Public Collaboration and the Role of Elites in Development

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ABSTRACT

Collaboration works as a balancing tool which has the government on one side and public on the other side, and this balance axis is the idea of collaboration which is the defining element in public and government relations. The idea of collaboration is present in all aspects as a result of its autochthonous nature, although it has not been able to be presented potentially due to lack of management and authentic planning. Nowadays, with regards to withdrawal of government from developments framework, public’s role as an effective element in reaching development, especially a sustainable one is an inevitable fact. A society can be developed only if, publics collaboration contexts as social capital and also the elites of the society as the leaders of this movement, are effective and active in all social, economic and cultural aspects. With this point of view, the purpose of publics collaboration in society, in addition to lowering the states ethnic and materialistic expenses, can act as a catalyzer and facilitate the process of obtaining the desired society. Also it must be noted that obtaining such a purpose, requires contexts that can in addition to developing a sense of dependence among public, create mutual trust between public and the state. Among these contexts instruction, informing, absorbing local elites and correction of patterns can be named, which can accomplish an axial and guiding role and also making laws from lower to higher levels on the basis of situation recognition and quantities.

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INTRODUCTION

The human, during his whole life time on earth, has used his types in order to obtain his goals such as hunting, building shelter and etc. and basically on of the main reasons for humans’ civilization was the social collaboration. With the rise of population and passing the stone ages and reaching at middle ages and furthermore the renaissance, industrial revolution and also until nowadays which is the era of communication and intellectuality, the concept of collaboration is reminded in different ways. From 212 B.C the word for public collaboration with the title of “Soyuz” is reminded which was the highest social title in Rome. In the beginning this phrase was referred to Senators, other rulers and people close to the Emperor, but as time passed by, it was considered as a right for all the people and came to existence in public. Practically the definition of the phrase “Collaboration” is to apply people’s idea in a decision and as a result creating a sense of dependence and commitment towards the subject on the table. With the occurring of industrial revolution and stepping into a different modern world, collaboration has also stepped out of just a small extent and in the year 1970, the developed countries officially applied it in their planning in order to obtain all aspect development.

Generally by inspecting the history of public collaboration, the advantages of public collaboration can be summarized as follows:

A. It is the best way to organize the public in order to solve issues
B. With regards to local familiarity, each district's people are able to make logical economic decisions about their environment and situation.
C. Publics local monitoring towards progression and obtaining development causes them to support the consequences of development [1]

On the way for development, especially a sustainable one the main issue is to provide collaboration in using social capital, especially the elites of society, and in case of providing unity between these elements and correct recognition of this issue's benefits, collaboration can facilitate the development and advancement of a society.

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Public Collaboration:
Public collaboration can be referred to as a complex of human activities which take part together in order to reach a final goal. Collaboration is not only limited to a specific group and all the people have intuitive rights to play a role depending on their abilities and performance. The most basic underlying idea for collaboration is the acceptance of peoples' equality principle. Whenever people are given equal value and importance in junction with each other, collaboration amongst them can help them rise and also can provide great benefits for everyone [2].

Collaboration is an accepted principle in all human societies and is supposed to carry these features:
- Since collaboration is a right for everyone, for obtaining this right there are certain trainings that should be done in the society.
- Collaboration is not a personal act, but persona can express his supervision freely and in the framework of common law.
- Collaboration is an objective activity
- Collaborative activities do not require absolute quantity, and in order to be credible there must include Quality.

In order to be able to run a society towards public collaboration, there must be circumstances created as the basis, among which we can refer to: publics training and level of information, providing previous contexts, recognition of elites as conductors, providing organizational structure and etc. experiences of developed countries show us that the most important context for collaboration is it's public training and instruction, which present in all levels from the most basic ones to the most sophisticated ones, and its present in a way that from higher levels to lower levels, duties of every person is specified as a systematic member and is assigned to the person him or herself.

History Of Public Collaboration:
From the late 50's and following the failure of development programs which were based on renovation point of view, the concept of collaboration and collaborative development came to existence in the literature of development. The failure of these programs in reaching their goals, empowered this belief that lack of public collaboration in designing, applying and assessing the programs is the cause for their failure. As a result in a reaction to this fact, the concept of collaboration was considered by planners and public's collaboration empowering processes were introduced as the main contexts.

During the last 50 years the concept of collaboration was one of the key issues with special charms for all social sciences fields of study and during the 60's and 70's thousands of basic and applicable researches took place in America and Europe.

There are also some studies ignited in the society of Iran about collaboration from decades ago, but serious researches in this field was started by researchers during the 60's and 70's. in past the concept of collaboration existed as a common law, for instance the human in stone age decided to participate with other humans in order to keep his welfare and security and as a result settlements, cities and civilization cam to existence.  Also there is special emphasis on collaboration and consultation in different religions, especially in Islam, and using others experiences is recommended for every follower of all religions, as a result with these designated contexts, we can see that collaboration is an intuitive and potential factor in humans which can be applied against problems and development of surrounding environment with training and informing.

