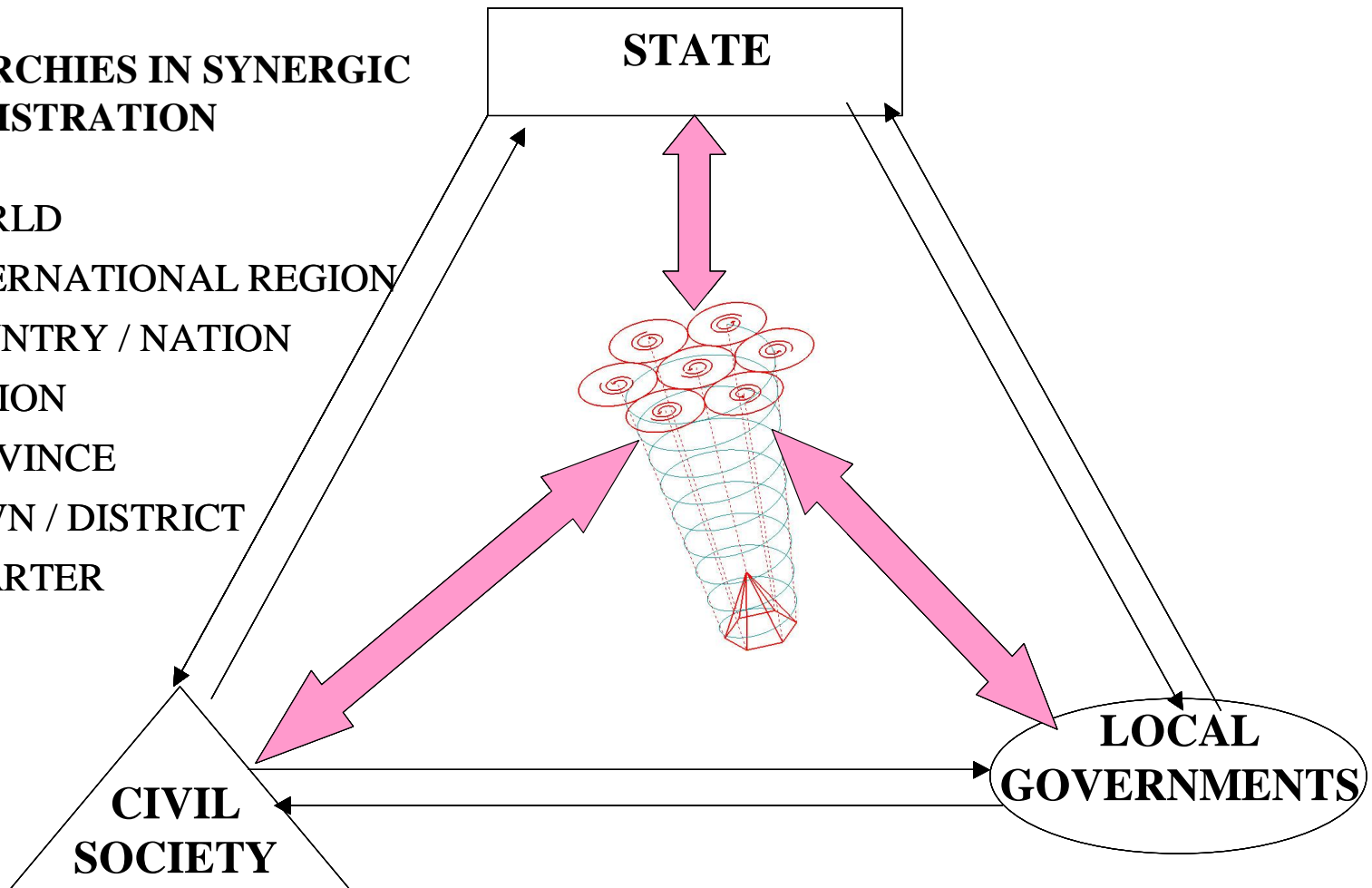


Synergic Administration which repeated each level of society and connected whit other levels of society

SYNERGIC ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION IN EACH LEVEL OF SOCIETY

HIERARCHIES IN SYNERGIC ADMINISTRATION

- WORLD
- INTERNATIONAL REGION
- COUNTRY / NATION
- REGION
- PROVINCE
- TOWN / DISTRICT
- QUARTER



Dynamic Councils, Platforms and Caucuses of Synergic Administration (Diker Camlibel, 2003).

