

Some Research results for the Research WS

1. Alexandru Pavel and Octavian Moldovan. Determining local economic development (LED) in the Rural Areas of Romania. Exploring the role of exogeneous factors. University of Cluj-Napoca. Published 8.1.2019.

" Our results show that exogeneous factors, such as location in the influence area of urban communities and the direct connection to the European Road Network influence the level of Local Economic Development"

" numerous programs have been implemented (financed by EU or the Romanian government) in order to support LED – eg. by introducing and modernising of basic infrastructure. Unfortunately,...very few outcomes are actually related to LED"

2. Elinor Ostrom, Nobel price in economy

It was long held unanimously that natural resources collectively (commons) used would be over-exploited and destroyed in the long term. Ostrom Showed that when natural resources were jointly used by people in small and local communities, in time, rules were established for how these were to be cared for and used in a way that is both economically and ecologically sustainable

3. Gintarė Vazonienė, University Alexandras Stulginskis. The role of Rural community enhancing rural social infrastructure changes. Research for rural development 2015, vol 2

"Rural social infrastructure is a key part of rural social and economic system, the development level of which predetermines satisfaction of needs of rural residents"

"depending on the pilot areas rural communities activity, different rural agents (local government, public, private and volunteer sectors, etc) should support local people seeking changes whether to see social progress in rural environment"

"Rural social infrastructure serves as social bridge integrating rural people in various activities, promotes participation and collaboration"

4. The successful development of a rural community based on entrepreneurship, Moy Valley, Case study of the Easkey community. FAO. <http://www.fao.org/3/ad255e/ad255e04.htm> **Conclusions**

As national and international economic environments are subject to change, a re-assessment of strategies is paramount to the creation of employment and social development. The focus is now on 'Bottom-Up' approaches to community development. There must be co-operation between those involved in local community development initiatives and those who design community development support schemes. It is also imperative to the process that there is mutual respect of the role played by both parties, with people and regions playing a larger role.

Local capacity is needed in order to overcome these existing differences and thereby enable the community enterprise to succeed. Yet most groups seeking to provide jobs or additional income for their community tend to focus on practical organizational and commercial issues. Therefore, the assistance to community groups with their daily problems for achieving short run results which simultaneously promote and encourage the more basic elements of local development, is necessary. Also new capacity is paramount in allowing local communities to be more involved in their development. Adult education can make this possible.

5. MAKING A DIFFERENCE: COMMUNITY COLLEGES ARE KEY DRIVERS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
<http://www.sfaz.org/making-difference-community-colleges-key-drivers-rural-development/>

So it is not a surprise that a 30-year study found that rural counties with established community colleges experienced significantly more job growth than those without one. This was based on an examination of community colleges in more than 2,000 rural counties in 44 U.S. states.

The researchers concluded that, when successful, these colleges play a key role in spurring workforce development, employment and economic prosperity, as well as such social outcomes as health and family stability. And the more that they build connections with local K-12 education and business stakeholders, the more they can overcome such challenges as funding shortages, skill disconnects and other employer needs. This demands that college leaders seek external alliances and align their educational mission with the needs of the local economy.

Individual community colleges also strengthen their impact when they ally with other community colleges.

6. **Michaela Vasström & Roger Normann (2019).** *The role of local government in rural communities: culture-based development strategies.* **Local government studies, Published online 17.3.2019.**

"We find that local governance strategies vary between relatively similar rural communities and that they represent compromises in terms of socio-economic outcomes. Local government in rural communities can act strategically through use of local networks. Local governance here is best understood as an emergent quality of the local context, history, institutions, culture, and, power relations. Therefore, governance strategies in rural contexts should be based on careful reflection on potential roles, trade-offs and desirable outcomes"

7. **Rosanna Salvia and Giovanni Quaranta (2017):** *Place-Based Rural Development and Resilience: A Lesson from a Small Community.* University of Basilicata, Published, 24 May 2017.

This article focuses on factors that can trigger or re-activate mechanisms that help to actively build resilience in areas that are heavily economically and socially impoverished, using as a case study a very active and dynamic rural community. From the case study; three aspects emerge; all of which are closely interrelated; as having been particularly significant for building community resilience. The first was the rebuilding of previously frayed social ties within the community (growth of social capital and increased trust). The second was the 'cascade effect' of the first project started in the community; which led to the creation of many other initiatives. The third was the adoption of a systemic approach; able to bring together areas and sectors that had previously been disconnected (breaking down technical-legislative barriers).

8. **Joanna Storie (2019): Place Attachment and Its Consequence for Landscape-Scale Management and Readiness to Participate: Social Network Complexity in the Post-Soviet Rural Context of Latvia and Estonia**
<https://www.mdpi.com/2073-445X/8/8/125/htm>

"We depict varying degrees of attachment of individuals to each other and to the place in which they live and their readiness to participate in terms of willingness and ability to participate in a landscape-scale management process. Attachment to the local area was strongest where the social ties were strongest, independent of their sociogeographical features"

"We have shown that people demonstrate strong attachment to the local area where the social ties were strongest"

"Even the communities with the pull factors of strong networks demonstrated that place attachment is insufficient to overcome the economic restraints in rural areas... Even though economic considerations are not the strongest anchors, they are the strongest enablers for the attachment process"

"...the peace and quiet, in contrast to noisy urban environment. Inhabitants preferred well-maintained areas, such as agricultural fields rather than untended scrub.

"The weaknesses in social capital and the level of interest and willingness to participate in local community politics do not bode well for building participatory processes in these parishes. Building trust in management processes is needed"