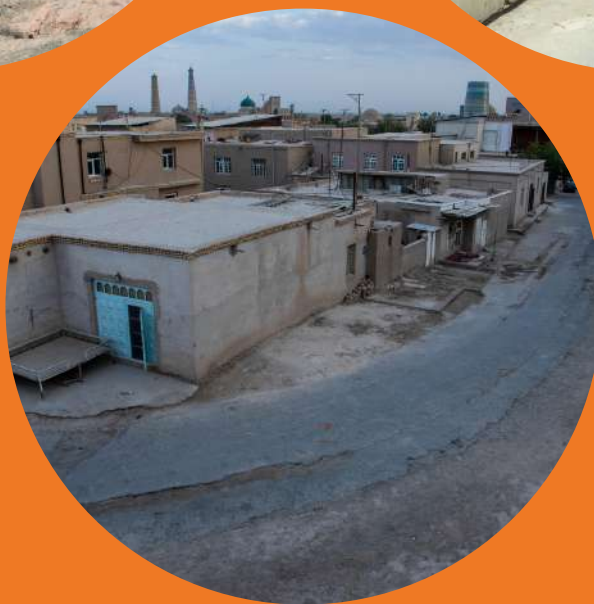


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# THE STUDY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FOR UZBEKISTAN: BASED ON MODEL OF SAEMAUL UNDONG

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# The Study of Rural Development Policy for Uzbekistan: Based on Model of Saemaul Undong

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## **Abstract**

The aim of this study is to study on the active role of government and participation of people in rural development and compared the Saemaul Undong Rural Development with that of the Uzbekistan's rural development model. The results showed similarities in terms of the central and local government partnership towards cooperation; rural development structures by active participation; increase in household-income; as well as political and economic perspectives. However, in the field of policy implementation, it was found that both countries possessed its own uniqueness in operation and management. From the study, it was found that each and every country cannot use the exact Korean SMU model. Thus, the success of its implementation depends on the proper modification and adaptation; taking into consideration the socio-political and economics aspects of each and every country before its application.

Key words: Active government cooperation, people participation, increases in household-income.

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## **CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

The rural development is considered as the process that improves the life of quality and economic power of the nation and its wellbeing through the locked areas. Rural development in a traditional manner is defined as using the land for improving the intensive of agriculture and exploitation of agriculture and forests for developing the shape of rural areas. These days rural development programs are having one of the prior phenomenon and it relatively connected with the structure of the society and the condition of the country. Rural development policy will be needed when the quality of life and economic wellbeing of people are isolated or affected with detrimental factors. Currently, majority of the countries are creating effective policies for the development of the production network scheme and this scheme is changing the shape of rural areas to the well-developed. And also, rural development goals can be measured by the government role and people attendance for implementation as well as people spirit toward the program. For instance, government can create an approach from wider perspective and can focus on bigger range of strategic development goals rather than sharing small amount of incentive for agriculture or resource depended business. However, if rural development policy characterizes by the lack of people role or if there is any finding like a detrimental factor in aspect of government role during implementation this rural development policy will have failure.

As other developing countries in Uzbekistan, policy makers have been composing several rural development policies for promoting rural society under the objective of improving and emphasizing the role of government and people participation around the society which has been trapped in the rural areas. And several policy programs failed by the lack of efficient role by the government or it failed by the detrimental effects of the people's spirit.

During policy implementation the role of government takes place one of the prior roles as creating efficient policy and coordinating this policy by effective way. On the other hand, people's mindset and their participation takes another prior tool for achieving tremendous success in developing rural areas.

As the recapitulate of this background, the researcher will modify the Saemaul Undong, thus consists of three main factors as self-help, diligence, and cooperation for improving the quality of government role and people attendance during Rural Development policy implementation in Uzbekistan

## **1.2 Significance of the Study**

Government role and spirit of people is seen as a prior root for the rural development. As can be seen other countries development models there can be found huge difference according to their policy making and the way of implementing it. What other developing countries can do is that, one can compare the effective policy and can modify this successful model and then they may use this for the improvement of the rural areas.

Thus, the significance of the study is that, to compare the rural situation of Uzbekistan, Spirit of Uzbek people and government role in policy making with South Korea's SMU. After the comparative analysis on the fields of People's spirit, Government role in rural development policy the researcher will obtain effective policy recommendation for solving the problems that found in policy implementing and people participation in Uzbekistan's rural development Policy.

### 1.3 Statement of Problem

Since Uzbekistan achieved its independence in 1991 the state created its development model in rural aspect. And there still can be achieving huge success in the field of rural development but also there can be found some inefficient factors that were showing its effect to the development of the rural sector. For instance, during Soviet regime Uzbekistan was ruled by former Soviet Regime and economy and agriculture totally were managed for the benefit of USSR.

Secondly, one of the most crucial problems is old Soviet mindset that is still remaining among government members and politics as well as among old generations. It effects for cooperation of central and local government. To be more exact, in 1991 together with independence Uzbekistan totally changed its ideology and aimed to apply the real Uzbek traditional mindset among all Uzbek people especially around the Government servants and politics. As a result divergence between old mindset and unique traditional Spirit the role of Government is having inefficient factor in Promoting Rural development Policy. And this is causing for the worsening of low performance of central and local government in Policy making.

In addition, through the rural population one can be witness for high level of unemployment that causing for high level of migration. Then, the degree of people's participation is remaining in passive level. In addition, the distrusting spirit among Uzbek people is high so it is negatively impacting for the development in rural areas. Lastly, in sphere of living standards in rural areas most rural housing were kept as old Soviet period and kept poor construction.

The Soviet regime were reoriented and Uzbekistan still having its detrimental effects in rural and agricultural fields. As a result of former reforms the government of Uzbekistan and rural areas are suffering with old subservient spirit to USSR and in the rural areas.

As the statement of the problem the researcher will study on three problematic points and aims to solve these problems by comparing SMU Successful factors.

- A. Separate partnership of central and local government
- B. Passive participation of people
- C. Defective factors of policy

There should not be any doubt for the success of Korean Saemaul Undong rural development reform. This reform achieved tremendous success on rural development with regards to economy Saemaul Undong has unique objectives that can serve as an effective ideology for the rural development. In comparison for the other developed country, Korea transformed from recipient country to donor country. In addition, without invading other countries Korea succeeded of purpose of setting up an attractive and well developed urban image. For the developing countries, the successful factors or policy strategy of Saemaul Undong can provide effective and productive policy in developing of rural movements.

The researcher will conclude by studying under the questions below .

1. How to promote the effective partnership of central and local government?
2. What is active participation of people and its role in policy implementation?
3. What is the desirable policy for future development?

The researcher will describe both countries rural development programs. In case of Uzbekistan, since Uzbekistan gained its independence from Soviet Union in 1991, there could be found some defects in every aspect of country. However, by managing the natural resources and under the leadership of president Islam Karimov Uzbekistan is carrying on its success way in development. In addition, since it has been twenty four years Uzbekistan and Uzbek development as well as Uzbek independence were rebuilt.

By looking at the SMU (Saemaul Undong) one can extract effective way for the focusing on the peoples mind set, political and economic transformation to the modern industrialized and well-developed country with social community development.