CAUCUCES & WORKSHOPS IN DYNAMIC PLATFORMS

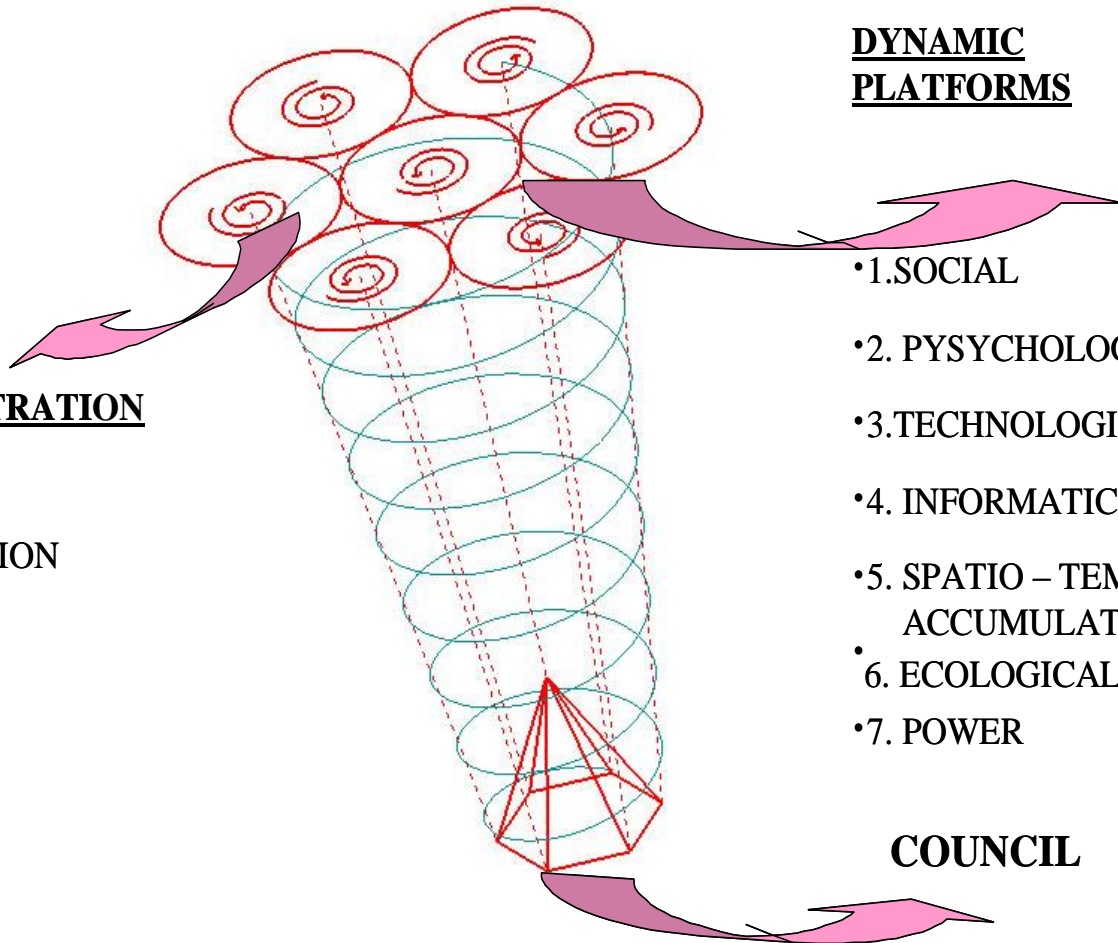
HIERARCHIES OF SYNERGIC ADMINISTRATION

- WORLD
- INTERNATIONAL REGION
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DYNAMIC PLATFORMS

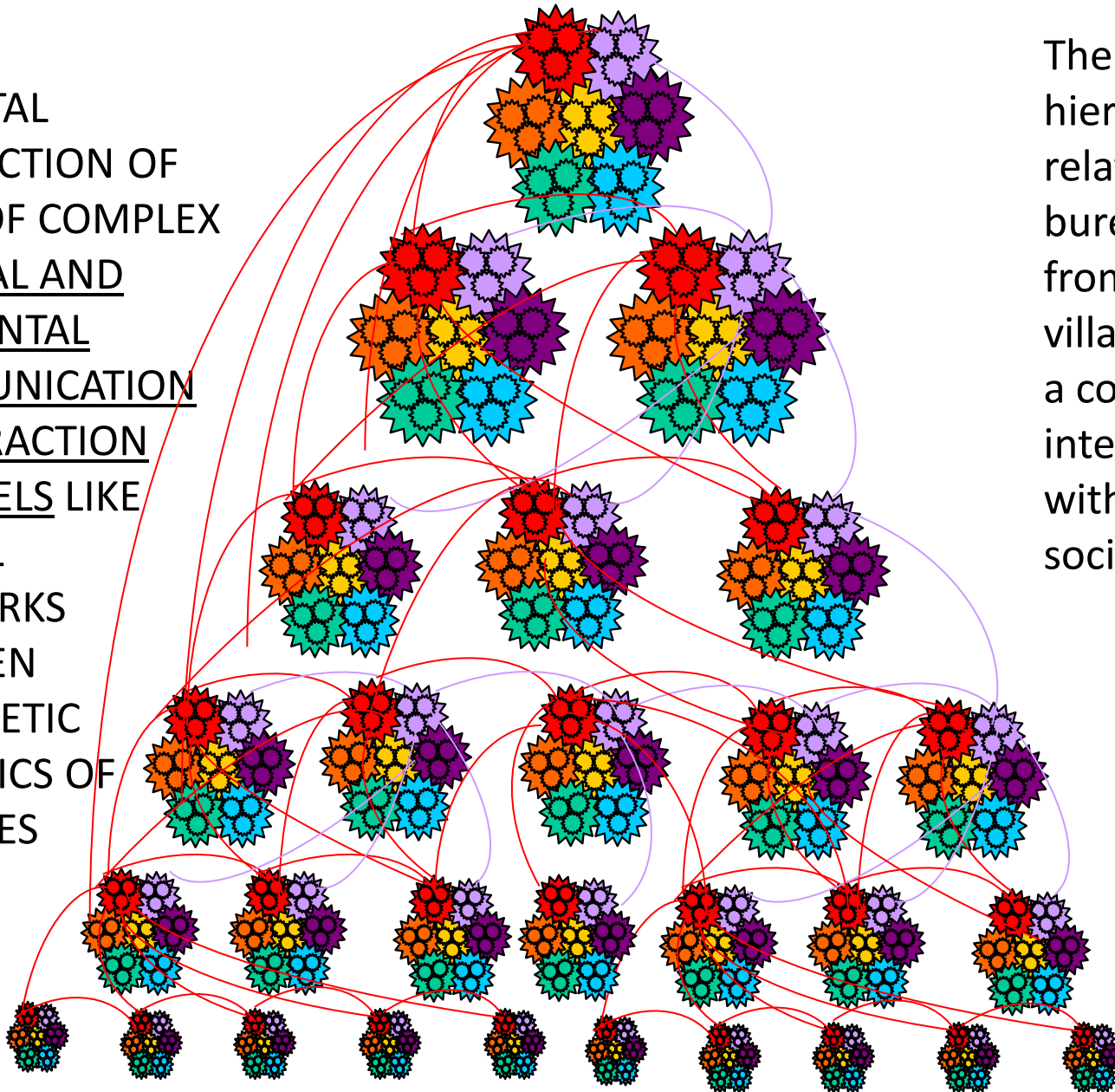
- 1. SOCIAL
- 2. PYSCHOLOGICAL
- 3. TECHNOLOGICAL
- 4. INFORMATICS
- 5. SPATIO – TEMPORAL – CULTURAL ACCUMULATIONS
- 6. ECOLOGICAL
- 7. POWER

COUNCIL



Synergic Administration Integrated Like Neural Networks

A FRACTAL
ABSTRACTION OF
SOME OF COMPLEX
VERTICAL AND
HORIZONTAL
COMMUNICATION
& INTERACTION
CHANNELS LIKE
NEURAL
NETWORKS
BETWEEN
SYNERGETIC
DYNAMICS OF
SOCIETIES



There is not hierarchical relationships like bureaucracy, an actor from a quarter or village level could built a communication & interaction channel with other nation's social dynamics.

