

STRESZCZENIE PRACY W JĘZYKU ANGIELSKIM

Abstract

Metropolitan areas consist of urban agglomerations along with their surroundings. They are of key importance to regional development as they attract a large population, industrial complexes and service providers. However, governing these areas can be challenging due to diverse needs and interests of different actors, such as local authorities, entrepreneurs or social organisations.

This paper analyses the ways in which metropolitan areas are governed and managed, including both formal and informal relations between stakeholders. Its main objective is to develop models of co-governance, taking into account all the different types of relations, as well as their impact on the effectiveness of functioning of the Górnośląsko-Zagłębiowska Metropolis.

The paper employs a research method triangulation, combining quantitative and qualitative research, to enable a broader insight into the determinants of co-governance of metropolitan areas. Qualitative research was conducted on the representatives of the Union of Polish Metropolises and the Górnośląsko-Zagłębiowska Metropolis. The quantitative research, in turn, focused on the delegates of the Górnośląsko-Zagłębiowska Metropolis. The paper examined both formal and informal relations. The former are established by law and regulations, including agreements and contracts between cities and other actors. Informal relations, on the other hand, are more relaxed and include social or network connections between people and organisations. Based on research into these aspects, the paper attempts to develop models of co-governance that take into account both forms of relations

In order to increase the effectiveness of the functioning of the Górnośląsko-Zagłębiowska Metropolis. The ultimate goal of the dissertation is to provide knowledge and tools to assist in the governance of metropolitan areas, in particular, the Górnośląsko-Zagłębiowska Metropolis.

Keywords: metropolis, co-governance, co-governance models.