

Metropolitan Governments and Its Implementations in Warsaw, Delhi and Istanbul

Erdi Topçuoğlu¹, Kemal Yaman²

¹(Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Bartın University Turkey

²(Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Karabük University Turkey)

Corresponding Author: Kemal Yaman²

Abstract: Metropolitan governments produce services within the framework of the principle of administrative integrity and in some basic rules. The principles shaping the structures of these administrations can vary according to the social, political and economic structures of the countries as well as universal characteristics. The common motive in these principles is the production of the most appropriate service. Therefore, each country can place emphasis on decentralization or centralization according to its political conditions, and the basic values on which metropolitan governments are based are shaped by this emphasis. When we examine metropolitan governments around the world, we see that each one is organized as a local government organization. This also means that the core values that apply to local governments are also valid for metropolitan governments. The purpose of this study is to explain how these three metropolitan areas (Warsaw, Delhi, Istanbul) from three countries, which are very different from each other in different historical, cultural and sociological terms and to make possible conclusions for Istanbul

Keyword: Delhi Metropolitan Government, Istanbul Metropolitan Government, Local Governments, Warsaw Metropolitan Government

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I. Introduction

As the level of urbanization in the world increases, humanity faces many problems specific to cities, and the content and dimensions of these problems vary according to city characteristics [1]. States that try to diversify their seek for solutions to these problems are trying to take precautions by constituting special administrative regions (metropolitan administrations), especially in big cities. If the state is regarded as a concentration of social relations [2], it is seen that there is a dialectical relation between the organizational structure of the state, the representation mechanisms and forms of intervention and the dominant social relations [3]. It should be noted that, as Cox [4] points out, the organizational structure of the state is defined in the context of "the scale division of labor" which is influenced by social struggles and affects these struggles, to the extent that social relations and processes take place on multiple scales. In other words, the state must differentiate as scalar in order to produce and apply different policies in parallel to uneven social and geographical development. In this context, metropolitan region administration can be considered as an attempt of the state to cope with uneven social and geographical development, and the struggles over metropolitan region administration are an important expression and instrument of changes in the spatial organization of the state. The main purpose of this study is to compare the administration regime of three metropolitan regions (Warsaw, Delhi and Istanbul) and to make suggestions about metropolitan region administration of Istanbul. In order to achieve this goal, the first part of the five-part study will attempt to conduct a brief but concise, and conceptual discussion of metropolitan region administration. In the second and third sections, the metropolitan regions of Warsaw and Delhi respectively, and in the fourth section how the metropolitan region of Istanbul is governed will be examined referring to the law 5216, and in the last section a compact comparison of three metropolitan region administrations will be made.

II. Metropolitan Region Administration

The problem of the administration of metropolitan region in developed and developing countries since the 1980s is at the center of political processes. However, the growing interest regarding to problem differs from the experiences of metropolitan region administration of the 1960s and 1970s. Both the Fordist accumulation regime which dominates the developed countries, and the import substitution development strategies applied in the developing countries predicted the nationally organized spatial division of labor, and therefore the metropolitan region administrations, despite their organizational differences, were confronted as

the administration of the "growth poles" within the national growth strategies [5]. In this context, from the middle of the 1960s to the beginning of the 1970s, metropolitan institutions, especially in the Western European city regions constituted quickly, and this new metropolitan regime played an important role both in providing basic public services of the Keynesian national welfare state and in coping with the sub-urbanization that emerged in the fast-growing Fordist city regions [5]. The main reason behind the establishment of wider administrative units in the spatial sense was to carry out the presentation of welfare services rationally and to increase administrative efficiency in rapidly growing city accumulations. Therefore, the newly established metropolitan institutions functioned as important coordinators within the hierarchical administrative relations of Keynesian spatial politics [5].

