



SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

**ASSESSMENT OF THE SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACTS AND
OPERATIONAL HINDRANCE OF GURAGE DEVELOPMENT AND
CULTURAL ASSOCIATION IN GURAGE ZONE, ETHIOPIA**

MA THESIS

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**THE SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACTS AND OPERATIONAL HINDRANCE
OF GURAGE DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL ASSOCIATION IN
GURAGE ZONE, ETHIOPIA**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES, IN
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Declaration

I hereby declare that this thesis entitled “Assessment of the socio economic impacts and operational hindrance of Gurage development and cultural association in Gurage zone, Ethiopia”, is outcome of my own effort and study and that all sources of materials used for the study have been duly acknowledged.

To the best of my knowledge, this study has not been submitted for any degree in this University or any other University. It is offered for the partial fulfillment of the degree of Masters of Development Planning and Management.

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Certification

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “Assessment of the socio economic impacts and operational hindrance of Gurage development and cultural association in Gurage zone, Ethiopia.” submitted to Wolkite university for the award of the Degree of Master of Arts in Development Planning and Management is a record of Valuable research work carried out by Amene Wolde, under my guidance and supervision. Therefore, I hereby declare that no part of this thesis has been submitted to any other university or institutions for the award of any degree or diploma.

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Advisors Approval Sheet

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “Assessment of the socio economic impacts and operational hindrance of Gurage development and cultural association in Gurage zone, Ethiopia.” submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of arts in Development Planning and Management, the Graduate Program of the School of graduate studies, and has been carried out by Amene Wolde (Id. No. SSGR/048/14) under our supervision. Therefore, we recommend that the student has fulfilled the requirements and hence hereby can submit the thesis to the school of Graduate studies.

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Examiners Approval Sheet

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Final Approval and acceptance of the thesis is contingent upon the submission of the final copy of the thesis to the School of Graduate Studies (SGS) through the School Graduate Committee (DGC/SGC) of the candidate’s department.

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Acronym and Abbreviation

ADA	Amhara Development Association
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CD	Community Development
CER	Central Ethiopia Region
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
GDCA	Gurage Development and Cultural Association
GONGO	Government organized nongovernmental organization
GRCO	Gurage Road Construction Organizati
GURDA	Gurage Development Association
ICOM	International Council of Museums
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

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Abstract

This paper emphasized on the assessment of the socio economic impacts and operational hindrance of Gurage development and cultural association in Gurage zone, Ethiopia. Specifically, this study were intended to address the following questions; what was the impact of socioeconomic through Occupation, Education, Income, the increasing household income improved self-help Efforts, GDCA participation increased yield production levels of the community, GDCA works to Promote community into self-help efforts and the involvement of GDCA on agricultural support were analyzed and the operational hindrance variable were GDCA has financial constraints, Are their adequate personnel to implement the program, Low level of community commitments, Low level of government support to GDCA and Political instability and conflict resolution method. To accomplish the objective both primary and secondary sources of data were used as important sources of data. The researchers gathered primary data from the selected respondents through the GDCA members and furthermore, a face-to-face interviews with selected key informants, which were from public sector and GDCA employers. In course of investigation, instrument used were the questionnaire distributed to 395 respondents of which 378 were retrieved. Descriptive and Logit regression methods were followed to get the relationship and impact on the socio economic impacts and operational hindrance with development in Gurage zone. The study has revealed that Occupation, Income, the increasing household income improved self-help Efforts, GDCA participation increased yield production levels of the community and GDCA works to Promote community into self-help efforts have positive significant effect on the development and Low level of community commitments has negative significant effect on the development (welfare). The GDCA operational hindrance was highly affected by financial constraints, shortage of skilled manpower, and low participation of trader in income was challengeable. The government management bodies were not support GDCA as expected. The study recommends that the GDCA participation in development improve the income of the members. The organization should expand the way of gaining fund especially communication with NGO donor increase and also create awareness for traders to pay their responsibility is important.

Key terms: socio economic, operational hindrance, cultural association

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

There are different approaches to address the development process of a country that is dependent on the country situations, availability of resources, skilled manpower, the existence of technology, and the principles of the organization. According to Tufte and Mefalopulas (2009), development communication has seen as a strategic tool to persuade people to change and enhance development processes. In 1970s and 1980s social marketing as Behavioral Change Communication (BCC) was used to promote and enhance particular individual behavior, yet this kind of approach had not participatory element. In 1990s information, education and communication (IEC) began to be included more systematically with development projects. It is a non-participatory approach that was useful in dissemination of information via production of audio-visual or print materials (Ibid). Next to IEC, diffusion model of communication emerged which was considered as ‘participatory communication’ with the intent of adult literacy campaign among the poor peasants. As the name participatory communication indicates stakeholders get involved in the development process which was ultimately a dialogical communication. Its focus was on ‘participatory and collective process in research, problem identification, decision making, implementation and evaluation of change’ (Ibid). ‘Participation is a principle in development with support coming from many different stakeholders including governments, donors, civil society, and ordinary citizens’ (Tufte & Mefalopulas, 2009, p.2).

Until 1980s, development paradigms were top-down, less participatory and state was considered as the only actor of development. However, such approaches were not effective to bring wellbeing of the community. Hence, after 1980s, development has become people centered and participatory (Pieterse, 1996; Muchombu, 2004; Abegunde, 2009). According to scholars in favor of people-centered development, people are not mere recipients of the fruits of development. Rather, they are important actors since development is made for them. This is because the community has the ability to identify their problems and needs, plan and conduct

activities together using available community resource. Therefore, this process leads to community development (CD).

Community Development is a process conducted by community members. It is a process where local people can not only create more jobs; income and infrastructure, but also help their community become fundamentally better able to manage change. Its concrete benefits such as empowerment and infrastructure, come through local people changing attitudes, mobilizing existing skills, improving networks, thinking differently about problems, and using community assets in new ways. It improves the situation of a community, not just economically, but also as a strong functioning community in itself (The Cabinet of the Government of Rwanda, 2008). In CD, the community itself engages in a process aimed at improving the social, economic and environmental situation of the community.

Categorizing the GRCO as a community-based organization may seem questionable. Given its social-service functions and diverse range of activities, it might better be considered a nongovernmental organization (NGO). However, the GRCO is best described as a CBO for several reasons. In Ethiopia and most parts of Africa, NGO usually refers to an organization that provides professional services for various communities in NGO staffs are paid, and their activities are heavily subsidized by international aid. In contrast, the GRCO is managed by unpaid volunteers from urban and rural Guraige communities. Moreover, it raises most of its revenue from its own people. Unlike most NGOs in Ethiopia, the GRCO also has a strong constituency within the rural and urban Guraige communities (Makoto Nisi 2008).

Many Idirs have secondary functions of providing resources directly to the development associations through levies and supporting individual projects implemented by a range of development associations and acting as forums for consultation and recruitment. The dominant Sebat Bet view of these institutions is expressed in Ya Kitcha article 14.5. "Idir and Ikube have played and are still playing a supportive role in communal development endeavours. They should be fostered and strengthened so that they may [become] one of the prime movers of development". Nevertheless, urban informants drew a clear distinction between the primary role of Idirs providing financial and social support at bereavement, and their secondary functions of contributing to development. Informants were also aware of other important functions of urban

Idirs such as the maintenance of urban rural linkages, reinforcing urban Gurage networks, maintaining Gurage cultures, and strengthening clan and house identities. These were not seen as developmental activities, although all informants recognised the importance of these activities as resources, which are harnessed for other activities defined as development (Henry, Leroi Wendel 2002).

The community based organization is more associated with culture. The social cohesion as formed by the inter linkage of the three attributes inclusive social identity, trust and cooperation for the common good. We then proceed to values as a driver for social cohesion and present an introduction to the value concept and different value types. Values are socially transmitted notions of what end-states and behaviors are desirable across different situations and fall into two categories, individual and societal values. Many different value types in different stages of conceptualization have been brought forward by researchers. Prominent ones include political values, Schwartz' 'basic values' as well as Inglehart and Welzel's 'self-expression values' among personal-level values. Schwartz' 'cultural values' and Hofstede's 'cultural value dimensions' are the most prominent ones for society-level values (NCIC, 2019).

The informal contractual relationship between indigenous CBOs and the community exists. This relationship is mainly based upon trust, norms and cultural values. These organizations have the characteristics of mutual support, accountable leadership structures, a more or less transparent decision-making process and operational modalities. These rules of function are unwritten. Moreover, very strong sanction mechanisms are in place in order to control inappropriate behavior among CBO leaders, which could lead to ostracism of such persons from the community. However, empirical evidence demonstrates that existing power structures do not necessarily enable the community members to identify and control hidden information (adverse selection) of the leaders of indigenous CBOs (Mulugeta F. 2014).

Community Based Organizations (CBOs) contribute the community through economic development activities, health-environmental protection and participating community in development activity, implementation, experience and knowledge sharing and benefit sharing is a foundation stone for community development in developing countries. The significance of CBOs and the contribution of these organizations to be facilitate social and economic development in general and rural communities. This self-help and non-profit work that

indigenous CBOs have the capacity to mobilize local-level financial, material and labour resources to bring about effective and sustainable development of community (Wolde et al., 2010).

An increment on the contribution of cultural associations on economic development attracts the academic world to make a thorough study on the issue. Hence, a study on the contribution of Gurage development and cultural association (GDCA) in Gurage zone, and its predicaments to achieve its goals is a timely concern in the development studies. This is the reasons that motivated me to focus on the title of the Socio economic Contribution and operational hindrances of the Gurage development and cultural association in Gurage zone.

1.2. Statement of the problem

The main objective of any community based organizations were to solve the community socio economic, cultural and environmental problems. This hug concept was the recent problem of most developing and under developed countries specially like Ethiopia. Guraghe Development and Cultural Association (GDCA) is one of the community based organization, which is described as a non-political, non-religious, and not for profit organization established as a community based organization. The overall goal of GDCA is to transfer the historical self-help development effort of the Guraghe people into all inclusive organization with broader mission and contribution toward alleviating poverty and improve livelihood of Gurage communities (GURDA 2020) Report.

Poor performance of government in meeting the socioeconomic quests of citizens has been identified as one of the reasons behind the spread of community based organizations (CBOs). Along this line, Wahab (2000) observed that people in developing nations have until recently looked up to their governments to meet their basic socio-economic demands. Of a truth, governments in African nations have evolved both top-down and bottom-up approaches to achieve sustainable development of their people. These include establishment of lead industries at key centers so as to create job opportunities, provide basic infrastructure and utilize regional natural and man-made resources to stimulate growth and economic development that would spread to lagging regions (Perroux, 1955; Abegunde, 2003).

According to Dagmawi (2016) finds that the Amhara development association to community development explain a number of challenges including lack of permanent employees, lack of community awareness, prone to politicization, lack of adequate finance, top-down approach of service delivery, and lack of trust and accountability. The finding of the study also revealed that not all section of the community had the same level of awareness about Amhara Development Association. From his study, he recognizes that different people have different awareness. Some considered it as a political organization of the government; some others also considered it as the financial institution of the region. This violates the argument of African Civil Society Forum (2007), Brown and Jagadananda (2007), and DeFilippis (2001) that development catalysts should have first make awareness about themselves before they represent the community they want to serve. However, the GOGNO nature of ADA has created weak recognition and acceptance by the community.