## **1.4 Objectives and Relevancies**

The thesis offers to analyze Uzbekistan's way for development of rural areas and compares with Korea's Saemaul Undong rural development reform with Spirit of people towards policy and. By exploring several factors of these two countries' rural and economic reforms the researcher aims to extract the effective results and shows applicability of SMU.

This study describes causes for the problems that Uzbekistan faced before and shows the preventative reforms for rural development as well as current situation of the country and its people participation. In addition the study aimed to investigate the rural development policies that undertaken by Uzbekistan government and South Korea. The main objectives of the study are to analyze of Uzbekistan's several rural and reforms that aimed to achieve huge success and to show the effectiveness of Saemaul Undong reform for the rural development policies of Uzbekistan.

According to obtained data recommendations and the results of all reforms will be provided. Moreover, by analyzing both economic and rural reforms the researcher will receive valuable factors for rural development and it is important for his educational requirements, and also this may serve as comparative resource for the further researches.

## **1.5 Research Methodology**

The research lies on the use of comparative-analysis method for analysis and synthesis as well as under the use secondary data and systematic approach for development policy and strategy for the economic and rural development and connected with quality of life in rural sector and whole country. In order to acquire reliable information for analyzing of the data the researcher used detailed analysis on literary resources, which can serve as an effective and up to date concerning the theme of the thesis.

The model characterizes as following:

- Using and exploring reliable literature, electronic resources and press materials.
- Exploring the Rural development model of Uzbekistan, government role, Spirit of Uzbek people and Saemaul Undong rural development policy of South Korea.
- Extracting the effective results by looking at the success factors of SMU and modifying it for Rural development policy of Uzbekistan

## CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 Rural Development

There can be found several definitions for rural development and in this study the comparison of rural and development, effective policy making government role, spirit of people were analyzed and focused on to find out the effective information by looking at the scholars view on these three subtopics. (Mohamad Riad, 1984)

The context of the rural development is used in several broadly divergent terms. As a definition it concludes as general development of rural areas under the shape of improving the quality of life rural people. Moreover, as a phenomenon, it is the outcome of institutional, financial, technological and physical factors. As a subject, it represents the intersection of agricultural, social, behavioral management in promoting the rural sphere. To be more exact, rural development is a process that purposes the improvement of the standards of living of rural settlements through rural areas. One can define the rural development as comprehensive development of rural areas to improve the quality of life by integrating the rural development process by effective policy making with efficient role of state, spiritual context of people for organizing beneficial attendance through the poorer level of the society. In addition, rural development policy should be aimed to enable the role of government for implementing beneficial policy, to promote the specific group of people, rural women and men, to make best commitment for themselves and for their children more of what they need and want. It may engage helping each other to demand and getting more benefit of rural development (Robert Chambers, 2013).

For effective policy making the government needs to promote the rural areas by using of external resources and internal sources of rural areas is important as its effectiveness in expanding macro economy and this macro economy's effectiveness is questionable. And these theories demonstrated for making effective policy by having external inputs therefore rural development policy must be comprehensive and understood as cross-sectional for to be realized. In one

hand, by the maximum use of human and material resources in rural areas the government coordination is another prior matter in making effective policy in rural areas. For adopting effective policy, comprehensive utilization of local resources and community and regulation of government on this area and human active attendance have valuable pattern. In addition, policy makers have to take into account that, implement important regulations and instructions to promote the cooperation between people in rural areas and cooperation between cities and local economy of through promoting is another aspect of effective policy making (Hobo T, 1996).

Nodir Djanibekov works on the policy integration and spatial planning on Uzbekistan after former Soviet system. Djanibekov investigates the transferring models of policy integration that had effect to the organization of space. He finds out that, policy integration in planning had positive and negative results and importantly depended on informal coordination system. The planning content intention to establish the interdependence needs to be self-referent, to realize the content of its modification options are enforced by history and by current correlations around organizations. In addition, as policy proration is a form of policy combination that does not require structural change. Moreover, state has to be on its place and understood as governance, which followed by being supported by a variety of government and non-state, action takers, so in that case policy integration has to deal with this variety of performers that cannot always align in aspect of interests and perspectives. Finally, that policy unification has deep relation with organizational learning and mutual adaptation. The study finds out that type of policy unification can be basis for sustainable development however in case of Uzbekistan its environment has highly dynamic transitional environment that not all of foreign policy unification may serve to the effective outcomes, and that better coordinating or following integrated policy in developing or in other field, can be placed in several areas than could be generated from investigation or formal formula or explanandum (Nodir Djanibekov, 2012).



## 2.2 Government Role for Rural Development

Governments of developing countries are trying to cut off the command control mechanisms, and planning to encourage local community to participate in the design and policy implementation of place based policies for rural development. The transformation needs that, central governments re-establish their role and revise new cross-sectorial cooperation frameworks. The role of government perspective in policy integrating emphasizes support sharing among the different levels of government in successful cases. Currently governments have ultimately right for deciding what will or will not happen within the rural areas thus, sometimes governments cannot act for political pressures especially small , poor countries and the role of government may have failure in promotion of rural development. In addition, some may have attempted to have changes in land-use or development practices within a country, without the role of government generally almost all actions were leaded to failure the examples might be stir controversy. In fact it is true for some governmental organizations that government can fail in succeeding by the long run policy in absence of clear and reliable information about what is transferring within their own countries and in the outside of the world. It can be easy to ignore or hide unpleasant truth for the current situation thus must be taken or it has to already been solved ultimately. As an example, if there is clear defective quality of life around rural places the knowledge of the defect needs to explored and analyzed by creating effective policy the government has to coordinate the community by cooperating or synchronizing its role and action of community. However governments that failed to do so are failing to take into account the spirit of people toward the policy and the role of its own regulation. If the government has the responsibility for all aspect in rural areas and all land and life then the state has to always have to seek the widest total-systems-based materials. It is also prior that, governments give encouragement to any attempt coming from local community and rural people who have responsibility or plans for better life quality, and then the role of government in this plan is to support

them for improved land use or another crucial problem. Without synchronized support between government and people responsibility it is hard to carry out the development of rural sphere. it is the people who can carry out any ( Raymond F.Dasman, 1984)

Another important role of the government in effective policy implementing is creative action for linking the rural community to the income increase projects and the combination of this creativity and combination of powerful public institutions and well organized community action can be an effective tool for development. Effective government role in supplying inputs for the active community which this community has not ability to produce this kind of input on their own, so the incentive that given by the government can contribute the tangible products as bridges or as dams. Then these obvious subsidiaries can generate effective role of government by its own turn.

### **2.3 People Participation for Rural Development**

Development of community has emerged as an alternative example of development intervention in the late 1970s, the context of participation got its meaning as prior tool by 1980s and still it is having higher position in the development process. The literature on participation in policy implementation as one major development major in agriculture, health and education in short it is influential, prior factor that insurances the success in rural development policy implementing. Nowadays, we can find the participation in management, research, creating and etc. participation as a key to enabling the human resources in development endeavor. Previous rural development policy makers had found out that, the effort that community could make and the knowledge that they can add for development projects is another key feature. Therefore, if one creates A good corporation by effective people attendance in this projects and motivate them by effective coordination then there can be witness for successful project. In terms of tackling the systematic causes of people`s poverty, participation of people is

another input for cutting off the defects in poverty. The cause of poverty also relates to the lack of influence in the forces with poverty and people could be excluded from the effect in their life. So, participation is part of the process which this kind of people needs to have involvement and gain an right to the resources which would create a chance for sustain and improve their quality of life (Peter Oakley, 1995).