Since the early 1970s, the crisis in which the Fordist accumulation regime and the structurally accompanying Keynesian regime entered into, necessitated a restructuring in the administrative structure of the state in general and in local governments in particular. In this context, metropolitan regimes entered into a complex articulation process with emerging economic and political structures [6]. In addition to this, the process of de-industrialization brought forth further differentiation and competition among the city regions that were trying to achieve a strategic position within the new international division of labor [5]. In other words, the post-1970 economic geography began to be defined by the increasing concentration of socio-economic possibilities, skilled labor and advanced infrastructure investments in main metropolitan regions at the risk of other urban units [5]. Therefore, the main feature of institutional reforms for metropolitan region administration is to increase the competitiveness of metropolitan regions within the new international division of labor and capital accumulation processes and their structures. Under these circumstances, the Keynesian welfare state practices regressed and/or transformed substantially due to be "extremely bureaucratic" and hence inefficient, and consequently new municipality regimes based on neoliberal principles such as fiscal discipline, privatization and new public administration were brought forward. In this context, during the 1980s, metropolitan organizational structures such as the metropolitan municipality of London, metropolitan counties in the UK and the metropolitan administration of Barcelona were either completely abolished or weakened in the increasing fiscal discipline and competitive environment as in other European countries [6]. The policies followed by the early neoliberal period for the restructuring of metropolitan region administrations brought many problems with it. It is worth noting here that the early neoliberal attacks on metropolitan region administrations and the local economic development strategies brought the problem of coordination between local, regional and national organizational structures [7]. In this context, it is possible to argue that with the differentiation of the Keynesian period, the interest for metropolitan region administrations has been revived since the early 1990s. However, it should be that the new metropolitan region administrations differ significantly from organizational structures of Keynesian period. Unlike the bureaucratic structuring that dominated metropolitan service provision during the Keynesian period, the reforms for metropolitan region administration since the 1990s have been based on values such as negotiation, public-private cooperation, participation and flexibility. In this respect, it can be argued that the reforms mentioned predicted to carry and rearrange spatial competition to higher scales [5].

III. Decentralization in Poland And Warsaw Metropolitan Region Administration

Poland is a unitary state with a Republican regime and is governed by a semi-presidential system [8]. Poland, whose official name is the Republic of Poland (Polish Republic, Rzeczpospolita Polska); is a Central European country adjacent to Germany in the west, Czech Republic and Slovakia in the south, Ukraine and Belarus in the east, Lithuania and Russia's exclave Kaliningrad in the north. Poland, which is a long coast to the Baltic Sea, has low flat plains in the north. In the south, the Carpathian Mountains and Slovakia form a natural border and basin (<http://europa.eu>). Poland, which has a population of 38,563,578 according to the data of 2017, is the 8th most crowded country in Europe (www.worldometers.info) In terms of population size and the 6th largest country in Europe in terms of surface area (<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>). Other important cities of Poland are Poznan, Lodz, Krakow and Wroclaw. The official language spoken in Poland, which also has two major port cities, Gdansk and Szczecin, is the Polish language. The population of Poland has a homogeneous structure in terms of ethnic features, and 95% of the people living in Poland are Catholic.

3.1. Decentralization in Poland

Prior to the collapse of the Soviet Union, Poland in the Eastern Block was under the influence of centralized control which is a characteristic feature of the system it was in this period, and a reflection of it was seen as the over-influence and power of the central administration on local governments. During the 1960s and 1980s, a decline in the number of local government units was seen in Poland, and in the 1980s the number of local governments in lower levels was reduced from 4300 to 200 [8]. Due to a special law that enacted in 1983, the possible interventions of the central administration were tried to be difficult in the cases where the local people would be directly affected in Poland [9]. Four significant turning points can be mentioned in the development of local governments in Poland [8] These are;

- 1-The European Charter of Local Self-Government which was adopted by the Council of Europe in 1985 and enacted in 1988, was signed by Poland in 1992 and approved by the parliament in 1993 and enacted,
- 2-The adoption of the Local Self-Government Law in 1990,
- 3- The new Constitution adopted in 1997,
- 4- The new arrangements in the regional and local organization of public administration which took place in 1998 as a result of Poland's rapprochement with the European Union. Besides, the Local Self-Government Personnel Law in 1990 and the Local Taxes and Fees Law were put into effect in 1991, a separate legal regulation was enacted for the Capital Warsaw in 1994, and the Local Government Revenues Law was adopted in 1998.

