Countries' Union and Political/Non-Political Administration Systems for the World Countries

Refet Ramiz

Near East University, North Nicosia, North Cyprus, TRNC, Cyprus

In this work, the author noticed that some/most of the problems in the world countries, are because of the past/present differences, disputes about ethnic origins, federation systems, political and/or religious ideologies, organizations, mythologies, religions/sects, organs of governments, party systems, political systems, basic senses, administrations, and others. Purpose of this work, is to solve these problems for all related sides in a country and/or in the world to obtain continuable (political/non-political) administrative system(s) for the world countries by considering countries' union theory. The author considered the "synthesis" method and evaluated, generally/specifically, all these subjects also related philosophy branches, present political ideology spectrums, power sources and structures, public administrations, science branches by considering nearly 12,000 years written historical period. The author also considered his personal contacts with nearly 80,000 people from different political/non-political groups, and from all different position levels of persons, directly/indirectly. The author defined 21 dimensions of the synthesis to categorise the problems, related solutions, and theories he found. General points that can be evaluate as positive and/or negative about each side are expressed. Basic important concepts and definitions about political/non-political administrations of a world country are defined. General types of organizations and administrations in the world are expressed together with some related problems in the present systems. Good and/or correct perspective that must be behind administration(s) is described. Categories and types of interacted sides are explained. Subjects of services mandatory for a world country are defined. Necessity of the new system(s) for two or more sides is expressed. General types of needs for each world country are defined and categorized due to the domestic and international needs and due to possible interaction between two or more sides. As a conclusion, new political/non-political methods are defined to solve general and specific administrative problems between sides in a world country or between different countries. Theory of countries' union system is defined. General principles and sense of justice which are necessary for establishing countries' union between any two countries are defined.

Keywords: administrations and systems, sense of justice, organizations, philosophy of politics, political systems, administration and science

Introduction

In this work, the author expressed that some/most of the problems are generally related with basic senses, ideology, justice, organization, person, philosophy, religion, science, system, values, and others (in alphabetic

order). It is possible to extend these general problems due to the related sides as: (i) problems based on past/present persons nature (Ramiz, 2015; Ramiz, 2016); (ii) problems based on past/present political/non-political groups; (iii) problems based on types of organizations; (iv) problems based on type of administrations; (v) problems based on organs of government; (vi) problems based on institutions; (vii) problems based on public sectors; (viii) problems based on private sectors; (ix) problems based on education; (x) problems based on past/present political/non-political systems; (xi) problems based on party systems (Crotty Freeman, & Gatlin, 1971); (xii) problems based on past/present political and/or religious ideologies; (xiii) problems based on branches of philosophies; (xiv) problems based on past/present basic senses (Ogden & Richards, 1956; others); (xv) problems based on past/present religions/sects; (xvi) problems based on branches of sciences; (xvii) problems based on past/present sense of justice; (xviii) problems based on past/present values; and (xix) others. In other manner, these problems are related with the missing parts, or absence, or corruption about the rules, conditions, principles, ethics about these subjects. However, these problems can be categorize based on the definitions, meanings, differences, disputes, conflicts, types, interactions, levels, representations, aims, specific parameters (Ramiz, 2015) which are considered about the some/most/all of the persons, groups, political parties (Crotty, Freeman, & Gatlin, 1971; others), communities, institutions, organizations, countries and other related sides in the world, which are generally gave above. In other manner, some/most/all of these possible problems related with the “needs”, demands/supply cases (Türkay, 1989; others) due to subjects of services. In political manner they are related with political construction in the world country, and in administrative manner these problems are related with the perspective behind administration(s).

If we consider the organizations as a case, author noticed that there are some problems about these organizations, and because of the interaction of these organizations, although some of these organizations could be established in the past with “good” reason and/or intention, at the beginning, there are some good, or correct applications of some of these organizations as well. However, the author noticed that there are some organizations which did good on one side, and same organizations did bad on the other side, which means, the stability of the organization, and/or possible conflicts included, or absence of information, or absence of experience, or possible aims, or basic senses considered by the related sides, and other subjects need to be re-evaluate.

