

The difference between community development, Agricultural Extension and rural development

Criteria	Bachelor of Community Development	Bachelor of Rural Development	BSc. Agricultural Extension
Features	Community development applies to all communities, anywhere in rural and urban settings. Community development focuses more on interacting human beings within a geographical boundary and strives to promote human potential and organized self-help. The degree programme in Community Development strives to equip students with principles of empowerment, systems thinking, human rights, inclusion, social justice, self-determination and collective action with the intent of creating stronger, visionary and more connected communities.	Rural development applies to communities located in rural areas. The program embraces more an ecological perspective (physical, social, cultural, and historical aspects of context).	Agricultural extension is one of the components of an agricultural development system.
Theories	Eversole (2015) argues that community development focuses on the social drivers of change and how people can work together to improve their situation. As a development approach, community development aims to strengthen the local social fabric of communities. It proposes that if the goal is to create positive change in a particular social context, then people and their relationships matter. Community development therefore stresses the importance of working directly with communities of people to address development challenges as they play out on the ground in real social settings. In the twentieth century, community development often provided an important alternative approach to modernization-focused	Rural development can be understood as the unfolding of capitalism in rural areas , and as that package of policy and project interventions that aim to foster socio-economic change and human improvement in rural areas. Some writing on 'rural development' thus addresses general issues of agrarian change, peasant economy, and rural politics. Other writing, more applied in focus, addresses project impacts on rural people and environments, asking how these impacts might be improved and enhanced. Between these two bodies of work is that which focuses on interventions, but with a critical eye, inquiring into the ways in which projects themselves foster capitalist development, facilitate state	An agricultural extension service provides information to farmers and passes to the farmers new ideas developed by agricultural research stations. It offers technical advice on agriculture to farmers, and supplies them with the necessary inputs and services to support their agricultural production. Agricultural extension programmes cover a broad area including improved crop varieties, better livestock control, improved water management, and the control of weeds, pests or plant diseases. Where appropriate, agricultural extension may also help to build up local farmers' groups and organizations so that they can benefit

<p>development. Rather than seeing development as a standardized, top-down economic process, community development drew attention to the local, the social, and the possibilities of bottom-up action for change.</p> <p>Community development is a process where community members are supported by agencies to identify and take collective action on issues which are important to them. Community development empowers community members and creates stronger and more connected communities. Community development is a holistic approach grounded in principles of empowerment, human rights, inclusion, social justice, self-determination and collective action (Kenny, 2007). Community development considers community members to be experts in their lives and communities, and values community knowledge and wisdom. <u>Community development programs are led by community members at every stage - from deciding on issues to selecting and implementing actions, and evaluation.</u> Community development has an explicit focus on the redistribution of power to address the causes of inequality and disadvantage (https://aifs.gov.au/resources/practice-guides/what-community-development#:~:text=Community%20development%20is%20a%20process,stronger%20and%20more%20connected%20communities)</p>	<p>and social control of rural populations, and constitute processes of rural modernization. Analytical frameworks have been drawn variously from Marxist political economy, neoclassical and institutional economics, institutional analysis, actor-oriented and structuration theory, poststructuralism and pragmatism. The rural development literature is thus diverse. However, within this diversity certain patterns are apparent. First, writing on rural development has followed broader trends in social theory. Second, theory and practice have informed each other. Third, debates on theory and practice have been informed by broader shifts in the global economy. This reflects the interactive nature of the relationship between rural development as capitalist development and rural development as intervention. (https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/economics-econometrics-and-finance/rural-development)</p>	<p>from extension programmes. Agricultural extension, therefore, provides the indispensable elements that farmers need to improve their agricultural productivity (https://www.fao.org/3/t0060e/T0060E03.htm#:~:text=An%20agricultural%20extension%20service%20offers,dveloped%20by%20agricultural%20research%20stations.).</p> <p>Effective extension involves adequate and timely access by farmers to relevant advice, with appropriate incentives to adopt the new technology if it suits their socioeconomic and agroecological circumstances. Critical to adoption are the availability of improved technology, access to modern inputs and resources, and profit-ability at an acceptable level of risk. Farmers get information from many sources. Public extension is one source, but not necessarily the most efficient. Thus, although extension can improve the productive efficiency of the agricultural sector, the virtues and limitations of alternative mechanisms need to be considered in assessing the cost-effectiveness of delivering information (Byerlee 1998; van den Ban 1999).</p> <p><u>Non-agricultural extension</u></p>
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<p>Philosophy</p>	<p>Community development is a planned effort to produce physical, human, social, financial and environmental assets that increase the capacity of residents to improve their quality of life. The role of community development agent is to enable community own the development process and the associated outcome. Community development is different from economic development whose focus is creation of wealth through the mobilization of human, financial, capital, physical and natural resources to generate marketable goods and services. The economic developer's role is to influence the process for the benefit of the community through expanding job opportunities and the tax base. However, those with capital benefit more than community members without adequate capital. Although economic development benefits some community members, the wealth created is a private property owned by certain individuals and corporations. Community development, on</p>	<p>The whole philosophy of BRD programme is built on understanding of linkages among different social science disciplines. Development challenges are multi-faceted requiring broad range inter-linkages among various study disciplines and skills. Hence, it is expected that graduates in BRD will have broad and multiple skills to address wide range of rural development issues.</p>	<p>Agricultural extension conjoins communication and educational dimensions to enable farmers and peasants improve their quality of life. As such, extension is an on-going process of getting useful information to people (communication) to assist them acquire the necessary knowledge (education) (cognitive domain), skills (psychomotor domain), and Attitudes (Affective domain). The educational component involves three domains: Knowledge (cognitive) domain dealing with intellectual or mental skills; skills (psychomotor) domain dealing with acquisition of physical or manual skills; and Attitude (Affective) domain that deals with feelings, and values of the clients. Extension experts and practitioners engage in the educational component by assisting people to learn. Communication involves getting useful</p>