Amhara development association has made some contributions in the Enemay Woreda. From the three intervention areas that it engaged in, basic skills training is the only untouched area. There are no skills training given for the community in the Woreda. Though ADA has certain contributions in the Woreda in its areas of education and health, not all the community members understood the offerings due to weak participation of the community in problem identification; decision making, implementation and evaluation of the programs and projects to solve the problems. Indirect contribution through the offices of the Woreda government, lack accountability and transparency, and absence of public meeting to communicate achievements of the association have made the contributions of ADA to be veiled and to have little impact on CD (Degwale, 2016).

The integration of internal and external organizations that form organizational adjustment to growing awareness among members and leaders on their role and potential, capacity building and enhancement to mobilize resources, government and market failures, government recognition and enabling efforts and the existence of aid to support such initiatives. The internal and external organizations emphasize that equally important to make meaningful change in people life and to the locality at large. (Ephrem S 2010).

According to Biratu, K., et al (2020) Gadaa system has been an egalitarian socio-economic, political and cultural system which had been practiced by the Oromo society for a long time. It

had been guiding and regulating the life of the Oromo in relation to other peoples and their environment. The study also confirmed that Gadaa system has a great role in resolving conflicts that occur in a society by employing customary laws. The roles of women in conflict resolution within Gadaa system, the constraints faced Gadaa system's institutions while resolving conflicts and the main water and other socio-economic problems of Oromo people.

Despite the important meaning the Gada system carries for the communities, the traditional structures of governance are not always fully appreciated today. Challenges such as migration, socio-political marginalisation and land privatisation are among the reasons for the decline in the role of the Gada system. This begs the question of how traditional systems of governance can be better recognised and transmitted. The local authorities to safeguard the element have been its inclusion in the school curriculum so the knowledge associated with Gada can be transferred to the younger generations. The Gada system still works well during periods of good rains, but weakens during drought, as members of the Gada are overwhelmed by the myriad of crises and conflicts over grazing land and water they face (ARCCH 2014).

Therefore, to the best of the researcher's knowledge the real practices and challenges of cultural association participation in local development programs in the research selected area were not studied so far. The reviewed studies the contribution of CBOs in widely, but they do not clearly show the challenges of the organizations independently and also the studies describe the contribution of CBOs but most of them didn't show how much each variables contribute for the community development. The researcher in addition to the listed gap, were interested to do research on the non-governmental organization to evaluate their contribution on the Development and challenges on the society. So, this research by examining the contribution and challenges of cultural association and local development Organizations independently as well as commonly and fill the gaps that affect the local development. That entire gap invited me to do research on this topic.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

Generally, the study is designed to assess the socio economic impacts and operational hindrance of The Development and Cultural Association in Gurage Zone.

1.3.1. Specific Objectives of the Study

Specifically, this study intended to assess the following specific objectives:

- To assess social participation of GDCA in local development program of Gurage zone
- To identify the contribution of GDCA in assisting public service provision
- To assess economic participation of GDCA in local development program of Gurage zone
- To identify the challenges that hinders the participation of GDCA in local developmental programs.

1.3.2. Research Question

- What is the social participation of GDCA in local development program of Gurage zone?
- What is the contribution of GDCA in assisting public service provision?
- What is the economic participation of GDCA in local development program of Gurage zone?
- What are challenges that hinder the participation of GDCA in local developmental programs?

1.4. Significances of the Study

The findings would help as a reference and indicates the interests of community for cultural development specialists, developmental analyst, government policy makers, non-governmental CBOs, social developers etc. Even though the study was not fully represent the Gurage community, it should be used as a spring board .The data obtained from this study was used as a reference and the suggestion should indicated the focus area for the future researchers, the result recommendation helped to invest more on the issues for GDCA and community, social work practitioners, scholars, development analysts, policy makers, sociologists, government, regional planners, private sectors organizers, etc. .

1.5. Scope of the Study

Any study from the early beginning have its own scope to determine the level and extent of the study, similarly this study has also its own focus in terms of thematically, Ethiopia is a nation nationality and the home of many ethnic's groups, as with immense natural and historical attractions, therefore, the scope of this study is limited in terms of content and geographical coverage in Central Ethiopia on Gurage zone related to Development and Cultural association. The study was delimited on the socio economic impacts and operational hindrances of GDCA in

only address the selected potential Woreda due to shortage of time and budget. The study focuses only the socio economic impacts and operational hindrances of GDCA; it didn't address others CBOs that actively engaging in the study area and their interaction to solve the community problems.

1.6. Limitation of the study

This research has the limitation on unable to use all zonal woreda due to time, finance constraint. The constraint leads me to use sampled woreda. This study is designed to examine the assessment of the socio economic impacts and operational hindrances of Gurage development and cultural association in Gurage zone with selective government sectors due to GDCA nature of work.

1.7. Organization of the Paper

This study organized into five chapters. Following the introductory chapter, the second chapter presents a review of literatures. The third chapter deals about study area, methodology and data used followed by Chapter four, results and discussion. Finally, chapter five presents the summary, conclusions and recommendation of the study.

1.8 Ethical considerations

This research should observe the following ethical considerations:

Voluntary participation

Researchers should ensure that no participants are coerced into participating in a study. Voluntary participation is a vital principle of ethics in research as it ensures every research participant does so as a personal decision (Bachelor Print, 2024)..

Anonymity

Anonymity in research means that the identity of research participants should be kept secret by ensuring responses cannot be linked back to specific respondents. It can also imply that no personal identification details such as names and residential addresses are collected during the initial stages of the research (Bachelor Print, 2024)..

Potential for harm

Potential for harm implies potential physical or emotional injury and other inconveniences that may arise from a subject's participation in research. Researchers must fully disclose the potential risks associated with a study before any engagement with the research participants. The element of risk is usually captured in the consent form, which outlines the potential risks and the procedures in place for each (Bachelor Print, 2024).

Informed consent

Informed consent is one of the pillars of ethics in research. It is closely associated with voluntary participation, which implies participants should join a research case of their own volition with full disclosure from the research team. Consent must be obtained prospectively, and no undue influence should be exerted on the respondents. Informed consent may be given in writing or given orally (Bachelor Print, 2024).

Confidentiality

Most research projects involve the collection of personal data. Researchers must ensure the research participants' identities and responses are protected. Confidentiality is important in studies to get reliable data (Bachelor Print, 2024).

Results communication

Communication of research results may raise ethical issues. Researchers are responsible for ensuring that they communicate their results honestly and credibly. Plagiarism is one of the most widespread ethical concerns in scientific research where researchers unlawfully present other people's work as their own (Bachelor Print, 2024).

1.9 Risk mitigation strategies

There are several types of risk mitigation strategies. Often, these strategies are used in combination with each other, and one may be preferable over another, depending on the company's risk landscape. They are all part of the broader practice of risk management.

Risk acceptance is accepting a risk for a given period of time to prioritize mitigation effort on other risks.

Risk monitoring is the act of watching projects and the associated risks for changes in the impact of the associated risks (Ben Lutkevich, 2023).

1.10. Definitions of Terms

Participation – it's the mechanisms of societies to express opinions and ideally exert influence regarding political, economic, management or other social decisions at their localities (goyet, Claude d.v.d. 1999).

Community- refers to a group of people living in a research selected area; often share common goals, culture, common social rules, set of norms and family ties (Gad 2003).

Assessment- is a process by which information is obtained relative to some known objective or goal. Assessment is a broad term that includes testing. A test is a special form of assessment. Tests are assessments made under contrived circumstances especially so that they may be administered. In other words, all tests are assessments, but not all assessments are tests. We test at the end of a lesson or unit. We assess progress at the end of a school year through testing. Whether implicit or explicit, assessment is most usefully connected to some goal or objective for which the assessment is designed. A test or assessment yields information relative to an objective or goal. In that sense, we test or assess to determine whether or not an objective or goal has been obtained. Assessment of skill attainment is rather straightforward. Either the skill exists at some acceptable level or it doesn't. Skills are readily demonstrable (Bob Kizlik 2014).

Contribution-digging out the community problems and giving the solution without interest gained

Developmental programs- are the goals, plans, action, processes and strategies of communities in the research areas that are purposefully initiated towards improving their awareness, identifying potentials, enhancing the quality of life, realizing dreams, aspirations formed for the purpose of serving the needs planed at their area (Katalin 2015).

Impact - is actually the outcome of community development in different study areas.

Evaluation is perhaps the most complex and least understood of the terms. Inherent in the idea of evaluation is "value." When we evaluate, what we are doing is engaging in some process that

is designed to provide information that helped us make a judgment about a given situation. Generally, any evaluation process requires information about the situation in question. A situation is an umbrella term that takes into account such ideas as objectives, goals, standards, procedures, and so on. When we evaluate, we are saying that the process was yield information regarding the worthiness, appropriateness, goodness, validity, legality, etc., of something for which a reliable measurement or assessment has been made (Bob Kizlik 2014)

Program- refers to the different activities which is participating local communities in material resources, cash, labor, professional and etc. for specific and stated purposes.

Challenges- it refers the short coming of the materials, income, knowledge and other necessary items that helps to community development (Henrik Blunck 2015).

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Definitions of Culture and Development

The term “**culture**” has several meanings and remains one of the few concepts difficult to define accurately. Some definitions of culture are suitable for appreciating quality literature, music, art and cuisine. For biologists, culture is expected to be a colony of bacteria or other microorganisms developing in the nitrogen medium of a petri dish laboratory. However, for anthropologists, sociologists, and other behavioral scientists, culture is the wide spectrum of learned patterns of human behavior. British pioneer anthropologist Edward B. Tylor used this concept for the first time in 1871 in his book entitled *Primitive Culture*, where he defined it as “that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society” (Tylor 1924). Culture also includes the way of life, the ability to live together, the framework of values, traditions and beliefs, as well as knowledge, art, and literature. In other words, culture is the heritage of a group of people living in a particular location and it defines their distinctiveness including their ideology, perception, values, beliefs, knowledge, material products, symbols, and behavior. Consequently, culture is regarded as a set of distinctive characteristics inherent in the social structure of every society, and championing the course of development in such society

Cultures are defined as the complex whole that includes the set of knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, laws and customs, and any other capabilities and habits that needs to be put into operation by the individuals as members of society (kapur 2020).

Development- The meaning for the term development was given by various scholars. Michael Todaro, describes development as a multidimensional process involving major changes in social structure, popular attitude, and national institutions, as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality and the eradication of poverty. Community Development Associations or 'Corporations' are voluntary long-term standing bodies who assist in the upkeep and development of residential areas (Todaro 2014).

2.1. Theoretical Review

Community based organizations otherwise known as local organizations have been given different names in different places. These include ‘community development associations’, ‘neighborhood councils’ and united community among others (Agbola, 1998).

Community based organizations are set up by collective efforts of indigenous people of homo or heterogeneous attributes but living or working within the same environment. Their coming together creates conditions which broaden the base of self-governance and diffusion of power through a wider circle of the population. It is seen as voluntary, non-profit, non-governmental and highly localized or neighborhood institutions whose membership is placed on equal level and whose main goal is the improvement of the social and economic well-being of every member (Abegunde, 2004).

CBOs are localized institutions in that their spheres of influence hardly extend beyond their immediate communities or neighborhood. They are non-profit and non-governmental because all members contribute economically towards the fulfillment of their responsibilities to the immediate environment and not depend on government before fulfilling these (Claudia, 2003). Benefits accrued from members’ contributions to the associations are shared accordingly with fairness. They are concerned with the development problems of and development program projects in their various areas (Bralton et al., 1990). They respond to community felt needs rather than market demand or pressure.