One of the important point about all subjects, and their understanding, or applications, or realizations is the “definition” about these subjects. This is also basics of the some/most/all possible problems in the world due to subjects of services considered. For example, if one considers “country”, “community”, “confederation”, “federation”, “group”, “organization”, “political party”, “religion”, “state” (Laski, 1936; others), “territory” and so on, they can notice that these subjects have some common points: they all have a purpose to “put together” the people. Somebody may call this as “unite”, some others may call it “union”, “unification”, “unify”, “combine”, “join”, “connect”, “band together”, or “attach”. Of course some experienced people can notice that there are some differences between the followings: to unite man and woman, to unite people, to unite parties, to unite groups, to unite nations, to unite communities, to unite countries, to unite companies, to unite authorities, to unite territories, to unite particles, and others.

Some body can think to evaluate the subject of “unite” only, and propose that it is “social”. In fact, it is important what one wants, needs, propose, or consider to unite: as part of their past/present ideologies, as part of their benefits, as part of their targets, as part of their needs, others. So it is important not to evaluate any subject where there used the word “unite” as social. Some people can consider that the “unification” is a social

perspective, some others can consider it as religious perspective, some other can consider it cultural perspective, some other can consider it as beneficial perspective, some other can consider it as nationalized perspective, some other can consider it as ideological perspective, and others. There are various examples about each of these perspectives. For example, some religious unification proposed in some period before, but they were about unification in same religion line, or a kind of political purposed religious unification, or a kind of religious syncretism (Syncretism, 2010), or a kind of unification against other religion(s), or special purposed Progressive Judaism (Progressive Judaism, 2015), or Progressive Christianity (Progressive Christianity, 2015).

Earth (E) was united, when it is formed long time ago, in some manner. Probably it is the longest unification period, (E)th degree unification, comparing with the person related unifications in the world. One may call the unification of the continents, (E-1)th degree unification, although some of them are not unified yet in the visible side. However, unification have different categories, other than its size of land/matter/object. These categories can be define with the dimension of unification; the unification of matters, living creatures, energy, values, and others. With this respect, author defined Rth dimension unification as a hybrid-unification of these dimensions in some manner.

It is also important to evaluate the “unification” and “being unique” perspectives together. If for example these two perspectives are considered for human beings, they can be good/correct guide for some people to understand some problems related with persons. With this respect, there are some questions that can be asked due to the Rth dimensions of the synthesis. Someone can ask first if the human beings are unique. Following this, one can ask what is the thing that can unite with this unique person? Another question may be, are the human beings are “unique” or “equal”? The author believes that each human being is unique. Some people may think that they are not “unique”. So one of the possible alternative way for such person is to be “equal” with some others. In this case, same question can be asked, what is equal? Is a man and a woman equal? or is one group and other one group equal? or is one country and another one country equal? or is one company and other one company equal? Is educated human and uneducated human equal? Is one government and other one government equal? etc. Good and/or correct answer to these questions can be defined by considering “equal rights”. So next question is equal rights for what? To do good and/or correct things, or to do bad and/or incorrect things? Same type of question can be consider for unification; unification for what, where and how?

Although these kind of missing subjects, or absent subjects, or ineffective subjects, or problemable subjects, or needs, or other reasons in a country, which are generally expressed above, can cause some problems in a country and/or in the world, same subjects can cause unification request between two or more countries (or between sides in these countries) for some purposes.

The word “united states” is good in some manner. And USA had a good kind of unification in the past in that manner. Although united states includes 50 states, each have different rules, conditions, sense of justice, etc. on the one hand. Then European Union (EU) did another good unification in some manner, but its good side last until some period, then some good characteristics of the unification is corrupted. On the other hand, the word “federation”, is “good and incorrect”, “incorrect”, “bad”, “bad and incorrect” considering the philosophical, ideological, sense of justice, and other perspectives and by considering the subjects of services proposed. In present time there are/were federations which are established from states, provinces, regions, communities, islands, republics, cantons, territories, areas, emirates, and hybrid structures. Although they are “not the same”, it is incorrect to call each of these country structures as “federation”. When some use “X country federation”, it deals with better definition, at least it states the perspective of the “federation of the

X-country". However, it is incorrect to define "federation" as good and correct political administration system model for all the world countries. People from some other country may not know some establishment principles of that federation states, because of the federation states are a kind of producer/manufacture of that federation. If some people consider the subjects which considered by author for the synthesis and gave below, they can realize that there are some differences between the countries. And as the author noticed and shortly explained in the second article, federation perspective cannot handle the problems in different countries for long lasting period with the same perspective.

