notion that the domains are the way in which they interpret the realities of production and producers knowledge.

These moments have correlates in the chronological time.

But in the same chronological time can be found domains of characteristic different to exist from notions of relativity in dimensions with which interprets and analyzes the social events.

THE FIRST MOMENT

Is the Rural Sociology who beginning to dawn on the context of knowledge-

Changes in the industrial production are displayed in the agricultural sectors is chaining the characteristics of the actors of production.

Theses actors in America are related to migrations processes in which the relationship between culture production present on the notions of geopolitical areas and forms of organizations. (Garcia Ferrando: 1976)

The land and its distribution areas the entrances to the agrarian structure which are based the new territories of production in various forms of organization.

The Rural Sociology in this moment is focusing its efforts in the community studies to characterize and explain the particularities of the social relations of the agricultural world in the production of knowledge into the propositions that generalize from the same differences between production and culture of production of the community from which will strengthen and nourish the specific of Rural Sociology.

At this moment include feature such as subjects and as observed in daily production that characterize communities. Since this observable is to investigate the culture of production and the relations that the generated from the productions structures. Production and need are the concepts that generalize and specify the forms and actors by which to develop new modes of production.

In this first moment the technical relations of production and communication needs access to the education from the agrarian subjects (observable) will slowly the links that linked institutional studies of Rural Sociology and emerging focus studies of Rural Extension. (Ardilla J.: 2010)

The Rural Extension begins to find the generic basis for the production and systematization of knowledge from a place where it is perceived as a link between generality and the same time founding specify that carry the same technological progress since the role of the scientific production and empirical conceptions leading to the same production and systematization of knowledge. So result the new link between theoretical and empirical conception over the same production and systematize of knowledge

The technical relations of production are generalized much faster among the actors of production even in the different culture.

Rural Extension acquires a systematic body of knowledge in the second moment. The modernizations gradually displace the role of not formal education to bring the needs to incorporate productions techniques which are based the increases leading to new forms and actors in productions and increasingly mass media. Situations which turn were evident in the need to improve living conditions and the conditions they were in the forms of organization of production in agriculture.

SECOND MOMENT

In this moment the look of Rural Sociology is both in the subject of functionality in the production system as well as consideration and therefore actors with roles in rural areas. Roles are between tension and conflict. Power is the conceptual element evidenced in the analysis. It's not just individuals who are characterized the subject. The space energy tensions of the agrarian structure of production economic and political interests are reflected in the studies and specificities of the agricultural actors.

In the State in Latin America Rural Extension is institutionalized but with different in the chronological time occur at the same time the production of knowledge intended to turn to production for the application in the production.

Mass production and mass consumption are installed from the theories of the rural development (as well as criticism from the opposing analysis) (Long N.: 1988, Long N.: 1986)

The generalized is increasingly on technology while Rural Sociology puts the attention in the processes of differentiation in terms of institutional relationships in the farming sector.

The innovation diffusion theory will become the basic of systematization of knowledge (Ruttan W. and Hayami Y.: 1988) of Rural Extension. A Rural Extension related to the technology transfer as an input to production system. Multidisciplinary fields are considered from the external environment that may affect the relations of production- Thus the concept of need is still spreading the fields same knowledge permeates the notions of views and interpretations of reality are generated and produce changes in the social relations to explain the realities in agriculture.

The causes and explications predominate between needs and increased production by which actors of production are driven in the production and have historical and proper conduct of modernization when it come to analyzing the actions of agriculture.

System theory applicant to agriculture leads to multiple interpretations from the balances and analysis of input and output is related to the actions of Rural Extension. In this action dominate the analysis of the schemes in which energy balance or alterations of these take center stage in the dynamic and logic with which they are made by agriculture stakeholders by researchers and extension agents by themselves. (Naredo J.M. et al: 1980)

Systems and subsystems in this moment are the basis of the interpretations that start with Roger's E. (1960) to understand the circuits they relate Rural Sociology and Rural Extension.

The knowledge productions in the relation Rural Sociology and Rural Extension is strongly incised by these methodological frameworks.

In this moment the Rural Sociology are considered a mature theoretical methodology. A Rural Extension still associated to the action that should guide practice i.e application of knowledge and is not considered that producers knowledge. In part it is still seen as a set of tools that should lead to the applications of knowledge producers in Rural Sociology in Economic in Politics in Education in Communication etc.

The emergence of the critical currents put in stage Rural Extension (Freire: 1978; Ansorena I.: 1972; Díaz Bordenave J.: 1985) knowledge as the dilemmas of the field by postulating logical "Extension or Communication". This triggered criticism of the way the Extension and the knowledge it producers replicate viable production to the capital development in agriculture that empathizes differentiation processes.

Freire and the analyzes the generated within these streams of interpretations proposed focus on communication channels of the desire to distance and direction that print an issues that is built from power relations. Fact caused deep controversy in academia and research.

The generalization still rests in the propositions to emerging technologies but relations to the innovation system production more stranger the empirical position about the need to increasing in the production on technologies as input to bring farming considered the balances that have system of production (or by the opposition in the changes of them).

For their part of Rural Sociology the studies over agrarian complexes provide news evidence with relation the roles of those involved of production.

The extension is discussed from the institutional field that involves understanding and actions in the agriculture environments the actors of production. The dilemmas are present.

The action as the process produces knowledge's while at the same time it reinforces the widespread diffusion of technology in production circles- consumer relationship that social categories are the result of differentiation processes.

Multidisciplinary approaches are beginning to emerge for analyzed the generality of the social processes yet the specific understanding that the actors are in agriculture in the dynamics that acquire it.

This situation will mark the third moment of knowledge together production from the formation disciplinary bodies that will focus on interdisciplinary search axes.

