



Notes on John Bryden's recent and forthcoming publications, 2010-11

1. Bryden JM and Geisler C (2010) Community-Based Land Reform: Lessons from Scotland and Reflections on Stewardship. Chapter in Davis, John Emmeus (Ed.) *The Community Land Trust Reader: Roots and Branches of the CLT Movement*. Published by the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy (Cambridge, MA). This chapter gives an account of, and assesses, the Scottish Land Reform of 2003, and prior activities involving community buy-outs of land in the 1990s. It sets this experience in an International context referring to examples of community land acquisition in India, Brazil and elsewhere. Geisler is a rural sociologist at Cornell University who specialises in displacement issues related to the environment. John Bryden was the academic advisor to the Government Land Reform Policy Group in Scotland when the key land reform policy proposals were crafted, and he later served on the Scottish Land Fund, which was a lottery funded Fund to help communities buy land. The paper was originally planned when he was visiting scholar at Cornell in 2002, and a version was published in 2006 in *Land Use Policy*.

2. Bryden JM (2010) *Local Development* in *The Human Economy: A World Citizens Guide*, edited by Keith Hart, Jean-Louis Laville and Antonio David Cattani. Polity Press, Cambridge. October.

This chapter is in an important new book called *The Human Economy*, edited by Keith Hart, Jean-Louis Laville and Antonio David Cattani (Hart et al, 2010). The book is published by top-end publisher of academic books aimed at the general reader, Polity Press, Cambridge, UK. The book is the result of a North-South collaboration involving various scholars and activists from Europe, S America, S Africa and N America. It essentially gathers contributions to thinking about alternatives to neo-liberalism as it has been practiced since the 1970s. As Bryden & Hart (2004) argued there was a distinct and at one stage seemingly permanent shift from 'state to market' in the 1980s and 90s, linked to what Joseph Stiglitz called the 'Washington consensus' (Stiglitz, 2002). The rest of the world was "told to join the neoliberal revolution or get used to life in the dustbin of history" (Hart *et al.* p1). Things changed in the financial and economic crisis, in which free market economics became a victim rather than a champion. Asking ourselves what then is a 'human economy' and why should we aim for it, we must first understand what it is to be human, and then what a human economy is and how it can be created. To be human, Hart *et al* argue, means that we must both be highly self-reliant as individuals while yet being social, which required merging our identities in "a variety of social relations" – in other words, we must have our own unique identities and capacities, and yet be part of society and collective endeavours. What then should a *human economy* be? "In order to be human, the economy must be at least four things:

1. It is made and remade by people; economics should be of practical use to us all in our daily lives.
2. It should address a great variety of particular situations in all their institutional complexity.
3. It must be based on a more holistic conception of everyone's needs and interests.



4. It has to address humanity as a whole and the world society we are making." (Hart et al 2010).

The path to building a human economy and its partners, democracy as a universal human principle and recognising science as a way of gaining the necessary knowledge for such a task, is inspired by two Caribbean writer activists Franz Fanon and C L R James, and the great Indian leader Mohandas K Gandhi (Hart et al: 7). Hart *et al* propose a 'new institutional economics' based on the kind of synthesis of anthropology, sociology, political economy, economic philosophy and world history pioneered by Marcel Mauss in '*The Gift*' and Karl Polanyi in '*The Great Transformation*'. Rather than proposing or setting out an abstract 'alternative economy', the authors follow Polanyi in arguing that we can find alternatives in the daily practice of people and their organisations, even if the high ideology of neo-liberal capitalism suppressed these or at least buried them from view. My chapter on the concept and practice of 'local development' is written in this spirit and context.

3. Bryden, JM., Efstratoglou, S., Johnson, TG., Ferenczi, T., Knickel, K., Refsgaard, K., Thomson, KJ. Eds. (2011) *Towards Sustainable Development in Rural Europe: Using System Dynamics to Explore the Relations between Farming, Environment, Regional Economies, and Quality of Life*. New York, Routledge. (Published in February).

This book presents the methodology and results of a three-year, eleven-country science-to-policy research project, "Toward a Policy Model of Multifunctional Agriculture and Rural Development" or TOP-MARD, undertaken between 2005 and 2008 and financed under the European Union's 6th Framework program. It deals with an important contemporary policy issue, namely how best to ensure that an agriculturally-based policy can contribute to the sustainable development of rural regions. It tackles this problem in a number of different but complementary ways, primarily by the development of a unique and innovative dynamic systems model, POMMARD (a Policy Model of Multifunctional Agriculture and Rural Development).

4. Bryden, JM (2009) From an Agricultural to a Rural Policy in Europe: Changing Agriculture, Farm Households, Policies and Ideas. Chapter in Stewart, PJ and Strathern, AJ "Landscape, Heritage, and Conservation: Farming Issues in the European Union" (University of Pittsburgh)

This chapter arose out of a collaboration with Anthropologists at the University of Pittsburgh, USA, and deals with agrarian change in the European Union, its significance for rural development, and the evolution of agrarian and rural policies in the EU. As such it builds on the foundation of my first large scale EU research project which was on Farm Household Pluriactivity and Structural Change in 12 European countries, and which involved a longitudinal panel survey of around 7,000 farm households. It also builds on more details work on the economic history of Scottish Agriculture in the period since World War II, and ongoing work with the anthropologist Keith Hart on Agrarian Change and Economic Development.