Aspects of Collaboration:
Collaboration features different aspects through which, different roles can be played. In case of aspects, collaboration has two:
A) Regarding the level (micro, middle, macro)
B) Regarding the types, according to its creation incentives (endogenous, exogenous), regarding publics way of interposition (explicit. Implicit), Regarding learning levels (local, regional, national), regarding the quality of public cooperation (natural, spontaneous, voluntarily, motivated, forced), regarding executive levels (benefiting from services, assessing services, introduction of suggestions, decision making and planning, execution and supervision), regarding the subject and executive territory (political, economic, social) [3].

Collaboration Execution:
Regarding the types of execution of collaboration, social collaborations can be executed in three shapes:
A) Forced collaboration
Forced collaboration is a type of collaboration in which others are attracted to participate through elites. In this type of collaboration, sometimes there are socio-mental mechanisms applied. The purpose of this type of collaboration is not necessarily to satisfy the participators real needs and expectations.
B) Instrumental collaboration
In this type of collaboration, from the point of view of supporters of this type, humans are instruments and generally it is preferred that all people act based on one pattern and be similar to each other. Also in this collaboration, cultural and social solidarity can be used.

C) Developmental collaboration

This type of collaboration is a social, general, dynamic, multi-aspect, multi-cultural process which features integrity too. In other words, what developmental collaboration expects is that everyone be involved in the process of development, as a result development emphasizes on this type of collaboration. In this regard, recent theories of development, points to taking part in decision making, execution, operation of resources and assessment of activities for public’s democratic collaboration [4].

Occasionally there are limitations on the way for development which causes the emergence of some obstacles and in order to solve these obstacles there should be supports from the local government, but generally governments have limited effectiveness due to lack of facilities and servicing. The existence of active social capitals in the system cycle of a planning state as an executive power can be effective. Employing human resources along elites as a leader conducting the goal can serve in routes that government has failed to provide service. For example existence of different parties or mobilization culture as an operational team with a unit goal can be very effective and executive and also can make use of human and scientific capacities in order to reach development. By recognition of situation and local conditions, these social capitals can act much better that state forces, which only have supervision or execution power, and as a result can satisfy the principles of planning which is the same as reaching the goal with the least expense and the most performance.

Development:

Generally development is the advancement of life. According to the definition of the UN, development is a process that unites the efforts of public and the government in order to improve the economic, social and cultural condition of a local area and furthermore, mixes the people of these local areas in the life of a nation and makes them completely authoritative for collaboration in national progression. In previous worlds, development was considered with different definitions, namely economic and military development. In a way that the country with more stable military facilities and economy was considered to be a developed country. But after the collapse of east block and the world becoming unipolar, this point of view was mixed with social and cultural interpretations and lowered from the requirements of a nation to personal needs. For example, nowadays one of development countries signs is considered to be the health and education of the society. On this basis with the change of point of view from nation to individual, the role of the government in development has bleached and it acts as only a supervisor or facilitator. With the role of government becoming pale in development, the space for improving the roles of people and elites has become wider and with the upcoming of private sector, the government has practically lost its’ influential role in keeping the indicators of being developed.

Benefits of Public Collaboration In Development:

With the termination of states role in framework of development the way for social sectors under the title of non-governmental organizations was opened, and these organizations tried to improve their cultural, social and economic conditions as public spontaneous executive arms. Also the government due to lack of human resources and financial resources, is satisfied with its role as supervisor. At this time, the role of people in development was added to global culture. Applying the role of social collaboration has several explicit and implicit benefits in development plantings, from which these can be referred to:

A) Accelerating the process of development and reducing the collateral expenses.
B) Democratic continuation.
C) Emergence of private agencies for satisfying people’s needs.
D) Increase of quality and performance
E) Ensuring people that all the planning and performance belong to them.
F) Lowering the state’s financial load, improving collaboration culture and as a result, self-centralism and self-esteem.

The Relationship Between Collaboration And Development:

Paying attention to the concept of collaboration and its role in the development of societies is an inevitable fact, because collaboration is defined as necessity and loyalty and the consequence for necessity and loyalty will be collaboration and effort. Development can be considered as the movement of a bearing among other systematic components which can lend more speed and a more fluent movement if treated with other incentives, and the role of this incentive is played by the collaboration of public. Also it must be considered that there are obstacles on the way for public’s collaboration, but with creating interest and incentives, loyalty towards development can be reached. One of the most important changes that the developed and the developing worlds are facing is “Knowledge based economy”. It has been many times claimed that knowledge based economy
leads to changes in production organizer approaches and this change also can remove the obstacles in individuals’ wider collaboration. Actually obtaining success in knowledge based economy in the contexts of society and organizations will require such a change. Collaboration is essential for an effective and wide spread developmental change in the society. Also the recent research in this context shows the benefits of collaboration in developmental plans. Such collaboration provides information about planning’s which are not accessible for development agencies or even governments [5].