THIRD MOMENT

In this third moment become more evident the analysis of effects on processes of inclusion/exclusion from predominate conditions in the production of knowledge and its correlates in the realities of production. Analysis relates to the field of discussion of successes and failure in relation to the type of development that is installed between the social forces.

The technology appears almost as a fact to which the actors have to adapt or fall out site the conditions under which competition is displayed with the social order to prevail in the productions.

The realities shows in circle are to feedback

The social networks that recreate the condition of actor and as such can be more the realities of poverty are installed from the need for new social conditions also remain prevalent conditions that analyze systems and the artificiality of the same even from the same systems of production of scientific knowledge.

The order changed sociality fragment in the principles of participation is seen as questioning as well as efforts to re-create knowledge interdisciplinary fields to investigate increasingly complex and inter-related.

From the most general categories of processes of differentiation the Rural Extension is found with interpretations of participation in different theoretical frameworks printing the concept of participation and social action characteristic of each discipline.

From the dichotomies of successes and failure participation is related to the absence or presence of the same and in turn to lack. Therefore relates to the actors with few resources they lack information and participation.

Howere it is from this type the analysis with the generalized the nascent productions. Generalize on the valorization of knowledge and the return processes that considerer the participation and learning as themes around which there is no longer observable what is a socially constructed from the productions.

Understanding that is produced in various fields related to agriculture production such as scientific technological institutional organizational communication, etc. (Thornton, R. et.all:2006)

The news communication affect in the accessibly of information raise questions about the impact on the information access to means by which you interact between reality and virtuality. The news affect in the communication of information raise accessibly questions about the impact on access to the information you meads by which reality and virtuality between interactions.

In the case where occur participation in the organization that are initiated in situations of crisis that is consider from bottom up i. e from the population to the hierarchical order is the first element visible are social categories and dynamics these are articulating the context in which are generalized processes (producing technology

industrial processing through agro processes etc.) as e.g. in the dynamics agro industrial complex. Dynamics complexities of interpretation offer theoretical methodological questions that arise from the how these dynamics are present from the contextualization that is generalized, and which in turn is part of the special joint mechanism to generalize such levels of technology social and political contexts of globalization among the most common.

So producer/ras craft employees in agriculture are the organizations through which establishes a dynamic with relation to agriculture production and with relation at the same craft market producers or employees. This link is to the household production (still in its various type with respect to factors of production forms organization culture of productions e.g.) with pression respect participation. There are limitations as to produce "with "as tension are interest. House holdings production co-exist with capitalist organization. Between the tow there is a feedback process for distributing mainly in the diffusion of innovation regarding participation is considered to be established from the broadcast and that is accentuated in the production technology.

In this situations the Rural Extension is fragmented institutional having reconfigure the production to knowledge to the different social actors in an environment in which they are experiences of participation and dissemination. Tensions turn trasladate into institucional and organizational terms about what to do Rural Extension Development is achieved. Reviews that in several cases they forgot that there is path of knowledge produced in extension through this is from the point of view of the history of science still in its infancy.

The Rural Sociology again found the critical development affinities with the Rural Extension in the questions about the specificity of rural actors in the areas rural that to gave rise the rapid technological processes

Perhaps we should not forget that not how characterized and tells the environment in which it occurs. Yet the social relationships whit each productions in the environment to reproduce the specific changes that are generalized in different ways of organizing production. Social relations are still a more specific area through which can be produced at scales seem to have no limitation from the same specificity of the field of agriculture.

In Rural Extension the emphasis in the focus of participation are generated in the 60's (XX century) they crossing with the moments in that found various forms of interpretation the social networks in that preserved and in the same time produce changes in the modalities to production. These dimensions are relevant to understanding and Rural Extension as process.

A feedback between both that has tended to different partners in the validation of knowledge production.

THE END COMMENTS

The three moments are originate at the different time of production of knowledge and institutional processes.

The first moment are part of field observation to generalize this is more relevant in the production of knowledge in Rural Sociology. The Rural Extension is as the link between the knowledge production and how they come to the agrarian societies in different communities.

In the second moment is which are produced and gives a new current of thought in Rural Sociology and Rural Extension. In Rural Extension with the end order to systematize knowledge that is produced in the interaction with the realities of production considering the knowledge of the actors involved in productions.

The place that gives the actors of production makes the difference between theoretical and methodological approaches and interaction with different disciplines.

While Rural Sociology is sworn to the study of social relations that are generalized by the incorporation of technologies Rural Extension asked about the differences between the social partners to those generalized changes from mass production.

The institutional contexts of knowledge production and with relation to Rural Extension are dimensions that make this point about the ways and means to acquire those involved in agricultural structures. These structures maintain specificity from the same processes of social differentiation and that both have generalizations from technologies progress.

In the three moments are found feature of the different moments.

Emerging from the production knowledge the participation appears as element of transcendence but this take roles in both processes are recreated as technology transfer and the conditions in which they interaction from a position to be learning from the knowledge have institutional settings are apparently different from the same fragmentation found in social organizations. The type of participation and the type of challenges to agricultural development are the critical about of them. The articulations of agricultural to the industrial processes are produced in different forms but all this are relation with the industrial processes.

Both the Rural Sociology as Rural Extension the processes that is based on the sustainability recreate again even in the generality of social context political and in the research specific conditions with these processes influenced and influences the level of relations agricultural production.

In both budding and time in which the general is scheduled for general contexts of production specificity occurs in cases which would permit questions inquires regarding the production of knowledge in the space whose production which largely takes place on natural resources that have a specificity that sets it apart from other industrial processes.

The type of the questions can be done surely will enable open new questions on the relationship Rural Sociology and Rural Extension.

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