In Poland, local government units have a three-tiered structure which are Voivodeship, Powiat (province) and Gmina (municipality). Big cities have both Gmina and Powiat status [8]. Voivodeship is also the main administrative unit of the central administration in the province. In Poland, the number of voivodships was reduced in the transition process of democratic governance, and most of the authorities were delegated to regional governments [10]. Municipalities are not monotype in Poland. Three types of municipalities can be mentioned for Poland. The first one is the Gminas which constitute the majority of the municipalities, the second is the Provincial Municipalities which are developed for the big cities, and the third is the Warsaw City administration (City of Warsaw) which is specially formed for Warsaw. In Poland, local governments are regulated under Articles 163-172 of the Constitution. The Constitution states that local governments have legal personality. According to the Constitution of 1997 which is still in force, Poland which is a unitary state, adopts a decentralized regime and is organized within the framework of the principle of subsidiarity public administration. In Poland, local governments are under assurance and there is an understanding of public administration that wants to delegate authority.

3.2. Warsaw Metropolitan Region Administration

Warsaw is divided into eighteen units. These are referred to as capital cities of Warsaw. Each county is represented by a Mayor with executive power, and county municipal councils are the decision-making bodies of these county municipalities (www.um.warszawa.pl). The metropolitan region of Warsaw is governed by the municipal council and the Mayor of Warsaw. The council is the highest authority in Warsaw City and is responsible for all important decisions and determines the annual budget of the city in addition to other duties (www.radawarszawy.um.warszawa.pl). The municipal council of Warsaw is a supervisory and regulatory authority. They take decisions on the most important cases concerning the functioning of municipality and supervise the actions of the Mayor. 60 members of the municipal council are elected by general elections. The work of the council is conducted/directed by a President elected among its members, who together with the Vice-Presidents form the presidentship of the Warsaw municipal council (www.um.warszawa.pl). Council members are elected by residents of Warsaw City every four years. According to the results of the election held on November 16, 2014, the Warsaw Municipal Council from 2014 to 2018 consists of 60 members and the current composition is as follows: Platforma Obywatelska (Civic Platform, 33 Council Members), Prawo i Sprawiedliwość (Law and Justice, 24 Municipal Council Members) and 3 Independent Municipal Council Members. The Warsaw Municipal Council is governed by Ewa Malinowska-Grupińska and two Vice-Presidents: Ewa Masny-Askanas and Olga Johann. The Council supervise the activities of the Mayor of Warsaw, the county organization units and the subsidiary units (county councils) through an audit committee. Unless otherwise specified by the law, the scope of authority of the council includes all matters within the activity area of the county. Most council members have a job/profession in addition to their parliamentary work. The reason is that the council membership is a voluntary work and that members cannot have a salary other than the allowance. Members of the Warsaw Municipal Council have an average of about 30 hours a week devoted to parliamentary work. The ordinary meetings of the Warsaw Municipal Council are held at the Palace of Culture and Science in Sala Warszawska. These meetings are open to the public. There are various ways in which Warsaw citizens can communicate with their council: Citizens can write a letter to council, participate in council meetings and express an opinion and/or have direct contact with council members. Proposals to the Municipal Council are first discussed by the advisory committees, also known as the Council Committees, and are then considered in the municipal council if they are approved. The municipal council constitutes permanent and temporary committees for special purposes among its members and, also elects committee members from among its members. In other words, these Committees are made up of municipal council members who are specialized in a specific policy area. There are eighteen committees in Warsaw, usually held twice a month and mostly open to the public (www.radawarszawy.um.warszawa.pl).