In a broadly sense the people`s attendance is a political process that influences to the voice of peoples and the political power that can have an access to the benefits of social and economic development.

The frame of People`s attendance agrees as an essential tool at the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD) in 1979.

Attendance by people in the organizations or systems which can rule their lives to the positive range and it is a basic human right and also prior for political alliance in complaisance of disadvantaged teams and for economic and social development. Rural development strategies can overcome their all potential only by motivating and effective involvement and community at the grass roots degree of rural people, with unique emphasis on the top advantaged, in modeling and making policies and programs and in opening administrative, social and economic organizations, including cooperative and other self-imposed structure of institution for implementing and evaluating them (WCARRD, 1979).

There is one argument that, rural people cannot attend in development activities while having lack of organizational basis for participation. Some would dissatisfy that organization is substantial to a process of people`s attendance, however there can be found disagreement on the nature of the institution. In context of participation, the difference is in the origin of the organizations through rural communities for example cooperatives, farmers` associations or community team work groups that aimed for increasing rural income (Peter Oakley, 1995).

Therefore People`s participation cannot be explained in one single universal definition. In aspect of development, people`s participation represents a major

effect on thinking and perform which takes on different shapes and follows different directions in disparate contexts. People`s attendance is an active routine of direct involvement in rural development structure which govern national life, in the decision making and policy implementation requirement development projects and importantly, in the taking of action by community to put a halt for the issues which affect their livelihoods (Ditcher, 1992).

## **2.4 Policy Modification**

As the top phase of policy making process, the policy modification provides a wide description of the exclusive imperfections that fixed with perfect modification one in policy making. The fact that imperfect policies need the policy modification during the process of implementing or the modification can implement by taking from successful policy for the defective performance of policy. Policy modification, widely speaking is related with the modifying the current public policy or formulation of the development.

For the current policy making process, generating critical inputs to key points in the process that needs the modification with successful policy for current policy it can be defined as formulation of existing rules of policy with another perfect modified one (Misha. A, 1999).

For modification activity policy formulation can be initial stage by agenda setting structure. By recalling the defective policy issues to set this into the agenda where a significant problem should be identified, a number of feasible potential solutions were took as an advantage in promoting the effectiveness through the policy making and implementing these policies for the development of rural areas successfully. Moreover, operational knowledge gained through the implementation can generate effective information on the number of matters relevant to agenda setting like clarifying the real nature of the problem and by organizing new effective potential solutions by looking at the other successful policies can be feasible for solving the problem and for implementation (Armstrong library, 2005).

Wha Jon Rho examines a triple Helix model for social innovation for cutting of the poverty in developing countries. He conducts the SMU as an exploring field. The success of SMU resulted from active interactions and effective influences among three actor groups, those were Policy makers and his aides, the effective partnership of Central and Local government and SMU leaders in rural fields (Wha Jon Rho, 2001).

Seong Min Hong explores that, this community movement is a huge success to transform a poor country into a modern industrialized country and the success of this reform achieved by the spirit of “we can do it”. In addition Seong Min Hong compares Kazakhstan’s economic system and claims that, Korea’s SMU implementation period and the situation is different from current economic situation of Kazakhstan. Even so, in early stage of industrialization the role of human resources in the economic development may serve as effective factor for the developing countries which was one of the key success factors of SMU ( Seong Min Hong, 2013).

Jemal Abafita compares the similarities of SMU and Ethiopian rural development program and both programs were implemented. SMU model has an advantage to have a success for rural development and transformation currently. However, without pilot projects Ethiopian development way were under failure and SMU can put a halt for down falls by land reform, social ties among villagers, existence of strong institutional support, strong leadership and effective incentive system, competition among rural areas can contribute huge guarantee for Ethiopia as Korea did. The state of Ethiopia is trying to join middle income countries by motivating and committing to eradicate the poverty. More importantly, the government gives high priority for agricultural and rural sectors of the state by establishing the strong commitment and leadership as well as institutional support like SMU ( Jemal Abafita, 2013).

## **CHAPTER III: COMPARISON OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN AND SAEMAUL UNDONG IN KOREA**

### **3.1 Overview of Uzbekistan Rural Development**

Uzbekistan is located around middle Asia, geographically country lies on the land of 447,000 square kilometers, Uzbekistan occupies 1,425 kilometers from west to east and 930 kilometers from north to south and it is land locked country which shares its borders with Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Kirghizstan and Kazakhstan. After gaining its independence from Soviet Union Uzbekistan designated to marked based economy from old Soviet planned economy. The way which was chosen for the development was cautious one among other middle Asian countries however this economic reform has shown huge achievements until now. Uzbekistan has begun achieving huge success on developing by creating its own way for the improvement in all aspects under the leadership of president Islam Karimov. Without being affected by subdued situation in developing Central Asia and Europe (ECA) region, Uzbekistan is showing durable and strong performance in growing. The output estimated to 8.1 percent in 2014 dramatically bigger than the eight percent increasing rate which was recorded in 2013. From this clear GDP development amounted 8.3 percent per year among 2014 and 2008 years, (World Bank Group, 2015) which is performing Uzbekistan one of the fast developing economies among the ECA countries and middle-income regions.

Strategically Uzbekistan located among five countries which can be called as rich resource and land locked country. UNDP estimates the population around 31 billion as calculated for the beginning of 2015. Almost half of population lives in urban areas, and also the number of population of Uzbekistan accounts to half 46 % of middle Asian population of 66 billion (UNDP report, 2015).



**Figure 1, Map of Uzbekistan**

Uzbek people have deep culture that founded along with nation's origin and it has created by Uzbek people which has immixture modern and historical view of nation and its custom. These kinds of traditions are everlasting by obeying and repeating by nation. Uzbek people are connected to their native land and they grow with feeling of respect and valuing the rich history and ancestors of mother land from childhood and they are loyal to the country until the end of life

The main rural sphere of Uzbekistan is mahalla's (street) each street has own Uzbek name and it consists of several families which live as neighborhood. Uzbek mahallas have long history that can give a witness to thousand years and it is the center of family and religious rituals and holidays. The structure of Uzbek mahalla's designed as neighborhood based cooperation of families who live around the street.

For the past decades, the Uzbekistan's rural development sphere has been suffering from poor living standards by sharing small plot of extended family with

all members of this big family. In aspect of rural development policy that has been implementing by the government is still having in ineffective way that generating the ineffective result. In a result of that, those rural areas having difficulties in getting access to living in well-developed living standards. These problems can be resulted from lack of agricultural reform and lack of incentive, and inefficient government role and poor people participations. However, independence put a halt for the soviet subsidization of rural development and the sector took on a new shape in new national economy. Thus, even it has been 25 years of new reform there still remaining old mindset that gained from old system and this factors are leading poor government role of Uzbek policy in rural development. Because of defective government role there is poor results. According to Max Spoor (2009), weak country`s policy reforms may now appear after several decades deeply changes rural development model has emerged from long process of transition. For that context it is still questionable whether rural development policy can adequate in development aspect.

