

Translocal ruralism: mobility and inequality in rural spaces.

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Since 2007, with the beginning of the financing and economical crises, the topic of inequality as reappeared in the academic and scientific agendas. Recent books like *The Spirit Level* (Wilkinson and Pickett, 2009), and *The Haves and the Have-not* (Branko Milanovic, 2011), demonstrate this continuous growing of inequality within most of the European countries and the US. In fact, concepts such as 'social class', 'income distribution', have arisen in several debates and discussions and have taken their place in the public sphere. On the other hand, the issue of spatial mobility has also turned very relevant in the core of social sciences (Cresswell, 2006; and others). This has in part to do with the impact of globalization and the development of the network society (Castells, 2000). Regarding rural space it is becoming evidence that mobility, and specifically migration and sprawl, is not entirely an urban phenomenon. Recent findings - revealed in a book edited by Hedberg and Carmo (2011), called *Translocal Ruralism* - have shown that mobility practices are being produced in different rural contexts. It is also relatively demonstrated that in rural communities mobility has been an important resource for people who intend to live permanently in rural areas: for having the conditions to stay in rural places people must have, simultaneously, the ability to move. That is one of the main conclusions that come out from this book. But those who haven't this ability or the conditions to move regularly are in serious risk of social discrimination due to the lack of autonomy in terms of their mobility resources. In this sense mobility is strongly related with social inequality. And this is particularly evident in rural areas.