Distinction has been made between community based organizations (CBO) and non-governmental organization (NGO) (CASSAD, 1992; Agbola, 1998). However, both scholars agreed that CBO and NGO have common attributes and their difference is a matter of “scale and location”. According to them, CBO suggests a simple institution that covers a relatively small area with local identity while NGO has a sophisticated and complex structure and covers a wider area and project. From the example made by one of them, the rotary international qualifies as NGO but the rotary club of a community qualifies as CBO. In essence, community development is the essence of CBO. Through community development, efforts of the people are united with those of government authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of

communities, so as to integrate them into the life of the nations and to enable their people to contribute fully to national progress (United Nations, 1963).

Fakoya (1984) argued that community development provides avenue for people to organize themselves for planning action, define their common and individual needs and problems, make group and individual plans to meet their needs and solve their problems, execute these plans with a maximum reliance upon community resources and supplement these resources when necessary with services and materials from government and non-governmental agencies outside their communities. In the same vein, Bamidele (1994) saw it as a process whereby both urban and rural communities are assisted to provide for themselves, with deliberate and conscious speed, those services and amenities they need but which neither the state government nor local government can provide. Significant in these is that community development is first the joint efforts of the people who would be the direct beneficiaries before government and nongovernmental organizations that could be termed initiators and supporters are involved and absorbed. The degree of involvement of the former therefore determines the level of development in any given area. In another dimension, community development is not real until there is individual's participation. Participation therefore embraces the initiators, supporters and the beneficiaries of any given development program.

According to Cary (1973), participation means open, popular and broad involvement of the people of the community in decisions that affect their lives. To participate therefore means to share in decisions about goals and objectives, about what should be done, how and by whom. Participatory development is essential for sustainable development program. It is an empowering process which seeks to change behavior through education, helps community to tap their own resources and skills and provides communities with the tools they may require to advance in the way they deemed fit (Geldof, 1994).

According to Makoto Nisi (2008) The Gurage Road Construction Organization (GRCO), which has been operating since 1962, is one of the most successful CBOs in Ethiopia. It was established in Addis Ababa as an association of Gurage migrants from southern Ethiopia to raise funds for the construction of roads and schools in their homeland. GRCO acquired a wide support base through negotiations with members of urban and rural communities. GRCO leaders sought not

only to construct massive public works in their villages but also to develop alternative social relationships for the fairer redistribution of development funds.

Community based organizations open ways for participation at grassroots level. It involves the local and indigenous people in the identification of their local needs and conception formulation and implementation of any project in order to develop the necessary self-reliance and self-confidence (Mbithi, 1974) in their immediate environment. According to Kolawole (1982), he believed that the word 'local' as conceived by Mbithi (1974) simply means the non-governmental individuals, voluntary organizations, indigenous social groups and collective members bound together by social and or traditional ties. CBOs therefore serve as wheels for the vehicle of grass root participation in indigenous programs and projects to satisfy local needs. Such participation as characterized in CBOs could be in cash or kind, levied or free choice.

Agbaje (1990) have argued that CBO has freedom of entry or exit, Holdcraft (1982) observed that this freedom could be generalized with the exclusion of community based institutions organized by landlords, community or clan leaders, age group fans and trade unions among others. On this, Ogundipe (2003) emphasized that what matters most is the development of the people's communities through the mobilization of community efforts. Such efforts according to Abegunde (2004) are harmonized towards protection of citizens, provision of infrastructure, furnishing communities with necessary information, materials and opportunities and general upliftment of communities images among others.

2.1.1. Local Development

The concept of local development is defined as "a particular form of regional development, one in which endogenous factors occupy a central position" and development is meant for the benefits of the locality in question (Coffey and Polese 1984). For them, the term "local" connotes any action, event or process which concerns an individual place or territory and the impetus for which is found principally within that specific place rather than something imposed from external areas. But this conceptualization of local development is based primarily upon economic considerations and on sustained and irreversible economic growth of a certain area or locality. Thus, their understanding has the risk of generalization for it reduces the whole concept of local development to the economic variables. In another instance, scholars like Polese, (1999),

attempted to conceptualize the term in broader perspective to include other related concepts. He contends that the generic term local development is employed to convey the same general idea as “development from below”, “endogenous development” and “community development”. For him, though scholars used different terminology as such, all these terms and their variants refer to the same central idea that development is a local process and can be locally initiated. Polese, further indicated that the central tenets in local development perspective emphasize on the fact that “the success of a region was in the end depend on the capacity of local actors such as firms, individuals, policy makers, etc., to take matters in hand, to organize various parties around common goals, to adapt and to successfully adjust to outside pressures” (Ibid: 308).

However; both the economic dimension explanation of Coffey and Polese and the broader understanding of Polese to include other concepts such as community development are far from the concept of local development adapted in this research. In this paper, it is argued that a full account of local development should not be explained in economic variable per se and/or general term; rather, it incorporates other factors such as social, political and environmental into consideration. The concept of local development is perceived as “multi-actor (it involves public, private and non-profit actors), multi-sector (it includes both private and public sector of the economy) and multi-level (it includes both global change and local initiatives)”. A classic case for the conceptualization of local development in this perspective is the work of Sryrett. According to him, “local development is a local initiative using mainly local resources under local control for predominately local benefit and is rooted in the particularities of local communities” Helmsing et al., 2005).

2.1.2 The contribution of CSOs in Ethiopia

According to Shiferaw (2002), CSOs usually consists of a number of organizations which work both for the benefit of their members as well as to the interest of the general public. However, as noted by “the majorcategories of CSOs comprise NGOs both at international, national and local levels, church organizations, CBOs, area-based associations, professional associations, credit associations, trade union and various interest groups, among other organizations”.

CSOs is not an isolate entity by its own rather it engages in constant interaction with other actors to advance its respective interest. However, in the interaction among the different sectors, it is important to note that each sector has its own limitation to work to the interest of the poor and

marginalized sections of the society. In practice, there exists huge gap between the promise they made and the actual implementation of those promises (Schwabensland 2006).

According to Desalegn (2008) in the situation of Ethiopia, the origin of civil society is of a recent development dated back in the 1960s. Civil society in Ethiopia has a short history, going back in effect to the last years of the Imperial regime, when the Civil Code containing the law of associations meant to govern all the CSOs was issued in 1960. During that time, there was hardly any active organization which fit to the current role and understanding of CSOs. There were only few professional associations which work to the interest of their members and professions in sporadic manner rather than promoting public actions and development for all. Relatively, the CSOs may be said to have began active role in the early 1970s as a result of a devastating famine in the country especially in Wollo and Tigray Regions which forced the Imperial government to open its doors for international and local NGOs to undertake relief and rehabilitation activities. However, even during that time, their role was limited to relief and rehabilitation rather than lobbying and promoting governance for better public policy which is an integral part in current civil society discourse. In 1980s, there were only sixty to sixty five organizations operating in the country, out of which the majority of them were international organizations engaged in relief and rehabilitation efforts.

However, after the fall of the Derg in the early 1990s, there was a steady increase and accelerated growth of CSOs. The major achievements of CSOs in Ethiopia is the period between 1997 and 2001 the major areas of operation being the spheres of health, food security, education and emergency operations rather than promoting public actions, governance, better service delivery to the poor and working to the realization of their rights (Wondwosen 2009).

In many African countries increase in the number of NGOs and CBOs does not illustrate positive contribution to the improvement in impact and the betterment of life of the target groups. The important aspects that have contributed to the negative and the limited impact of this sector to the development endeavor of the country: “one was that until recently the sector consisted of only few organizations and secondly that such organizations only operate under difficult and restricted conditions. In Ethiopian scenario both the Imperial and the Derg regimes were unwilling to tolerate independent, autonomous and vibrant citizens' organizations which work to the benefits of their community and the country at large”. Furthermore; it is argued that like other countries

in Africa, civil society in Ethiopia is rather weak. Ethiopia faces a challenge to build vibrant and strong civil society which work for the creation of right conscious citizens to help them engage in the areas of their concern. In line with this point, some authors (Mahlet 2003).

2.1.3. Community-based Organizations (CBOs)

The conceptualization of CBOs in such restricted sense is far from adequate for the purpose of this research. To the contrary, it is argued that membership organization play local development role which goes beyond membership boundaries. The definition of CBOs remains a difficult question to answer in full consensus, in this paper CBOs are conceptualized as “voluntary organizations that serves specific population in a narrow geographical area. In a nut shell, we adopt Wondwosen’s definition with little modification who defines CBOs as “membership organizations made up of groups of individuals who have joined together to further their own interests and/or the interests of others” (Wondwosen 2009).

According to Esman and Uphoff (1984) local organizations such as CBOs can act as intermediaries between the local communities and both government agencies and private commercial firms. CBOs can affect the performance of the whole institutional framework of a country, serving to make institutions more effective and responsive to the poor as well as filling an operational gap between the state and private enterprise. They further noted that, CBOs have their own logic and natural history that set them apart from bureaucratic structures and from market or commercial network. “CBOs relies more on voluntaristic mechanisms, appealing to people’s sense of interest and values”.

2.1.4. National welfare state

National welfare state can be defined as just distribution and fairness. Power monopoly, rule of law, self-control, democratisation, and political culture have no efficacy, basis and legitimacy, if just distribution and fairness do not exist, due to the fact that all of these components are interconnected. "Democratic participation enables an active confrontation with problems of social justice which are immanent in the modern societies of market economy. Such societies produce more inequality than equality. For a civilisation of conflict nothing is more dangerous than when a society systematically privileges some and disadvantages others. This makes trust and hope for fairness illusory. This is the main hindrance for constructive conflict management

and source of mistrust, hopelessness, violation of rules and violence escalation (D. Senghaas 1997).

2.1.5. The Illusion of Civil society in Africa

The concept of civil society and the roles that CSOs play in Africa is very different from other parts of the world and it is a result of its own unique historical processes. According to Chabal et al (1999), in the “Western World”, the formation of civil society is associated with democratic process and social movement to challenge the state in its relation with society. This resulted in the existence of strong, independent, highly organized and vibrant civil society which protects and defends public interests unlike its African counterpart. Hearn (2007) supports the above argument with regards to the formation of NGOs and CBOs in East Africa. She argues that in African context, NGOs and CBOs are “created by civil servants who are either working in government structures or “restructured” out of a job but who still retain contacts within ministries and government officials” (Ibid:1103). Ethiopia is not, by and large, an exception to the above general picture of CSOs in Africa.

It is believed roles on the one hand, and the government recognition of the role of Iddirs as partners in development as separate from the government structure and the market on the other provide a sound justification to consider Iddirs as part of CSOs. Besides, the lack of clarity to delineate the boundary of civil society in the academic discourse in general provides additional reason to consider Iddirs as part of the “ambiguous” umbrella that, given the current involvement of Iddirs in local development term called “civil society”.

Chabal et al (1999) argue in the same line of thought with Hearn’s. They believe that the “dichotomy between state and civil society, which is substantially taken for granted in most current interpretations of African politics, does not reflect the realities on the continent (Ibid:17). For them, the notion of civil society would only apply if it could be shown that there were meaningful institutional separations between a well-organized civil society and a relatively autonomous bureaucratic state as the case in the western world, rather what we observe in Africa is the constant interpretation, or straddling, of one by the other”(Ibid:). To explain the illusion of civil society in further argue that the development of properly grounded associations charged with the defence and promotion of a “common good” within the public sphere is highly

problematic in Africa due to the basic fact that “African societies are essentially plural, fragmented and, above all, organized along vertical lines instead of horizontal functional bonds or ties of solidarity between those who are similarly employed and professionally linked” (Ibid:19). By conceptualizing Iddirs as part of civil society, some of the findings of the research in the upcoming chapters should be assessed in line with this theoretical framework as deemed necessary.

