



Social Characteristics and Differences of Urban and Rural Communities

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Abstract

The study aims at describing urban communities and rural communities. A village community is a society whose inhabitants enjoy a major source of livelihood in the agriculture, fishing, livestock sector, or a combination thereof, and whose cultural and social systems support these livelihoods. The characteristics of village communities include the general life order of the group based on kinship. Meanwhile, the urban community is an association of people who live in the center of economic activity, government, arts, science and so on. Urban people seek their livelihoods on average using sophisticated technology, such as using machine power, computers and others.

Introduction

Rural communities are classified as people who are very far behind, this is due to the differences in regions that are far from the center of national development, and are hardly even touched by national development (Stöhr & Taylor, 1981; Hechter, 1977). Several methods and approaches have been developed to understand problems and help formulate policies to solve rural development problems (Ellis & Biggs, 2001; Van der Ploeg et al, 2000). Since the 1970s, many experts have used methods, approaches, and the logic of verificative survey thinking in researching social problems in rural communities.

Population growth is increasing, especially in urban areas. Many rural people seek a better life in urban areas (La Sorte et al, 2017). They think that in urban areas is the largest source of livelihood compared to rural areas. They also think that life in the city is better than in the village. However, in reality life in the city is not as good as they imagined. In this case the author will discuss and explain the scope of differences between rural and urban communities.

Rural and urban communities are often debated in terms of differences and interactions. For this reason, there are several things that need to be understood and understood about rural and urban communities, namely understanding the understanding of the community, knowing the social characteristics of the community, understanding the meaning of rural communities, knowing the social characteristics of rural communities, knowing the differences between urban and rural communities.

Society is a group of people who form a semi-closed (or semi-open) system, where most of the interactions are between individuals in the group. The word "society" itself is rooted in the Arabic word musyarak. More abstractly, a society is a network of relationships between entities. Society is an interdependent community (depending on each other). Generally, the term community is used to refer to a group of people who live together in one regular community.

Definition of Urban Society

Urban communities are often called urban society. The definition of urban society is more emphasized on the nature of their life and the characteristics of their life that are different from rural communities (AlSayyad, 2004; Pahl, 1966). There are several characteristics that stand out in urban society, namely; religious life is reduced when compared to religious life in rural areas, urban people can generally take care of themselves without having to depend on others. More important here is one person or individual. In cities, family life is often difficult to unify, because of differences in political understanding, religious differences and so on.

The rational way of thinking that is generally adopted by urban society causes that the interactions that occur are based more on the factor of interest than on personal factors. The division of labor among urban residents is also more strict and has clear boundaries, the possibilities for getting a job are also obtained by city residents more than village residents, the interactions that occur are more based on the factor of interest than the personal factor of the distribution of time more thoroughly and very important, in order to be able to pursue individual needs social changes are evident in cities, because cities are usually open to receiving influence from outside.

The urban community usually absorbs the trend that is currently booming or what is commonly called “slang” (Cohen, 2004). But sometimes urban people do not choose a good trend, so if it is booming, it immediately absorbs it without thinking about whether it is good or not. So sometimes if you see city people like that it looks strange and even funny.

Social Characteristics of Urban Communities

Socio-Economic Coating

The difference in education level and social status can give rise to a heterogeneous situation. This heterogeneity can continue and spur competition, especially if the population in the city increases and with the existence of various schools, there will be various specializations in the field of skills or in the field of types of livelihoods.

Individualism

Differences in socio-economic and cultural status can lead to "individualism". Pure mutual cooperation is very rare in the city. Face-to-face interaction in person and for a long time has rarely happened, because communication by telephone has become a means of connecting that is no longer a luxury. In addition, because the education level of the city residents is high enough, it is necessary to try to solve all problems individually or privately, without asking other families for consideration.

Social Tolerance

The busyness of each city citizen at a high enough pace can reduce his attention to his fellow man. If this is excessive then they are capable of being indifferent or lacking social tolerance. In the city, this problem can be overcome by the existence of institutions or foundations working in the field of society.

Social Distance

The population density in cities is generally quite high. So, physically on the street, in the market, in the shop, in the cinema and in other places the townspeople are close together but socially far apart, because of differences in needs and interests.

Social Coating

Differences in status, interests and situations of urban living conditions have an influence on different assessment systems regarding the symptoms that arise in the city. Assessment can be based on economic, educational and philosophical background. Changes and variations can occur, because no city is exactly the same in structure and condition.

Definition of Rural Society

A village community is a community whose inhabitants have a main livelihood in the agricultural, fishery, livestock sector or a combination thereof, and whose cultural and social systems support that livelihood. The characteristics of village communities include the general life system of a group based on kinship. Society is homogeneous, such as in terms of livelihoods, religion and customs. The villagers have a deeper and closer relationship when compared to other communities outside their boundaries. The main livelihood of the residents is usually farming. Geographical factors greatly influence the style of community life. The distance between workplaces is not too far from the place of residence.

Differences between rural and urban communities

The life of rural communities is different from urban communities. The most basic difference is the condition of the environment, which has an impact on the personality and aspects of life. The impression of urban society towards rural communities is that they are stupid, slow in thinking and acting, and easily deceived, etc. This impression is due to the fact that urban residents only make a passing judgment, do not know, and lack much experience.

To understand rural and urban society does not define universally and objectively. But it must be based on the characteristics of society. These characteristics are the presence of a number of people, living in a certain area, bonding on the basis of previous elements, a sense of solidarity, being aware of interdependence, the existence of norms and culture. Rural communities are determined by their physical and social forms, such as collectivity, individual farmers, landlords, agricultural laborers, fishermen, etc.

The rural community and the urban community can each be treated as a system of eternal and important networks of relationships, and the community concerned can also be distinguished from other communities. So the differences or characteristics of the two societies can be traced in terms of their general environment and orientation to nature, work, community size, population density, homogeneity-heterogeneity, social differences, social mobility, social interaction, social control, leadership patterns, life size, social solidarity, and other values or systems.

Conclusion

A rural community is a group of people who live in an area and have a close relationship and the same feelings towards existing customs and show kinship, such as mutual cooperation and mutual assistance. Rural people seek a livelihood by farming in the fields or in the fields, in the village they are not familiar with the advanced technology that has existed in modern times. Meanwhile, the urban community is an association of people who live in the center of economic activity, government, arts, science and so on. Urban people seek their livelihoods on average using sophisticated technology, such as using machine power, computers and others.

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