

# Emerging Trends & Issues in Rural Community Development

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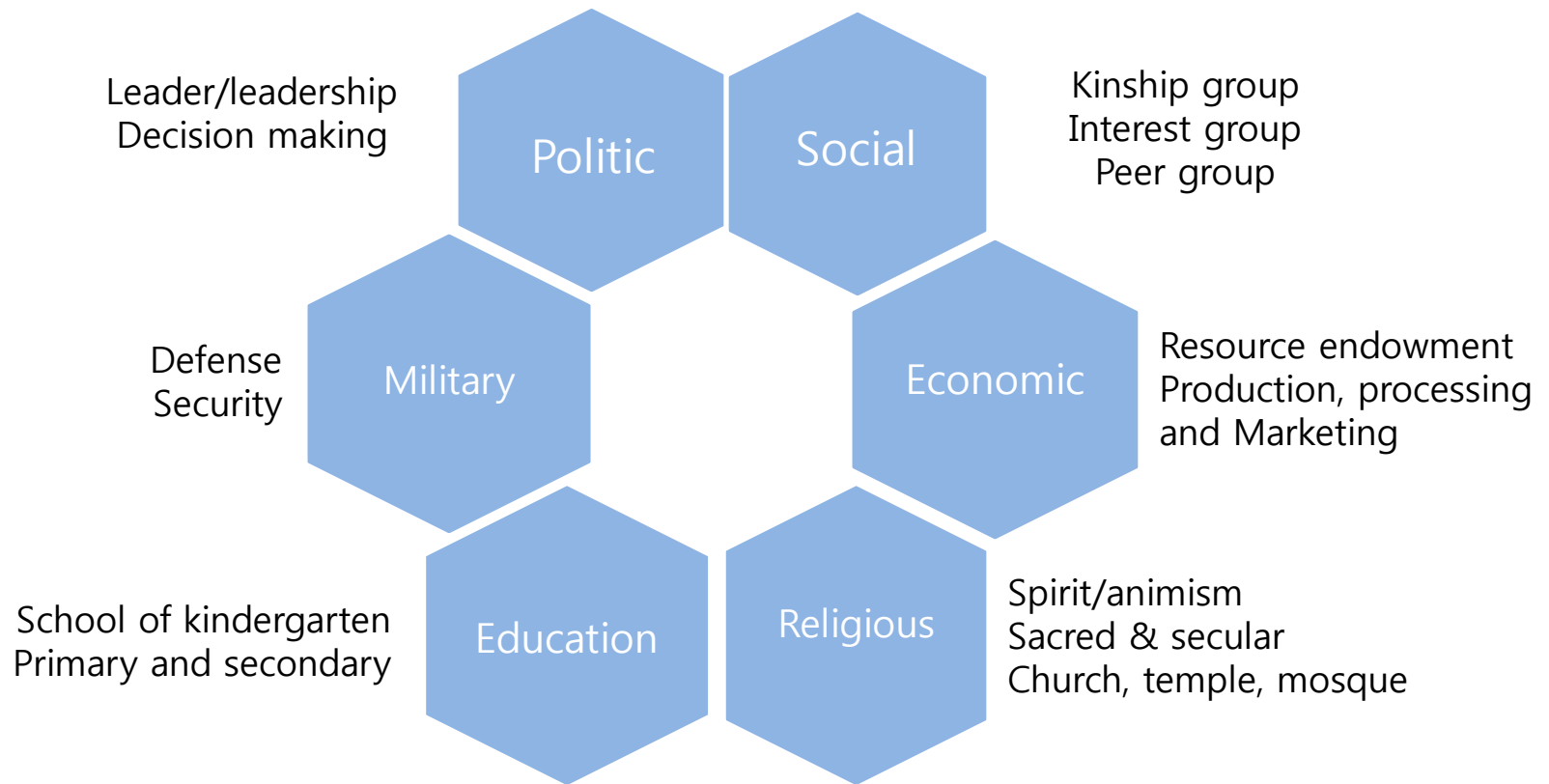
- 1. Conceptual Frame of Rural Community**
- 2. Why Rural Development ?**
- 3. Approaches for Rural Development**

# I. Conceptual Frame of Rural Community

## ◆ A Community

- A community is the place where a group of people live in there a quite long time sharing with common belief, goals and even with problems
- A community has a geographical boundary, and therefore, has rivers, mountains, farm land, and socio-cultural infrastructure within the boundary
- A community has social groups within the boundary to meet the social function of life, in particular with the passage of life, and solve the issues arising in the course of socio-cultural, economic and political activities of the community people.

