Content

- Rural
- Development
- Human Development
- Rural Development
- Rural Planning
- Rural Plan
IBU SUTRIAH (73 years old), second year Doctoral student at Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB) which I meet during RRPG2013 meeting, 9 Oct 2013.

Belajar tanpa jemu
Belajar tanpa malu
Belajar demi ilmu (niat perlu betul)
Belajar sepanjang hayat

I welcome all of you to my class!
Learning Outcome

• Able to define rural and differentiate characteristics of rural, peri-urban and urban
• Define concepts and components of rural development
• Discusses the role of rural planning in the process of rural development and change
“Area dominated by open countryside, extensive land uses and low population densities”
(The Dictionary of Human Geography)

“The sparsely populated areas in which people farm or depend on natural resources, including villages and small towns that are dispersed through these areas”
(Dalal-Clayton, 2003)

“low population density containing scattered dwellings, hamlets, villages and small towns”
(Moseley, 2003)
dominance of primary industries particularly agriculture and forestry...small scale of commercial and industrial enterprises

areas in which settlements are small, with substantial zones of open countryside between them

rural is associated with an adherence to ‘traditional’ value systems, which stress the merits of religious adherence, respect for ‘elders’, the importance of the family, a strong sense of community and suspicion of change in socio-political status quo

Keith Hoggart (1987)
INTRODUCTION

- The term ‘rural development’ is a subset of the broader term ‘development’.

- The word development in nature, could represent everything (natural, man-made, human, etc).
## Definition by Statistical Department Malaysia (1980)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan</td>
<td>Gazette areas which have population 75,000 and above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Town</td>
<td>Gazette areas which have population between 10,000 to 74,999.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Town</td>
<td>Gazette areas which have population between 1,000 to 9,999.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Gazette areas which have population 999 or less and all areas not gazetted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Urban Areas

- Gazetted areas with their adjoining built-up areas which had a combined population of 10,000 or more at the time of the census.

- Built-up areas defined as areas contiguous to a gazetted area and had at least 60 percent of their population (aged 10 years or more) engaged in non-agricultural activities and at least 30 percent of their housing units having modern toilet facilities.
Dibezakan menerusi (1) fungsi hierarki; (2) Fungsi taraf; (3) jumlah penduduk dan (4) strategi wilayah yang diterapkan
Berbual dengan Tatah Penhulu Temiar, Kg. Kelian, Tasik Temengor, Gerik, May 2014
## Rural-Urban Community Differentials (Cloke and Park, 1985)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Community</td>
<td>1. Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Social fields involving few</td>
<td>2. Social fields involving many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Simple economy</td>
<td>3. Diverse economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Little division of labour</td>
<td>4. Extreme differentiation and specialization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ascribed status</td>
<td>5. Achieved status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Close-knit social networks</td>
<td>7. Loose-knit social networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Local power-based</td>
<td>8. Larger-scale power-based</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Conflicting groups living together</td>
<td>10. Conflicting groups segregated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Regional focus of life</td>
<td>11. Occupational focus of life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Direct contact with end product of work</td>
<td>12. Detached from end product of work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Concepts of Development

I. Development as economic growth

II. Development as modernization

III. Development as distributive justice (reduce poverty, satisfying ‘basic needs)

IV. Development as socio-economic transformation (transformation of its mode of production)

Development?
IJM Land Berhad (IJM Land) bakal membina kediaman mampu milik di Pantai Sentral Park khusus untuk golongan berpendapatan sederhana.

Pengarah Urusan dan Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif IJM Land, Datuk Soam Heng Choon berkata, nilai pembangunan kasar (GDV) bagi Pantai Sentral Park bernilai RM2.5 billion dengan tujuh fasa pembangunan kediaman dan enam fasa pembangunan komersial yang dijangka siap dalam tempoh 10 hingga 15 tahun.

"Kawasan pembangunan Pantai Sentral Park meliputi keluasan 274 ekar (109.6 hektar) dengan 58 ekar (23.2 hektar) kawasan pembinaan di mana anggaran kos projek bernilai RM2 bilion bersama rakan-usaha sama Amona Development Sdn Bhd.

"Bagi fasa pertama kami menjangkakan siap sepenuhnya dalam tempoh tiga tahun setengah dari sekarang yang merangkumi 211 unit kondominium kediaman dengan keluasan antara 1,140 hingga 1,975 kaki persegi pada harga RM700 kaki persegi." katanya selepas merasmikan fasa pertama Pantai Sentral Park di Kuala Lumpur semalam.

Menurutnya, pembinaan kediaman itu akan dilaksanakan selepas perasmian fasa pertama dan kedua tahun ini.

1,140 kaki persegi x RM700 per kaki persegi

= RM 798,000.00 (minimum price)
Qizilbash (1996), Ethical Development:

- Development accrues if and only if there is some overall expansion in human flourishing or the quality of human lives or human well-being consistent with the demands of social justice and freedom.

• Pembangunan yang memenuhi keperluan dan keupayaan asas, keadilan dan kebebasan berteraskan nilai universal.
Human Development

- Human development can be defined as changes in the structure, cognitive, and behaviour of a person which might be due to biological (internal) and environmental influences (external) (Craig, 1996).
Dimensions of human development

- physical
- cognitive
- spiritual
- psychosocial

DPPS

Thinking and processing of information

one's psychological development in, and interaction with, a social environment.
The term rural development taken into considerations overall development of rural areas with a view to improve the quality of life of rural people.