2.1.6. Contribution of civil society in Developed countries

Dagron underlines the importance of citizen involvement and participation to ensure sustainable development. The author argues “conceptualizing development without the active involvement of people deviates from its original intent and is unsustainable “....communication in development as dialogue and debate is at the core of civic involvement and social change” (Gumucio-Dagron, 2008:67). Furthermore, on top of questioning the “natural” boundary between the private and public dichotomy, the “CDC lens” further stresses the fact that local process, change and development were engage with each other to bring about large scale social transformation or development (Biekart and Fowler, 2009).

The validity and/or invalidity of the “CDC lens” and the existing theoretical gap in understanding community initiatives with reference to Iddirs were discussed in the fifth chapter. Perspectives on the “third sector” To understand the complex and controversial concept of the “third sector”, Kramer (2000) developed four perspectives or in his words “four alternative or supplementary paradigms” as a way of clarifying the basics in the perspectives includes, political-economy, organizational ecology, new-institutionalism and open/mixed system.

2.2. Empirical literature

National Culture Associations as Subjects of Cross cultural Communications in Altai Krai of the Russian Federation finds that The National Culture Associations rally people of various nationalities, preserve and develop their ethnic culture, and on the other hand, they create real opportunities for the cross-cultural communication and exchange of national values, as well as for the formation of tolerant attitude towards members of other ethnic groups. The National Culture Associations, therefore, acquire the features of such social structures which fulfill two main functions: being a guardian of cultural diversity and an intermediary-distributor of national

culture. These structures are increasingly necessary for those states that have historically been formed as multinational in population composition. Nations (ethnic groups) inhabiting these states associate the formation of their ethnicity with a particular territory of residence and socio-cultural environment that their representatives, although dwelling in another region, are trying to re-create with the help of the National Culture Associations. Such identity formation principles was gradually destroyed in the course of economic, political, environmental and cultural globalization. However, in the minds of people the above stated associations are fairly stable. Moreover, all non-governmental organizations, including the National Culture ones, play a significant role in the formation of the civil society (Tamara, 2015)

According to Adebayo (2012) Cultural Impediments to Socio-Economic Development in Nigeria and lessons from the Chinese Economy learned that increasingly. China has reduced the role of the state in economic restructuring paving way for full private sector participation. In order to achieve this; Chinese government decentralized more effectively than other members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and other large middle-income countries, particularly on the spending side. For example, China has a different approach to the delivering of social services being rendered by the state to the citizens. While in most countries of OECD, social security, education, public health and justice are centralized; in China they are largely decentralized. It is important to note that such decentralization in public expenditures has helped to reconcile discrepancies that might arise when the federal government dominates most of the policies on social welfare.

According to Tripp (1992) local voluntary associations became an important means to provide alternatives to limited state resources, emerging “where the state’s ability to guarantee security, adequate incomes, and various social and public services declined.” Kiondo (1994) uses the term “community development activities” (CDAs) to characterize the wide range of efforts made by people at this time to meet their basic needs: “CDAs in Tanzania encompass all collective activities carried out by community groups, as opposed to private companies or individuals.

The roles, challenges and opportunities of Gadaa system has been an egalitarian socio-economic, political and cultural system which had been practiced by the Oromo society for a long time. It had been guiding and regulating the life of the Oromo in relation to other peoples and their environment. The study also confirmed that Gadaa system has a great role in resolving conflicts

that occur in a society by employing customary laws. The roles of women in conflict resolution within Gadaa system, the constraints faced Gadaa system's institutions while resolving conflicts and the main water organs of Borana Oromo are other findings of this study. The study also came up with the historical roles of Gadaa system, procedures of conflict resolving and social structures of the Borana Oromo society. Lastly, the study verified the Borana Oromo's view of conflict. Though most of the key informants viewed conflict as inevitable and natural which could prevail in any society on the contrary, few of them viewed conflict as bad and destructive. The findings further showed the opportunities of practicing Gadaa system for Ethiopia as well as for Oromo community (Biratu et al., 2020).

According to Mekonnen H (2017) The ADA's objective envisioned with the participatory approach development communication which entails with dialogic approach where 80% of the income from the stakeholders. Its performance highly considered the involvement of ordinary citizen in the development process of the region. In addition, the association focused on health, education and basic training skills at the grassroots levels to achieve social and human capital development of the poorest citizen. It also considers participatory community engagement of the community for the community. Likewise, the ADA's partners employed a participatory model. On the contrary, partners used non participatory (Information Education Communication & Behavioral Communication Change) approach. Further, the ADA has played a leading role in promoting human rights and duties. These were a person's responsible participatory action in society by balancing empowerment through communication with social responsibilities and service to one's own society. Finally ADA's development achievement sustained community involvement in the respected social and human capital development. On the contrary, the partnership of ADA used the non-participatory approach of development communication such as IEC and BCC. Further, ADA is working to improve human rights of women by making accessible education to the girls and improving their lives. The other human rights aspect was protecting girls from early forced marriage.

According to Mindaye Yohannes (2014) In Ethiopia, women are disproportionately impacted by extreme poverty, unemployment, drained living environment, social injustice, discrimination and other insecurities of life. So, to bring sustainable development in the country it is vital to empower this section of the society who needs empowerment and inspiration to change their life and contribute for the development of their country. The concept of SHG stress on the existing

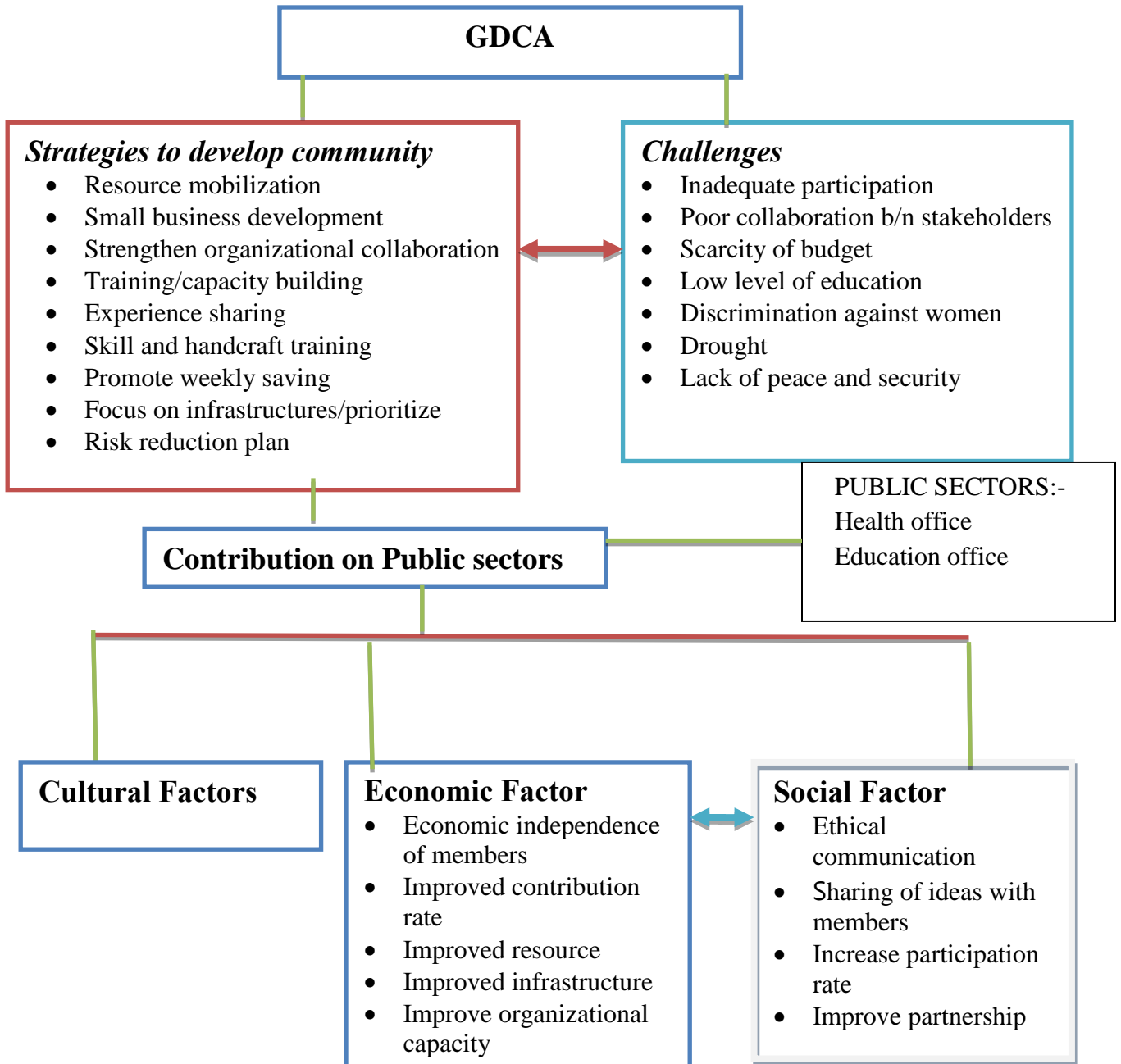
assets of the poor community and bringing community mobilized development by empowering the poor how they can utilize their economic, social and other kinds of resources among them. It inspires poor women to get out of poverty by using their natural potential and gift through regular weakly saving, access to internal and external loan and intensive capacity building training so as to begin and expand small business and income generating activities.

Mandefro Tefera Motma(2014) from findings, there were families and youth who were not benefited and satisfied from the Association's interventions. This showed that community development facilitators were not well oriented or committed to trace needs families and youth. The Organization has to give orientation on screening of needs of families to community development facilitators and exercise image building activities.

There are various challenges that face community development associations, that they not to perform their objectives effectively. The challenges include lack of permanent employees, lack of community awareness, ADA affiliation to ANDM, top-down approach of service delivery, lack of adequate finance, poor communication, and lack of trust and accountability. Among these challenges, lack of permanent employees is the main problem of the association. This problem has created difficulties to ADA not to create community awareness, discuss community problems together, provide appropriate re-ports, and generally reduce the efficiency and effectiveness of the association in CD process Degwale (2016).

2.3. Conceptual Frame work

Figure 1:- Socio economic impacts and operational hindrances of GDCA



Source: Adopted from Awube (2011) and modified by the researcher

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Description of the Research Area

Gurage Zone is located in the central and southeastern mountainous area of Ethiopia in CER and the Zone capital (Wolkite) is located 158 km South West of Addis Ababa. Gurage zone is one of the 7 zones in CER and it consists of 10 woredas and 3 city administration. The zone is bordered on the southeast by Hadiya zone and Yeme special woreda, on the west and north Oromia region, on east by East Gurage zone, and on the southeast by Silte zone.

Topographically the zone lies within an elevation ranging from 1000 to 3600 meters above sea level. It has a land size of about 5932 square kilometers. The zone has three agro- ecological zones dega (35%), weinadega (62%) and kolla (3%). The annual average temperature of the zone ranges from 13 to 30°C and the mean annual rainfall ranges from 600-1600 mm. Considering the land utilization, 52% of the total area is a cultivated land, 13.4% is a grazing land, 9.9% is a natural and manmade forest land, 7.3% unproductive land and the remaining 17.6% is covered by others. The Zone is one of the most densely populated zones in the region and the total population of the zone in 2022/2023 was estimated about 1,283,789 (Gurage zone Finance and Economy office, 2022/2023).