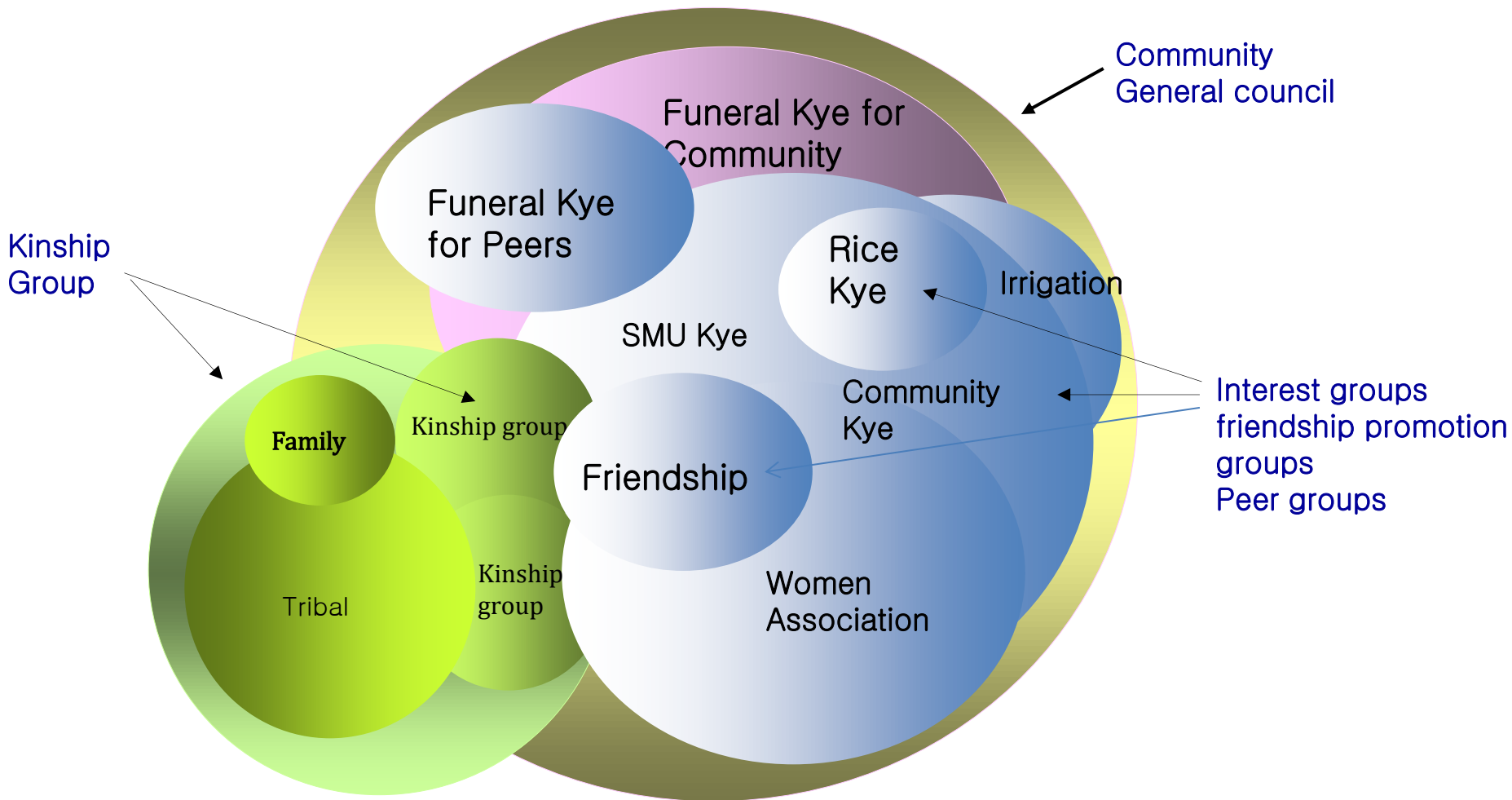
## Community Function:



# Traditional Community Mechanism

- ◆ Decision making on leadership establishment, community structure, rules & regulations of the community operation such as wage level, public works,...etc.
- ◆ Annual community action plan, budgeting, accounting & auditing
- ◆ Rules of cost & benefit sharing on the use of public goods
- ◆ Resource mobilization for the establishment of community fund, credit and the budget for community operation

## Social Groups in a Community



## Territorial Group

### ◆ Village General Council

- Leadership structure
- Decision making for the community operation
- Budgeting, accounting & auditing

### ◆ Community Organizations

- Village chief/deputy chief
- Community Council & officers for the community
- Community Development Committee (VDC)



# Interest Group

## ◆ Economic interest groups

- For Saving & credit
- For irrigation, reforestation for firewood
- For community fund raising

## ◆ Social interest groups

- For marriage
- For funeral
- For sports/recreation
- For traveling and excursion
- For arts/literature

# Kinship Group

## ◆ Kin/Family group

- Kin group with 4<sup>th</sup> generation family group
- Same family group in near by villages
- Same family group in a country