The duties of the Warsaw municipal council are stated in Article 18 of the Municipal Self-Government Law and Article 12 of the County Self-Government Law and in the Law of Warsaw Capital. According to this, some of the powers of the Warsaw Municipal Council are:

1. Establishing local laws, including putting the statutes of Warsaw Capital into effect,

2. Determining the salary and activities of the Mayor of the Warsaw Capital, and requesting reports related to his/her activities,
3. Accepting the budget of the Warsaw Capital,
4. Reviewing the budget reports and taking/not taking a decision on the cancellation of the budget,
5. Obtaining development programs by following the procedure specified in the regulations on development policies,
6. Making decisions on tax and duties matters (also within the specified limits),
7. Taking decisions on scholarship principles for students,
8. Constituting crime prevention programs and protecting the security of citizens and public order,
9. Carrying out the evaluation of fire safety precautions of Warsaw Capital and flood protection (www.radawarszawy.um.warszawa.pl).

The mayor of Warsaw has the executive power. The mayor comes into power by election. Elections are held in general, equal and direct secret ballot. The mayor is responsible for the city administration, manages the annual budget and the city's capital affairs and property. In addition, the mayor performs the duties assigned to him as listed above by the municipal council of Warsaw which is the legislative power and decision-making body.

3.3. Decentralization in India and Delhi Metropolitan Region Administration

The regime in India is a Federal Republic state and is governed by a parliamentary system. India, whose official name is the Republic of India, is one of the oldest civilizations in the world with rich cultural heritage. In the last 70 years of its independence, it has made a very socio-economic progress and has become self-sufficient in agricultural production. It is now one of the world's most advanced industrialized countries and one of the few nations who went to space to conquer the nature for the benefit of people. It has an area of 3,287,263 km² (1,269,346 sq. mi) extending from snow-capped Himalayan hills to tropical rainforests in the south. India which is the 7th largest country in the world stands apart from the rest of Asia because of its geographical location (<https://india.gov.in>). According to 2017 data, 1,341,326,106 people live in India. With this crowded population, India is the second most crowded country in the world after China (www.worldometers.info).

India, which covers a large part of South Asia, is made up of 29 provinces, 6 plenipotentiary union territory and Delhi national territory including the capital of India, Delhi, each of which have great control over their own affairs (www.britannica.com).

IV. Decentralization in India

The local government of India is shaped by the historical background of the country, its colonial experience and its political culture. Local governments have a wide range of authority and duty network, although they vary in compare to the provinces. The establishment of a local government unit in India depends on the initiative of the autonomous regions and provinces. In India, we can divide local governments roughly into rural local government units and urban local government units [11]. According to this binary separation, rural local government units are based on a three-tiered administrative system including provincial councils (Panchayati Raj), block local governments (Panchayat Samiti) and village governments (Panchayati). Urban Local Government Units have been formed in five different institutionalization frameworks, namely Municipal Institution, Municipal Administration, Regional Committees, Private Area Committees and Town Committees. The metropolitan administration is established by a law issued by the state assembly as a public legal entity. Metropolitan administration is established by the legislation of the Federal Parliament in the cities that are not province and are directly subject to federal government [12].

4.1. Delhi Metropolitan Region Administration

Delhi, which is the national capital at the same time, has spread over an area of 1,485 km² and half of this area shows urban characteristics whereas the other half shows rural characteristics. New Delhi Municipality and Delhi Cantonment Board provides service in 86km² of Delhi, and Delhi Metropolitan Administration provides service in the remaining area of approximately 1400 km² [13]. There are three organs under the Indian metropolitan administration which are the "metropolitan council", "mayor" and "metropolitan committees". The organs of the Delhi Metropolitan Administration are the Council, President of the Council and Committees. The Metropolitan Council is the main decision-making body of the Delhi Metropolitan Administration, and composed of the elected representatives and appointed members for a five-year duty under parliamentary constitutional provision. The number of council members in the metropolitan administrative units of India varies according to urban population and workload of the provinces. However, it is stated in the Delhi Metropolitan Municipal Law that the number of Delhi metropolitan municipal council members cannot be less than 80 and not more than 134. The council is moderated by the metropolitan mayor. The metropolitan mayor is elected

