Introduction to Public Policy

Week 6

Governance: A Synoptic Perspective on Policy-Making Knill & Tosun, pp. 199-221

Governance Concept

- Institutionalized relationship between public and private actors, in order to resolve social problems.
- Recognition of the non-hierarchical forms that distinguishes governance from government.
- First used in World Bank documents in early 1990s as «good governance»
- There is no consensus regarding its meaning and specific applicability.

Typology of Governance Types

- How do public and private actors cooperate in the policy-making process?
- To what extent their relationship is characterized by a dominant position of the state?

Public-Private Partnership Example: City Hospitals

Planned Locations PPP Hospital Projects (https://ww2.frost.com/frost-perspectives/analysis-public-private-partnership-ppp-hospital-campuses-construction-programme-turkey/)



Different Definitions of Governance

- Cooperation between public & private actors, based on the need to exchange resources & negotiate over shared policy objectives & solutions
- Patterns of private self-governance
- Self-organizing, inter-organizational networks

Advantages (Innovative Features) of Governance

- A new & different analytical lens that sheds light on the institutional forms and instruments shaping the processes of collective action.
- More holistic view of policy-making that cuts across policy stages
- Broad societal participation (& increasing legitimacy) in policy-making

Three Governance Modes

Types of Coordination for Collective Action

- They are all mutually present in modern states.
- Different modes can vary in the same country regarding their dominance in the individual policy areas.
 - Hierarchy
 - Markets
 - Networks

Governance by Hierarchy

- The state plays a key role in policy-making within this mode.
 - It hierarchically intervenes to produce and supply common goods (e.g. infrastructure, education or clean air) and defines the legal framework.
- Stresses the role of formal rules and procedures that are binding for both public and private actors.
- The state has a monopoly on the use of force to bring private actors into compliance with public policy.
 - Asymmetrical relationship: state has more sanctioning power than the private actors

Ministry of Education Private School Support Program

EK-12

EĞITİM VE ÖĞRETİM DESTEĞİ VERİLEBİLECEK ÖĞRENCİLERİN TESPİT FORMU

ÖĞRENCİ DEĞERLENDİRME KRİTERLERİ	PUAN DEĞERİ	PUAN
1-Öğrencilerin Başarısı		
a) Bir önceki yıldaki başarı durumu		
 b) Ülkemizi uluslararası olimpiyatlarda temsil etmesi (İlgili federasyonlarca) 	70	
c) Ulusal düzeyde yapılan yarışmalarda aldığı başarı (Birincilik, ikincilik, üçüncülük)	50	
d) İl genelinde yapılan yarışmalarda aldığı başarı (Birincilik, ikincilik, üçüncülük)	40	
2- Ailenin Aylık Toplam Geliri		
1.000 TL den daha az ise	340	
1.000 TL veya 1.500 TL arası ise	330	
1.501 TL veya 2.500 TL arasi ise	320	
2.501 TL veya 3.500 TL arası ise	310	
3.501 TL veya 4.500 TL arasi ise	280	
4.501 TL veya 6.000 TL arası ise	250	
6.001 TL veya 7.500 TL arası ise	200	
7.501 TL veva 9.000 TL arası ise	100	
9.001 TL veva 10.500 TL arasi ise	80	
10.501 TL ve daha fazla	40	
3-Ailede Öğrenim Gören Diğer Cocuklar		
Yok	0	30.2
Her bir okul öncesi eğitim ve ilköğretim öğrencisi için (En Fazla Üç Kardeş-her biri için 20 puan)	60	
Her bir ortaöğretim okulu öğrencisi için (En Fazla Üç Kardeş-her biri için 20 puan)	60	
Açık öğretim veya askeri okul öğrencisi (En Fazla Üç Kardeş-her biri için 20 puan)	60	
Her bir üniversite öğrencisi için (En Fazla İki Kardeş-her biri için 40 puan)	80	
4- Anne ve Babanın Durumu	and and the	
Anne ve baba ölü	100	
Anne veya baba ölü	80	
Anne ve baba ayrı	40	
Anne ya da baba MEB Personeli	70	
5- Aldığı disiplin cezaları (Uyarma Cezaları Hariç)	-100	
6- Kanunun 13 üncü maddesinde belirtilen harp veya vazife malulü sayılanların ilk ve orta öğrenim çağındaki çocukları ile haklarında koruma, bakım veya barınma kararı verilen çocuklar	100	
TOPLAM PUAN		

(*) Ailenin aylık toplam gelir tutarları her yıl bir önceki yıla ilişkin olarak Vergi Usul Kanunu

EĞİTİM VE ÖĞRETİM DESTEĞİ KRİTERLERİ DEĞİŞTİ İşte Değişiklikler...