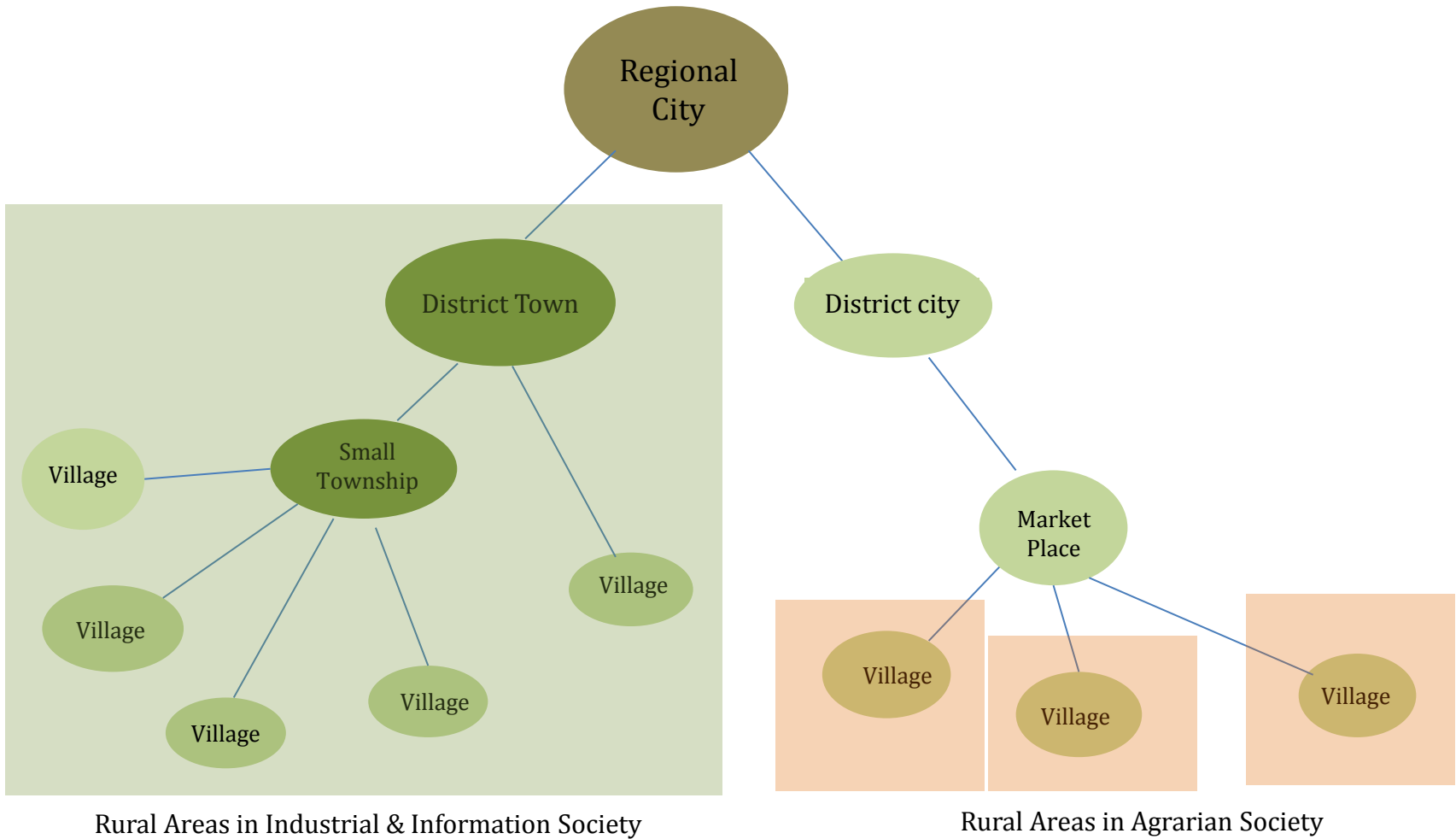
## ◆ Ethnic group

- Ethnic minority groups

## ◆ Rural Area

- Rural areas has no clear boundary. The people in rural areas, therefore, do not share the same targets and problems as the people shares in a community
- Rural area often refers to a rural village.
- In an agrarian society, village is the central place of rural life to the village people
- However, in an industrial society, a village is the place of production and daily life, but rural center becomes more important area for village people for marketing, education, healthcare and public services

## Rural Areas in Different Societies



Rural Areas in Industrial & Information Society

Rural Areas in Agrarian Society

## ◆ Rural Community

- Rural is the contrasting terminology of urban. Therefore, rural areas refers to the areas of out of urban areas.
- Rural is often understood as the outside of urban areas
- Rural community is the community located in rural areas, and understood unnecessarily as the areas of:
  - Not important
  - Underdeveloped
  - People who left behind.

## II. Why Rural Development

## ◆ Traditional Rural Community

- There are many community organizations in traditional rural community to solve the community problems
- People in the rural community have to make decisions to solve community problems/ or to achieve community goals
- Community people have to mobilize resources to solve the problems/ or to achieve community goals
- A community people share self-help and cooperation spirits

## What Happen in the Course of Modernization?

### ◆ Unbalanced Development

- Between sectors
- Between rural areas and urban areas
- Between remoted retarded areas and urban areas

### ◆ Political instability

### ◆ Policy Goals for Rural Development

- Reduce development disparities
- Ensuring comparable rural life to urban people



## Evolution of Conceptual Frame of Rural Areas

Agrarian	Industrial	Issues
National Territory	Urban Areas are developed and rural areas identified under developed	Highly developed urban areas  Underdeveloped rural areas

- ◆ National territory was not divided into urban and rural areas
- ◆ As the society entered to industrialized society, urban areas began to develop
- ◆ Resources and opportunities are concentrated into the urban areas, and rural areas are retarded and under developed, and social conflicts are emerging
- ◆ Rural development begins to solve social conflicts emerged between the urban and rural sectors as an important political issue

