

National Resources Analysis in Development, Based on Karl Marx' Theoretical Model

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ABSTRACT

Considering national resources management and resource allocation methods are of the fundamental and important components in development. Resources, the pluses of each society, if not managed appropriately in alignment with public interests will hinder development. This paper shows that there is a difference between resource allocation according to work force and resource allocation based on capital. Consequently, they are considerable and important issues in enhancing full development.

KEY WORDS: development, national resources, conflict, resource allocation, human, resource distribution, resource wastage, added value.

1. INTRODUCTION

Doubtless, national resource concept is one of the fundamental and critical variables in studying the development issues. Although studied in economical, political, social and cultural schools of thought and theories, national resources have been less considered as significant variables.

In fact, national resources are the fuels of the development engine, without them there is no chance of getting into a good state of development. The aim of this study is to look at resources in accordance with the conflict theory. In this study a high priority is given to Karl Marx thoughts. Accordingly, the main questions posed by this article are as the following: "Are conflictist and in essence Marx basically interested in the role of resources in the development? And how do they look at this issue? Have resources been managed properly in a capitalistic society? Then, the following two key questions have been posed. Firstly, what are the resources according to Marx? And secondly, what is the most favorable management method or resource allocation system according to his theory? The hypothesis of this study concerns the followings:

Hypothesis 1: conflict plays a critical role in the relationship between the development and the resources.

Hypothesis 2: resources are being managed improperly in capitalism and their profits are distributed unjustly.

Hypothesis 3: resources are being used considering the development when resource distribution pattern is designed in accordance with class exploitation. by and large, these study hypotheses lead us to the idea that the conflict pattern focusing on Marx theory looks at national resources from another point of view. In defining development in a productive way, it shows considerable concern for human social interactions and conflicts inside of a social order. in fact, Marx thoughts and his emphasis on social conflict poses the question that "what would be the state of resources in the process of development considering social classes?" Therefore, generally the distinctive feature of Karl Marx theory is that the extents to which real needs of a society are being put into consideration economically and socially as well as the extent to which the market conditions allow this trend to be manifested.

2. Capitalism Conflicts and Unjust Resource Distribution

Marx in essence illustrates and criticizes production method of capitalism in his social and economical analysis. In capitalism the access to resources is unjust. Brogues society creates an environment that its existence depends on material diversity. But, available resources are not allocated equally and justly. (Mezar Roosh, 2004) It is clear that there is no concurrence among political groups, individuals and classes in capitalism. Considering the capital overruling and capitalist motives, Marx (1844) believes that the only motive that leads to investment by investors in agriculture, industry, retail sales and whole sales are their personal profits, various amounts of productive activities run by an investor, and various values which may lead to more added value of land or work productivity. Therefore, the capitalist never thinks of the way in which capital has been used. For a capitalist, the best way to release capital in circumstances with the same risk factors is a way that yields to more profits. But, always this way of capital spending is not the most beneficial to the society (Don, 2009). The most beneficial way to spend capital is the use of natural productive forces (Marx, 1844.83). Therefore, in capitalism everything forms under the light of capital benefits. In fact, it should be stated that national resources in capitalism are accumulated in a manner to provide more benefits, wealth and privileges for a specific class. In brief, when production trend could not bring a substantial benefit, the capitalist would ignore it. So, here the unfair national resource allocation considered important. This won't lead to full development benefiting all sectors of society As

a result, while a small fraction of society are benefiting, the considerable wealth accumulation by well-offs leads to more poverty, hunger and economical stagnant in terms of other sectors of society. In fact, this conflict in the amount of resource allocation causes unsound co-existence of wealthy classes with Proletariat provoking conflicts. Therefore, here the main question of this paper can be answered, namely in Marxist thoughts and in particular in Marx perspective. When resources do not lead to social class's co-existence and production, then, the first question posed in this paper will be answered. It can be implied that the resources are not in line with the development process and this developing trend creates more conflict among social classes, leads to more wealth accumulation for property owners and abject poverty on the side of poor classes. (Aron, 1979).