Many Gurage people live in traditional houses, which are built in a perfect circle around a central pillar, constructed with wood, mud, and sometimes rocks. Some of them have two stories and can be quite cavernous inside! It is also common for people to sleep with livestock in the house with them at night. Compared to some other poorer and more arid parts of the country, the Gurage region generally has richer soil and more annual rainfall due to the rain shadow effect of Mt. Gurage. Many people in the Gurage region are notorious for taking lots of pride in their dwellings and paint them or landscape them with flowering plants and bushes.

The Gurage people formed settlements following ecological conditions based on the Jefoure roads and Enset culture. Enset, also known as false banana, is the leading home garden food crop in the landscape, and the system of cultivation is one of the last remaining sustainable, Indigenous agricultural systems found in Africa. The Jefoure road settlement pattern

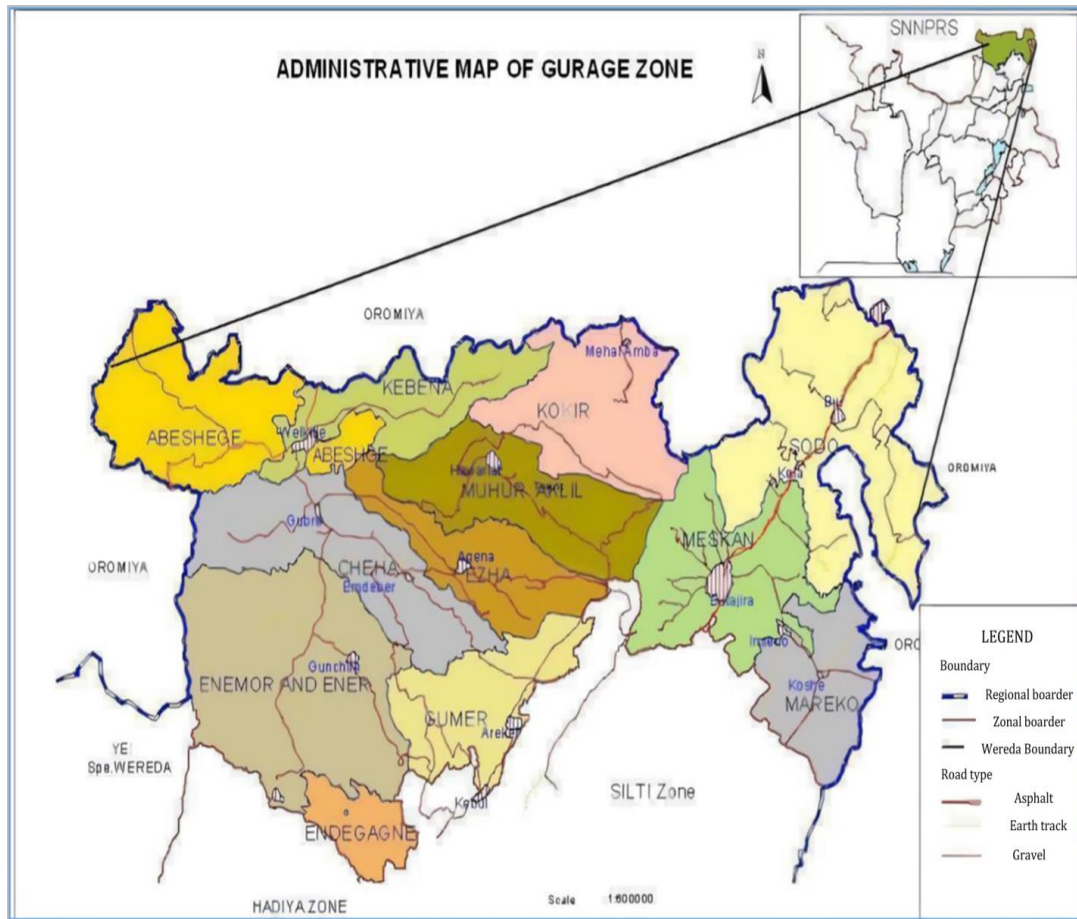
distinguishes the Gurage people from other Enset-cultivating groups in Ethiopia. The expectations of the settlement pattern development counts to more than 400 years ago. Although the Gurage people adopt various languages/dialects and religions, they share a similar set of artifacts, technologies, modes of production, house-building designs, settlement patterns, and economic and social organization.

The Gurage people are highly entrepreneurial people with a culture of social mobility that celebrates hard work. As a result, the Gurage are represented in all business sectors in Ethiopia, ranging from shoe shiners to owners of big businesses. Commonly, the Addis Ababa Merkato attributed to them. They are model of good work culture in the whole Ethiopia.

The Gurage are a hardworking and humble people who mainly rely on agriculture for their living and mostly live on small farms in rural areas. Driving into the Gurage Zone from Addis Ababa, one not only notices the change from plains to mountainous terrain, but also an increase in greenery and vegetation as well as different crops being planted. One of the most ubiquitous and traditional crops of the Gurage people is Ensete, made from the smashed roots of the false banana (Ensete) tree. Other, more typically Ethiopian crops such as coffee, *khat* (pronounced chat), wheat, and *tef* (from which traditional bread, *injera*, is made) are also common. The Gurage people usually reserve cows for milk production, whereas oxen and donkeys are used for work, plowing fields and transporting goods to the market for trade.

The Gurage people are a Habesha Ethio-semitic ethnic group traditionally inhabiting a rural, semi-mountainous region of southwest Ethiopia. At the center of Gurage culture is Yejoka, the high-level general assembly, or “high court,” of elders responsible for resolving inter-clan and inter-tribe disputes. It is made up of seven assemblymen, or “judges,” from each of the seven “houses” of the Sebat Bet Gurage. For over three hundred years, the Gurage have relied on Yejoka to oversee disputes and implement laws. The Gurage term “Yejoka” comes from the famously resilient *Pod carpus* tree in the region of Chaha under which the elders gather for proceedings. The tree’s branches (*yaj*), over time, were bent and buried into the ground (*yoka*), then sprouted back up again. It is in this spirit of resilience and moral guidance that Gurda seeks to bring about opportunities and support those who have been met with adversity. Together, we can leave a lasting impact on their lives and the future of the Gurage people.

Figure 2 :- Administrative map of Gurage Zone



Source: Gurage Zone finance and economy office (2023).

3.2. Research Design

Research design explain how information gathered for an assessment or evaluation that includes identifying the data gathering method(s), the instruments to be used, how the instruments would be administered and how the information would be organized and analyzed (Assumptah & Muhari, 2017).

A research design is a plan, structure and strategy of investigation so conceived as to obtain answers to research questions or problems. The plan is the complete scheme or program of the research. It includes an outline of what the investigator was due from writing the hypotheses and their operational implications to the final analysis of data (Kumar, 2011).

As explained by Kothari, (2004) explanatory research design examines the cause and effect relationships between dependent and independent variables. Therefore, since this study would have designed to examine the cause and effect relationship between local Development and GDCA socio economic impact of Gurage zone, Ethiopian by using income of the members as a dependent and social and economic factors are as an independent variable. The socio economic impact of GDCA part of the research use explanatory research design and the challenge part of the research use descriptive cross-sectional design

3.2.1 Research approach

As described in (Creswell, 2009) in terms of research study there are three familiar types of research approaches on business and social science researches namely: quantitative, qualitative and mixed research approaches.

The study used both quantitative and qualitative research strategies. The quantitative method was used to analyze data that were collected from the GDCA members. The qualitative research also used to analyze the data that was collected by unstructured interviews with key informants from the selected public service.

From the previous literature Painter (2007) asserted that, in qualitative research, it aimed to understand how people live, how they talk, how they behave and what captivates or distress them. The most effective evaluation research is one that combines qualitative and quantitative

components, making statistical comparisons is useful and so is gaining an in depth understanding of the processes producing the observed results or preventing the expected results from appearing (Babbie 2007). Therefore, both qualitative and quantitative research approach is preferred and appropriate for this study.

3.3. Sources of Data

In this study, both primary and secondary sources of data were used as important sources of data. The researchers gathered primary data from the selected respondents through the questionnaire. Furthermore, a face-to-face interviews with selected key informants, which were from public sector (woreda/town Health & Education offices) and GDCA Owners. The questioner was collected in the community of the GDCA members; they may be farmers, civil servants traders...etc. A secondary data collected from document review of plan, report, brochures and other available documents at GDCA office. These provide an opportunity of getting reliable data. A pre-tested structured questionnaire for sample household farmers and community development workers were used for primary data collection.

The study questioner was developed and the researcher tested questionnaires for consistency, clarity and duplication. Appropriate training including field practice were necessarily developed the enumerators' skill, regarding the objectives of the study and the content of the questionnaire, on approach the respondents and conducting the interview. The design appropriately shows the socio economic impacts and operational hindrances of Gurage development and cultural association in Gurage Zone.

3.3.1. Data Collection Techniques

The following research data collection technique was used at the different levels and stages of this study. They are secondary data such as (annual and recent reports of GDCA, strategic plans, informal/observational data's, books and published work activates) and primary data through questionnaire and interview were used to data analysis.

3.3.1.1 Questionnaire

The major instrument used for this study was questionnaire which sought information about in community developmental programs in their local areas and demographic attributes of respondents and other general questions on development programs and participation. The questionnaire items used both closed-ended and open-ended format to generate both qualitative and quantitative data as intended. It is self-administered and supported by researcher supports on the clarification of the ideas and available to interpret in the local dialect or the questionnaire

The scale agreement type response categories are preferred because apart from other advantages, it increases comparability of responses in the respective settlements is guarantee. To collect the data that based on demographic data of respondents and the GDCA participation in local developmental programs, challenges of community based developmental programs in local areas, implication of adult education on developmental programs, Budget deficit and lack of other material's and its implication in poverty alleviation.

3.3.1.2 Interview

Interview guide open - ended questions, we should be used to gather in-depth qualitative data from managers and experts officers working in the sampled woredas. The researcher conducts the interview in the Gurage community development association they are working in the program. The researcher prepared an interview protocol in advance and used it to take notes during the interview. Interviews are important sources of data as participants can be asked key questions about the study.

3.3.1.3 Document analysis

Reviewing documents of the association, there are reports, strategic plans, performance evaluation Gurage Historical books and observational data etc. that may serve as valuable data sources to assess its contribution.

3.3.1.4 Sampling Technique

The Gurage zone has a total population of 1,283,789 in 2023. It has totally ten woreda and three town administration with the name of Abeshge, Chaha, Muhirakilil, Ezha, Enor, Gumer, Geta, Endegagn, Enor Ener Meger and Gedebano Gutazer wolene . Similarly the town administrations are Wolkite, Emdeber and Gunchire. Among those woreda and town administration sample selected are Abeshghe, Ezha, Geta and Emdeber. Abeshge's total population are 90,205 with GDCA members people 17,232 and similarly Ezha woreda has a total population of 105,040 with the members of GDCA are 19,449. Geta woreda has a total population 101,998 with GDCA members are 18,460 and Emdeber town administration has a total population 31,916 with GDCA members are 5,902.

In Gurage zone, GDCA has 290,181 total members and the sample selected woreda and town administration have 61,043 members. The selected woreda Abeshige, Geta and Ezha and one town administration are select as the potential in GDCA. Multi-stage random sampling methods were used to obtain the necessary information from formal informants. The first stage of the section was the study area (Gurage zone); as a result, the selecting respondents from community members of GDCA necessarily needs to community socio economic impacts and operational hindrances in the study area. Second stage this selection was three woredas and one town are purposively selected from the total of 10 woredas and three town's administrative in the Gurage zone. This happen because GDCA work widely as compared to the other woreda. From those selected woreda totally 8 kebele's were selected by purposively based on project focused kebeles and in addition huge number of community members.