### **3.1.1 Government Role in Rural Development of Uzbekistan**

If we study on the role of government in Uzbekistan it should be noted that, the government is a strong, powerful actor that carries on the development by strictly framing the rural development and agricultural reforms by tightly relating the resource management and state procurement of cotton and wheat. The political field plays another important role as its impact on strong relations in society and it makes other fields sensitive by its affluent power (M. Eichholz, 2012). may also issue resolutions and orders, having the force of law (Art.98 UC).

The government`s role on improving of rural areas includes creating effective reforms and rural development programs and to coordinate the program attenders. The system in public administration of Uzbekistan contains of two tiers local government and central government. Moreover, regional, city and district



administrations are two subdivided parts of local governments. The monolithic character of the state is not determined by cooperative or central authority sometimes cannot enable strong partnership with local executive branches. As a problem, there can be found limitation in cooperation between central and local government of Uzbekistan in a result the rural development is remaining in a lower or this rural development is moving slowly. As producers, the farmers can have benefit by bigger autonomy than past system however, their status restricted in many ways. So, in rural areas the role of agriculture has tremendous role in developing but the essential functions of government role in promoting has been working slowly (Max Spoor, 2009).

In the second phase the structure of agriculture was under control of brigades during Soviet period, and then this production collective changed to shirkats. Shirkat supposed to give a land for farming during harvesting time for the household members by sharing of land that another part of sharing is rural farmers. And now shirkats returned to the state but farmers remaining as a state crop producer.

As the head of province Hakims regulates the conditions of rural villages and farming. Before hakims were the head of Shirkats but after implementing new model the right of changing or giving right for the farmer has given to the Hakim. And Hakims were nominated by government. By the mismanaging the system Hakims fails during the regulating agriculture. By putting competitive leadership for the hakims the government plays effective role in coordinating the rural developments (Kai Wegerich, 2006).

The objective of this study is to organizing effective policy by studying on the current problems and improving the role of government with people's participation during policy implementing. This supports of the point that, effective incentive for the local resident by government and the effectiveness of people participation can enable the success of the best rural development policy.

### **3.1.2 Rural Development Policy in Uzbekistan**

As substance for the effective role of government and people participation there is diverse relation between active government role and active people participation, to be more exact, these two factors are related each other and fit each to create and implement successful policy. This demands tight collaboration between local residents and government, especially by effective integrated policy including local initiatives more efficient accountable development can be applied for the current Uzbekistan rural areas.(Cecilia Tacoli, 2003).

In aspect of Uzbekistan`s policy for rural development there are remarkable strategies for the improvement in quality of rural residents. The government is carrying out several effective policies such as small plot for families and distributing livestock projects. However, these policies need to modify with effective factors for the improvement. Developing of new national proper governmental role in rural development policy although, it could also be designed by basically effective people participation, plays prior role to solve the problems in the field of rural development.

### **3.1.3 Spirit of Uzbek People**

Uzbek people have deep culture that founded along with nation`s origin and it has created by Uzbek people which has immixture modern and historical view of nation and its custom. These kinds of traditions are everlasting by obeying and repeating by nation. Uzbek people are connected to their native land and they grow with feeling of respect and valuing the rich history and ancestors of mother land from childhood and they are loyal to the country until the end of life. By unique factors as respect for elders and honoring for young people, hospitality, supporting the helpless, high honors excellence in the preservation of traditions and values life is considered a long - tested immortal spiritual heritage.

In cooperation, Uzbek people have remarkable cooperative voluntary projects. These projects are aimed to develop people`s active cooperation for developing the

current image of partnership. For instance, example of people cooperation can be hashars (Voluntary works). Hashar founded historically during entrance of Islamic Religion to the central Asia and it has been carrying on until now also it became strong root of people`s cooperating and supporting discipline. Hashars hold once or twice every month and aims to clean up the roads or to reconstruct some defective buildings around the mahalla`s (Streets). According to Uzdily.com`s report over 27 billion people participated at hashars around the country during last hashars( uzdaily.com,2015). On the other hand there still remaining old faint spirit among Uzbek people this is leading to demolishing of active participation during rural development process. This indolent spirit must be changed by pure mindset and this spirit needs patience for the responsibility in a result there can be achieved tremendous success in development of community.

### **3.2 Saemaul Undong in South Korea**

Pure mind set and positive spirit through actively participation of the nation is the most effective and strong foundation for any types of governmental and rural developments. In aspect of Saemaul Undong case, the importance of work ethic of farmers and people`s diligence, self-reliance, best cooperation have made considerable contribution and assisted to the development of the nation. However, there can be found some detrimental factors which appears among the Korean people before the movement (Park Jin-Hwan, 1995).

Korea`s 5 thousand years history decorated with a series of poverty, like Koreans say it “never ending poverty” and also there is another Korean saying even a king cannot save those in poverty. By its ideology and philosophy Saemaul Undong took the challenge against the public bad mindset and so speaks poverty.

By its future-oriented values and emphasis on practical activities the philosophical implication of Saemaul Undong was collective wish for prosperity (Han Sung Jo, Philosophy of Saemaul).

A close relation among personal interests and village projects can be described as main effective factor for changing the environment of people spirit and their participation for the program (Asia-Pacific development journal 2009, vol 16).

In general, villages achieved their high records by their cooperation, diligent mindset and self-reliant spirit. The Korean people tried to live with Saemaul spirit and this became the substance for Korea's rapid economic growth in the 1970s ( Park Jin Hwan, Saemaul Undong ). Initially Saemaul spirit became as a practical code of involvement for the rural sector and became fundamental philosophy for the development of the nation.

### **3.2.1 Active role of Government During Implementation of SMU**

One of the main idealistic of Saemaul Undong is the community development activities autonomously carried out by local residents and by their own. However, by looking at the lack of self-sufficient spirit, resources, technologies, and capable village leaders the government's initial involvement was coordinating, support, and leadership appeared as necessary to kickoff initial development activities (Chun Kap Jin 2013). On the other hands there was cooperation between the government and rural Residents, in fact the movement planned by government and especially farmers and rural population plays main role in carrying out Saemaul Project in close cooperation with government. Moreover, every government organizations had to be involved in providing continuous project policy and support plans. The Ministry of Home Affairs was responsible for the local administration and took control of the whole operation for the sake of effective and consistent management of Saemaul projects. Under attitudinal reform and income increase and production projects government agencies and offices, all organizations were joined and strengthened.

The Saemaul Central Promotional council was established for systemizing all plans that related to Saemaul and government and other organizations by ensuring subsequent execution of plans along the hierarchy of the administration network

(The central government-large cities, provinces-small cities, counties-up, myon – villages). The council was ruled by the Ministers of Home Affairs and composed of deputy ministers of 22 related departments, joined with the chairman of the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation. Consisting of 29 members the working-degree was directed by the Assistant Deputy Minister of Home Affairs. Coordinating annual plans, policies, evaluating project achievements was under responsibility of the central promotional council. The council also worked on and guided long and medium-term plans as well as annual plans to come up with a synchronized project plan. Another important function of the council was conducting researches with future projects which are related to the local area (Chun Kap Jin,).

### **3.2.2 Saemaul Spirit in South Korea**

The Saemaul spirit motivates the team oriented activities efforts and supports well-intended competition among the attenders of Saemaul activities. By containing three significant conditions, reform pushes forward the social unity.