3. Private Property: Resource Depletion

One of fundamental points of Marx though is the issue of conflict and the accessibility of wealth. Specifically, that part of wealth which is accumulated and reproduced as in the interest of capitalists. According to Marx theory, wealth property accumulated firstly by private instrument and properties, later on gradually class divisions and subdivisions lead to private property. Consequently social factors on personal property growth have been changed. Those who don't enjoy any private properties try to get some properties. This lead to the establishment of a system viable to be protected by sanctions order and class division ranks named government to preserve the capitalist class from poor one. (Tanhaie,2001) There are three kinds of properties, according to Marx. Any ownership in relation to material things will be considered as personal property but not private one. Marx (2009) accepts the idea of personal property and strongly objects whatever is called private property. Private property constitutes productive industries, production instruments and natural resources namely jungles, pastures, mountains, mines, and factories exploiting others. The ownership that has been described in primitive societies is of the most primitive and common kind being retain by communist communities. Communists consider all resources, instruments and production forces as common properties. Therefore; from this prospective, national resource allocation would not aid the process of development where the government allocates the resources in a way that natural resources would be in control of a specific sector of society that leads to exploiting others. Consequently, social wealth would be controlled by that privileged sector of society. Generally, modern capitalist governments follow financial and economical activities prior to gaining any income without taking into account the varieties, so government's expenses increase. These governments increase the costs hoping to reproduce more added values. But, this added value leads to more exploiting of national resources. This means that more human resources, underground resources, natural resources and economical potentials are being employed to increase production and help in creation of bigger consumer markets. But; actually this trend if continues, can lead to country resources depletion.

4. The Process of Knowledge Formation and the Increase in Resource Optimization Rate

It is crystal clear that we should know how to plan a developing society. In another word, the aim of this study is to know "how the national resources should be allocated in alignment with public interests and full development?"

What does Marx say considering this issue? Does he give any answers to any of these questions? Marx clearly replies that although capitalism should be accompanied by knowledge gaining in societies, there are a lot of differences between now and Marx times. But; it needs to be mentioned that knowledge, in common term, has not been formed in societies. Therefore, governments face with crisis and the waste of resources when using and allocating them. While the optimal use of resources can facilitate the movement towards higher phases of development it should be emphasized that without knowledge it would not be possible to get to that stage of welfare and happiness. Clearly nowadays profiteer classes won't allow the knowledge formation in the society, even pioneer ones. Analyzing this problem applying hegemony theory we realize that predominant or overruling class controls the society ethically and mentally while hindering consensus on change (Bashiriye, 2001). Therefore, the absence of knowledge is the basis of unjust and unequal resource allocation. Development would not be possible if public opinion is not equipped with the idea of development.

5. Conceptual Pattern of National Resources and Development

In the relationship between national resources and development resources should be considered in three levels of resource management, resource allocation and resource effects on the national development.