3.3.5. Sample Size

The respondents samples are selected purposively from GDCA members people because the members has better information about the work of GDCA as compared to non-members. The need for sampling in this study result from the desire to obtain external validity and also to eliminate problems associated with most researches such as population size, cost in terms of finance, time greater speed and accuracy as well as accessibility to the population. Each respondent are provided equal chance of being chosen and this are because it allows us easy to assemble the sample. The researcher were expected the confidentiality of the respondents on

their responses. A sample was group of subjects drawn from the population in which researcher are interested in gaining information and drawing conclusions about the universe.

Besides, in order to select the representatives of the sample and determine the size, we used sample size determination with confidence level 95% and tolerable errors $\pm 5\%$ i.e. Yamane's (1967) developed a formula to calculate a representative sample for proportions as: -

$$n = \frac{N}{(1+N(e)^2)}$$

$$n = \frac{31161}{(1 + 31161(0.05 * 0.05))} = 395$$

$$ni = \frac{Ni*n}{(N)}$$

n = Sample size

Ni= Total Population from in the selected woreda

ni= sample size from each kebele

The area under the normal curve for 95% level of confidence suppose we want to calculate a sample size of member population whose degree of variability was known. Assuming the maximum variability and taking 95% confidence level with $\pm 5\%$ precision, the calculation for required sample size was as follows;

Table 1 Selected Districts with their prospective kebeles

No	Name of woreda/ town	Total pop	In Perce	Name of kebele	ni
	Abeshege	4200	13.5	Tawela	53
		4450	14.3	Lay geraba	56
	Geta	6001	19.3	Agata	76
		3510	11.3	Quante	45
	Ezha	4709	15	Menter	60
		5356	17.2	Zegeba boto	68
	Emdeber	1420	4.6	Girar	18

		1515	4.8	Yefereziye	19
	Total	31161	100		395

Source: Own Survey 2023

Therefore the total population of 31,161 (100%), 395 (0.5%) sample representatives were randomly selected from the total member of GDCA population and consequently, from the total number of respondents 395(100%). The kebeles randomly selected were Tawela, Lay Geraba, Girar, Yefereziye, Agata, Kuante, Zegeba boto and Menter. The sample from each kebele was Tawela 53 (13.5%), Lay Geraba 56 (14.3%), Girar 18(4.6 %), Yefereziye 19 (4.8%), Agata 76(19.3%), Kuante 45 (11.3 %), Menter 60 (15 %) and Zegeba boto 68 (17.2%) were selected from the sampled woredas by using simple random sampling technique to give proportional chance of being a sample from each Kebeles.

3.4 The Model

3.4.1 Methods of Data Analysis

Descriptive and econometric method were used to analyze the primary data, after that the enumerator collects from the members of GDCA using structured questionnaire. Descriptive Statistics are used to describe the basic features of the gathered data. Descriptive methods such as: - measure of averages, percentages, using graphically displays and tabular description which summarize the data. The method was the statistical tools and economic theories in combination to estimate the economic variables and to forecast the intended variables

3.4.2.1. Model specification for community development challenges

The logit and probit models are the most frequently used models when the dependent variable is dichotomous (Gujarati, 2004; Verbeek, 2004; Green, 2003; Woodridge, 2002). The probit and logit models are quite similar, so they usually generated predicted probabilities that are almost identical. Econometric models such as the Logit model which is corresponding to a logistic distribution function and probit model that corresponds to normal distribution are commonly used for qualitative responses like “yes” or “no” a qualitative binary variable.

3.5 Diagnostic test

Multicollinearity problem arises when at least one of the independent variables is a linear combination of the others. To solve this problem, researcher checked the variance inflation factor (VIF) technique was employed for identifying whether the problems of multicollinearity among explanatory variables exist or not (Gujarati, 2006). If VIF value is greater than 10, it is used as a signal for strong multicollinearity among the explanatory variables.

$$VIF = (1 - R_i^2)^{-1} \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

Where, R_i^2 is the square of multiple correlation coefficients that results when one explanatory variable (X_i) is regressed against all other explanatory variables.

The researcher must check Heteroscedastic test for disturbance term normally distributed or not and normality test checked by using Shapiro swilk test ($W > 0.05$) the sample is normally distribute

CHAPTER FOUR

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Descriptive Results

4.1.1. Socio-economic and Demographic characteristics of respondents

The section emphasizes that socio-economic and demographic structure of the respondents. In this study 395 questioners were distributed, from those 378 respondents were responded and 17 respondents are not responded. So, this section clearly discusses that all 378 respondents; minimum, average and maximum values.

Table 2 *Summarization of Continues Variables.*

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Age	378	31.92857	10.17631	14	70
Income	378	3374.974	2462.595	100	9500

Source: *STATA version 13 using Own survey 2024*

The above table 4.1 discusses that, the respondents average age is 31.93 from the youngest age of 14 (the productive age) and the oldest age 70 years old. From this we conclude that most of the respondents in study engaged were working age. Therefore, this potential helps to success the organization long term goal.

From the above table discusses that, the members average income is 3374.974 from the minimum income of 100 and the maximum income of the respondents were 9500 ETB. From this researcher conclude that most of the respondents in income were below the median. Therefore the organization selects majority of the members low income level. This shows the goal of organization was based on improving the economic independence of poor community.

Table 3 *Descriptive Statistics of Categorical Variables.*

	Categorical	Variables		
		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Sex of respondents	Female	150	39.68	39.68
	Male	228	60.32	100.00
Marital status	Single	109	28.84	28.84
	Married	269	71.16	100.00
Education Level	Adult Education	24	6.35	6.35
	Primary Education	115	30.42	36.77
	Secondary Education	58	15.34	52.12
	Tertiary Education	181	47.88	100.00
Occupation	Civil servant	143	37.83	37.83
	Farmer	192	50.79	88.62
	Trader	13	3.44	92.06
	Other petty business	30	7.94	100.00
By increasing household income improved self-help Efforts	Strongly agree	21	5.56	5.56
	Agree	263	69.58	75.13
	Neutral	76	20.11	95.24
	Disagree	18	4.76	100.00
GDCA support to increased supply of basic social services	Strongly agree	55	14.55	14.55
	Agree	259	68.52	83.07
	Neutral	17	4.50	87.57
	Disagree	47	12.43	100.00

Source: STATA version 13 using Own survey 2024

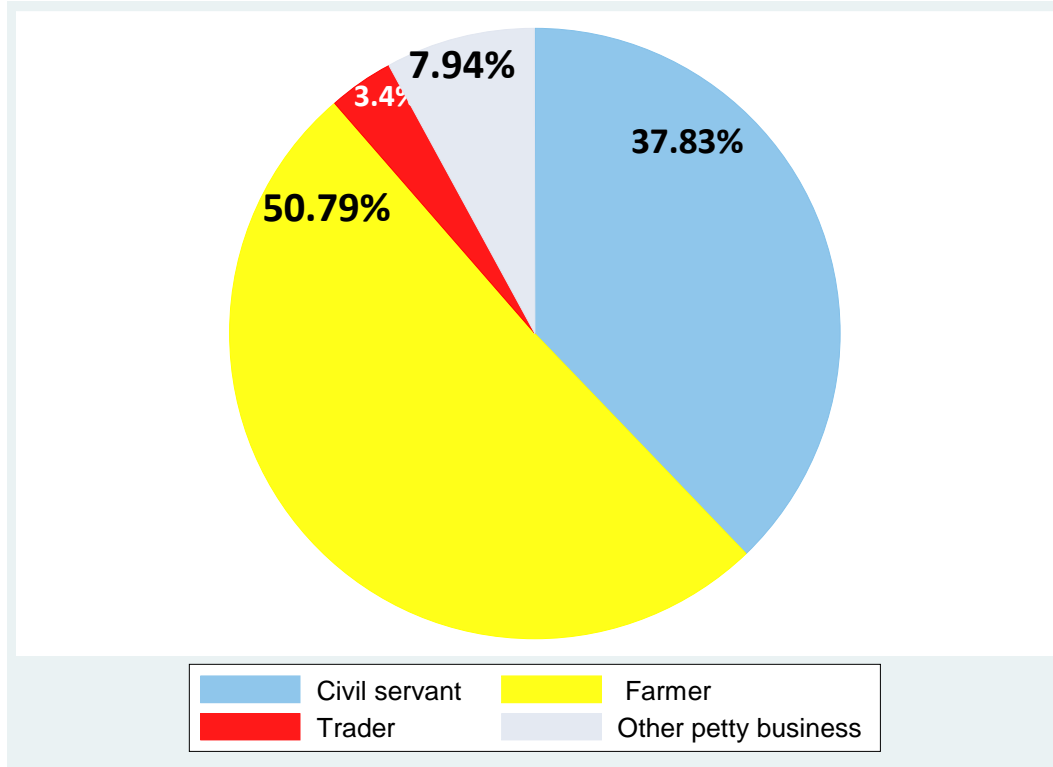
From the above result of respondents' females' participation was 40%, this shows female's participation was less than with compared to male. Most of the time in Ethiopian scenario females were depends on their husbands in economic and social affairs; this may affect female's participation in the organization.

From the response above most of the participants were household heads. This shows household heads were committed to pay their responsibility and they are near to use organization services.

The educational level of the respondents shows that 30% of the respondents were primary education and almost 48% of the respondents have Tertiary education. From this result researcher conclude that farmers in rural area can read and write and also they are active to understand and participate in the goal of the organization. Tertiary educations are most of them civil servant and they have good awareness about the GDCA. Many farmers in rural areas do not have the most up-to-date information on how to get food efficiently and economically. Improving their knowledge of new techniques and technologies; to increase local food availability, to increase farmer income, to increase sustainability of agricultural practices and in addition to providing them with any physical resources necessary for implementation, can dramatically increase the farmers' level of productivity (Rosegrant & Cline, 2003).

From above table result of respondent's response 51% and 38% farmers and civil servants respectively. From this we conclude that civil servants and farmers were highly committed in the contributions and successfulness of the GDCA. But, the organization should have to work more to engage merchant's and others community in its membership to fulfill its goal. From the interview result emphasized that of farmers and civil servants in relation to members' contributions: - Farmer community pays only 36 Birr in year, 1% per month from government employees' salary, the businessman is a member of the community and does not pay contribution, some districts also have problems of not collecting the contribution collected from the kebele in time.