Collaboration is evident in all aspects of social life including economics, social, politics and culture. Collaboration in the context of economics is mostly related to economic activities related to System, production approach and lifestyle. In politics context, citizens collaborate in the process of decision making and supervision proportional to their share in the structure of power. As a result, the contexts, domains and levels of collaborations may vary. The more a society moves toward democracy, the deeper and wider the collaboration will be. Development is not a precipitated fact that comes to existence suddenly, because if it was so, then the contexts of sustainability would have never been able to keep the pace, as a result this context must be provided with moving towards a sustainable development.

Collaboration and Sustainable Development:

With the upcoming of the subject of sustainable development, the first element that came into attention was the use of human capital and their collaboration in synchronizing environmental, economic and cultural spaces. The developmental planning’s with people belong to people and public has an effective and active role in the sustainable process. It’s the public itself that with keeping an all aspect development provides the requirements for a future and with collaboration and cooperation with elites and by forming active and organized groups chase the goals of sustainable development and also try to avoid deviations from the goal in order to keep the hierarchy for future generations.

Conclusion:

With regard to the history of public collaboration for our civilization, and also today’s knowledge about approaches for public collaboration in different contexts, advantageous results can be afforded. But unfortunately there are barriers on the way which have caused several problems for our today’s society and it’s the anonymous state of citizens. On this basis, Dorkim in his essay tells that whenever citizens feel a dependency towards their social environment, the required conditions for an ethnic society is provided and with the rise of social dependency, the level of social collaboration will also be increased. Also Robert Doll, in his research in the context of collaboration’s social behaviorism approach, believes that if people do not believe in the remuneration due to collaborative act or see it so far away and out of reach, then they will have fewer tendencies for collaboration. Also Doll states that there is a direct relation between the person’s ideas about his proficiency and his amount of collaboration. In other words people who think have more capabilities in collaborative activities, have more collaboration. On this basis the more powerful the citizens consider themselves for collaborative activities, the more their collaboration will be [6]. The main elements in providing collaboration are the level of public information, their amount of interest and the ruling of culture and training in the society. Not until the people are made to believe that they can have a better society with collaboration, cooperation and donation it will be impossible to provide collaboration among public [7].

Public collaboration and specially the youth generation in such organizations show the foundations for a democratic society, and will lead to deep changes in all aspects of the society. Generally the three variables of trust, awareness and contentment have a special importance in citizen’s public collaboration. These three named elements are proved as global formula in formation of citizen’s public collaboration. Robert Putnam in his book of democracy and civil governments considers the role of social variable an important role in civil collaborations of Italy’s civil society. Also James Coleman in his book of “basics of Social theories” considers the role of trust so important in formation of social behaviors [8]. Collaboration is an intuitive individual topic which has helped human ever since he stepped on earth in order to advance and grow. From caving, to settlements and todays civilizations, there were always leaders who have lead public where they wanted and have formed civilizations. These leaders were the elites of their societies, and as a result of being committed and having accurate planning’s and also having clearly set goals, they were able to gather some people around them and form governments. For example among Arabs’, Islam was able to form a synchronized army and occupy almost a whole continent as a result of cerebration, collaboration and unity against individual activities. In today’s societies the goals must be clearly set and the contexts of activities must also be signified, and in operations it must be landed in hands of elites who are the known youth’s in order to have more synchronized people and also have more satisfaction among people towards this subject.

Suggestions:

In order to keep and develop the public collaboration culture there must be some solutions considered. Also these solutions can vary depending on every region according to its culture and common laws. But generally
there are always some principles which can clear the path for relations among people and government and their mutual role in public collaboration and development. Among these solutions these can be referred to:

1) Forming a mutual sense of commitment and trust between citizens and government
2) Providing local beneficial activities and resources
3) Elimination of group or ethnic contrasts
4) Formation of cerebration room in order to inspect the collaborative ideas and to analyze the problems
5) Making use of elites, reliable people and elders in order to lead similar groups
6) The process of making collaborative values endogenous
7) The process of improving a democratic society
8) Informing people of rules and laws
9) The process of changing or elimination of rules for public’s more collaboration
10) Getting familiar with past and the culture of the local people.
11) Creating a sense of fixation among the citizens
12) Teaching the culture of collaboration from early ages
13) Making connections between people and authorities
14) Making use of local human capitals

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