5. Bryden, JM. & Warner, M (2011) *Policy Affecting Rural People, Economies and Communities*: Chapter in Rural Transformations and Rural Polices in the UK and US: Edited by Mark Shucksmith, David L. Brown, Sally Shortall, Jo Vergunst and Mildred Warner. Routledge.

This Chapter is part of a book resulting from collaboration with Cornell University, USA, since 2002. It is one of the core chapters in the book, and it compares the concept and evolution of rural policy in the UK/Europe and the USA. Rural policy in Europe has been a special interest of mine since the 1970's when Britain joined the then Common Market. I have been involved in many EU research projects dealing with rural policy, have advised the OECD on rural policy since the 1980s, and was part of the OECD team writing and researching the 'New Rural Paradigm' book (2006). I have also advised various governments (Canada, Chile, Scottish), the World Bank, and local governments on rural policy issues. I have spoken at most of the major EU rural policy conferences, and gave the main academic keynote address in the first plenary session at the eve-of-enlargement EU rural policy conference 'Planting Seeds for Rural Futures' held in Salzburg in 2004. The book covers the 'equity vs efficiency' debate.

6. Atterton, J., Bryden, J., and Johnson, TG (2011f) *The Economies of Rural Areas in the UK and US*. Chapter in Rural Transformations and Rural Polices in the UK and US: Edited by Mark Shucksmith, David L. Brown, Sally Shortall, Jo Vergunst and Mildred Warner. Routledge.

This Chapter is also part of a book resulting from collaboration with Cornell University, USA, since 2002. It is one of the chapters in the book, and it compares the evolution of the 'rural economy' in the UK/Europe and the USA.

7. Bryden, JM., Johnson, TG., Thomson, KJ., and Ferenczi, T (2010) Modelling Multifunctionality, Territorial Development, and Policy Scenarios in Rural Europe: An Alternative Perspective on CAP Reform Debates. *Eurochoices*. This article is aimed at the European policy community and arises from the TOP-MARD research project discussed in detail in Bryden et al (2010) v.s.

7. Bryden is also preparing a Chapter on Scottish Local Government for a book edited by B S Baviskar and A N Roy of ISS India on 'Local Governance in Four Continents: A Comparative Study' to be completed in 2011.

Discussion Papers, 2010

On the NILF website

1. European Rural Policy: Old wine in Old bottles: is it Corked?

By John Bryden, Research Professor II NILF, Oslo

A critique of the recent and probable future evolution of European 'Rural Development Policy'.



2. Renewable Energy as a Rural Development Opportunity.

By John Bryden, Research Professor II NILF, Oslo

Asks why it is that renewable energy is not seen as a rural development option even though global investment in renewable energy is now five times that in agriculture, and most of this takes place in rural regions. Reviews the common institutional regimes and policy mechanisms and identifies cases where renewable energy has led to significant benefits for rural people and communities.

Others in the pipeline

Equity, Equality, and Territorial Equivalence and their Significance for Rural Development and Inclusion: the Nordic Case.

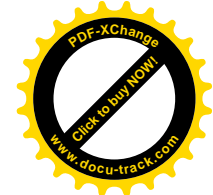
By: John Bryden (with Karen Refsgaard, Eric Westholm, Hilke Vihinen, Olli Voutilainen and Hanne Tanvig).

This paper looks at the concept and practice of 'territorial equivalence' in the Nordic countries, and its erosion from neo-liberalism and other forces. By territorial equivalence we mean the values, politics and policies which hold that people have a right to live where they choose in a nation state, and it is the duty of the state to ensure that they have equivalent access to public services (health, education, democratic institutions, etc) as well as to equivalent means of livelihood as a human right. It is closely related to notions of 'equity', 'welfare state', etc. The paper comes from some joint research and several conference papers on the topic, but it has not yet been published. A version is expected to appear soon in Vol 1 of *Sociological Trends* (India).

Rural Community Life in Twenty-First Century Scotland. By John Bryden. Chapter in Fenton & Veitch (Eds) [An Ethnography of Scotland](#). Edinburgh University Press. In press, expected 2011.

Other recent publications:

Modelling Economic Systems. Tom Johnson, John Bryden and Karen Refsgaard. Chapter in *Model-Based Approaches to Learning: Using Systems Models and Simulations to Improve Understanding and Problem Solving in Complex Domains*, Editors Patrick Blumschein, Johannes Stroebel, Woei Hung & David Jonassen. Sense Publishers Rotterdam Netherlands.



Future Challenges for Rural People in Europe and North America Chapter by John Bryden in Godfrey Baldacchino, Larry Felt and Rob Greenwood (eds) *Remote Control: Governance Lessons from and for Small, Insular and Remote Regions*, St Johns Newfoundland: ISER Press, 2009. ISBN - 978-1-894725-08-8.