1) Spirit of diligence: under the motto “the early bird catches the worm” the term diligence reminds to keep moving and insistent efforts. Especially in Korea, diligence is elemental principle for survival among limited natural resources and limited agricultural land.

2) Spirit of self-sufficiency: under the motto “Heaven helps those who help themselves” it leads the people to the responsibility of the result of their own work and everything can be accomplished by self-sufficiency spirit. To be clearer, self-sufficiency has the meaning of responsibility for not blaming others for his or her own work failure.

3) Spirit of cooperation: Under the motto “Two head is better than one” it is another part of system that completes the condition while Diligence and Self-help is not enough. Cooperation in human society has like wisdom of life and it contains many positive parts as gaining common

goals, improving unity and harmony, establishing the sense of productiveness, increasing effectiveness. The Spirit of cooperation synchronizes a sense of community which necessitates harmony and mutual help.

**Table 1 Summary of the spirit of Saemaul Undong**

Spirit	Implication	Effect	Phrase
Dilligence	Frugal way of living, indomitable attitude (spirit of Pionerr)	Development of executive faculty	The early bird catches the worm
Self-help	Autonomy, responcsibility ( spirit of owner)	Promotion of a sense of duty	Heaven helps those who help themselves
Cooperation	Harmony, win-win (community membership)	Increase in productivity	Two head is better than one

Source: Chung Kap Jin, Korea Development Institute, p 37)

1978`s data about the participants of SMU explains that majority of participants of Saemaul expressed that they attended in movement for the improvement and honor of their village (64%) or for their village not to stay behind neighboring villages. Almost 11.6 percent said that they participated for their own interest (Su Hwan Lim, 2007).

### 3.3 Success factors of SMU

The successful result of the Saemaul Undong can be described by several factors. The Saemaul Undong policy makers recognized the effective role between government and community and designed bright future oriented rural development.

The key successful factors were insurance for effective policy and still can serve as an efficient model for current developing models. Some of these factors were: active government role, strong attendance of community with high spirit of cooperation. The effective government role enabled competitive development among rural villages and best attendance of people participation were insured the tremendous goal of SMU.

- Active government role

As an example from the role of government in SMU there is ostentatious government role for the other countries that has been shown during SMU implementation period. The government gave incentive for rural villages for the beginning and supported by coordinating the community. Moreover, tight cooperation between government and community served as benchmark for the success of the policy.

- Effective participation of people

Participation expands all actions that taken by every single person that involved in the development program. The SMU participants or community were hard working and their mind was full of positive reaction for the policy then it served another success role in Saemaul Undong. Government leaders were wise in cooperating with community and community also worked harmoniously with coordination and cooperation.

- Strong spirit of cooperation

Clear positive mindset through active cooperation of the community is the most beneficial and strong foundation for any types of rural development policy. Strong cooperation has positive and essential part in human society. The strong spirit of cooperation will enlarge the success of the achievement with it harmony and mutual help.

- Diligence and self help

Diligence and self-help is unique principle that have prior role in the lack of natural resources. With keeping their campaign active and moving through the target people knew the importance of doing things for themselves and it became key to them. After competitive projects people learned how to help themselves and to make an effort for their own community as develop themselves like individuals.

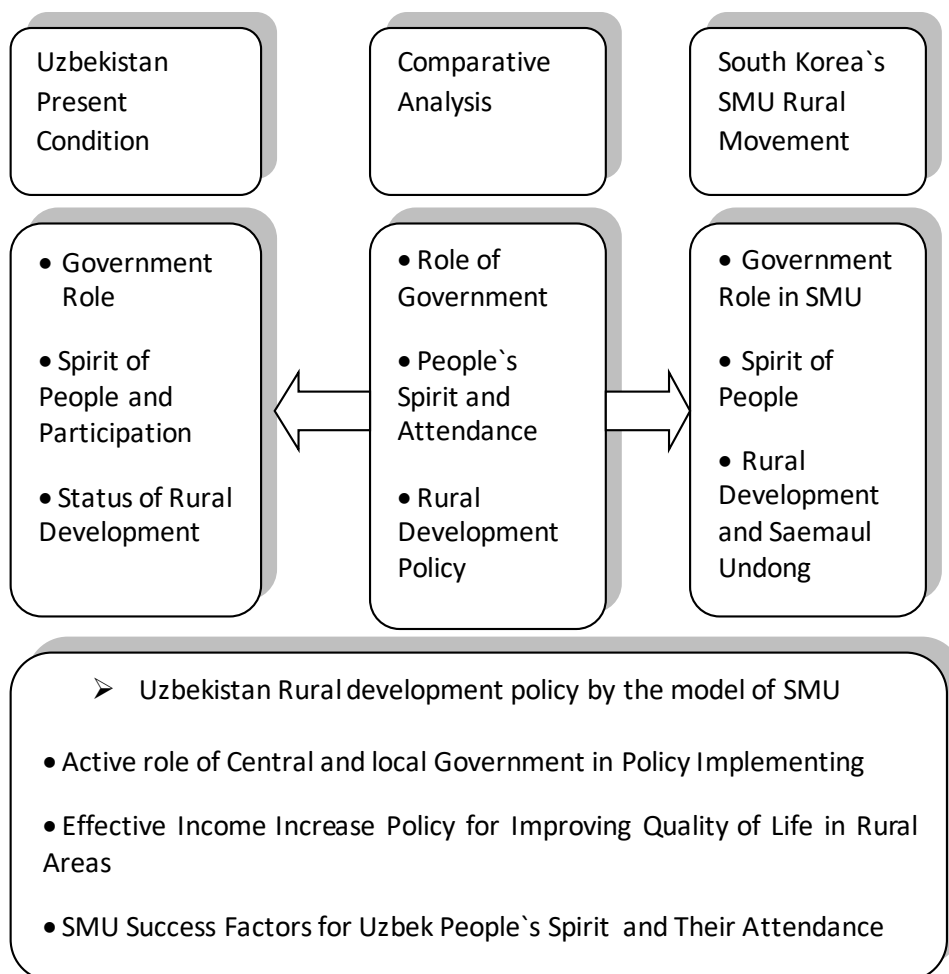


## CHAPTER IV: IMPLICATION OF SMU FOR UZBEKISTAN

### 4.1 Research Model

As the model of research the current status of the rural features of Uzbekistan will be analyzed. Including the government role and policy and success factors of Semaul Undong are compared after comparison the effective policy will be extracted for Rural Development policy of Uzbekistan.

**Figure 2 Research methodology**



The aim of this study is to organize effective improvement for rural development policy by using SMU successful factors. The model provides general comparison between SMU and current rural development policy of Uzbekistan. The SMU spirit was established and implemented in South Korea in early 1970's which aimed to change mind-set of the rural community to positive background under the motto of "we can do it". The spirit was purposed for altitudinal change to develop co-operation, diligent and self-reliance. This study aimed to use these factors for developing current role of government and people participation during policy implementation.

#### **4.2 Cooperative Government Role**

The role of government is very important in the improving of economy and rural development throughout the entire country. But effective rural development policy reform in rural aspect should be done by active role of government while government produces effective policy and this government has to be active in coordinating the community for the implementing and this can be very effective when the government fulfill the needs of rural sector.