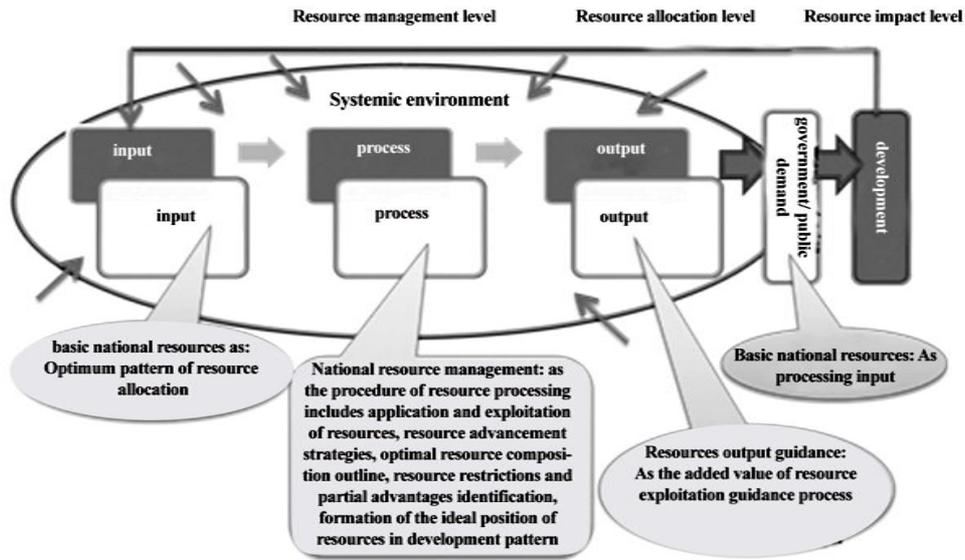


Figure 1. Conceptual pattern of relationship between national resources and development (A justifying plan by National Resource Team, 2011)

In explaining the resources according to conflict theory the followings can be considered:

- A. in any specified society resources should be allocated on the basis of public interest.
- B. resources should not be merely spent in favor of capitalists.
- C. resources should be allocated and exploited in a way to aid individuals over each other.
- D. Resources should aid in poverty eradication and the enhancement of life level in the society.
- E. resources should sustain the interest of social groups and enhance civil society.
- F. resources allocation should lead to the just allocation of wealth in the society as to establish the rights of all members of the society.
- G. resource allocation should lead to socialism (favorable society) and establishing humane conditions.

6. A Novel Conclusion of Marx Hypothesis

Now, considering previously mentioned facts we reach to this conclusion that Marx analysis bears the capacity to be applied in various levels. Therefore; though Marx theories are not being considered an ultimatum, the following points in relation to resources and development are of considerable importance (Theses points are above Marx theories levels).

A. since Marx thoughts devote careful attention to the importance of knowledge, it is necessary to make attempt to propagate this knowledge in the public level. Though, profiteers never allow this knowledge to increase. The fact is that merely this knowledge increase in a public level leads to sustain society's interests. The following figure illustrates that the change in human relation with work can be the foundation of the development and lead to a shift on the application of resources.

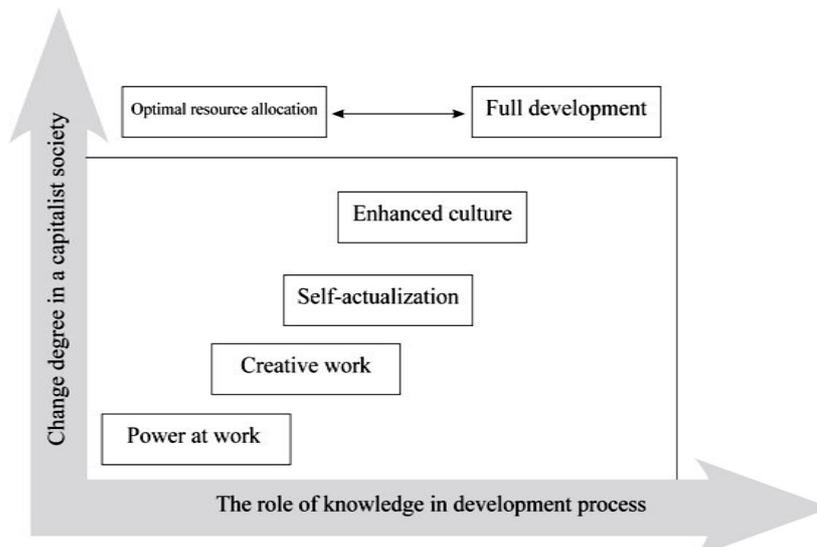


Figure 2. The role of knowledge in the optimum change undergoing in socialism

B. In socialism, where there is a shift in the relation between the added value and the productive efforts, the productive force satisfies its realistic demands. Therefore, it should be anticipated that resources help in the full development of the country.