## Why Rural Development ?

- ◆ **To improve the efficiency of production & distribution**
  - Agricultural production
  - Non-farm activities
  - Institutionalization: marketing, R&D and extension, agricultural cooperatives, farmer's association
  
- ◆ **To improve the quality of rural life comparable to urban life in income, job, education, healthcare and social welfares.**
  - Income & living standards
  - Infrastructure
  - Housing
  - Health & sanitation
  - Education
  - Environment

## ◆ Rural Development in Modern Society

- Rural development is one of important policy issues of a nation to ensure the socio-political stability
- Government policies pursues to achieve development goals
- Government requests to support to international community when the government finance is not enough
- International organizations and high income countries provide support various development programs to overcome poverty and underdevelopment in recipient countries

## Issues of Rural Development in Different Societies

	Less Developed Society	Developing Society	Developed Society
Agricultural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food Security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food production &amp; distribution</li> <li>Income from agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food safety</li> <li>Food distribution</li> </ul>
Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting agricultural development</li> <li>Poverty reduction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce development gap between urban and rural sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring rural life comparable to urban life in income, jobs, education, healthcare, environment, infrastructure,</li> </ul>

## ◆ Agricultural Development

- Agricultural development program in most developing countries is a micro level development for increase productivity and income including;
  - Superior seed production
  - Develop cultivation technologies
  - Land consolidation & Water management
  - Pest control
  - Post harvest technologies
  - Marketing
- However, macro level policy measures are necessary to support the micro level agricultural development activities

## ◆ Macro Level Agricultural Development Policies

- Land reform & tenure system
- Agricultural finance and credit
- Price policy
- Agricultural infrastructure building
- Supply farm inputs
- R&D & extension
- Marketing institution & marketing facilities
- Agricultural trade
- Agricultural cooperatives

## Issues in Agricultural Development

### Micro Level

#### Food Production & Distribution

- Superior Seed
- Cultivation Technology
- Water management
- Pest control
- Post harvest
- Marketing

### Macro Level

#### Food Production & Distribution

- Land reform & tenure
- Agricultural finance & credit
- Price policy
- Agricultural infrastructure
- Supply farm inputs
- R&D and extension
- Marketing institution
- Agricultural trade
- Agricultural cooperatives



## ◆ Rural Community Development

- Rural community development is micro level rural development including;
  - Income generation including job creation
  - Housing & living environment
  - Infrastructure building
  - Education
  - Healthcare and sanitation
  - Environment protection & conservation
- However, macro level rural development programs are necessary to support the micro level rural community development activities



## Issues in Rural Development

### Micro Level

#### Rural Development in a Village

- Income generation
- Housing
- Living environment
- Infrastructure
- Education
- Healthcare



### Macro Level

#### Facilitating Rural Development

- Land reform & tenure
- Agricultural finance & credit
- Price policy
- Agricultural infrastructure
- Supply farm inputs
- R&D and extension
- Marketing institution
- Agricultural trade
- Rural education & healthcare
- Agricultural cooperatives

## III. Approaches for Rural Community Development

## Top-down vs Bottom Up Approach

- ◆ **Community development forces come from both of top and bottom.**
- ◆ **Top-down approach refers to the development force comes from the outside of community, usually from the government side as a government development program**
- ◆ **Bottom-up approach refers to the development force comes from the bottom usually from the needs of community people.**

## Top-down Approach

- ◆ **Top-down approach usually enforced by the government as government development program.**
  - Planned by a few government officers for the needs of government
  - Financial support from the government or outside agencies
  - Led by the government's guidelines to implement
- ◆ **Top-down approach is efficient when resources are scarce, and when the private sector is not developed fully.**
- ◆ **However, top-down approach becomes inefficient as the project size become bigger and the private sector become grown**

## Top-down Approach (1)

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## Top-down Approach (2)

- ◆ Top-down approach is efficient to provide motivation of development to the community people when the project is newly start.
  - When community people is not aware the needs of development
  - When there is a need to develop a development model/pilot cases
- ◆ If a project is designed and implemented by the government or outside agencies, the project is not sustainable since the project ownership is weak
- ◆ Therefore, even the project is initiated by the government, it is important to provide opportunities of participation to the community people for better ownership and sustainability

## Bottom up Approach (1)

- ◆ Bottom up approach usually based on the development needs of community people. Therefore, most of development budget comes from the community people
- ◆ Bottom up approach usually led by the community people or with the assist of NGOs
- ◆ Bottom up approach may not efficient at the beginning stage of the project. However, it is more sustainable and more efficient even it takes a longer period for bringing the final result

