



Rural Environment: Features, Elements and Activities

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Abstract

The rural environment is a geographical location of a countryside or rural landscape where the largest number of natural resources can be extracted from a region. It usually has a small population and its economic activities adapt to the characteristics of the environment. In this environment, activities such as raw material collection or extraction and transformation are essential. The way of life of its inhabitants is based on working the land and natural resources, which is the main source of work. The term rural is associated with rural areas and the activities that take place there, such as agriculture and livestock. This is the main difference with the urban environment, in which the population is generally very large and economic activities tend to consume industry and goods and services.

Key Words: Rural Environment, Features, Elements, Activities

Introduction:

There are many common elements of the rural environment, which are also common in many different countries. Rural areas vary in climate and vegetation, but their population and economic activity are similar. It consists mainly of natural resources



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The characteristics that make this landscape a rural character are largely composed of plants, animals and plants. These elements are generally found in greater numbers in rural areas than in urban areas.

Another feature of the rural landscape is the shared presence of mineral resources like gold, zinc, oil, silver among others. However, the discovery of these elements usually leads to an increase in the industrial and population of the area where they are found.

Population density

One of the characteristics of the rural population is that, in general, it does not reach 2,000 inhabitants. However, this number may vary according to the legislation of each country.

Another factor to keep in mind is that there may be nucleated and scattered rural areas. In the first case, there are about 60 inhabitants per square kilometer in these areas. On the other hand, otherwise the number of people per square kilometer is equal to or less than 30.

The core sector dominates economic activity

Agriculture and livestock are the most common activities in these areas. This is because the landscape is basically natural.

This situation provides an opportunity for animal husbandry, cultivation and harvesting to make the most of the work.

Landscaping is the foundation of the relationship between man and the environment

People in rural areas build strong relationships with each other, identify with the environment and develop a sense of belonging.

It is reflected in various aspects of social, cultural, political, religious and economic life.

Agriculture and livestock are usually family activities. Many rural families rely directly or indirectly on the natural resources they live in. Given those industrial activities are generally low-performing and the resources used are more primitive, it is common to find that workers themselves become family members rather than hiring outside employees.

When the inhabitants are scattered on the ground, there is usually a considerable distance between the houses. It also happens that the residential area is far from the center of the town. There are some small businesses. Low percentage of environmental pollution, In general, the service infrastructure is very basic, forcing residents to turn to overcrowded centers to access some services.

Similarly, transportation systems are often inadequate. This often helps maintain low levels of pollution, as cars and industries do not produce as much smog and carbon dioxide.

The population has been in the area for a long time

Population movements are not frequent, as residents live in their homes for a long time. One factor that favors this decision is the fact that, in many cases, housing is a place of work.

In these areas, in addition to field activities, management activities are also carried out in small and medium enterprises.

The law protects rural areas

Sometimes a country's environment can be protected by a country's legislation if it contains elements of natural or historical significance. This initiative is very helpful in regularizing the process of utilizing the resources of the area.

Similarly, elements under legal protection can be geographical (national parks or natural monuments), economic (tourist areas or mineral deposits) or cultural (indigenous ethnic group or historical heritage).

The cost of living is low

Due to low demand for goods and services as well as property, Product costs are often lower than in urban areas.

Elements

Rural or agricultural landscaping is made up of different elements, all of which are related to activities carried out in different places. This includes grasslands and lands available for livestock activities, regardless of the type of livestock used. It is a collection of animals that humans later pick up to

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obtain meat and other derivatives. In turn, animals rely on animals that can be of different types:

-Bovin or cattle: cow, ox, ox.

-Capr: Goats.

-Ovis: Sheep.

- Porc: Pig

-Equino: Horses and horses

Other species of animals are also raised in these environments, such as:

- Poultry: Poultry

- Aquaculture: Fish

- Beekeeping: Bees.

Culture

This refers to lands devoted to the cultivation, sowing and harvesting of the original vegetable products. These can be food or industrial, depending on what is given later.

The meal

Contains grains such as corn, rice, wheat and oats. Among many others, tubers and beans, basil and sugar plants.

Industrial

Plants that serve as raw materials for textiles or textiles, or textile products for the tobacco industry.

Perry Urban Place

This is an area where rural landscapes and urban activities are common. This area is not a proper part of urban areas but it is not considered as a rural area. Therefore, its properties can be mixed.

Activities in rural areas

In general, rural areas offer a large amount of land and resources that can be exploited in more than one way.

It's not just about performing traditional agricultural and livestock activities. Today, development has led to the planning of various productive uses for rural areas.

Agriculture and Livestock

Agricultural activities are the main engine of rural areas. Representing the traditional aspect, they evolve in their various variations depending on factors such as climate, region type and population needs.

Forests

It is an agricultural activity, with the difference that the forest is forested. This science is in charge of the cultivation and maintenance of forest gardens, so that the products required by the society can be obtained permanently and permanently.

Conservation of natural spaces and ecosystems

National parks and natural monuments are protected by law, as they host specific regions or ecosystems, especially animals, plants and specific plants, such as depending on the geographical location of the place.

Stimulated by this existence, protection groups are common in these specific areas, as well as the presence of government officials responsible for their management.

Extraction of mineral resources and petroleum derivatives

Mining also takes place especially in rural landscapes, which are wide and rich in mineral raw materials. It is important that we develop a large number of products that we use in every economic sector.

Industry

In most cases, large areas are required to build factories and industrial areas. For this reason, rural areas have priority lands for setting up these structures.

Rural tourism or environment

This activity occurs especially in places that are rarely modified by humans. It aims to offer more tourist alternatives than traditional alternatives and engage more people than the environment in which the activities take place.

Another feature of this type of tourism is that it usually revolves around the culture, history or natural heritage of the region. In general, rural areas have abundant natural resources, even if they do not represent an economic benefit to the industry. Activities as described above are the only major activities that

can be performed more or less in non-citizen landscapes. Of course, convenience can always create other ways to use these resources, whether private or for the public good.

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