

Political issues regarding local government's collaborative activities in public -Study of political symbols of public administration through pre-agenda setting process in the case of Korean and Japanese local governments -

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Political collaborations between local governments and citizens have recently attracted people's attention. Local governments seem to try to formulate and implement various policies introducing collaborative activities in public. However, neither actual conditions nor purposes of collaborative activities are clear. Thus, the purpose of this paper will be to clarify the political issues of collaborative activities in public.

Why do local governments desperately seek for collaborative activities with citizens at present? I assume two reasons in this paper. The first possible reason is to promote citizens to participate in local administrations. The second one is to guide communities to successful management. Assuming that local governments take collaborative activities with local citizens as one of their important policies, I can present two purposes for the activities; purpose to get citizens involved into collaborative activities, and purpose to manage society with citizens.

A case study of collaborative activities in public for a purpose of either a public participation or a community management will be discussed with my examination of two local governments in Korea and Japan. As an example of collaborative activities for a public participation, I analyzed the case of Kawmayan-city in Gyeonggi prefecture, Korea, because decentralization of power from the central government to local government is relatively advanced. Meanwhile, I examined the case of Yao-city, Osaka prefecture, Japan, as collaborative activities for a community management because the formation of people-driven communities in local administration is well known. On top of that, residents have been already active in governing their own society. Thus, the paper is aimed to investigate collaborative activities in public with my researches into the cases of Kawamyang-city, Korea and Yao-city, Japan.

The definitions of important concepts of the research and the detailed information of the two cities are mainly discussed in the first chapter.

In the second chapter, I would like to discuss how quality of life and formulation of community had greatly affected on demands of collaborative activities in democratic and self-government society?

In the third chapter, the possibilities of collaborative activities for the purpose of citizen participation are mentioned from the case of Kawmaynag-city, Korea. And then, the democratization of politics in Korea is pointed out as the purpose of collaborative activities.

In the fourth chapter, the possibilities of collaborative activities for the purpose of community management are examined from the case of Yao-city, Japan. The localization is pointed out as the purpose of the collaborative activities.

The examinations of two cities have made it clear that collaborative activities for the purpose of the informatization in communities will be an important factor if the local governments set collaborative activities as a political agenda. This new purpose of collaborative activities in the future is examined in the

fifth chapter.

My discussion is summarized in the conclusion. First, two different purposes at present are successfully approved by my examinations. One is to encourage citizens to take part in political roles in their local area. Another is to have citizens to manage local political activities. Second, informatization in community has a possibility to be another purpose for collaborative activities and develop them in the future.