Abstract

The globalisation has generated variations in the world-wide economy, justified in the necessity to modify and to integrate the financial, social and technological systems. About this frame, the rationality of the change processes, cannot either be thought besides the globalisation and of the different relations that it provokes, without considering the diverse contexts in which it operates. As a result of these economic variations, social and political, a new scene has formed, within which there is lost value like explanatory tool, the well-known traditional conception like the city versus the field, by means of which the characteristics of each of these spaces like opposed and in which were interpreted first (city) incited to rebellion to second (field). This context has motivated the development of one “new rurality”, that it analyzes aspects among others, the new characteristics that define the rural space at present, and also their impact through the modification of the related traditional schemes to the rural thing. This work talks about synthetically to two of the most remarkable characteristics of this new conception; the increase of the activities nonagriculturists and the pluriactivity, to reflect later on the necessity to reedit this last concept no longer focusing to us in the understood thing of term, but with the glance put in the analysis of the different types from pluriactivity (agricultural, for agricultural, nonagriculturist, inter-sectoral, farmer), its behavior in this new context, because of the election and/or the mobility of the rural homes from a type towards another type of pluriactivity strategy and its consequences.

Keywords

New rurality, activities nonagriculturists, pluriactivity, types of pluriactivity, heterogeneity, familiar agriculture