On the other hand, "confederation" includes better principles comparing with the federations. Beside considering unification, it is important why, where and how it must be applied, and where it will converge, which means it is not good and/or correct to leave open ended unification. "Some" political, ideological, liberal, monetarist, social, or other people did such kind of unification action in the past, but as it can be understood they were political and/or monetarist behind.

One of the purposes of this work is to solve all the possible problems caused by the disputes, conflicts, interactions, relations, differences, needs, etc. about the basic senses, ideology, justice, organization, person, philosophy, religion, science, system, values, and others in any world countries. Some of the problems are defined in other works (Ramiz, 2015; Ramiz, 2016; Ramiz, 2016, forthcoming; others). Since the subjects are political and/or non-political in some manner due to the related applications, author defined political/non-political administration system(s) to solve the problems in short, mid and long period. Although the author defined a systematic solution perspective in some manner, it considers good and/or correct administrative person(s) who must have ethics, hybrid-perspective, principles, sense of justice (defined with the 21 categories in the second article) and other values (partly given here) to be good and/or correct responsible at these administrative systems in all world countries. Other purpose of this work is to solve these problems in case of the interaction between two or more countries, or country sides by considering countries' union theory and related principles. Other purpose of this work is to solve other worldwide problems with the unique hybrid perspective defined.

In this work, the author considered the "synthesis" method to evaluate the all possible subjects, to define the problems, and to define the solutions for all related subjects, disciplines gave above. The author expressed some of the results of his synthesis here. This synthesis is realized by the author by making evaluation of the following subjects generally/specifically, and due to the theoretical, lived and experienced information personally he had (in alphabetic order): (i) ethnic origin: nearly 1,600 ethnic origin groups in the world; (ii) federations: 27 types of federations in the world; (iii) ideologies: 324 political and/or religious ideologies (including regions, variants), history of ideologies (List of political ideologies, 2010; Ideology, 2015); (iv) mythologies: 134 mythologies (by region) and five myhtologies (by religion) (Mythology, 2015), directly and/or indirectly related with religions (Religion and Mythology, 2016; List of mythologies, 2015); (v) organizations: present organizations (Organization Types, 2016); (vi) organs of government; (vii) party systems: all party systems under 5 categories in the world (Party Systems, 2015); (viii) period: for the last 12,000 years nearly (Yücel, 1985; Güllaltay, 2005; Myers, 1889-1921; Gigli, 1982; History, 2010; others); (ix) philosophy: branches of philosophy, most of the philosophers works (List of philosophers, 2015), history of philosophy (Philosophy, 2015); (x) political ideology spectrum: all present ideology spectrums in the world (Political spectrum, 2015); (xi) political systems; all political systems in the world countries (Political Systems, 2015); (xii) power sources: all power sources related with politics in the world; (xiii) power structures; all country

power structures related with politics in the world (Political System, 2015); (xiv) public administrations; (xv) religions: 168 religions, sects, denominations, beliefs, history of religions (Religion, 2015; List of religions, 2015); (xvi) science: branches of science (Science, 2015; History of science, 2015; Feldman & Ford, 1979; others); (xvii) sources: personal and other different sources (written and/or experienced).

The author made the evaluation generally/specifically, and at different times, and by using same sources and/or different sources (Online Encyclopedias, 2015; others). The author considered necessary and sufficient "good and/or correct" information about all related subjects to make synthesis. The author applied the results of the synthesis to different subjects of services after that period. This work includes both political and non-political perspective for country related governmental/non-governmental administration systems. As result of the synthesis, the author expressed the importance of administration, importance of system, importance of administration system, importance of system's administration, and importance of sense of justice for any type of administration systems. Each of the words, sentences, tables, figures, definitions, comparison, etc. within this article are considered by the author specifically, and most of them indicates some real life experienced subjects.