Firstly, in the corner of rural development the new system of government differs from former one thus the executive power does not possess planning and sharing the power, it only responsible for coordinating and regulating developmental and economic policies. Central Government body of Uzbekistan is responsible for maintaining the overall balance between demand and supply goods and services. However, socio-economic and rural development and the sphere of local level are administrated on case-by-case basis with targeting national and regional specific development issues.

Coordination of regional developments is maintained by these bodies:

- The Office of the President, which coordinates decisions in rural development by its socio-economic policy.

- The cabinet of Ministers, is responsible for the reinforcement and development of relevant government resolutions and implementation.

- The Ministry of Macroeconomics and Statistics. This Ministry is responsible for the analyzing the current status of development and formulates annual long-term development policies for territories.

- The Central Bank, Ministry of Finance, committee for State Property Management and Support of Entrepreneurial Activities, Ministry of Agriculture and Water resources, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social Welfare, State Committee for protection of Nature and State Committee for Construction and Architecture. All of these ministries attend in decision making in issues related to rural development through activities of their rural offices.

- Local administrations. The Cabinet of Ministers of republic of Karakalpakstan and hokimyats of territories, cities, districts directly oversee the development of the rural areas and local territories (Kuatbay Bektemirov, Eduard rahimov, 2013).

As an example of effectiveness of role of government one can take the implementing Chinese agricultural reform for Uzbekistan. This agricultural model was failed because of poor cost benefit calculations by the government and another distortion was the effect of former system. At that time the agriculture was unresponsive for reform and also the government and farming structure also had huge difference between China and Uzbekistan. So, the poor implementation and passive role of government faced with failing in this reform. And then the agriculture at least took the wise strategy for coming development policy ( Richard Promfet, 2000).

Moreover, currently Uzbekistan government is playing an active role in the field of rural developing through making effective policy by looking at the previous failures. For instance, modernization of rural sphere programs is implementing currently and the government is active in coordinating the process. For instance, in past decades the program of promoting and increasing the number

of livestock reform was prior tool for achieving huge success in increasing the rural income. On this program, government provides a support on buying pedigree livestock and helping on increasing the breeding of these cows, organizing veterinarian service centers. As the prior support from government was providing microcredits for rural communities for creating the ability to buy it was very effective act by the government. And government servants have to visit the livestock farms and gives coordination on how to develop the current livestock budget and other matters that livestock farmer does not now about it.

Local administrations of Uzbekistan take prior role in establishing new policy for local areas. The Cabinet of Ministries approved this project and

In aspect of the role of government in SMU, In 1972 Central Promotional Council was created in order to systemize all Saemaul plans by the government and other institutions to secure from disturbed execution of plans along hierarchy of the administration network. In the levels of Central and Local government, there also created promotional councils for consultation and coordination of related bodies. The council was maintained by the Minister of home affairs and composed of deputy ministers of twelve departments, joined with chairman of the National Agricultural Cooperative federation. The council worked for the function of deliberation and coordination and the responsibility for the policy held by Ministry in charge.

The role of government in SMU was to organize administrative guidance referring to educational, administrative, consultative and technical help in order to promote necessary condition for increasing the successful project outcome. Secondly, providing monetary support and promoting the financial support for the construction materials took part by government.

Public servants used to visit the village to check the project and guide the process of Saemaul projects in their jurisdictions. The government organized training of Saemaul for Saemaul leaders by doing so the government easily coordinated the projects and incentives easily.

In a comparison of government role of SMU and government role in Uzbekistan's rural development policy, an active incentive and effective government role for development can be extracted as active government role from SMU for Uzbekistan is effective incentive coordination. By coordinating the project actively the government will have big forward moving as SMU Government leadership. In the corner of incentive SMU also have another advantage like Uzbekistan Livestock promotion policy and these SMU training of leaders can fit the Uzbek public servants like high educational duty of SMU leaders.

#### **4.3 Implication of Saemaul Undong for Uzbek People cooperation in participation**

As mentioned above Uzbek peoples are the most numerous people not only in Uzbekistan but also through the middle Asia, general number of Uzbek people is more than 30 million (Wikipedia) and ethnic one nation. Ethnically, Uzbeks formed between two rivers Amudarya and Sirdarya around 5th century and until 5<sup>th</sup> century Uzbekistan located through the Sogdia as a part of this country mainly Indo-Iranian people (Wikipedia).

The analysis of Uzbek people participation and their desire in this part is divided to two parts. First analysis of what people consider to trust each other and second, is public confidence in the state.

These days, the degree of public confidence to each other has been shifted. Being friendly and hospitable is the fame of Uzbek society in general. Moreover, the society also is popular for treasuring social harmony. However, one can be witness for declining and damage to social trust among community and government. Nowadays only small amount of groups think that people are trustworthy. But, majority of society does not trust each other and consider that it is important to be careful in relation with other. This kind of behavior can be seen in their mindset pattern as well. To be more exact, only small portion of people considers that people cooperate with those who need help. On the other hand majority of people trusts that people are ego-centric lives. In addition, while majority of people believes that they will help on the street to another person if such help required, a significant people responds for help if nobody else did so. It is obvious that, in this condition of public sphere almost one third of population does not have active spirit in providing effective cooperation. This can be prior pessimistic attitude, which serves for the detriment during participation and cooperation also, it will create difficulties for economy as well as rural development policy implementation.

The second dimension is community confidence in state originations and for political system. Almost half of the Uzbek population remains as confident with central government. However there is fluctuated level on this sphere and this shows fragile confidence as completely or partially. There can be found some invisible factors as regional conflicts or inter-ethnic conflicts, according to this sections public confidence depends to the active cooperation between government and community (Timur Dadabaev 2010).

Shifting the confidence and cooperation in Uzbek society leads to further calls, in both governmental and public sphere, reforms of the system taking into account the cooperation and effective people participation. Currently, there can be found several policies on developing the people attendance by organizing active community involved projects however, these are failing by the lack of trust and cooperation.

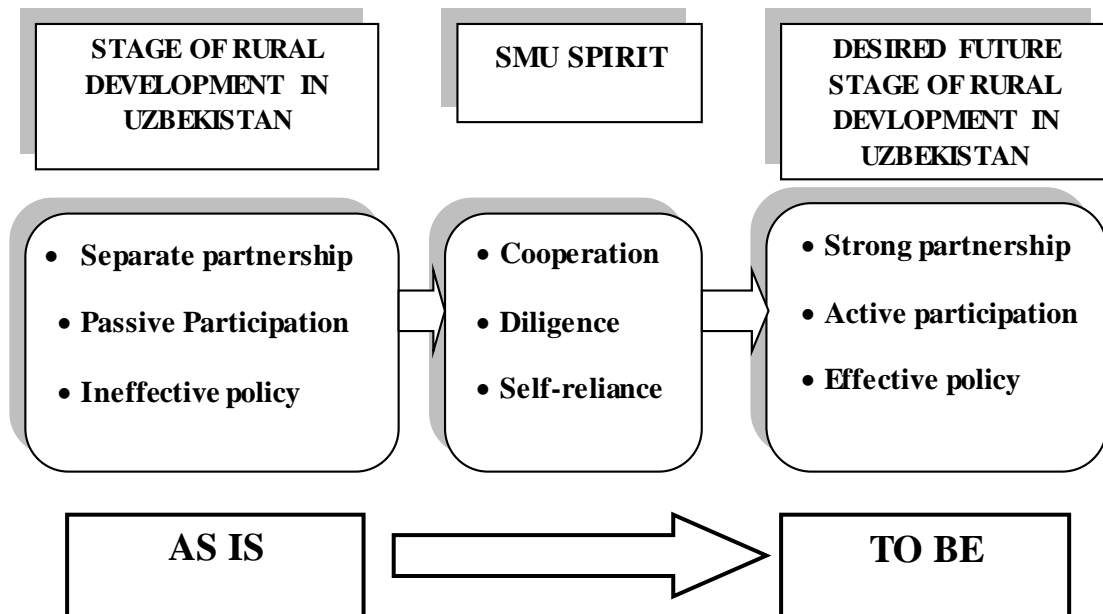
In comparison of SMU active participants and community attendance with Uzbekistan's current people mindsets toward participation, SMU has great advantage with well improved people cooperation and participation during policy implementation.