from among the members of the council and his/her term of office is usually one year. The metropolitan mayor has more representation duties than executive function and his authorities are limited [14]. The executive power belongs to the general secretary who is a public official of the metropolitan municipality [13]. The general secretary appointed by province administrations in other metropolitan areas of India is a public official appointed by the federal council in Delhi and conducts and supervises all the work of the metropolitan administration on behalf of the president. The general secretary, who has no right to vote at council meetings, is tasked with preparing the budget each year and presenting it to the relevant commission and council. Apart from the authorities given to him/her by law, he/she also carries out the duties assigned to him/her by the metropolitan municipal council and the committees. Expert persons are appointed in the capacity of an assistant member to assist the metropolitan council in their studies and these people do not have the right to vote in parliamentary voting like the general secretary. In addition, the metropolitan council establishes metropolitan committees according to workloads and work areas [12]. Six committees which are legally mandated carry out the activities in Delhi metropolitan administration. These are: The Permanent Committee, the Delhi Power Supply Administration Committee, the Education Committee, the Rural Area Committee, the Delhi Water Supply and Sewerage Administration Committee, and the Delhi Transportation Administration Committee.

The duties that the metropolitan administration in Delhi is obliged to provide [15],

1. Urban planning including counties,
2. Supply of water for drinking water and industrial and commercial purposes,
3. Regulation of land use and building structuring,
4. Public health, sanitary arrangements, protection, waste and solid waste management,
5. Economic and social development planning,
6. Fire brigade services,
7. Urban poverty reduction,
8. Protection of urban forests and the environment and establishment of ecological balance,
9. Development of outskirts and improvement of the quality standards,
10. Protection of weak segments of society, physically and mentally disabled people,
11. Cultural, educational and urban aesthetic related activities,
12. Preservation of cattle and prevention of animal abuse,
13. Establishment of areas such as parks and playgrounds and beautification of the city,
14. Burial and grave works,
15. Arrangement of animal slaughterhouses and tanning yards,
16. Regulation of statistics such as residence, birth and death.

V. Decentralization In Turkey And Istanbul Metropolitan Region Administration

5.1. Decentralization In Ottoman Period And Istanbul Metropolitan Region Administration

During the Ottoman Empire, the establishment of the first municipal administration in the Western sense was between 1854-1856 [15]. From these years, respectively, the Sixth Town Hall which covers Istanbul's Galata and Beyoğlu regions was established in the year of 1858 and Dersaadet Municipality Administration Regulations was accepted in the year of 1869 and the city of Istanbul was divided into 14 town halls. With the Constitution of 1876, the municipalities to be established in Istanbul and provinces were guaranteed to be administrated by the elected councils that will come into power and the 14 municipalities in Istanbul were increased to 20 by Dersaadet Municipality Law issued in 1877. The Provincial Regulations dated 1864 established Special Provincial Administrations apart from the municipalities and the villages, which are also a historical unit, obtained statutory status with these provincial regulations [15].