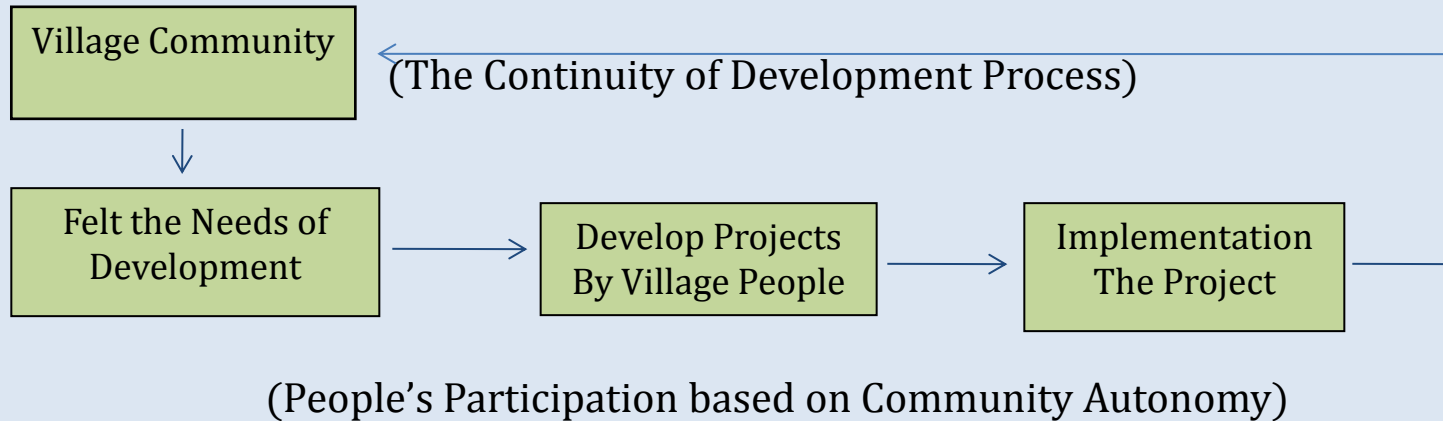
## Bottom up Approach (2)

- ◆ **Bottom up approach is addressed by international development agencies or donors as the approach is believed more sustainable**
- ◆ **However, the bottom up approach must have following precondition to be efficient:**
  - **Economic affordability**
  - **Autonomous leadership**
  - **Community empowerment**
  - **Social organizations**
  - **Norms of self-help and cooperation**



## Preconditions for Bottom-up Approach

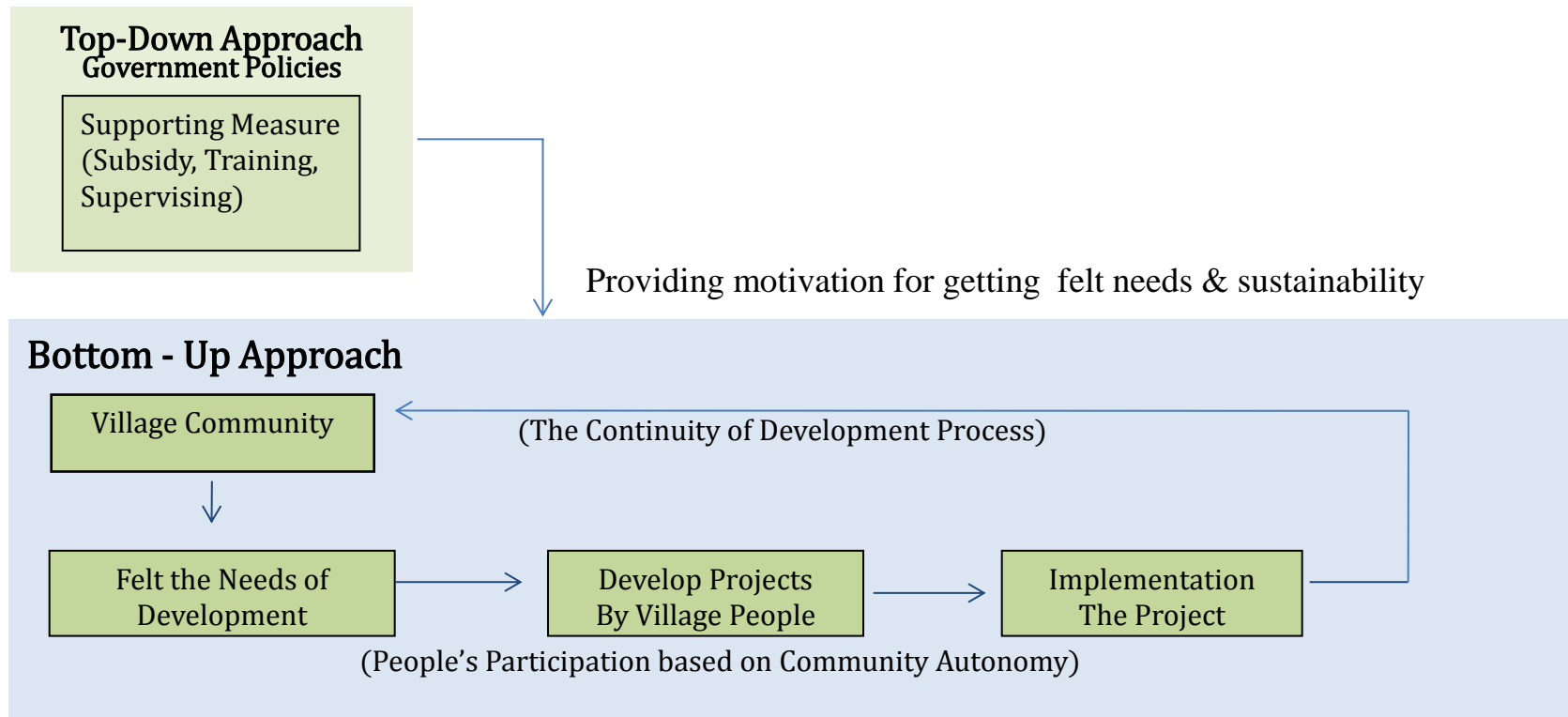
### Bottom - Up Approach



Economic Affordability  
 People's Empowerment  
 Leadership  
 Social Organizations  
 Social Norms for Cooperation and Self-help

