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CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF THE VILLAGE SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE OF KAMPUNG BATU 37 DARAT, SELANGOR

HASIF RAFIDEE BIN HASBOLLAH

FEM 2006 4

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MASTER OF SCIENCE
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2006

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF THE VILLAGE SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE OF KAMPUNG BATU 37 DARAT, SELANGOR

By

HASIF RAFIDEE BIN HASBOLLAH

Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia, in Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Degree of Master of Science

August 2006

DEDICATION

To my beloved Family and Friends

Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF THE VILLAGE SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE OF KAMPUNG BATU 37 DARAT, SELANGOR

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HASIF RAFIDEE BIN HASBOLLAH

August 2006

Chairman: Sharifah Norazizan Syed Abd. Rashid, PhD

Faculty : Human Ecology

This study attempts to illustrate the importance of capacity development in the Village Security and Development Committee (VSDC) of Kampung Batu 37 Darat, Sabak Bernam, Selangor. The objectives of the study are firstly, to determine the organisation capacities that contribute to the capacity development of the VSDC; secondly, to determine the styles of leadership that contribute to the capacity development; thirdly to determine the elements of community development that contribute to the capacity development; and finally to determine the level of capacity development of the VSDC. A total of 82 respondents were selected, whereby all 16 respondents were among the VSDC committee members and 66 respondents were among the villagers chosen via stratified random and convenient sampling. The data were collected using the quantitative method. The SPSS software was used to analyse the descriptive statistics and cross tabulation. The findings of the study showed that the variables used for organisation capacities like partnership, resources

and technical expertise, styles of leadership, which include autocratic and democratic, and elements of community development like attitude, skills and knowledge contributed to the capacity development of the VSDC. The study also revealed that the levels of capacity development of the VSDC were at a high level in the planning, decision-making and implementation activities. Therefore, this study evidently showed that there was capacity development among the VSDC of the village.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia
sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Master Sains

PEMBANGUNAN KAPASITI JAWATANKUASA KEMAJUAN DAN KESELAMATAN KAMPUNG BATU 37 DARAT, SELANGOR

Oleh

HASIF RAFIDEE BIN HASBOLLAH

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Kajian ini bertujuan mengkaji kepentingan pembangunan kapasiti di dalam Jawatankuasa Kemajuan dan Keselamatan Kampung (JKKK) di Kampung Batu 37 Darat, Sabak Bernam, Selangor. Objektif pertama kajian ini menentukan kapasiti organisasi yang menyumbang kepada pembangunan kapasiti JKKK; objektif yang kedua, menentukan gaya kepimpinan yang menyumbang kepada pembangunan kapasiti JKKK; objektif yang ketiga, menentukan elemen-elemen pembangunan komuniti yang menyumbang kepada pembangunan kapasiti JKKK; dan objektif yang terakhir, menentukan tahap pembangunan kapasiti di kalangan JKKK. Sejumlah 82 orang responden telah dipilih, di mana kesemua 16 orang responden terdiri di kalangan ahli JKKK dan 66 orang responden adalah penduduk setempat yang dipilih secara rawak berstrata dan rawak mudah. Data dikutip menerusi kaedah kuantitatif Perisian SPSS telah digunakan untuk menganalisa statistik deskripsi dan penjadualan lintang. Hasil kajian menunjukkan pembolehubah-pembolehubah yang digunakan untuk

kapasiti organisasi seperti jaringan, sumber-sumber dan bantuan kepakaran teknikal, gaya kepimpinan termasuk autokratik dan demokratik, elemen-elemen pembangunan komuniti seperti sikap, kemahiran dan pengetahuan menyumbang kepada pembangunan kapasiti JKKK. Dapatan kajian juga menunjukkan tahap pembangunan kapasiti JKKK adalah pada tahap yang tinggi dalam aktiviti-akitiviti merancang, membuat keputusan dan pelaksanaan. Kajian menunjukkan terdapat pembangunan kapasiti di kalangan JKKK di kampung ini.

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I certify that an Examination Committee has met on 18th August 2006 to conduct the final examination of Hasif Rafidee Bin Hasbollah on his Master of Science thesis entitled "Capacity Development of the Village Security and Development Committee of Kampung Batu 37 Darat, Selangor" in accordance with the Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Act 1980 and Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Regulations 1981. The Committee recommends that the candidate be awarded the relevant degree. Members of the Examination Committee are as follows:

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at UPM or other institutions.

HASIF RAFIDEE BIN HASBOLLAH

Date: 20 DECEMBER 2006

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASK	Attitude, Skills and Knowledge
AZAM	*(Malay) Angkatan Zaman Mansang* meaning, A Movement for Progress Sarawak
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CDA	Community Development Academy
DO	District Officer
FAMA	Federal Agriculture Marketing Authority
FELDA	Federal Land Development Authority
HSC	Higher School Certificate
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
INFRA	Institute For Rural Advancement
JKKK	*(Malay) Jawatankuasa Kemajuan dan Keselamatan Kampung* meaning, Village Security and Development Committee
KPLB	*(Malay) Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar,* meaning, Ministry of Rural Development
LA21	Local Agenda 21
LCE	Lower Certificate of Education
MARA	*(Malay) Majlis Amanah Rakyat,* meaning, People's Trust Council
MCE	Malaysian Certificate of Education
MP	Member of Parliament
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
NGO	Non-government organisation

