**The development of rural areas in the future**

**Introduction**

The development of rural area is strongly pegged on the advancement of infrastructure-both physical and social infrastructure and delocalization of industries to the countryside to employ the youth and keep them from migrating to the urban areas in such of fortune. Most importantly, the advancement of social amenities in rural areas will uplift the services offered. As such, perfect hospitals and high-end education will encourage the population to stick their foot in the rural areas and disregard the movements to the well-developed towns and cities in search of proper social amenities. However, the future developments of rural areas seems promising yet perplexing. This is due to the unpredictable circumstances such as climate change which pose great challenge of food insecurity in the rural areas. This paper seeks to provide an in-depth understanding of the dynamics that entail the future developments of rural areas and predict the direction of economic developments. Again, given that there are several factors that promote urbanization, the paper grants exceptional insights on this stance with the hope of profiling the vision 2030.

**The Current State of Development in Rural Areas**

The vitality of rural areas play a significant role in strengthening any nation’s economy as it ascertains sustainability and reduce overdependence on the resources available in the urban areas. Currently, different stakeholders including the World Bank, European Union, and the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development struggle to ensure rural transformation is a continuing phenomenon to generate positive effects on the future of rural areas. In Europe for instance, rural areas make up an average of 62 percent of every European country. This means that rural area coverage is wider than urban areas. The governments therefore seek to improve rural lives knowing that rural areas are agreeably the heart of the European society. The agricultural sector which mainly make up the biggest chunk of rural areas, have been furnished with essential equipment such as fertilizers and farm tractors which encourage production.

Moreover, the initiation of policies such as the future common agricultural policy (CAP) is also promising especially in addressing issues pertaining to collective responsibility of agricultural stakeholders in establishing local production networks, building up value chains, encourage young farmers as well as trigger innovation and research. Furthermore, the CAP aims at establishing a quick response of the European Union’s agricultural department to the demands of young farmers and provide a robust business development mechanisms in addition to ensuring social inclusion and promoting employment in the sector.

Nonetheless, the future of rural areas seem to be promising especially with the improvements made on infrastructure. Data from the U.S. department of infrastructure, (2020) depict that even though 19 per cent of the US population reside in the rural areas, 68 percent of the total road miles, cover the rural areas. Again, a report from the International Labor Office (2011) acknowledges the importance of strengthening the agricultural sector as it is the main economic activity in the rural areas. It argues that the agricultural sector will induce further developments in other areas such as transport, and finance thus attracting more institutions to the countryside.

**Explain the conditions for rural urbanization**

Simply put, rural urbanization is the process by which the rural areas become urbanized. This means that huge populations are concentrated in the rural areas and they slowly develop to become towns and cities. In the end, the urban culture becomes embedded in the rural areas chasing away the traditional cultures that engulf the rural areas. Several conditions therefore affect this transformation with the most outstanding one being the population. Huge populations are attracted to areas with better facilities of existence this are called the pull factors and they include availability of good transport network and availability of industries and institutions that is capable of sustaining the growing populations through the provision of employment. On the other hand, push factors will chase populations from the urbanized areas to the rural areas. This include, high insecurity in the urban areas, delocalization of industries to the rural areas as well as high costs of living in the urban areas. These factors greatly contribute to the developments of rural areas which is subject to the number of people living in rural areas.

Additionally, the availability of a water resource will greatly determine the future of rural urbanization. Water is considered to be life. This is because most of the life processes are propelled by water. It is therefore an essential resource for the existence of mankind. Rural urbanization is dependent on this resources based on the fact that most of the industries and huge populations use water for their existence. Water reenergizes the lives of people and make them more productive, and also run machines. The scarcity of this crucial resources alleviates developmental projects in rural areas thus killing the dream of a rural urbanization.

Moreover, the availability of land for exploration is also a vital area of concern for rural urbanization. The presence of vast land act as a pull factor for rural urbanization, it gives space for infrastructural developments to be realized and attract investors in such regions. Land is such an important resource for development as it house all the major projects that are in line with rural urbanization. Perfect land encourages large scale productivity both in the agricultural sector and also the corporate sector. Consequently, more industries can align their resources in the best way possible with the available space thus achieve maximum productivity. Moreover, massive land systems aggressively push for real estate investments which significantly build up the economic status of any country.

The climate of a particular rural area greatly determine its urbanization. Considerably, areas which receive favorable rainfall and an efficient amount of sunshine spur rapid urbanization as compared to those areas with low rainfall and extreme sunshine thus high temperatures. Such conditions curtail human life which happens to be the main proponents of urbanization. Nonetheless, areas with extreme drought make it impossible for urbanization to traverse such limits. Climate change dynamics such as the rise in sea levels discourage vulnerable communities from having their fair share of urbanization. It alleviates any movements that seek to encourage rural urbanization.

**The direction of rural economic development**

The direction of rural economic development can be understood by the conflict theory where two social classes, proletariats and the bourgeoisie. In this case, those living in the lowly developed rural areas are in constant conflict with those who are in the highly developed urban areas. The proletariats struggle to improve their living standards in the rural areas and kill the notion that rural areas are inhabitable. On the other hand, the bourgeoisie struggle to maintain their social class. In the end, the conflict poses a continuous improvement of lives in the rural areas thus encouraging rural economic development. Rural economic development is thus promising mainly due to the advancements made in infrastructure and agriculture. However, it may be impossible for the countryside to be replaced by cities due to effects of climate change which agreeably discourage growth. Recently, a climate emergency declaration was made by the UNEP to caution humanity to take care of the environment or perish in the long run.