The Saemaul Spirit is ideal practical code for developing the cooperative records by general records for that village has not ideal people cooperation. By the three main factors Self-reliant, diligent, cooperation the Saemaul spirit is servicing as effective model for developing the cooperation of community. The basic task of these factors is to develop the rural community by trusting each other and cooperating toward active contribution for development. In SMU code there was one ideology it was to change the village change the community first. In similar mode with positive thinking leads positive transformation and that same mentality should be prior any action can be seen. The Korean people desired to live up with Saemaul spirit, which became a substance for Korea's rapid rural and economic development. The Saemaul spirit was active spiritual and idealistic force for the development of South Korea (Park Chin Hwan 2008).

In a comparison with current people mindset of Uzbek people and SMU participants, SMU code of conduct can be essential factor for developing the cooperation of Uzbek people. The lack of trust of the Uzbek people needs to be cultivated with the practical code of SMU on this level. Moreover, while people of Uzbekistan suffering from lack of confidence the SMU participants were enjoyed by cooperating and changing their attitude with positive thinking and acting positively harmoniously. As the significance of the SMU for developing of the Uzbek community thinking, one can shape the Uzbek social attitude by modifying the community oriented activities to the current rural areas of the Uzbekistan by integrating the policy with that SMU. While the government of the Uzbekistan is trying to increase the quality of life the people participation is more important by it cooperative and confident mindset with the role of the government. In this way, if the SMU spirit was propelled the social unity, social development and general value of the prosperity this strategy is the most effective code for the current community of Uzbekistan in cooperation during participation. In a wider sense while Uzbek government is acting effective but there is defects in people cooperation and participation then there can be seen negative connections or negative cooperation and this will lead the failure. However, if there is active cooperation and active role of government then great achievement can be obtained by these factors.



The chart below describes the concept of the implication



**Figure 3 Conceptual framework**

The current stage of rural development of Uzbekistan is remaining with three defective factors. In order to develop the current stage the SMU success factors can enable the improvement through cooperation, diligence and self-reliance. Separate partnership of central and local government system can be modified with cooperation and it leads to strong partnership. Passive participation of people for rural development can be filled with diligence then it becomes active participation. In aspect of effective policy by self-reliance factor the current livestock policy of Uzbekistan can reach it success in rural development.

#### **4.4 Integrated policy for Uzbekistan Rural development policy by the model of SMU**

As mentioned in comparison part of the study Uzbekistan is carrying on several policy reforms in order to improve the life of quality in rural areas. For instance, there was increasing livestock farming has took place as an example. If we implement the result of comparison for this policy then might be effective integrated policy for rural development.

The responsibility of government servants for promoting the situation of livestock farming is carrying on effectively however for the lack of confidence among community and cooperation should be taken in consideration. With the help effective incentive based support by the government can match the competitive incentive model of the SMU then it will serve for the acceleration of the development in livestock policy. Uzbekistan's government can provide this sort of incentives and, community needs to cooperate with each other and with government.

Moreover, active coordination of the government during incentive support is needed currently in Uzbekistan so, like SMU coordination of the projects Uzbek government also needs to play active role after giving incentive and coordinating it.

SMU success factors are acceptable by all corners and can secure the detriments for Uzbek Rural Development Policy. So the people's mindset which enriched with SMU spirit is another prior root for the development of the policy.

**Table 2 Stage of Government Effective Policy for Rural Development**

		<b>Level of Rural Development Policy</b>	
		Weak	Strong
<b>Quality of residents life</b>	Poor	<b>I</b> <b>Low Effectiveness</b>	<b>II</b> <b>Limited Effectiveness</b>
	Affluent	<b>III</b> <b>Limited Effectiveness</b>	<b>IV</b> <b>High Effectiveness</b>

- High effectiveness is desirable future direction for next effective policy for rural development.

By looking at the table, for the effective policy for rural development the quality of life and degree of rural development need to fill with Strong, affluent Effectiveness while other three categories having equal level. For instance, if the Quality of resident's life witnesses strong 2<sup>nd</sup> Limited effectiveness with poor Low effectiveness 1<sup>st</sup> in the degree of rural development this would lead to missing of 3<sup>rd</sup> affluent High Effectiveness. In Uzbekistan, the measurement of Effective Policy for rural development appears on the first and second bar and the third affluent limited satisfaction in quality of residents` life is missing. In case of SMU the proportion of all bars were equal then described as high effective in both Quality of residents life and rural development.

**Table 3 Stage of Government Effective role for Rural Development**

		Degree of Central Government's cooperative role	
		Weak	Strong
Degree of Local Government cooperative role	Weak	I <b>Separate Partnership</b>	II <b>Limited Partnership</b>
	Strong	III <b>Limited Partnership</b>	IV <b>Strong partnership</b>

- Strong partnership among Central and Local government is the most effective tool that should be prior in cooperation during Rural development policy implementation.

In the field of Central and Local Government cooperation, there needs to be strong partnership as top down and bottom up cooperation. By this table above there described the degrees of partnership between Central and Local Government. On the other hand, only strong Limited partnership of Local Degree cannot produce effective result so, the role of strong partnership between central and local government should actively cooperate with each other. Separate partnership needs to be modified into strong Partnership of Central and Local government.

In Uzbekistan there was weak separate partnership with strong limited partnership through Central government however; strong limited partnership of

local Government is missing. In order to overcome to enable the role of bottom up Local Government the degree of Strong limited Partnership of local government has to be promoted with bottom up cooperation with Central Government as top down bottom up. Then it leads to strong partnership in the Effective Role of Government for Rural Development.

**Table 4 Stage of effective participation for Rural Development**

		<b>Degree of People`s Interest</b>	
		Low	High
<b>Degree of people`s expectation</b>	Low	<b>I</b> <b>Passive Participation</b>	<b>II</b> <b>Limited Participation</b>
	High	<b>III</b> <b>Limited Participation</b>	<b>IV</b> <b>Active Participation</b>

- Active participation means that it is effective stage for accomplishing the effective policy for Rural Development.

The attendance of people for rural development has its enormous priority in this area. The expectation of people and the People`s interest might have low or High Participation and the result will be depend on what participation were conducted.

With low passive Participation joined with low degree in people`s interest and Degree of people`s expectation is high in limited participation. As in the case of

Uzbekistan the Expectation and Interest is maintained with Active participation in high degree of both expectation and interest field.