ÖZEL OKUL TEŞVİK BAŞVURULARI

Eğitim ve Öğretim Desteği Verilecek Okul Türleri, Destek Tutarları ve Destek Verilecek Öğrenci Sayıları

Sıra No	Kurum Türü Adı	Destek Tutarları	Destek Verilecek Öğrenci Sayıları
1	Okul Öncesi	3.290,00	6.000
2	İlkokul	3.960,00	15.000
3	Ortaokul	4.610,00	15.000
4	Ortaöğretim	4.610,00	15.000
5	Temel Lise	3.960,00	24.000
2	i A	Toplam	75.000

Governance by Markets

- Opposing model to hierarchical governance:
 - Goods and services are allocated efficiently without intervention by the state.
- Based on the price, market participants as rational actors can judge whether it is advantageous to agree to a transaction or not.
- When they seek to maximize their own well-being, they may produce negative externalities that cause harm to others, and to be corrected by state intervention.
 - To remedy the disadvantages of market governance, further increasing the established hierarchy.

Example: Conflict among Stakeholders in Urban Regeneration Government



Transactional conflict

Source: Wang, Y., & Xiang, P. (2019). Investigate the Conduction Path of Stakeholder Conflict of Urban Regeneration Sustainability in China: the Application of Social-Based Solutions. Sustainability, 11(19), 5271.

Conflict among Stakeholders in Urban Regeneration

r/ekonomi/caddede-pankartli-donusum-kavgasi-2204359

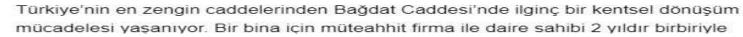
Haberler > Ekonomi Haberleri > CADDEDE PANKARTLI 'DÖNÜŞÜM' KAVGASI	<u>© Milliyet</u>	Son Dakika	Gündem	Ekonomi	Dünya	Yazarlar	UzmanPara	Skorer	Pembenar	Cadde
	Haberler > Ekonomi Hat	perleri > CADI	DEDE PANKA	RTLI 'DÖNÜ	ŞÜM' KAV	GASI				

05.03.2016 - 02:30 | Son Güncellenme: 05.03.2016 - 02:30| Duygu Erdoğan

CADDEDE PANKARTLI 'DÖNÜŞÜM'

Bağdat Caddesi'ndeki bir kentsel dönüşümde müteahhit firma ile bir daire sahibi birbirine girdi, aralarında pankartlı müca kullanım hakkı isterken, daire sahibi güçlendirmeyle yetinilmesini talep ediyor







Network Governance

- Networks organize around shared values and beliefs & mutual trust.
- Stable groups of public and private actors are linked to one another through the exchange of information, expertise and resources.
- Policy networks can participate in the preparation of decisions, like policy drafting, and help to implement them.
 - They can play an important role in increasing the acceptance of public policies through communication.

Network of NGOs for Protecting Women's Rights



Box 9.1 Drug policy implementation through local networks

The concept of network governance has received notable attention with regard to the implementation of public policies. In this context, policy networks are expected to yield a positive impact on the implementation process as they facilitate non-hierarchical coordination and provision of additional resources. They can play an important role in increasing the acceptance of public policies through communication. The study by Percival (2009) sheds light on the impact of local policy networks on the implementation of drug policy reform in the US state of California. The main idea of the reform is that non-violent drug offenders are placed in mandatory treatment programmes instead of being sent to prison. The analysis reveals that the implementation of the drug policy reform varies considerable across the individual counties and that this variation can be attributed to the characteristics of the local policy networks. These networks are composed of public health and justice agencies as well as public and private drug treatment facilities. Decisive for the effectiveness of policy implementation are the monetary resources available to local policy networks, the extent to which members agree with the interpretation of policy goals, the overall expertise and collabora-

Source: Knill & Tosun, 2012: 204.