OECD	Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development
PMR	*(Malay) Penilaian Menengah Rendah,* meaning, Lower Secondary Assessment
PUAS	*(Malay) Perbadanan Urus Air Selangor,* meaning, Selangor Water Supply Board
RA	Residents Associations
RIDA	Rural and Industrial Development Authority
RISDA	Rubber Industry Smallholders Development Authority
RT	*(Malay) Rukun Tetangga* meaning, Neighbourhood Watch
SPM	*(Malay) Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia,* meaning, MCE
SPSS	Statistical Package For The Social Science
SRP	*(Malay) Sijil Rendah Pelajaran,* meaning, LCE
STPM	*(Malay) Sijil Tinggi Pelajaran Malaysia,* meaning, Malaysian Higher School Certificate
TM	*(Malay) Telekom Malaysia Berhad,* meaning, Malaysia Telecommunication Board
TNB	*(Malay) Tenaga Nasional Berhad,* meaning, National Electricity Board
TOT	Training of Trainers
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VSDC	Village Security and Development Committee
VSO	Voluntary Services Organization

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Capacity is understood as "the ability of individuals, organisations, and societies to perform functions, solve problems and set and achieve goals" (UNDP, 2004). However, Morgan (1998, p.2) defined capacity development as "broad and it addresses development at different levels of society that deals with entities of different size, scope, and stages of the development process". He continued by stating that capacity development attempts to link previously isolated approaches, such as organisational development, community development, integrated rural development and sustainable development, into one umbrella concept. Then, Lavergne and Saxby (2001, p.4) gave a distinct definition of capacity development as an understandable meaning of "a process by which individuals, groups, organisations and societies enhance their abilities to identify and meet development challenges in a sustainable manner". This means, it is about self-organisation of the community and the will, the vision, the cohesion and as well as values to make progress over time. Thus, a study done by Mattesich and Monsey (1997) found that with a strong community capacity, members of a community could work together to develop and sustain strong relationship, solve problems and make group decisions, and collaborate

effectively to identify goals and get work done. This shows that, by developing the capacity of a community it will link to change and the management of change at the entity and individual levels.

Capacity development is not a new phenomenon even though many scholars believe that it has happened a long time ago along with the process of community development in addressing poverty and sustainable development issues (UNDP, 1997). Today, capacity development has been widely used and has become the central purpose in the community development addressing issues such as improving the quality of life, eradicating poverty, stimulating and relating human resources in a sustainable manner.

However, in Malaysia, the process of community development started in the 1950s when the Rural and Industrial Development Authority (RIDA) was established to overcome poverty among Malays in the rural areas. RIDA's main objectives were firstly to provide and improve the physical infrastructure to increase productivity and economic development in rural areas; secondly to restructure the rural areas and economy by giving loans to the small entrepreneurs, thirdly to improve the marketing systems and providing technical expertise; and finally to change the attitude of Malays and encourage them to be independent. RIDA had been developing the rural community development programme since 1959 when the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) or *Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar* (KPLB) was established.

The government of Malaysia had accepted the United Nation's concept of community development because it is more relevant and the fact of the structure of the society and government planning is mainly on a top-down approach. According to the United Nations (1960, p.1) community development is "the process by which the effort of the people themselves are united with those of governmental authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of the communities to contribute to the national progress". This complex process is made up of two essentials elements the participation by the people themselves in effort to improve their level of living with as much reliance as possible on their own initiative; and the provision of technical and other services in ways which encourage initiative, self-help and mutual help and make this more effective. Therefore, in Malaysia, the main purpose of community development is to improve the quality of life of the community in the rural areas.

Moreover in Malaysia, to ensure that the local communities mainly in the rural areas participate in the community development agenda, a community-based organisation, called the Village Security and Development Committee (VSDC) or *Jawatankuasa Kemajuan dan Keselamatan Kampung* (JKKK) led by the Village Headman was established in 1962. This committee serves as an important link between the residents and the government and become an essential base for the nation development programme in the rural area. The appointed leadership committee is responsible to carry out task as follows:

1. Determine plans for communities' development to be done in the village.
2. Choose which project has to be done first and which can be delayed. During this time, there might be other projects operating at the same time.
3. Implement the approved projects. The jobs may be implemented by the villagers or jointly with the organisations under government or volunteers associations.
4. Help encourage villagers to participate in especially these aspects:
    i. Ensure smoothness of the progress for all projects in development
    ii. Prepare or be ready to give help in carrying out some projects
5. Be a connector between villagers and the government and non-government organisation.
6. Jointly responsible with government or volunteers to monitor development projects and take action if there is any.
7. Control the security of the village from "the evil" that is trying to ruin the communities and nation peace, report their activities to the officers in charge and plan to roam the surrounding village and run the census of population when needed.
8. Make the rules and regulations to carry out tasks of organisation.

9. Store all records of improvement plans and meetings (minutes) for the communities.
10. Invite “expert” or people with relevant experience to attend any organisation meetings.
11. Provide progress report of any project or activity that are related to the community development.
12. Arrange events and short courses for individuals’ development.
13. Conduct meeting from time to time or at least once a month (http://pdt-manjong.perak.gov.my/ENGLISH/JKKK.html).

Therefore, we can conclude that VSDC is not an organisation in itself but a part of administrative committee machinery of residents who are deemed capable and appointed at the grass root level to help implement development plans. Furthermore, as a leadership based-organisation at the grass root level, VSDC needs to have certain amount of capacity to develop the rural communities in order to achieve a better quality of life among the rural residents. An efficient VSDC is made up of an organisation with capable members who are self-directed and self-empowered who are capable and able to facilitate the community to participate in the development projects in order to achieve the determined goals of community development process. Finally, I agree with Rickett (2000, p.1) when he stated that, “An organisation with capacity is like a tree with a good root system”.