	<p>the other hand, creates assets that are owned by community members themselves. As such, community development is people centred and sustainable because it gives more power to communities by enabling them to take charge of and sustain their development. Economic development is crafted elsewhere and is brought to the community to help them improve their lives. Community members do not necessarily have a say on economic development interventions. The purpose of community development is to produce assets that may be used to improve the community. On the contrary, the purpose of economic development is to mobilize these assets to benefit the community. Community development is important in the conventional developing world because resources are increasingly becoming scarce.</p>		<p>information to clients. Within that context, extensionist ensures successful passage of a message or information from one person to another. It is not until a message, has been successfully interpreted by a target audience, that one can claim to have communicated. Thus, communication is that proportion of the message or information, which is shared between the sender and the receiver. Extension experts and practitioners strive to establish commonage between their fields of experiences and the field of experiences of their clients.</p>
Objectives	<p>The revised and aligned Bachelor of Community Development (BCD) is a six-semester programme to be hosted at the Department of Agricultural Extension and Community Development with the main objective of producing competent human resources with sound professional skills, knowledge and right attitude or changed mind-set to manage and/or facilitate the development process of communities efficiently.</p> <p>The specific objectives of the proposed degree programme are:</p> <p>(i) To enable graduates acquire appropriate knowledge, skills, and attitudes in community</p>	<p>The purpose of Bachelor of Rural Development degree is to train rural development specialists and practitioners who will be capable of finding solutions for rural development challenges.</p> <p>The specific objectives of the programme are to:</p> <p>i. produce highly qualified rural development specialists and practitioners who are competent in addressing rural development issues</p> <p>ii. impart hands on skills (socio-economic techniques) to evaluate rural development interventions</p>	<p>The main objective of this degree program is to produce competent, responsible and innovative strategic agricultural extension professionals who will serve as managers at middle level managerial roles as agricultural extension agents, managers, and administrators of agricultural extension systems, sub-systems, schemes and programmes designed to respond to the agricultural extension demands of African nations in the sub-region of SADC and other developing nations. The specific objectives are to enable graduates:</p>

	<p>development.</p> <p>(ii) To prepare competent community development experts capable of ensuring attainment of effective community development</p> <p>(iii) To prepare graduates capable of applying their skills to address community development issues and challenges</p> <p>(v) To enable graduates acquire abilities to identify, collect and analyse different kinds of data</p>	<p>iii. build students' capacity by equipping them with social science research techniques to enhance informed decisions</p> <p>iv produce graduates who are acquainted with knowledge on social, political and economic contexts of rural areas</p> <p>v. produce graduates with ability to mainstream gender issues in development interventions</p> <p>vi. prepare graduates who are competent in analysing the impact of international politics on the local economy</p>	<p>a) Plan, implement and evaluate agricultural extension programs;</p> <p>b) Design and conduct research, outreach and training in agricultural extension;</p> <p>c) Provide both production and post-production advises to farmers, pastoralists, and agro-pastoralist.</p> <p>d) Operate as a group member and effectively handle group dynamics to demonstrate skills in gathering, analysing and interpreting social information through surveys.</p> <p>e) Effectively communicate orally and in writing through the use of instructional media and make informed decisions</p> <p>f) Effectively advice farmers beyond production and be able to compete in the job market within and outside the country.</p>
Benchmarking	<p>Victoria University, Australia: Make a difference with a career building strong communities, by studying a Bachelor of Community Development at Victoria University. Our Bachelor of Community Development gives you the skills and knowledge for various roles in local community development. The course units are focused on practical skills to help you become an effective community worker. You'll contribute to building the capacity of local communities to make them stronger and be an advocate for change (https://www.vu.edu.au/courses/bachelor-of-</p>	<p>College dekho, India: B.A. Rural Development courses have immense benefits. With the knowledge of the course, professionals in this field aid in elevating the economic growth of rural areas. the course teaches them how to improve rural economic lives by implementing modern development methods. The complete rural development knowledge is shared through this course to bring upliftment in the lives of rustic people.</p> <p>B.A. in Rural Development allows the candidate to improve their organizational skills, understanding of the economy,</p>	<p>Jima University, Ethiopia: BSc in Agricultural Extension (Midcareer):</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>a) Enhance the skills and knowledge of midcareer extension personnel with value chain oriented agricultural Extension; b) Address further education need of diploma level development agents through flexible mode of course delivery; c) Conduct on job demand driven action research and community services</p> <p>Graduate Profile: a) Addressing</p>