Network Governance Example: Societal Self Governance

- Minimum quality standards imposed collectively on an industry by producers via self-regulation.
- Decisions are not imposed in a top-down manner but are negotiated.

Standards for Public Administrators: ASPA Code of Ethics

https://www.aspanet.org/ASPA/Code-of-Ethics/Code-of-Ethics.aspx

← → × 🔒 aspanet.org/ASPA/Code-of-Ethics/Code-of-Ethics.aspx

ASPA Code of Ethics

The American Society for Public Administration (ASPA) advances the science, art, and practice of public administration. The Society affirms its responsibility to develop the spirit of responsible professionalism within its membership and to increase awareness and commitment to ethical principles and standards among all those who work in public service in all sectors. To this end, we, the members of the Society, commit ourselves to uphold the following principles:

1. Advance the Public Interest. Promote the interests of the public and put service to the public above service to oneself.

2. Uphold the Constitution and the Law. Respect and support government constitutions and laws, while seeking to improve laws and policies to promote the public good.

3. Promote democratic participation. Inform the public and encourage active engagement in governance. Be open, transparent and responsive, and respect and assist all persons in their dealings with public organizations.

4. Strengthen social equity. Treat all persons with fairness, justice, and equality and respect individual differences, rights, and freedoms. Promote affirmative action and other initiatives to reduce unfairness, injustice, and inequality in society.

5. Fully Inform and Advise. Provide accurate, honest, comprehensive, and timely information and advice to elected and appointed officials and governing board members, and to staff members in your organization.

6. Demonstrate personal integrity. Adhere to the highest standards of conduct to inspire public confidence and trust in public service.

7. Promote Ethical Organizations: Strive to attain the highest standards of ethics, stewardship, and public service in organizations that serve the public.



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Risks of Network Governance

- The disadvantage of network governance is the emergence of a distinctionvbetween 'insiders' (those actors actually incorporated into andvconsulted in decision-making and implementation) and 'outsiders' (thosevinterests to which access is denied).
- In extreme cases, network governance might become 'undemocratic'

Table 9.1Overview of governance concepts

Definition of governance	Description
Governance as classification of modes of political steering.	Deliberate collective coordination of individual action; including both hierarchical and non-hierarchical modes.
Governance as distinctive mode of political steering.	Non-hierarchical modes of political steering.

Source: Knill & Tosun, 2012: 201.

Different Levels of Governance

- Global governance
 - Global warming
- Regional governance
 - Controlling refugee flows
- National governance
- Local governance
 - City
- E-Governance (via technology)

Local Governance: Ankara Citizens' Assembly

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ik2824dWO74

 \leftrightarrow \rightarrow X (ankarakentkonseyi.org.tr



Ana Sayfa Kurumsal - Medya Arşivi - Haberler Faaliyet Raporu İletişim



30 Ekim 2020

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Ankara Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanı Mansur Yavaş Kent Konseyi Açık Hava Etkinlik Alanı'nı Ziyaret Etti



Ankara Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanı Mansur Yavaş Kent Konseyi Açık Hava... 9 Kasım 2020



GECHIŞ OLSUN İZMİ

072

Ankara Kent Konseyi Başkanı Halil İbrahim Yılmaz'ın 10 Kasım Mesajı 9 Kasım 2020

Geçmiş Olsun İzmir



"Bize Cumhuriyet Yakışır" Üç kadın derneği Ankara'da bir ilke imza atıyor ! 28 Ekim 2020



