PAST COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT QUESTIONS

 **2007 -** **NAME THREE EXAMPLES OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATIONS AND DESCRIBE THE SERVICES PROVIDED BY ONE OF THEM.**

LEADER

Local Enterprise Boards

Area Partnership Companies. Services provided by one (describe):

Local Enterprise Boards services include: information and advice on how to go about setting up or expanding a micro/small business venture, grants (capital, employment, feasibility), training and mentor programmes.

**2009 – EXPLAIN THE TERM ‘COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT’.**

A voluntary or professional effort to support and develop the social and economic activity of a local community for the benefit of the community e.g. Leader Programmes, local partnership programmes, Local club/society

**DESCRIBE TWO BENEFITS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.**

(i) Creates employment and thereby increases spending in the local economy (ii) Spin off jobs e.g. transport, education

(iii) Promotes an enterprise culture/encourages new ideas/new businesses

(iv) Empowers local community and generates a sense of pride

(v) Creates confidence/community spirit in the community/growth and prosperity in local area.

**2014 – OUTLINE TWO BENEFITS OF LOCAL BUSINESS FOR A LOCAL COMMUNITY.**

1. Employment/jobs - direct employment in the community

2. Spin-off businesses-. such as transport, suppliers.

3. Increased disposable incomes - improved standard of living

4. Growth in local services - taxi services, banks, credit unions

4. Community spirit and quality of life.

5. Taxation:

6. Culture of enterprise: encourages more businesses to develop.

 Every credit union is a ‘not-for-profit’ financial co-operative. Surplus income generated is returned to the members as a dividend to savers and interest-rebate to borrowers or it may be directed to improved or additional services for members.

 The credit union also works in co-operation with the local community.

 Credit Unions promote thrift and the use of members’ savings for the mutual benefit of all members.

**2005 – DESCRIBE THE SERVICES PROVIDED BY ONE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION YOU KNOW.**

1. Leader

2. Local Enterprise Boards

3. SOALS

4. Community Partnerships,

They provice services such as:

Grants, Training of personnel

Mentoring service, Business Planning,

 Marketing, Product Development,

General Information and advice on how to set up and develop a business

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

**KEYWORDS**

**Community Development** - This refers to local people coming together to identify problems

in their area and then developing and implementing a plan to solve the problems themselves​

supporting small economic and enterprise development

**County Enterprise Boards**- These are state agencies responsible for

assisting entrepreneurs who want to start up a small business in their own city or county

(<10 employees)​

**Pobal** - This is a state agency who is responsible for distributing national and EU finance​.

This finance is used for supporting projects that assist community development​. Their

focus is on funding initiatives that will improve local quality of life​. It provides funding to

run local area partnership development companies​

**Area Partnership Companies** - They encourage and support local enterprise and quality of

life in local enterprise​ - Ballymun Partnership, Community childcare facilities​

**LEADER Programmes** - This is an EU funded programme designed to encourage and assist

rural communities to develop enterprise suitable to their own local area​

**HOW LOCAL BUSINESS CAN DEVLOP ITSELF**

**1. Enterprising People -** Local people need to get together​. The group show be a representative of views of as many local interests as possible and the local government​

**2. An organisation -** An Organisation with a clear management structure ensures ​ - 1. Good planning (SMART), 2. ​Organisation​ (Correct type of

structure) and 3. Control​**.** A management committee could decide to set up a formal business structure (Co-op)​

**3. A Plan -** A community development plan should set out the problems and needs of the community and identify suitable solution​. There should be a SWOT analysis​ and the plan should be SMART​

**4. Finance -** This can be raised by​ 1. Fundraising​, 2. Donations​, 3. Credit union loans​, 4. Grants​, 5. Local authorities​, 6.Local Enterprise Boards​ and 7. Pobal​

**FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE A BUSINES SLOCATING IN AN AREA**

**1. Operational/production considerations​** - Close to suppliers, raw materials and services such as banks. There also has to be good local utilities for example water internet and waste management. ​Some business need to think of a Suitable local climate

**2. HR Consideration​** -Are there suitable employees in the area to work in the business. Are there Good transport links and housing​ to supply the business with employees?

**3. Financial consideration** - Cost of land and premises​ is it better to rent or buy. Are there of local grants available to help set up the business. What re the tax implications ​?

**4. Environmental and social consideration​** - Is the area clean and healthy natural environment especially for organic business​. Little crime and vandalism​ easier to attract business so they are not worried about being robbed. Supportive local community​ who will buy the product or service

**5. Marketing Consideration** - Close to customers​. Close to good transport and infrastructure links​

**ORGANISATION THAT ASSIST WITH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **LOCAL ENTERPRISE BOARDS** | **POBAL** | **AREA PARTNERSHIPS COMPANIES** | **LEADER PROGRAMES** |
| These are state agencies responsible for assisting entrepreneurs who want to start up a small business in their own city or county | This is a state agency who is responsible for distributing national and EU finance​. This finance is used for supporting projects that assist community development​.  | They encourage and support local enterprise and quality of life in local enterprise​. F0r example  | This is an EU funded programme designed to encourage and assist rural communities to develop enterprise suitable to their own local area​ |
| **1. Conducting local resource audit** – identifying local assets and resources that can be developed​**2. Giving Grants** – these are used for Marketresearch, Business plans​,,Purchasing equipment​, employment​**3. Providing training courses** – in finance, HRM Marketing​**4. Provide a mentoring service** – Business mentor are experienced businesspeople who are available to provide guidance to entrepreneurs while trying to get their business established​ | 1. Their focus is on funding initiatives that will improve local quality of life​. 2. It provides funding to run local area partnership development companies​ | For example Ballymun Partnership, Community childcare facilities​ | Their aim is to ​1. Improve competitiveness of agriculture​2. Improve the environment ​3. Encourage diversification​ |

**CHANNELL C**

Producer Agent Consumer

Agents are business that are contracted to sell goods on behalf of a producer in a particular area. In return the agents earn a commission. This is not a common channel of distribution

Foer example, Avon cosmetics

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| --- | --- |
| **Benefits** | **Drawbacks** |
| Larger profit margins (no wholesaler/retailer) | Good selling agents can be hard to find |
|  | Difficult to reach a mass market |

**CHANNELL B**

Producer Retailer Consumer

Retailers are outlets at the end of the chain of distribution that sell the goods and services to the consumer. Large retail stores such as Dunnes, Aldi, Lidl by pass wholesaler and buy directly from manufactures at a discount. Goods can then be sold more cheaply

For Example – Spar

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| --- | --- |
| **Benefits** | **Drawbacks** |
| Distribution is simplified (Break buying) | Producer profit can be reduced due to discounts been given for bulk buying |
| Costs are reduced |  |
| A mass market can be reached by producers |  |

**CHOOSING A DISTRIBUTION CHANNEL**

Producer want to make as much profit as possible by reaching as many target consumers as possible. They need to consider

1. Target market – Will the channel all the goods reach the target market

2. Product image – will the channel affect the brand image (Chanel – no supermarkets)

3. How easy will it be to transport –

4. Cost – The more stage in the channel the more expensive it will be for the consumer

5. Impact on cash flow – Small retailer may pay cash while large retailer may want 60 days credit

6. Special conditions – agreement before distributing a manufacture good – not been allow to supply good to rivals retailers