5.2. Decentralization in Republic Period

During the period of the Republic of Turkey, the local governments were organized from various aspects in the Constitutions of 1921, 1924, 1961 and 1982 respectively. According to Article 127 of the 1982 Constitution, "Local administrations are the statutory bodies of the provincial, municipal or village communities, whose establishment regulations are specified by law and whose decision-making bodies are selected by voters as designated in the law, in order to meet the local common needs of its people. The establishment, duties and authorities of the local administrations is regulated by law in accordance with decentralization policy." and "The elections of the local administrations are held every five years according to the principles of Article 67. However, the general or mid-term elections for the organs of the local administrations or the members of these organs that are to be made within the year before or after the general or mid-term parliamentary election is held together with the general or mid-term parliamentary elections. The law can bring special forms of government for metropolitan settlements." It also regulates the judicial review of local administrations in the same article (Article 127). According to this, "the resolution of the objections and the

supervision on the disappearance of the objections of the elected organs of the local administrations regarding the acquisition of the title of organ becomes possible by means of judicial remedy. However, the Minister of Internal Affairs may, as a provisional measure, remove the local administration organs or members of these organs who have been investigated or prosecuted for an offense related to their duties as far as a final judgment." Again Article 127 protected the power of administrative tutelage of central administration by stating that "the central has the authority of administrative tutelage on the local authorities in accordance with the basis and procedures stated in law with a view to ensure that the local services are carried out in accordance with the principle of integrity of administration, providing unity in public affairs, protecting the benefit of society and meeting local needs". However, some principles and procedures have been adopted in order to avoid harming the autonomous structure of the local government in the implementation of administrative tutelage. According to this, local services should be carried out in accordance with the principle of integrity of administration. Public benefits should be conserved and local needs should be met as needed. In addition, unity and integrity should be ensured in public affairs. The "principle of administrative tutelage" must fit at least one of these four purposes. Otherwise, infraction of rules arises [9].

5.3. Istanbul Metropolitan Region Administration

There is no law specific to a single metropolitan region in Turkey, as it is in Warsaw and Delhi, and a single law is implemented to all metropolitan municipalities with a count of 30 according to Law No. 6360. Metropolitan municipalities were first subject to legal regulations in 1983 and the first metropolitan municipalities were established in 1984 in Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir. In the following years, the number of metropolitan municipalities increased to 16. Lastly, the number of the municipality municipalities increased to 30 with the law numbered 6360 that entered into force in 2012. However, the main Metropolitan Municipality Law is the law numbered 5216, dated 2004. Article 5 of Law No. 5216 with the Law No. 6360 issued in 2012 has been amended as follows: "Provincial municipalities with a total population of more than 750,000 can be converted into a metropolitan municipality by law." "The boundaries of the metropolitan municipalities are the provincial administrative boundaries. The boundaries of the county municipalities are the county administrative boundaries." "According to the law, the Metropolitan Municipality is defined as "a public entity created by the decision-making organs chosen by voters, which exercises the duties and responsibilities given by law with having an administrative and financial autonomy, provides the coordination between the county municipalities within its boundaries and whose boundaries are the provincial administrative boundaries". The county municipality is the county municipality within the boundaries of the metropolitan municipality. Metropolitan Municipalities consists of "Metropolitan Municipality Council", "Metropolitan Municipal Board" and "Metropolitan Mayor".

Some of the duties, powers and responsibilities of the Metropolitan municipality according to Article 7 of the Law No. 5216 are as follows.

1. To prepare the metropolitan municipality's strategic plan, annual goals, investment programs and budget in accordance with these by taking the views of the county municipalities.
2. To make, get it made and implement by approving a master development plan in every scale between 1/5.000 and 1/25.000 within the borders of metropolitan municipality providing that it is in line with environment plan.
3. To license and inspect the workplaces in areas that are constructed or operated by the metropolitan municipality and the places to be operated in areas that are under the responsibility of the metropolitan municipality.
4. To make or get it made and implement the main plan of metropolitan transportation, to plan and coordinate transportation and public transport services.
5. To make and get it made roads, squares, boulevards, streets and main roads connecting the neighborhoods of jurisdiction of the metropolitan municipality to the county town, to carry out cleaning and snow removal activities of these roads with maintenance and repair.
6. To ensure the protection of the environment, agricultural lands and water basins in accordance with the principle of sustainable development, to perform reforestation, to gather insalubrious workplaces, entertainment venues, other workplaces that affect public health and the environment at certain places in the city.
7. To perform public security services in areas where the metropolitan municipality is authorized or operating.
8. To make, get it made, operate or license passenger and cargo terminals, parking garages and parking lots.
9. To carry out public transport services within the metropolis and to establish, get installed, operate or get operated necessary facilities for this purpose and to license public transportation vehicles including taxi and service vehicles on land and sea within the boundaries of the metropolis.