Social Synergy vs. Social Capital

Social capital refers to the institutions, relationships, and norms that shape the quality and quantity of a society's social interactions.

Increasing evidence shows that social cohesion is critical for societies to prosper economically and for development to be sustainable. **Social capital is not just the sum of the institutions which underpin a society it is the glue that holds them together.**

Vertical and Horizontal Associations

A broader understanding of **social capital** accounts for both the positive and negative aspects by including **vertical** as well as **horizontal** associations between people, and includes behavior within and among organizations, such as firms. This view recognizes that horizontal ties are needed to give communities a sense of identity and common purpose, but also stresses that without "bridging" ties that transcend various social divides (e.g. religion, ethnicity, socio-economic status), horizontal ties can become a basis for the pursuit of narrow interests, and can actively preclude access to information and material resources that would otherwise be of great assistance to the community (e.g. tips about job vacancies, access to credit).

Social Synergy vs. Social Capital

- Warren vd. (1999)'e göre insanların birbirlerine güvenerek belli bir amaç için biraraya gelip gruplar oluşturmaları ile ortaya çıkan ve kullanılabilir duruma gelen kaynaklar "**toplumsal sermaye**"dir.
- **Sinerji** ise toplum için çalışan organizasyonlar, ofisler, kamu ve özel kurumlar arasında güçlü bağlar gerektirir. Zayıf sinerji durumunda, hem özel eylemler ve özel sektör için girdi oluşturan mal ve hizmetlerin arzı devlet tarafından karşılanır. Güçlü sinerji ise, içiçe geçmiş (**embeddedness**) bir durum gerektirir; kamu çalışanları güçlü toplumsal bağlara sahiptir ve kamu ile özel kesim arasında güven vardır.

Social Synergy vs. Social Capital

- Evans (2002)'a göre de; devlet - toplum sinerjisi kalkınma için bir katalizör olabilir. Sinerjiyi analitik bir yaklaşımla; devlet ve yurttaşlar arasındaki "*tamamlayıcı eylemler*", kamu ve özel sektör arasındaki bağlarla ortaya çıkan "*içiçe geçmiş eylemler*" olmak üzere iki grupta değerlendirmiştir.
- Her ikisinin de ortak özelliği olarak **karşılıklı (mutually) ilişkilerle** gelişmesi gösterilmiş ve güçlü sinerjilerde bu ikisinin kombinasyonunun olduğunu belirtmiştir. Tamamlayıcı eylemler içiçe geçmiş eylemleri desteklemektedir. Güven ve işbirliği ağları kamu - özel sektör sınırında bir halka oluşturarak devlet ve sivil toplumu birbirine bağlamaktadır.
- **Toplumsal sermaye** ise; sadece sivil toplum içinde değil, kamu ve özel sektör arasındaki kalıcı ve güvenli ilişkiler zincirinde de oluşmaktadır.

What is Governance

- “The traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised” – Kaufman et al
- The way “ ... power is exercised through a country’s economic, political, and social institutions.” – the World Bank’s PRSP Handbook.
- “The exercise of economic, political, and administrative authority to manage a country’s affairs at all levels. It comprises mechanisms, processes, and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations, and mediate their differences.” – UNDP.

Dimensions of Governance

“Fundamental aspects of governance” are:

- graft, rule of law, and government effectiveness.
 - voice and accountability, political instability and
 - violence, and regulatory burden. (Kaufmann, Kraay and Zoido-Lobaton 1999).
-
- Property rights and rule-based governance;
 - the quality of budgetary & financial management;
 - the efficiency of revenue mobilization;
 - the efficiency of public expenditures; and
 - transparency, accountability and corruption (World Bank CPIA indicators).