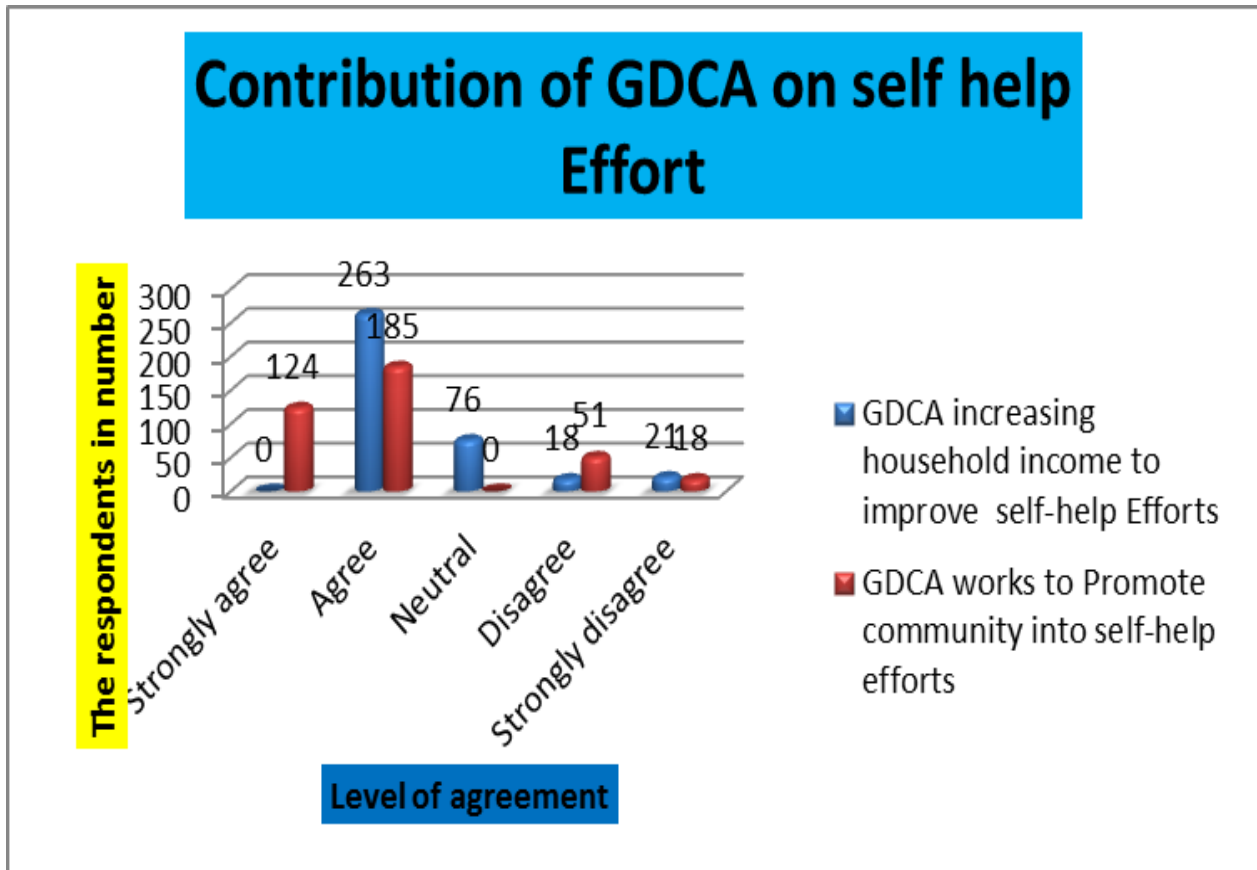
Figure 3 Types of Occupations and their contributions



Source: STATA version 13 using Own survey 2024

The above figure 4.2 shows 50.79%, 3.44%, 37.83% and 7.94% farmers, Trader, civil servants and others respectively. From this we conclude that civil servants and farmers were highly committed in the contributions and successfulness of the GDCA.

Figure 4 Contribution of GDCA on Self-help Effort



Source: STATA version 13 using Own survey 2024

From the response of the respondents most of them (263) were agree on the contribution of GDCA on Self-help Effort by increasing household income. Similarly the graph result shows the contribution of GDCA on promoting community in to self-help awareness to support each other especially in training time work very well. From the interview and the researcher filed observation results shows, the contribution of GDCA creating a source of income, credit services for people with HIV in their blood, as well as for low-income sections of society to engage in income-generating sectors; Gardening has been made available for the best seed supply

4.2 The Operational hindrance of GDCA in local developmental programs

Table 4 challenges (Operational hindrance) of GDCA

	Constraints	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Is GDCA has financial constraints	yes	206	54.5	54.5
	no	172	45.5	100
Are their adequate personnel to implement the program	yes	174	46.03	46.03
	no	204	53.97	100
Low level of community commitments	Strongly agree	17	4.5	4.5
	Agree	118	31.22	35.71
	Neutral	95	25.13	60.85
	Disagree	131	34.66	95.5
	strongly disagree	17	4.5	100
Low level of government support to GDCA	yes	324	85.71	85.71
	no	54	14.29	100
Political instability and conflict resolution method	high	124	32.8	32.8
	Medium	220	58.2	91.01
	Low	34	8.99	100

Source: STATA version 13 using Own survey 2024

From the respondents response 54.5% were agree with the statement of GDCA financial constraints but 45.5% of the respondents were not agree. From the above table response of the respondents the adequate personnel to implement the program has not enough human potential. The community was committed in the organizational implementing programs. But the government support in the developmental programs of GDCA and also political instability of the zone and work area.

The main challenges data collected from GDCA Managers and public sectors in fact that there is a wide limitation in relation to the contributions of the members: - The farming community pays only 36 Birr per year as a contribution, 1% of the salary of the government employees, the businessman is a member of the community and does not pay contributions.

In relation to partner organizations: - It takes a lot of work and effort to get resources, whether there are natives who have favorable conditions, but they are not helping the institution to get resources; Also, our association does not have enough professionals to properly design projects and find resources (inability to hire better professionals due to the limited ability to pay and the extension of time to carry out reforms).

Government management bodies are not supporting in an appropriate way for the effective implementation of extended projects (the projects seem to be of the organization); There are gaps in the leadership in terms of providing appropriate information to the members in the lower structures; Also, the absence of an employee of the association in each district (the fact that it is managed by representative focal).

Due to the high cost of living, situations that test the society have been created and it is a challenge to carry out planned activities. The institution's structure is not composed of sufficient and skilled professionals, the institution does not manage itself (interference and capacity-based allocation or due to the problems of not holding positions on merit/competition) are observed. Due to the political instability in the zone, it was necessary to wait for a long time to find the leadership and make a decision

4.3. Probit Estimation Result for contribution of GDCA on welfare community

Maximum likelihood estimates of the probit model and the Marginal effects of the variables

Table 5 The Probit regression Model Result

Welfare	Robust				Marginal effect
	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>z	
Occupation	.8646075	.2306968	3.75	0.000***	.814815
Educ	.158371	.1045492	1.51	0.130	2.04762
Income	.0004398	.0000548	8.02	0.000***	3374.97
byincreasing~m	1.182294	.1513113	7.81	0.000***	1.24074
GDCAparticip~n	.8284373	.1763652	4.70	0.000***	1.19048
GDCAworkstoP~y	.3402564	.1478624	2.30	0.021**	.949735
Theinvolveme~c	.2101053	.2623772	0.80	0.423	1.25926
Lowlevelofco~t	-.1888386	.0830415	-2.27	0.023**	2.03439
_cons	-7.779829	1.009905	-7.70	0.000	-

Where ***, ** and * significance level at 1%, 5% and 10% Wald chi2 (8) = 202.41

From the above table 5, eight total explanatory variables are included in the model; six of them are significant impact on dependent variables. The determinants that affect the contribution of GDCA on community development (welfare) either positively or

negatively were; the low level of community commitments is negative and significant at (5%) affect community development. When the low level commitment of the community is increases by 1 unit then the community development decline by 2.0344 units and the other variables has a positive impact.

The table 5: result shows the marginal effect of the probit regression model the probability that the contributions and challenges of GDCA in community development. The LR chi square which measures the overall significance of the model, i.e., with the null hypothesis that all coefficients are zero is rejected this showing that at least one of the coefficients is different from zero. From econometric variables likelihood of contributions and challenges of GDCA in community development gives the statistically significant variables. Therefore, five positive statistically significant explanatory variables are: - Occupation, Income, by increasing household income improved self-help Efforts, GDCA participation increased yield and production levels of the community, GDCA works to Promote community into self-help efforts.

The Occupation of respondents is important and statistically significant variable (at 1%). The respondents have an occupation type civil servant and farmers have high impact on contributions and challenges of GDCA in community development as compared to traders and others. This leads community development to upward and positive direction. Occupation type civil servant and farmers have 0.814815 higher probabilities to contribute the welfare of the community.

Total income of the members is highly significant and positive impact on welfare of community. The income of community is very important variable for welfare (development). The farmer total income increases by one unit /one Ethiopian birr the welfare of community increases by 3374.97 units. The increment of total income increases the expenditure on consumption of food, non-food, education and livelihood of households. So, such increment positively leads the welfare of households. From the interview results shows, GDCA creating a source of income, credit services for people for low-income sections of society to engage in income-generating activities. This positive relationship also reflected in the study of other scholars Atsbaha, et al., (2008)

finds that with regard to direct food supply and/or cash income generation, livestock will play an increasingly important role.

The increasing level of household income improved self-help Efforts of the community respondents is important and statistically significant variable (at 1%) level of significance. From the respondents response GDCA increasing level of household income of community self-help Efforts have 1.24 high probabilities to compare with out of members. This is because of strong follow up of the organization to community and gives different training based on income generating and sharing experience from model income generating groups. This positive relationship also reflected in the study of other organizational study GDCA implying the UN Inter-agency projects (2015) finds that implemented under the MDG-F Achievement Fund carried out in recent years, have demonstrated concretely the power of culture to respond to gender issues, to health and environment concerns, to challenges in the areas of education and livelihoods let alone the fact that these projects have generated new jobs, new market opportunities, and greater income levels, that they have improved living conditions and fostered community-based economic growth, and contributed to empowering individuals.

The GDCA participation on yield or production levels members is highly significant at (1%) and positive impact on welfare (development) of community. The GDCA participation on yield or production levels increases by one unit the welfare of community increases by 1.19 units other factors remain constant. This shows the contribution of GDCA on production levels through human capital, improving educational quality, environmental protection and improving female early marriage and child right through constructing education center to protect extra energy and give awareness to community round it. This positive relationship in line with other scholars Geta et al., (2016) finds that agricultural crops grown by small-scale and resource-poor farmers has the potentially increase the household food security, reduce rural poverty, and contribute a significant effect on agricultural and the whole economic growth. The encouragement of the improved agricultural inputs, farming techniques, diversification out of low-yielding subsistence crops and specialization in more tradable crops makes small holders to commercialize.

Therefore this strong cooperation participation of the organization to community in yield or production activities like giving livestock, participating honey and chicken production improving food security, health service and skill development.

GDCA works to Promote community into self-help efforts is highly significant and positive impact on welfare of community. The Promotion to community into self-help effort is very important variable for welfare (development). The Promotion to community effort into each other increases by one unit welfare of community development increases by 0.9497 units on average. Advance through training and sharing experience from each other's. This positive relationship in line with other scholars Endrias (1958) according to Gurage oral traditions, the Gurage's have a long history of rural self-help initiatives. This has included clan and village based institutions, group labour in agricultural production and village level projects such as Jafforo (the village street) clearance and bridge building. The organization was founded by the urban elite, at the request of rural elders, in order to activate urban-rural linkages within the Sebat Bet Gurage communities to mobilize communal resources for the purpose of constructing roads to connect Gurage land to the national highway system.

4.4. Diagnostic Tests

4.4.1. Diagnostic test for Probit regression

The most common issues when working with cross-sectional data are multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity. Multicollinearity is where two or more independent variables are correlated with each other. The existence of multicollinearity might cause the estimated regression coefficients have the wrong sign. As to Gujarati, (2004) multicollinearity is a serious problem if the VIF of the variables is higher than 10. But as we can see there is no a variable with VIF exceeding 10. Therefore, we find nothing that multicollinearity is a serious problem in the model and the mean values of VIF for explanatory variables were 1.61. (See appendix 2.d)

Heteroscedasticity is where the variance of the error term is not constant. Heteroscedasticity is a situation where the disturbance terms, do not have constant variance. Since the presence of heteroscedasticity would result in inconsistent estimators, the model was then estimated with STATA version 13, and used robust standard error to eliminate heteroscedasticity problem.