Working Groups in the Ankara Citizens' Assembly

← → C 🔒 ankarakentkonseyi.org.tr/tr/calisma-gruplari-ve-meclisler

Çalışma Grubu ve Meclisler Türü Ara - Herhangi -× Ankara Araştırmaları Çalışma Grubu **Bisiklet Meclisi** Çevre ve Sıfır Atık Çalışma Grubu **Çocuk Meclisi** Eğitim Çalışma Grubu Engelli Meclisi Esnaf Kültürü Çalışma Grubu Fonlar ve Projeler Çalışma Grubu Hacı Bayram-ı Veli ve Kültürel Etkileşim Çalışma Grubu Halk Sağlığı ve Bağımlılık Çalışma Grubu Hayvan Hakları Çalışma Grubu İklim Değişikliği ve Yenilenebilir Enerji Çalışma Grubu Kadın Meclisi Kale Meclisi Kent Estetiği Çalışma Grubu Kırsal Kalkınma Çalışma Grubu Kültür ve Sanat Çalışma Grubu

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E-Governance: Participatory Budget Preparation in Paris

Between 2014-2020, Parisians decided how to use 5% (half a billion euros) of the city's investment budget.



E-Governance: Participation in Decision Making and Evaluation of Practices Chilean Senate Virtual Senator Application



Table 9.2Four ideal types of governance

		Cooperation of public and private actors			
		High	Low		
Degree of legal	High	Regulated self governance	Interventionist governance (government)		
obligation	Low	Cooperative governance	Private self governance		

Source: Knill & Tosun, 2012: 210.

Criteria to Judge the «Goodness» of Governance

- Different criteria for evaluating the extent to which governance might be characterized as 'good' or 'bad'.
- Criteria
 - Is governance successful?
 - Effective policy implementation in coping with new problems, increased decision-making capacity
 - Is governance politically acceptable to politicians?
 - Fit with the ideological orientations or political preferences of the governing party
 - Does governance fit well into local circumstances?
 - Fit with a country's legal, administrative and political systems
 - Is governance legitimate?
 - Public support, equal Access & participation of different actors

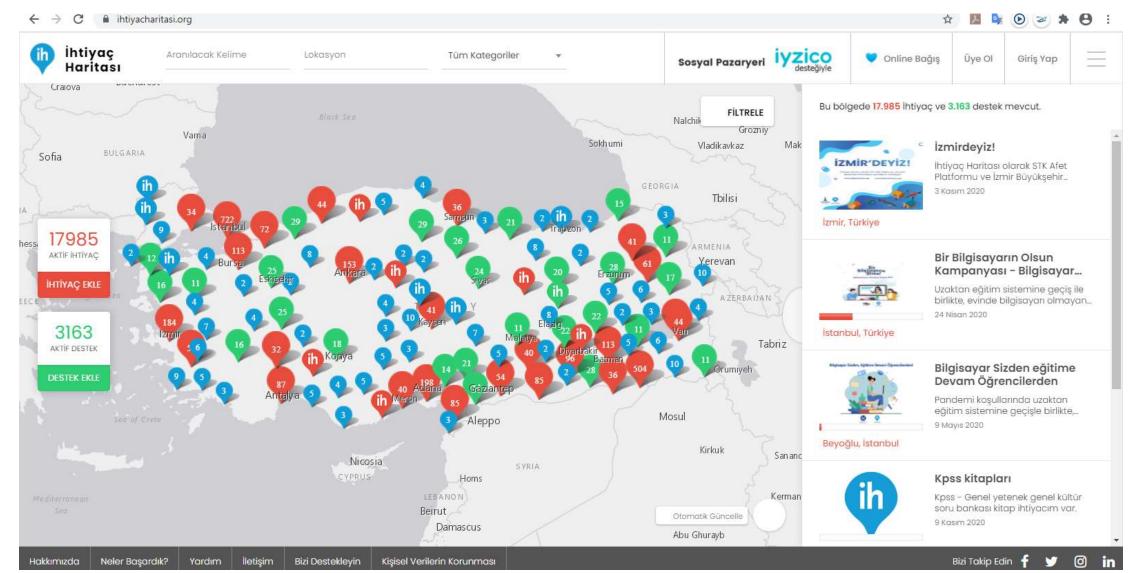
Crowdfunding: Governance?

← → C 🔒 bizbizeyeteriz.gov.tr



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Crowdsourcing: Governance?



Questions about Governance

- Has there been a shift from hierarchical (government) to nonhierarchical (governance) forms of political steering in public policy over time?
- Which types of governance are best equipped to deal with the problems caused by the COVID-19 pandemic? Why?