<p><u>community-development-abcd</u>).</p> <p>Exploits University, Malawi: Bachelor of Arts in Community Development gives students the skills and knowledge for various roles in local community development. The course units are focused on practical skills to help students become an effective community worker. Students will contribute to building the capacity of local communities to make them stronger and be an advocate for change (https://www.exploitsmw.com/?q=content/bachelor-arts-community-development)</p> <p>Murdoch University, Australia: Working with community is often complex, and demands sophisticated skills and an 'artfulness'. Success comes to those who develop a combination of wisdom, high-end knowledge of relationships, considerable diplomacy and tenderness.. Often we need to balance a clear head, soft heart, kindness, emotional and social maturity and ethical strength. Although many think that working with community comes naturally there is much to learn, and good practitioners are in great demand. That's where we come in!</p> <p>This course will take you to current examples of community development, introducing you to other people's ideas about what works, getting you thinking and talking about it. The Community Development major will give you the chance to undertake an internship in a</p>	<p>observation skills, analytical skills, etc. All this expertise can be used for the development of rural areas not only in India but also abroad. Through this course, candidates gain knowledge on the management of the economy also and it helps them to improve the standard of living for rural people. The learning procured from the course can be used in other fields as well. Hence, getting a job after pursuing B.A. Rural Development becomes easy for the candidates. (https://www.collegedekho.com/courses/bachelor-rural-development)</p> <p>Rockfield College of Sciences and Technology, Switzerland: Bachelor of Rural Development focus on strengthening rural economies and social structures to promote financial independence and improved quality of life for rural communities. The program is design to prepare students and professionals to understand, evaluate, and apply economic and business practices to empower rural communities to build a healthy and sustainable economy. RCST's Bachelor of Rural Development program is a top-up accelerated study for accomplished professionals that are working in the fields of Rural Development and Management specially on rural communities support, social integration, understanding public policies on environment, agriculture and natural</p>	<p>problematic situations for sustainable commercialization of smallholder agriculture; b) Advise on production and post-production activities; c) Mobilizing communities organization development; d) Building and sustaining institutional partnerships for the entire value chain; e) Deliver consultancy in the sector.</p> <p>Source: https://ju.edu.et/agri/contact-2/</p> <p>University of Mpumalanga, South Africa: The qualification aims to train and equip agricultural extension practitioners with the skills, knowledge and attitudes needed to build the capacity of farmers and farming communities to engage in market--orientated sustainable agricultural production, diversification of products and value adding, to improve their household livelihoods and to contribute to strengthening the rural economy. (https://www.ump.ac.za/Study-with-us/Faculties-and-Schools/Faculty-of-Agriculture-and-Natural-Sciences/School-of-Agricultural-Sciences/Bachelor-of-Agriculture-in-Agricultural-Extension-.aspx)</p>
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	<p>community-based setting, encouraging you to extend your repertoire and build your imagination for how things work in different communities around the globe.</p> <p>This major is for people seeking to work with community in a range of settings including local government, not-for-profit organisations, Aboriginal Community controlled groups, community arts centres, social service organisations, and the resources sector.</p>	<p>resources. The program will familiarize students with key issues of Rural Development through practical focus on environmental issues and management, economics and trade, challenges of rural society, law and governance, healthcare and disease prevention, and information management. Graduates of Bachelor of Rural Development degree will have a thorough practical knowledge of rural development issues and be able to effectively tailor and apply their knowledge to confront local challenges and promote development that sustained growth.</p> <p>Great Zimbabwe University, Zimbabwe: Rural development has traditionally centred on the exploitation of land-intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forestry. However, the changes in the global production networks have changed the character of rural areas. The programme covers issues of rural tourism, manufacturing resources extraction and agriculture, as dominant drivers of economic development. The programmes also interrogates the role of education, entrepreneurship physical infrastructure and social infrastructure in rural development process.</p>	
Professional bodies	Requires the approval of the professional body. The professional body is known as The Tanzania Society of Agricultural Education and Extension (TSAEE). The Professional Association was registered in 1984 with registration number SO. 6471. The	Does not require the approval of a professional body	Requires the approval and endorsement of the of the professional body known as Community Development Professionals Association of Tanzania (CODEPATA) P.O.BOX 1585 Dodoma,

	association is active.		Tanzania. The association is active.
Universities offering degree	Sokoine University of Agriculture; University of Iringa; Mount Meru University; Stefano Moshi Memorial University College; St. John University of Tanzania; Open University of Tanzania; Ardhi University;	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Sokoine University of Agriculture; UDSM about to establish one.