Probit model used for development of community, goodness-of-fit test. The **Hosmer–Lemeshow** test is a statistical test for goodness of fit for Probit regression model. It is used frequently in risk prediction models. The test assesses whether or not the observed event rates match expected in the model. This statistical test is widely used in the probit/logit model statistical/econometric model that, in its basic form of the binary dependent variable. This goodness-of-fit test compares the observed proportions to the test proportions to see if the differences are statistically significant or not. The p-value is less than the significance level (0.05) then the model is not a good fit. Then we conclude that the market participation effect is not significant, and then the econometric model is well-fit. (See the test result in appendix 2.e)

CHAPTER FIVE

5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Summary of Findings

Guraghe Development and Cultural Association (GDCA) is one of the community based organization, which is described as a non-political, non-religious, and not for profit organization established as a community based organization. The overall goal of GDCA is to transfer the historical self-help development effort of the Guraghe people into all inclusive organization with broader mission and contribution toward alleviating poverty and improve livelihood of Guraghe communities (GURDA 2020).

The study used both quantitative and qualitative research strategies. The quantitative method was used to analyze data that were collected from the GDCA members. In this study, both primary and secondary sources of data were used as important sources of data. Data collection technique was used at the different levels and stages of this study. They are secondary data such as (annual and recent reports of GDCA, strategic plans, observational data's, and books) and primary data through questionnaire and interview were used to data analysis.

The selected woreda Abeshige, Geta and Ezha and one town administration are select as the potential in GDCA. The selected sample for this this study was 395 and 378 respondents were responding well and the probit models were used.

The finding of the study was ere emphasized by descriptive and inferential method, the descriptive method clarifies the data by figure, by table, mean and average also used.

The explanatory variables are included in the model; six of them are significant impact on dependent variables. The determinants that affect the contribution of GDCA on community development (welfare) either positively or negatively were; the low level of community commitments is negative and significant at (5%) affect community development.

5.2. CONCLUSIONS

From the description of respondents' females' participation was 40%, this shows female's participation was less than with compared to male. Most of the time in Ethiopian scenario females were depends on their husbands in economic and social affairs; this may affect female's participation in the organization.

From the econometrics result the assessment of the socio economic impacts and operational hindrance of Gurage development and cultural association in Gurage zone. The regression result of Probit estimation shown that, the occupations of the GDCA members have positive and statistically significant effect on welfare (development) of Gurage people. Civil servant and farmers have high impact on contributions of development.

The incomes of GDCA members have significant and positive impact on welfare of the community. The result of the probit regression shows that, as the income of the member increase, the development level also increases. Increment of the income improves the expenditure on consumption of food, non-food, education and livelihood of households. So, such increment positively leads the welfare of households.

The increasing level of household income improved self-help Efforts of the community. The result indicates that the self-help effort affects the living standard of GDCA members positively. Most GDCA supported members improve their life economically. This change comes from strong follow up of the organization to community and gives different training based on income generating and sharing experience from model income generating groups.

The GDCA participation on yield or production levels to members is highly significant and positive impact on welfare (development) of community. This shows the contribution of GDCA on production levels through human capital improvement, improving training quality, environmental protection and improving female early marriage and child right. The organization participates in the production of livestock, participating honey and improving food security, healthy and low income level of community members.

GDCA works to Promote community into self-help efforts is highly significant and positive impact on welfare of the community. The Promotion of community into self-help effort is most of the time is experience sharing within the community.

The low level of community commitments is negatively affect and significant at (5%) level of significance. When the low level commitment of the community is increases by 1 unit then, the community development decline by 2.0344 units on average.

5.3 RECOMMENDATION

Based on the finding the researcher recommends the following points.

GDCA has high shortage of budget. This problem need strong relation with the donor by the skilled manpower and also need strong coordination of all the community who were live everywhere especially the abroad live society coordination is very important.

The participation of women in economy development is not equal to male at this period. The government should appreciate to work in the income generating activity because most of the time in Ethiopian scenario females were depends on their husbands in economic and social affairs; this may affect female's participation.

Occupations of the GDCA members have effect on the development. Most of the time more effective occupations are civil servant and farmers but traders participation in the GDCA is very less. The responsible body should mobilize trade members to participate.

The result of member's income affects the development of the local community life standard. More income can get from the traders but the participation of trader is very low. The responsible body should be done more on the raise the gain of GDCA.

The increasing level of household income improved self-help Efforts of the community. The self-help effort need strong follow up to sustain the development of community. In addition to training, gives training to the community.

GDCA works to Promote community into self-help efforts is important variable for the development. The board put direction to work in this variable.

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Appendix

Questionary

Assessment of the socio economic impacts and operational hindrance of the Gurage Development and Cultural Association in Gurage Zone

Dear Sir/Madam

My name is _____. I am an enumerator for a research thesis conducted by Amene Wolde MA student at Wolkite University. His research title is “Assessment of the socio economic impacts and operational hindrance of the Gurage Development and Cultural Association in Gurage Zone”. This questioner is designed for the purpose of collecting data from community members of GDCA. This questioner is purely an academic and any information you provide use will be used confidentially. So, feel free and respond to the question to be asked below. I would like to thank you in advance for your time and willingness to participate in this survey. Finally the respondent fulfill

- Please do not enter your name or contact details on the questionnaire. It remains anonymous.
- Please indicate your answers with a check mark (√) in the appropriate block for Likert scale type statements and multiple choice questions

Thank you for your cooperation!!!!

Woreda_____

Kebele_____

1.1 Basic Demographic characteristics of Respondents

1. Sex: Male Female

2. Age _____

3. Marital status Single Married Divorced Widowed

4. Education status: - Adult Education Primary Education Secondary Education
Tertiary Education

5. Total number of family members (Family size)

Male: - Age 1-10 Age 11-20 Age 21-40 Age 41-60 Age above 61.....

Female: - Age 1-10 Age 11-20 Age 21-40 Age 41-60 Age above 61

6. Occupation: - Civil servant Farmer Trader Student Other petty business

1.2 The economic impacts of GDCA towards community development

1. Do you have supported by GDCA? Yes No

2. If your answer in Q#1 is yes, how would you describe this on your life standard of living?
Good Medium Low

3. If your answer in Q#1 is yes; which type of service you would receive?
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.....
.....

4. Do you get training facilitated by GDCA?
Yes No

5. If your answer to Q#4 is yes; what type of training you would get?
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6. The level of your income monthlyBirr; yearlyBirr

7. Could GDCA improve the living standards (better life) of the members?

Yes No

8. By increasing household income improved self-help Efforts

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

9. Improve Welfare

Yes No

10. GDCA participation in the community increased yield and production levels of the community?

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

11. GDCA involvement in the community increased women participation in development

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

12. GDCA Support to eradication of extreme poverty

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

13. The work of GDCA Reduced the maternal and child mortality rates

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

14. GDCA works to Promote community into self-help efforts

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

15. The providing of communal labor is well

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

16. The government assistance the distribution to the beneficiary increase funding support

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

17. Can increase government the level of playing ground for GDCA

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

18. Collaboration and engagement of both government and GDCA can increase outcome

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

19. In the Capacity development opportunities government support to GDCA in the way of to the beneficiary is important

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

20. The local government can enable well environment for donors

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

21. How you explain the beneficiary business and managerial skills on their life

Very high High Medium Low Very low

22. If your answer to Q#21 is low or very low; what will be the solution.

.....
.....
.....

23. Is the supported member are homogeneity (in similar economy)

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

24. The involvement of GDCA on agricultural support is

Very high High Medium Low Very low

25. The society food security is improved

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

26. The relationship of GDCA with the beneficiary is Good

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

27. If your answer to Q#26 is disagreeing; what are they? Explain.

.....
.....
.....

28. GDCA and local government aware of related cooperative news and market trends

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

1.3 The contributions of GDCA on public sector towards community development

29. Does the participation of GDCA in education increased enrolment of children in schools

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

30. The involvement of GDCA in health care enhanced service delivery in the community?

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

31. GDCA support to increased supply of basic social services like housing, education, health etc.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

32. GDCA works to get clean environment for the community

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

33. The involvement of GDCA on technology material support is

Very high High Medium Low Very low

1.4 The social impacts of GDCA towards community development

34. GDCA provide regular feedback to members to allow them to share in collective success

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

35. What is the work of GDCA in gender consideration(equal gender participation)?

Very high High Medium Low

36. GDCA work to increase the access of information and knowledge

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

37. GDCA creates for the community awareness and Sensitization

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

38. Mentoring Community Based Organizations invites to learn the community each other

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

39. GDCA represent of citizens at decision making is

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

40. Active participation of the community include planning are well

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

41. The interest of management of GDCA to work in cooperation

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

42. Does have community members cooperation

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

43. GDCA provide member access to timely and worthwhile information

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

44. GDCA create awareness on member owner responsibility and benefits

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

1.5 Operational hindrances of GDCA's program implementation

45. Is GDCA has financial constraints

Yes No

46. If your answer to Q#45 is yes; please reason in detail.

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47. Are their adequate personnel to implement the program?

Yes No

48. If your answer to Q#47 is No; please reason in detail.

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49. Low level of community commitments

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

50. Low level of government support to GDCA

Yes No

51. If your answer to Q#50 is yes; please reason in detail.

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52. The support of GDCA has negative attitudes of beneficiaries to community development

Yes

No

53. If your answer to Q#52 is yes; please reason in detail.

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54. The GDCA employee efficient conflict solving abilities are

Very high High Medium Low Very low

55. If your answer to Q#54 is low or very low; what will be the solution.

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2. Interview question for GDCA Head/Director describe as

1 How do you describe the socio-economic contribution of GDCA in the community ?

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2 what are the major criteria's of GDCA used to prioritizing the beneficiary of community for distribution of support?

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3 what is the challenge in the work of GDCA to support the beneficiary of the community?

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3. Interview question for Public sector Heads/focal person describe as

1 How do you believe the GDCA support contribution in the development of local community?

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2 How public sector control the work of GDCA in the community?

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3 If you have any other to say not asked in the interview, you can list.

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. mfx

Marginal effects after probit
 y = Pr(Welfare) (predict)
 = .00452844

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]	X
Occupa~n	.011445	.00275	4.16	0.000	.006048 .016842	.814815
Educ	.0020964	.00122	1.72	0.085	-.000288 .004481	2.04762
income	5.82e-06	.00000	2.98	0.003	2.0e-06 9.6e-06	3374.97
byincr~m	.0156502	.0058	2.70	0.007	.004292 .027009	1.24074
GDCApa~n	.0109662	.00357	3.07	0.002	.003972 .01796	1.19048
GDCAwo~y	.004504	.00264	1.70	0.088	-.000678 .009686	.949735
Theinv~c	.0027812	.00331	0.84	0.400	-.003702 .009264	1.25926
Lowlev~t	-.0024997	.00179	-1.39	0.163	-.006013 .001013	2.03439

d. Variance inflation factor

. vif

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
income	2.07	0.484215
Educ	1.93	0.519076
Theinvolve~c	1.78	0.561433
byincreasi~m	1.62	0.616682
GDCApartic~n	1.54	0.648932
Occupation	1.53	0.652386
Lowlevelof~t	1.30	0.772135
GDCAworkst~y	1.10	0.910205
Mean VIF	1.61	

e. Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness of fit for welfare

Probit model for Welfare, goodness-of-fit test

number of observations = **378**

number of covariate patterns = **30**

Pearson chi2(1) = **0.37**

Prob > chi2 = **0.5408**