C. to efficiently allocate resources in a society, the basis for civil society should be provided. The broader a civil society, resource allocation would be more efficient and optimal. (Gidenz ,2005)

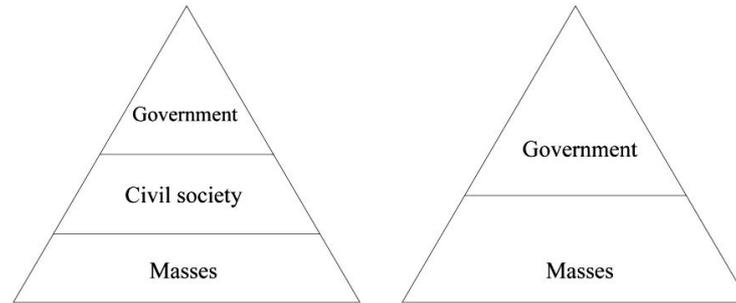


Figure 3. The illustration of the relation between the government and the common people in the developed and under-developed levels

Therefore; in the case that a civil society has been created, the civil society will aid in intra relations among people and social groups. This setting would retain civil rights; therefore, all citizens would have access to resources as well. Consequently, the system legitimacy will increase (GHavam, 2004).

7. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

In this article, we discussed Marx theory in relation to national resources. In Marx point of view, whatever has been created in this order and bears a value can be considered as a resource. Whatever highlights the importance of resources is the fact of the property holding by a small number of people as well as the extant of unjust viewpoints. In fact, the crucial point in Marx point of view is that capitalists accumulate wealth to maximize profits. This trend leads to the work force exploitation and causes a lower level of productivity by them. Therefore, resources in Marx view mean the unjust use of resources by capitalists without providing public with optimum opportunity to use them. Responding the second question of this study, it can be mentioned that in capitalism resources are not being managed appropriately which, in turn leads to the misunderstanding of the work meaning. Consequently, it grows the sense of work alienation and low self actualization. Marx emphasizes that capital accumulation benefits the capitalists and harms poor or proletariats.(Ghafari, 2006)

On providing an answer for the third question it should be noted that Marx pays attention to optimum management of resource allocation. He seeks out a society in which each individual receives attention without regarding his/her properties. Considering property but not being shows the mortality of goods and highlights this feeling that global advertisement induces people to live beyond their capacities. (Salivan, 2002)

This is the feeling of getting away from fostering human values which over shadowed social life. However, Marx doesn't show an attitude of indifference by believing in full development (Marx, 2006).

The knowledge formation process should be considered important in order to enhance development in any society. Development is the outcome of reliance on human factors; without human factors neither technology nor natural sources would help. Only human beings are able to achieve to this point, they determine their relationship with instruments and in this regard their knowledge is of a critical importance. They themselves choose which walk of life to follow; they choose the style and the quality of their activities. So, the considerable promise of reaching to full development is the active involvement of common people as well as their protection in this process (Ahmadi, 2002).

8. Recommended strategies

Finally, though this paper considers the relationship between national resources and development according to Marx; the key points to determine this relationship offered by the author are as the following:

1. Optimal and efficient allocation of national resources on a society requires an increase in the level of knowledge by all sectors of society. Though Marx addresses the knowledge formation process of working class, here the public knowledge, which is a universal kind of knowledge, is important. Beds of public knowledge furnished by civil society, facilitates the resource application in alignment with justice and freedom. .(Mc. Le lan, 2001)
2. The best strategy in the optimal resource allocation is to consider the formation of civil society as a link between public and government. In fact; since civil liabilities take form in civil constitutions, theses civil constitutions are the best decision maker concerning optimal use of resources. They present governments with wider choices and as a result hinder mistakes (Azkiya 2006).
3. The main factor causing resource wastage is the lake of full acknowledgment of the development process. When the circumstances are to boom every individual capacities and hidden talents, there would be the beds

available for cultural development. (Callinicos, 1983) In fact; in a culturally advanced society, the beds of optimal application of resources would be available. (.Adorno, 1972)

4. Finally, resource allocation would not be in alignment with development of any country unless it helps in retaining the civil rights of all individuals. In fact, there will be a mutual relationship between development and resource allocation when this relationship does not lead to abdicating civil rights or undermining democratic doctrines (Elias, 2011).

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