10. To carry out water and sewage services, to establish, get installed and operate necessary dams and other facilities for this, to rehabilitate the streams, to market the waters produced at the end of the mineral water or treatment.
11. To make, get it made, operate or get operated all types of wholesale food markets and slaughterhouses, to license and supervise the special markets and slaughterhouses to be made in the places shown in the development plan.
12. To carry out and develop all kinds of social and cultural services for grown-ups, elders, disabled people, women, youngsters and children with health centers, hospitals, mobile health care units and to establish social facilities for this purpose, to establish, operate or get operated vocational and skill-building courses, to cooperate with universities, colleges, vocational high schools, public institutions and non-governmental organizations while carrying out these services.
13. To establish, get established, operate or get operated central heating systems. Some of the duties and powers of the county municipalities in the metropolitan region are:
14. To perform the duties exclusively assigned to the metropolitan municipality by laws and to perform the duties other than those listed in the first paragraph and to use the authorities.
15. To collect solid wastes and transport them to rebroadcasting station in accordance with the metropolitan solid waste management plan.
16. To conduct burial related services.
17. To evacuate and demolish buildings those carry a risk of disaster or are dangerous in terms of safety of life and property.

The relevant Law regulates the organs of the Metropolitan Municipality as Metropolitan Municipal Council, Metropolitan Municipal Board and Metropolitan Mayor. Accordingly;

1. Metropolitan Municipal Council: It is the decision-making body of the metropolitan municipality. The mayor of the metropolitan is the president of the metropolitan municipal council; the presidents of the other municipalities in the metropolis are the natural members of the metropolitan municipal council.
2. Metropolitan Municipal Board: "Under the presidency of the mayor, the municipal council consist of five members to be elected by secret ballot for one year from its members, one general secretary, one member of the financial services unit chief, and the mayor choose from among the unit chiefs each year".
3. Metropolitan Mayor: "It is the head and representative of legal entity of the metropolitan municipal administration".

Some of the duties of the metropolitan mayor are:

1. To direct and manage the municipal organization as the supreme representative of the municipal organization, to protect the rights and benefits of the city and the municipality.
2. To administrate the municipality in accordance with its strategic plan, to establish the corporate strategies of municipal administration, to prepare and implement the budget in accordance with these strategies, to determine, monitor and evaluate the performance criteria of the municipality's affairs and personnel, to submit related reports about these to the council.
3. To preside at the Metropolitan Municipal Council and the Board, to implement the decisions of these organs.
4. To ensure the effective and efficient management of metropolitan municipality and its affiliates and enterprises, to prepare the budget proposals, proposals for amendments on the budget and budget final account calculation sheets of metropolitan municipality and its affiliates and enterprises.
5. To make a contract on behalf of the metropolitan municipality, to accept outright donations and to make the necessary savings, providing that the decision of the competent bodies is taken.
6. To appoint personnel of the municipality, to supervise the municipality and its affiliates.
7. -To carry out the services related to the duties of the metropolitan municipalities from the duties and authorities given to mayors of other laws and to use the authorities.
8. In addition, Article 27 of the Law clarifies how service relations and coordination among the county municipalities that are in the scope of the Metropolitan Municipality will be ensured. According to this, "concord and coordination among the municipalities within the scope of metropolis in terms of fulfillment of the services are provided by the metropolitan municipality. The metropolitan municipal council is authorized to make directive and regulatory decisions in case of dispute regarding the execution of services between the metropolitan municipality and the county municipality or between the county municipalities. The principles regarding the distribution of the square, boulevard, main road, road, street, park, sports and cultural facilities in the metropolitan municipalities between the metropolitan municipality and the other municipalities within the metropolis are determined by the metropolitan municipal council".