## Bottom up Approach (3)

- ◆ Since most community in developing countries are not ready for such preconditions, some portion of development support from outside is necessary to bring the motivation of development in the community



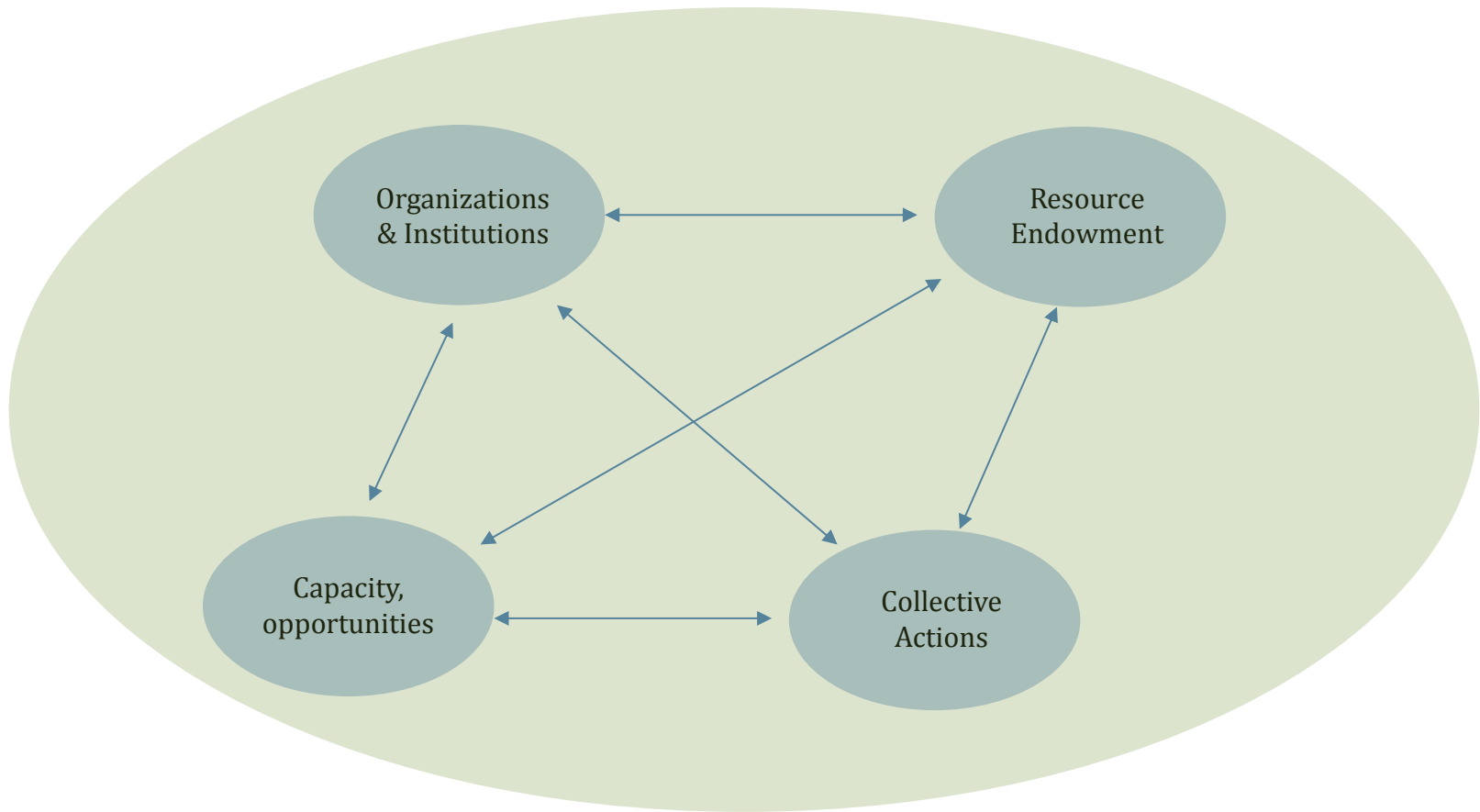
## Endogenous vs Exogenous Development

- ◆ Endogenous community development refers to the impulse of community development come from the inside of the community.
- ◆ Exogenous community development refers to the impulse of development comes from the outside of community.

