



Rethinking of IWRM, from the Viewpoint of Management and Organization Theory

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– Integrated Water Resource Management

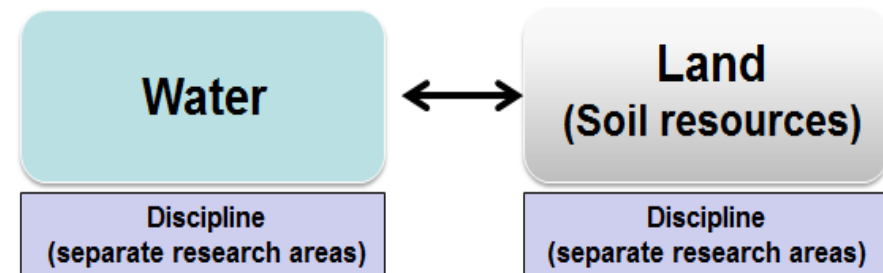


- IWRM is an ongoing developmental and managerial process.
- Social Background: The impending crunch on worldwide water sources
- Manage the limited water resources, Water and Land regulation concerning multiple resources will be planned.
- The main application of IWRM: 3 “Integration” concepts
 1. For **water resource circulation all environmental factors** must be taken into account when integrated.
 2. Which **management organization** group individually manages water resources will be considered when integrated.
 3. Integrated participation of **various stakeholders** will be planned.

– Methodology of IWRM



- IWRM in future generations will throughout life as circulation give a secure foundation for having “Water and Land.”
- The knowledge and methodology concerning these water and land will mainly be the burden of the Study of agricultural engineering that utilizes components such as water supply and irrigation.
- In general, the water and land main compositional components are both the water resources and the land resources.
- But if things are viewed from the systems point of view then these water and land resources (holistic resources):
the knowledge and methodology often are handled in separate research areas.





- IWRM continues to integrate many different elements and expand its research area
(Grounds: A realistic program of water resources management **must not stop at the level of “Water Resources” alone**)

- General concept research as IWRM: Point at issue
 - A) A lot of the integration has had repeated results, where there were multiple interpretations or opinions that were suggested.
 - B) And it has become a difficult state in that constructing a collective viewpoint is difficult.
 - C) Social implementation and effectiveness: a lot of questions have arisen.

– Purpose of Study



- My approach: It decided not to point out the capitalization of the “IWRM” as unified concept.
- But rather the individual regions in regards to natural resource management as cooperative activities are emphasized, and has tried to devise the planning for the frameworks revision.
- From the organizational theory’s view point the “cooperative social system activities in the specific region” cost and community people are choice, then everyone manages the resources with “The notion of making work available” which has been developing in the hands-on expertise-based research by the RIHN PJ.



Organizational Theory from the Viewpoint of “Cooperative System”

- When thinking about resource management in individual region people try to achieve their purpose by cooperating in complex relations like a significant C.I. Barnard (1938) “Cooperative system” and seek its unity.
- In the organizational theory a series of research has mainly consist of For-Profit Organization (FPO)’s management in testing the economic-value of currency at its peak level.
- **FPO management** is efficiency-oriented approach and it does **converge with monetary value**, and **run into many difficulties in 20th century**.

— Organizational Theory from the Viewpoint of “Cooperative System”



- This experiment on top of being able to reanalyze the IWRM concept that develops unevenly will also become a valid intellectual property.
- The organizational theory holds great merit since it will have the unification of Non-Profit Organization(NPO) that are directed towards solving problems in specific region with the pursuit of efficiency.
- My Ph.D. Study(2007) has decided that the **non-profit organizations** will have their own special regions and specialty, and **have sufficient scope on a small scale, while on the other hand in the regions based on the service provider and the target group people that are split on two sides in the supply and demand will act as relationships.**

Organizational Theory from the Viewpoint of “Cooperative System”



- Rethinking the cooperative system
- Every organizational activity will have an existence in having an important connection with their network that has a basis of Cooperation with each individual, and regardless of form achieves their goals using the ideal implementation as a way of means.
- This idea is also from **the I. Illich (1981) “conviviality” concept** that shows that pin pointing people has a similar meaning as having an important relationship with them.
- The organizational theory and the IWRM research both represent modern cooperative system theories, things like developmental diversity and omitted interpersonal relations can be expressed.

– Feature of Regional Water Management Organization



- Regional water management organizations practiced management and the foundational preservation concerning limited regional water resources by “**Bargaining with everyone**”.
- When people think of present water lands with wisdom the first thing they should think of is not the efficiency with resource management, but from the viewpoint of **living together with resource management**.
- From this point Illich (1981) has shown that the cooperative system has practical use, and that the union of the organizations can be thought of as opening up different out looks and that management organizational theory pursues only efficiency.

– “Conviviality” : key concept



- Ivan Illich, *Shadow Work* (1981): describes the ideals that the modern “Cooperative” has discarded
- “Conviviality”: Collective term;
Sociable and festive
Being supported by a tightly-knit community of cooperation and living together etc...
- A key point: living together in connectedness (human beings are social animals and cannot asexually divide, etc.)
- The term also suggests “developing strength through cooperation”



- Life as origination: “Bargaining with everyone.”
Rethinking the cooperative system: My current issue is determining how to apply the notion of “conviviality” to the existing knowledge of IWRM and understanding of “wisdom of water and land” as a unit
- Points to consider when looking at IWRM from the standpoint of “wisdom of water and land”:
 1. The dynamics of different real-world communities
 - Applying this “wisdom of water and land” understanding to the “mutual supervision” in place for water resources and/or maintenance and management
 2. Moving away from existing frameworks for thinking about development and resources management
 - i.e., the limits of creating orgs. with pure economic rationalism in mind (this is no different from the way some orgs. have also pursued management alone as a key function)

– Thank you very much for your attention.



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