To recapitulate, with High effectiveness of Government policy, Strong, effective partnership of Central and Local government and with active participation of community for rural development one can achieve tremendous success in Rural development and development policy.

## **CHAPTER V: DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR POLICY MAKERS**

### **5.1 Discussion of Comparison**

The research was aimed to study on rural development and to find out the effective role of Central and Local government, participation of people and effective policy through SMU successful factors were taken as main issues.

South Korea has achieved tremendous goals in the field of rural and economic development by its effective policy making and implementing. SMU development models stresses to the good government partnership and guidance with support for the development of quality of life in rural areas. Majority of policies in Uzbekistan for rural development have similar plans for improving rural areas and until now the effect and result can be seen by the current outcome which was achieved through the decades. On the other hand good governance was another effective element for the development of Korea and good coordination and best leadership of the president and village leaders on planning, evaluating, monitoring were unique factors of the process. In case of Uzbekistan, through the effective partnership of central and local government, the current livestock promotion policy can achieve huge success as well as for increasing the income of rural community. Strong partnership between central and local government as top down and bottom up will enable the high effectiveness of the policy.

SMU model is unique with its step by step approach which served as successful factor for developing and also it can serves as a practical model for developing rural areas by conducting community participation and decision making during project implementation. Additionally, SMU is successful with its village support system which created huge opportunity for village members for reformulating as to satisfy of their own needs and developing the living environment of community settlements. Therefore, active participation of people during policy implementation is the most prior tool for rural development and

policy implementation. The attendance of the community depends on the expectation of the people toward the development. Thus, high interest and expectation of Uzbek people can serve as a firm for the foundation of active participation. In a result, low participation of people in current policy will shift to the active participation by high interest and expectation then it is going to lead to gain another essential substance in rural development. In comparison, there can be found precious similarities in aspect of cooperation of and diligence among Uzbek people and Korean people. If we take the participation of Korean people during project implementation at SMU, the cooperation of people can be seen on Uzbek Khashars same as Korean People's participation on the SMU project implementation. Moreover, community development and mind set reform were prior in SMU which were focused on the attendance of people for improving their life quality by their own toil and by encouraging the competitiveness SMU has achieved huge outcome, the villages appearance has dramatically changed, the roads of villages strengthened and extended by the result of SMU. In Uzbekistan, under the creativity from the independence years view of villages has changed by now and it is because of the nation's hard work and its by their pure mindset and cooperation. As SMU's village support project Uzbek government provided small household plots for almost all rural residents as it resulted for self-sufficient in products and households approached to marked by agricultural products so this shifted the income of residents as well.

The leadership of president Park Chun Hee plays big role in the development of rural villages and SMU. The support which was provided by the government served as an important factor for the encouragement of the villages for improving the living conditions as a common goal and achievement by strong leadership of Park Chun Hee as well. When it comes to Uzbekistan, as a rural development plan under the leadership of president Islam Abdug`anievich Karimov the government aimed to extend building new houses and to make the life quality better and so this can be second step for rural development and the role of people participation



during beautification ( khashars) of villages plays urgent role. And it shows the cooperation of people during work.

In conclusion, in comparison of time period SMU has advantage on economic and rural development while Uzbekistan is still carrying out the development reform until independence (1991) however, SMU has long history that can show the effective strategy by its results for the one who is implementing the SMU for the country. The main objectives of the development reform in Uzbekistan and South Korea were to make life better and to improve the rural areas. The SMU is comprehensive by its mind-set changing and attitude of the person towards the problem and giving a motivation for trusting and believing themselves under the motto ``we can do it`` and also Self-help, cooperation, diligence are the fundamental objectives that leads the person to the hard work and reaching nations improvement by the toil and prevent people`s harmful behavior.

## **5.2 Recommendations**

Researcher wishes that, the study can contribute the effective facts for improving the rural development models in Uzbekistan by enhancing the effective government cooperation, active people participation for the development policy. According to the study the following recommendations can be useful for the development of rural areas.

- Top down and bottom up cooperation between central and local government
- Active participation of people with strong interest and high spirit
- There should be an affluent resident`s life and an efficient rural development policy

SMU spirit can serve as an essential factor for improving the role of government and diligence can change the people's mind-set to positive participation for rural development.

The development plan of Uzbekistan and SMU have similar objectives and SMU has achieved its goals and now it is servicing as an example for developing countries, the Uzbekistan's development way from the starting point it is achieving the success step by step even so, the SMU's success factors can be taken for modifying the defective factors then SMU spirit will match and change the former defective thinking of people. In order to create effective policy for rural development one has to take in consideration that, active role of government and active people participation should be enriched with strong partnership and active participation. The effectiveness of people participation should be filled with high expectation and high interest. Then, with high interest and with high spirit toward the development policy the people will participate actively.

For transferring effective policy from one country to another place, one have to consider that it is hard to implement foreign systematic policy as it is. However, by looking at or by extracting the effective and applicable structure of that policy we can achieve beneficial results. For instance, for displacing one flower from one place to another area the gardener have to think that, the soil can be different, air, atmosphere can be different and then by mixing the root of the flower with local flowers one can get effective and attractive result from it.

### **5.3 Summary**

In summary the study began with research purpose of comparing three elements as rural development, active role of government, and people participation through Uzbekistan and South Korea's Saemaul Undong Development. The problem was related with current role of Uzbek central government in policy implementation that needed effective integration and solution for lack of people

attendance, and cooperation. These detrimental factors were as passive factors for the development of the rural community in Uzbekistan.

After comparison of SMU and current status of Uzbek state role and people cooperation, the researcher applied effective factors from SMU to the problems that found in Uzbekistan through comparison. The SMU spirit of the Korea, effective policy integration can be very influential substance for the development policy that is carrying on in the Uzbekistan. The modification of three essential factors as Self-reliance of the policy, Diligence among people and Cooperation between central and local government can develop effective policy for rural development.

#### **5.4 Limitation of the study**

Through the study there were limitations that researcher have to be aware of limitation and short coming. First, the research was conducted only on the rural development, role of government and people participation. There could be counted more affluent data in several aspect of rural development however the study only focuses on the government role and people participation.

# 우즈베키스탄 지역개발 정책에 관한 연구 : 한국의 새마을운동 모델을 중심으로

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지도교수: 이환범

## 요약

이 연구의 목적은 우즈베키스탄의 농촌 개발 모델의와 새마을 농촌 개발을 정부 및 농촌 개발에있는 사람들의 참여의 적극적인 역할을 연구하고 비교하는 것입니다. 결과는 협력으로 중앙 정부와 지방 정부의 협력의 측면에서 유사성을 보여 주었다; 적극적인 참여에 의한 농촌 개발 구조; 가계 소득 증가만 아니라 정치적, 경제적 관점도. 그러나 정책 구현의 분야에서,이 두 국가가 운영 및 관리에 자신의 고유성을 소유 한 것으로 나타났습니다. 이 연구에서, 그것은 각각의 모든 나라가 정확한 한국 SMU 모델을 사용할

수없는 것으로 나타났습니다. 따라서, 구현의 성공은 적당한 변형과 적응에 의존한다; 그 적용하기 전에 고려해야 각각의 사회 정치적, 경제적 측면과 모든 국가를 복용.

주요 단어 : 활동 정부의 협력, 사람들의 참여는, 가구 소득에 증가한다

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