## Endogenous Community Development

- ◆ Development activities are built in the community based on the community resources, technologies and capacity of the community people
- ◆ People in the community organized social groups to use the resources with the technologies they possessed. Community people produce, process and consume or sale to the market for income generation
- ◆ Endogenous community development takes a longer period for bringing the result of development since the resources and technologies are limited.
- ◆ Therefore, endogenous development needs outside support to facilitate the development activities of the community

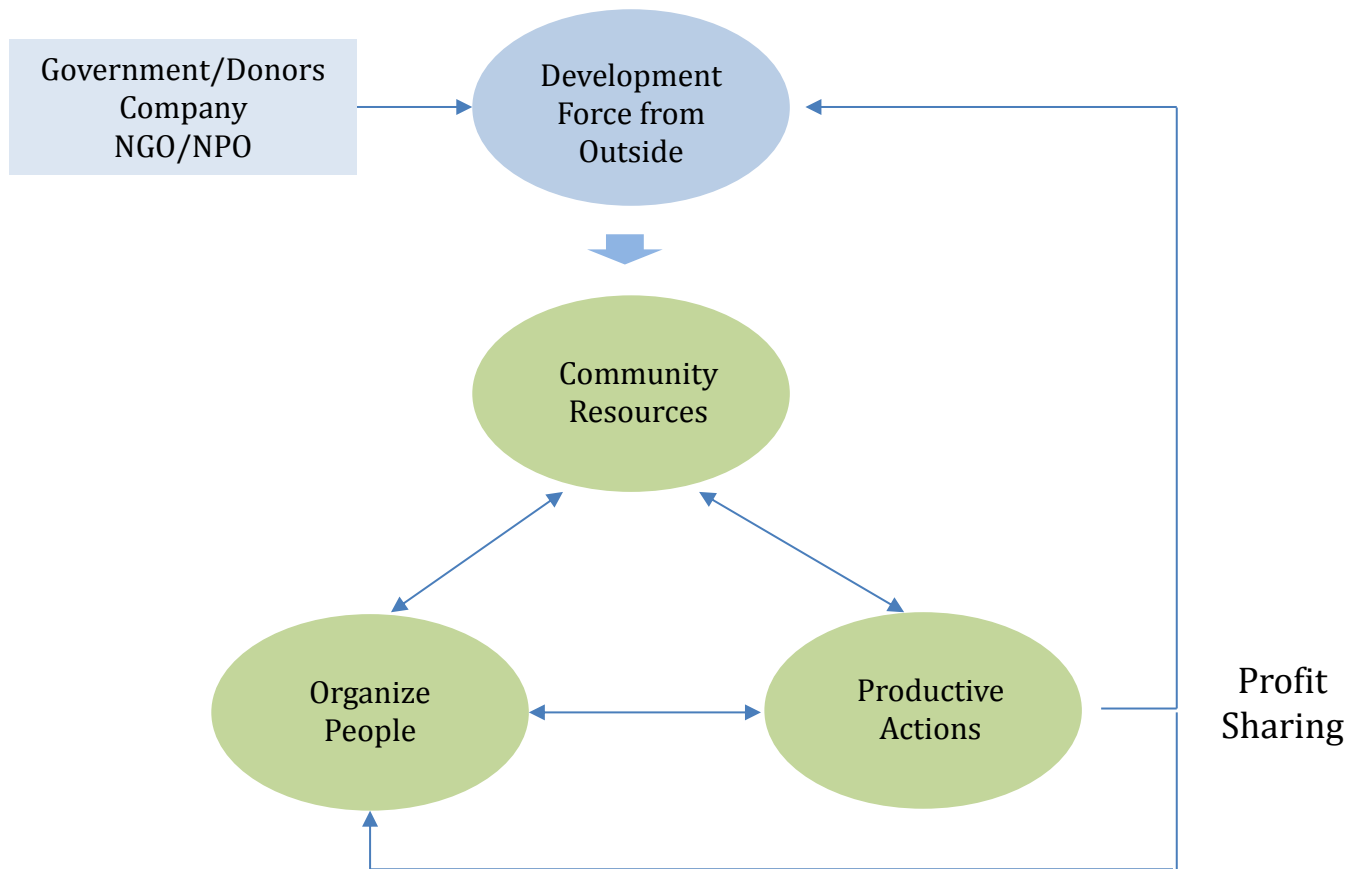
## Components of Endogenous Development & Interaction in a Community