VI. Comparison of Warsaw, Delhi And Istanbul Metropolitan Region Administrations

The regimes of three metropolitan regions, one in Europe, one in Asia, and the last one in both Europe and Asia, have been summarized above by means of their relevant laws. While Warsaw and Istanbul from these three metropolitan administrations are vertical coordination based metropolitan administration, Delhi emerges as an example of a divided metropolitan administration that is not based on coordination [1]. Except for the different models adopted regarding metropolitan administration, when these three metropolitan regions are compared in administrative terms, the first and perhaps the most important point that attracted attention is that while the metropolitan administrations of Warsaw and Delhi have the laws which are special to them and have the basis, Istanbul is not governed by a separate law but is governed by the law numbered 5216 including all the metropolitan municipalities in the country. Warsaw is Poland's largest city but not the only large city. Although Delhi is the capital and largest city of India, there are also large cities such as Mumbai and Kolkata other than Delhi in India. Mumbai's population is even higher than Delhi's. For that data alone, it is a problem in itself that Istanbul, which has a population of up to 15 million people is being governed by the same law as Ordu which has a population slightly more than 750 thousand whereas the two large cities mentioned are being governed differently from other cities in their own countries on the basis of separate laws. It should also be pointed out that the authorities granted to mayors in Warsaw and Istanbul are more than those granted to the mayor of Delhi while comparing the administrations of the three metropolitan regions. As it even seen, the mayor in Delhi performs very symbolic duties while the main executive power is exercised by the general secretary who is the public officer and the person with the actual executive power of the metropolitan administration. The general secretary here is even likened to the governor who is responsible for the provincial administration in Turkey, as it is known that the governor is not an organ of the metropolitan municipality but a representative of the state, the government and the severally ministers in the city. The Law of the Metropolitan Municipality in force in Turkey has stated that there will be no deputies of metropolitan municipality mayor. In Warsaw, there are two deputies of the mayor, and two deputies of the mayor of Warsaw are also females. In Turkey, the political representation of women in local governments is very insufficient. The Committees play an important role both in the Warsaw metropolitan administration and the Delhi Metropolitan administration. It is also stated by law that which committees will be permanent for the Delhi metropolitan administration. In Turkey, such a practice is not seen. On the other hand, the Metropolitan Municipal Board, which functions as an advisory and executive organ of the Metropolitan Municipalities in Turkey, does not exist in the other two metropolitan administrations. Lastly, it can be said that Istanbul is back from Warsaw and Delhi in terms of autonomy when considering the realms of duty and authority given by laws to three metropolitan administrations. It can be understood that Turkey, which signed the European Charter of Local Self Government but holds off from many articles, falls behind in terms of autonomy given to local governments against Poland, which recognized and signed the Charter, but it is thought-provoking to fall behind even from Delhi metropolitan administration, which can plan economic and social progress and develop policies to prevent urban poverty. It is a necessity for 14 million or so people living in Istanbul as well as for Istanbul itself to put at least a separate metropolitan region law into practice for local governments, especially in Turkey, which has doubts about entitling the right of more authority due to Kurdish Problem.

VII. Conclusion

Metropolitan administrations produce services within the framework of the principle of integrity of administration and some basic rules. The principles shaping the structures of these administrations can be universal as well as vary according to the social, political and economic structures of the countries. The common purpose driven in these principles is the production of the most appropriate service. Therefore, each country can concentrate on decentralization or centralization according to its political conditions, and the basic values on which metropolitan administrations are based, are being shaped by this significance. When metropolitan administrations in the world are examined, it is seen that each one is organized as a local government establishment. This means that the basic values which are valid for local governments are also valid for metropolitan administrations.

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