Rural development can be conceptualised as a process, a phenomenon, a strategy and a discipline.

Chambers (1983:147) defined rural development concept as:

A strategy to enable a specific group of people, poor rural women and men, to gain for themselves and their children more of what they want and need. It involves helping the poorest among those who seeks a livelihood in the rural areas to demand and control more of the benefits of rural development. The group includes small scale farmers, tenants and the landless.
According to Singh (2009), we shall define rural development as ‘a process leading to sustainable improvement in the quality of life of rural people, especially the poor’.

Furthermore, the secret of success in rural development lies in identifying and, if needed, developing a suitable strategy that includes all sections of rural development components.

There is no universally accepted blueprint to identify the most appropriate model for rural development as it is very much influenced by time, space and culture.
Rural Development encompasses a spectrum of activities and human mobilization to make people stand on their own feet and break away from all the structural disabilities which chain them to the condition in which they live.

(Misra, 1985)

Improving living standards of the mass of low income population residing in rural areas and making the process of their development self-sustaining.

(Uma Lele, 1976)
Planning definitions

• “...a process of determining appropriate future action through a sequence of choices.” (Davidoff and Reiner, 1962)

• “...a rational process of thought and action which ultimate aims at promoting human growth.” (Faludi, 1973)

• “...an activity centrally concerned with linkage between knowledge and organised action.” (Friedmann and Hudson, 1974)

• “planning is primarily a way of thinking about social and economic problems, planning is oriented predominantly toward the future, is deeply concerned with the relation of goals to collective decisions and strive for comprehensiveness in policy and program.” (Glasson, 1992)
Rural Planning

- Rural Planning is concerned with planning for development, land use, the allocation and management of resources, including in the rural urban interface. (Dalal-Clayton, 2003)
Role of planning

- Ensuring equality of opportunity, prosperity and standards throughout the whole country.
- Conservation of nation's natural resources.
- Conservation of nation's heritages.
Role of planning

- Pelan Tindakan Desa (Rural Action Plan)
  - Mempertingkat keupayaan masyarakat desa untuk membawa perubahan dan pembangunan lebih pesat
  - Mempertingkat kerjasama dan penglibatan aktif semua lapisan masyarakat di dalam mengurus, membangun dan memajukan desa
  - Menaja pembangunan dan pengurusan sumber secara bersepadu di pelbagai sektor
  - Mengoptimum penggunaan sumber, potensi dan kekautan sedia ada di kampung demi kemajuan bersama
  - Mewujudkan sistem penyampaian berkesan dan rangkaian kerja lebih cekap di dalam perlaksanaan program pembangunan
Beginning of paddy cultivation season. Paddy farmers of Kabupaten Demak near Semarang, Central Java, 17/03/2013
Prof Igusa “Sensei” was tried to operate traditional paddy processing tool at Kabupaten Susukan, Central Java, 18/03/2013
Morning walk at the paddy field near to Borobudur, Central Java 19/03/2013
From left: ATK and Prof Ibrahim posing with volcanic Merapi mountain as their backdrop, Central Java, 19/03/2013
Highland agriculture surrounding Merapi mountain, Central Java, 19/03/2013
As our car passing by one of small rural centre of Kabupaten Klaten, Yogyakarta
20/03/2013
Visiting “rural traditional businesses” of Kabupaten West Bandung, 21/03/2013
New Challenges - physical

• Transformasi ke arah pembangunan dan pertumbuhan lestari/mapan/sustainable
• Penggunaan tanah secara optimum
• Memantapkan jaringan dalaman dan luaran
• Penyediaan infrastruktur yang boleh mendayakan luar bandar – infra untuk tourism, galakan PKS etc.
• Pemodenan berteraskan sains dan teknologi
New Challenges - institutional

- Agihan peruntukan yang mencukupi
- Menangani kerenah birokrasi
- Menangani ketirisan dalam penyaluran bantuan pembangunan kepada kumpulan sasar
- Mantapkan proses koordinasi dalam jabatan dan antara jabatan
- Penyeragaman aspek pemahaman dan aplikasi prinsip pembangunan
- Memperbetulkan salah tafsiran
New Challenges – socio demography

- Mobiliti sosial tenaga manusia
- Profil kependudukan dan pola petempatan
- Kebergantungan kepada buruh asing – inisiatif pembukaan bandar baru luar bandar di KETENGAH etc.
- Pembangunan tenaga manusia
- Penglibatan wanita
- Masalah sosio-budaya - dadah
New Challenges – sociopolitic

- Mewujudkan kestabilan politik
- Meminimumkan pergeseran kepentingan
- Maju bersama melangkaui batasan politik/kepartian
New Challenges – environment

• Pengurusan mapan sumber dan pembangunan
• Pelancongan mapan – guna sumber jangka panjang dan berkekal
New Challenges

- Globalization
- Uneven development

- Rural Variation
• Mabogunje, Akin L (1989), The Development Process, London: Unwin Hyman. Ch. 2
• Qizilbash, Mozaffar (1996), Ethical Development, in World Development, vol. 24, no.7 pp. 1209-1221
• Zulkurnain Hj Awang (2001) Problems of Implementing Reform-based Rural Transformation; Theory and Experience, Kuala Lumpur; INTAN.