The author also evaluated some of the following philosophers' works, studies, theorems, where some of them are the ones who defined political, commercial, scientific, religious, economic, or hybrid theories, while some others are the ones who commented, criticized, supported, modified, extended, or eliminated the others' works. With this respect, the author evaluated (List of philosophers, 2015); 87 philosophers of religion, 48 influential political philosophers, 55 philosophers of science, 20 philosophers of law, 42 thinkers/philosophers of history, 132 thinkers/philosophers of mind, history of political thought which include 132 political thinker/philosopher, history of economic thought which include 89 economy thinkers/philosophers. Author also considered some of these philosophers' interaction with some other philosophy disciplines (History of economic thought, 2015).

The author also considered, generally and/or specifically, history of economy, history of mythology, history of philosophy, history of politics, history of religions (Bucaille, 1973; others), history of science (Feldman & Ford, 1979; others), others (in alphabetic order). Good, bad, right, and wrong sides of the related subjects are evaluated. The author explained some subjects here by considering different related groups of people. For some "experienced people", one or two words could be enough to understand the content, however, some other people could be able to realize some other perspective they did not probably noticed before.

The author evaluated some/most of these subjects in other work, and expressed the results of the R-synthesis in all related dimensions of synthesis he defined. There are 21 dimensions of the R-synthesis considered by the author and they are given as follows (in alphabetic order); R-administration, R-basic senses, R-continuity, R-energy, R-geography (space), R-hybrid, R-ideology, R-integration, R-living forms, R-organization, R-philosophy, R-priority, R-progression, R-religion, R-science, R-sense of justice, R-subjects of services, R-systems, R-time, R-transformation, R-values. Some of them are expressed here shortly, some others (R-Ideology) generally/specifically described in other work (Ramiz, 2015). Of course, beside the dimension of the synthesis, it is important to consider possible inevitable result cases of the synthesis, and their applications to all related subjects, new theories. Author considered 27 (+) result cases of synthesis, which expressed in the following sections, and applied them during the design of the new local/regional/worldwide systems.

If one considers the "values" and other subjects mentioned at the beginning, it is possible to give some idea

about the sensitivity of R-values dimension for example. With this respect, to socialize some subjects, for example, can decrease the values related with that subjects, or may cause conflict about being “professional” or being “experienced”, where some people can confuse about what are the “values” in that manner. The author considered that respect, loyalty, ethics, principles, sense of justice, information science, and some others which are defined in the following sections and also related with person nature directly/indirectly (Ramiz, 2016) are “core values” of human, and they must be applied for the other disciplines for continuity/sustainability in real manner. This can also guide some people to realise that “being professional” or “being experienced” can be evaluate together with the “values” to have good and/correct perspective, otherwise, some people can consider to “be professional” or to “be experienced” is to be without “some” values, just like some political/non-political people did. This means “being experienced” is to use the experience in “good and/or correct” way, otherwise, it cannot named as being experienced, it is to be corrupted. Of course there can be some possibilities: (a) corrupted person can be more corrupted together with more experience; (b) incorruptible person can be corrupted together with more experience; (c) incorruptible person can be experienced together with more experience; and (d) corrupted person can be experienced together with more experience. Author put new definition about being professional, by defining the basic senses, and sense of justice, and others.

Although for some subjects “one word” is enough to explain the content, as people can realize, some other times it is necessary to use two words together as mandatory. Or sometimes unite two words as result of the synthesis, and define one new word again. Author considered both of the cases, and used or defined new words accordingly. In this work, author considered “country” as a reference, and defined country related solutions to the general/specific problems about each political/non-political side. Author defined political/non-political administration systems for world “countries”, and for “regional unions”, and for “worldwide union”.