Good Governance

It is “... among other things **participatory, transparent and accountable**. It is also **effective and equitable**. And it promotes the rule of law.” – UNDP

It “... encompasses the role of public authorities in establishing the environment in which economic operators function and in determining the **distribution of benefits as well as the relationship between the ruler and the ruled**.” – OECD
(www.oecd.org/dac/)

It is “... epitomized by **predictable, open and enlightened policy making**; a bureaucracy imbued with a professional ethos; **an executive arm of government accountable for its actions**; and **a strong civil society participating in public affairs; and all behaving under the rule of law**.” – World Bank 1994: *Governance: The World Bank's Experience*.

Mechanisms for assuring good governance have three key elements:

- **Internal rules and restraints** (for example, internal accounting and auditing systems, independence of the judiciary and the central bank, civil service and budgeting rules);
- **“Voice” and partnership** (for example, public-private deliberation councils, and service delivery surveys to solicit client feedback); and
- **Competition** (for example, competitive social service delivery, private participation in infrastructure, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, and outright privatization of certain market-driven activities). – WDR 1997.

Governance, Strategic Planning & Relational Complexity (Healey, 2009)

- Recent European episodes in strategic spatial planning more usually assume that the power to change governance modes will come from the development of the **interactive practices of collaborative partnerships of some kind**.
- These range from consultations around a strategy articulated by government officials or by consultants, to enlisting local elite actors into involvement in analysis and policy formation and complex interactions with diverse social groups.

“Relational Complexity” and Territorial Governance: An Intellectual and Institutional Challenge (Healey, 2009)

- There are many signs that, within the movement towards strategic spatial planning in urban regions in Europe, some kind of
 - relational understanding of the complexity of urban and regional dynamics,
 - a relational perspective on governance processes is being carried forward.
- Such endeavors commonly accept the need to engage with
 - a dynamic, fluid and open relational diversity and - build some kind of collective actor consciousness,
 - mobilization force to enlarge the synergies, reduce the conflicts and
 - turn coexistence into some kind of identification with the place of the urban region.

Governance, Strategic Planning & Relational Complexity (Healey, 2009)

Three concepts run through recent discussions of urban and regional governance and into strategic spatial planning episodes in the past decade:

- multi-level governance,
 - partnership
 - and participation
- The **multi-level governance** concept challenges hierarchical models of the organization of the nation state, in which structures of policy development and implementation emphasize policy development at national level and implementation at local levels (Hooghe, 1996; Gualini, 2001).
 - Instead, the interdependency of levels and jurisdictions of government is stressed, with levels working together in “**partnership**”.
 - Mobilization force has to be accumulated by the **participation** of those who control resources and regulatory powers at higher and lower tiers.

Governance, Strategic Planning & Relational Complexity (Healey, 2009)

- The **multi-governance partnerships** which underpin many strategic spatial planning episodes, although usually centred within state organizations, may affect economic actors and citizens by altering the geometry of institutional spaces and the flows of influence and accountability.
- **Transforming the relations between state, economy and civil society** may also be an explicit target of episodes in strategic spatial planning, driven by ideas of governance in “**partnership**” between the state, economic actors and citizens (Elander & Blanc, 2000; Pierre, 1998).
- Such partnership, harnessing in particular those actors and social groups likely to have an interest in territorial promotion and in creating a “voice” for place, is **Relational Complexity** and the Imaginative Power of Strategic Spatial Planning partly justified by key actors in terms of spreading ownership of a strategy among those with a role in investment and regulation.

Governance, Strategic Planning & Relational Complexity (Healey, 2009)

- These efforts at “coalition-building” and at accumulating legitimacy through consultative and collaborative practices have become characteristic of European episodes in strategic spatial planning (Albrechts, 2001; Salet et al., 2003).
- Such efforts could be seen as an organizational response to the multi-vocality characteristic of the complex, diverse networks which coexist in urban regions.