## Exogenous Community Development

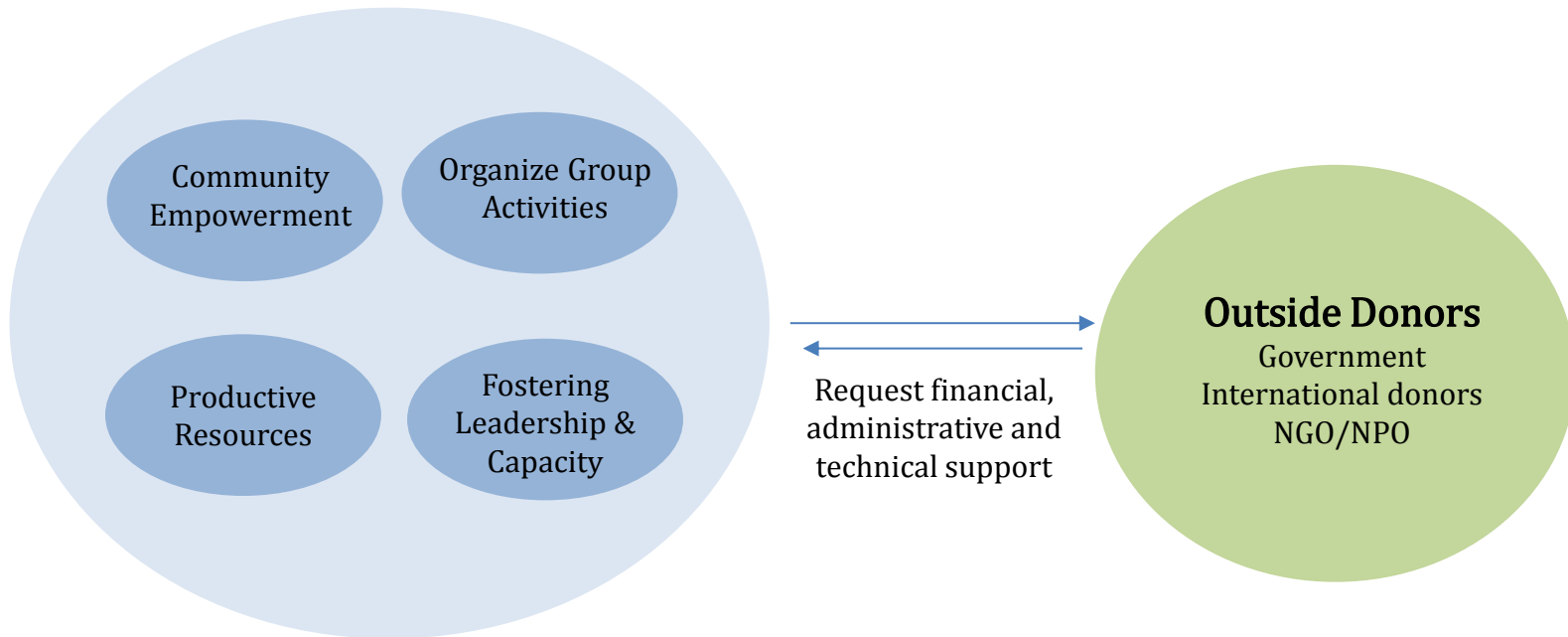
- ◆ Development activities are initiated by the outside support, such as government development program or market force from the outside.
- ◆ Outside agency may initiate development program with the community resources, organize community people, for production, processing and marketing. Advanced technologies may brought by the outside agency.
- ◆ However, exogenous community development is vulnerable to the change of outside economic condition

## Components of Exogenous Community Development



# Compromised Endogenous Development Model

- ◆ Endogenous development strategy is desirable. However, it takes a long time for bringing development result, it needs outside assistance.





## Participatory Development

- ◆ Participatory approach is an alternative development approach in responding to the top-down development approach
- ◆ Participatory approach in community development refers to the development activities based on the people's participation in the process of need identification , planning and implementation of the development activities
- ◆ Participatory in the process of community development are:
  - Need identification
  - Planning
  - Monitoring & evaluation

## Why Participatory Development?

- ◆ Empowering disfranchised groups & providing them with opportunities to gain control over resources and wellbeing
- ◆ Promoting full involvement of community social groups, individuals in their own development
- ◆ Promoting indigenous knowledge , technologies and skill based on socio-economic and cultural resources
- ◆ Finding sustainable solution and opportunities by working with individuals and social groups of the community
- ◆ Shift development paradigm from physical construction to better life of community people

# Forms of Participation

- ◆ Participation can be categorized into two formats: passive participation and active participation
  - Passive participation is the least participation such as participating to the meeting, answering to the questions proposed by outside experts
  - Active participation is to participate in the course of development process, a certain parts of development process
    - Participating to a part of survey, analysis or designing building, construction or community redesign
    - Participating to the financing and implementation and M&E

## Participatory Approach for Planning

### ◆ Every individual has to have a voice in the course of development

- Attention to the low income individual, minority in particular women, elders, youth .
- Respect the other voices of minorities
- Hear of every idea of individual or group

### ◆ Advantages of PAP

- Strengthening the ownership & togetherness among community members
- Increase trust & credibility of all community segments
- Provide broader perspective and ideas of development
- Obtain skills and knowledge which last far beyond the planning process
- Bring effectiveness in the process of implementation

## PA: Who will participate?

- ◆ Members of the target group
- ◆ Individuals who are interested in the development project of the community
- ◆ Opinion leaders or influential people in the community
- ◆ Change agents
- ◆ Local administrative officials
- ◆ Policy makers

## Advantage and Disadvantage of PA

### ◆ Advantages

- More sustainable
- Better reflecting the needs of community people, which bring the efficiency at the long run
- More relevant to local situation

### ◆ Disadvantages

- High cost and takes a longer time to get results
- Benefit to the smaller groups, few individual and communities
- Assumes the every individual is same and equal
- Difficult to deal with gender, class and caste
- Difficult to reflect the opinion of individual under the certain condition of politics and social system

## Inclusive & Sustainable Development

### ◆ Inclusive Development

- Development fruits must be shared all community members
- Aged person, crippled person, young, female, and minority ethnic groups

### ◆ Sustainable development

- Community must have capacity and empowered for development activities
- Resources must be regenerated
- People must participate in the process of planning and implementation
- Development finances must be born by the community
- Leadership must be autonomous and empowered

**Thank for Your Attention**