The author defined countries’ union theory for the solution of the above mentioned problems. It is also a sense of justice, a doctrine, a belief, an ideology, a guide, a teaching, a system, and administration system.

With this respect, the author defined three types of unification case by considering each subjects of services, separately and together: internal unification, mutual unification, and common unification. As it can understand from these, it is important to consider the triple principles: internal, mutual and common. Some people can prefer any one of them, however it is “good and/or correct” to consider three of them, separately and together and simultaneously, as principle.

In more general and specific manner, it is important to evaluate the followings for each world country to obtain continuable political/non-political administration in a world country: (a) principles (internal, mutual, common); (b) ethics (internal, mutual, common); (c) sense of justice (internal, mutual, common); (c) other values (internal, mutual, common); (d) systems (internal, mutual, common); (e) organizations (internal, mutual, common); (f) subjects of services (internal, mutual, common); and (g) some other subjects, which are mentioned in the following sections. Countries’ union is defined by considering these parameters.

The Countries’ Union theory also differs from the known unification theories, because it includes following two perspectives together: (a) separation, integration and unification due to principles together; (b) past, present and future together. With this respect, author defined that in each community, territory, state or country, there will be five-structural groups as New Era Group, Progression of the Country Group, Unity of Country Group, Values of the Country Group, Social Progression Group (Ramiz, 2015). Countries’ union, is a kind of unification of two countries which have these five structural groups in some manner. Countries’ union is also a hybrid-union of the countries where the principles, ethics, sense of justice are applied to the hybrid

number of subjects of services considered between two countries in simple manner. So it is not limited or confused with the “united nations” and the applications of the related proposed perspective. Upon to the degree of unification, author defined that they are basically unions, and it is important to make smallest unit territory and biggest unit country organised due to the basic needs of each community. These basic needs are related with all subjects of services, and others. Some people should also remember the purpose(s) of unification as mentioned above, and it is important not to create other confuse, conflicts together with the proposed unification, and with the subjects of services considered as needs.

However, the ideal political construction (Ramiz, 2015; Ramiz, 2016, forthcoming) and related political administration systems, which author defined in this work and in the second article, solves these kind of problems for each of the world country, and for long lasting period, and with the same perspective in each country. On the other hand, due to the subjects of services, only some “good and correct” or “correct” people must know “all” of the details of unification enough. This is one of the necessary subject for continuity/sustainability in the country. However, peoples of each country must know “necessary and sufficient” information about the unification procedure as well. This is also one of the necessary subject for continuity/sustainability in the country. This is also important for establishment and development of the information society/community in a country, and in the world. With this respect, if one consider that the common point for each federal structure is the “unification” for some purposes, it is good and/or correct to re-construct these federal states as a part of the common point called “union”. The author defined new methods for all types of federation/non-federation countries to re-construct federation countries, and non-federation countries, and to establish a country or countries’ union with the same ideal political construction based.

The author defined ideal political construction, continuable political administration system, countries’ union theory, and political/non-political administration systems for world countries, so that the proposed unifications and separations are not leave open ended. Possible convergence points are defined within the systems, and all the systems are unified under a framework system defined by the author.

The new perspective defined here by the author is a kind of hybrid-perspective considering all the subjects mentioned above, and includes all religion, ideology, culture, science, philosophy, and others.

Here, in the following sections, basic important concepts about political/non-political administration systems of a world country will explain first. Then necessity of the new political/non-political administration systems for two or more sides will define. With this respect, possible sides will be categorise, general points that can be evaluate as positive and/or negative about each side will be expressed. Subjects of services mandatory for a world country will be defined. Then good and/or correct perspective that must be behind administration(s) will be described with new definitions, examples. General types of the organizations will define through the theory of organization. Some general and/or specific information will be given about present organizations in the world and about some problems noticed about them. Some new definitions and solutions will be expressed for these problems. Types of administrations will be categorized. Then new political/non-political methods will define to solve general administrative problems between sides. These methods includes all the dimension of the synthesis, all blocs included in the synthesis, and so the systematic elements of the methods as it is called by some experts, where they are partly explained here and other parts defined in the second article. And, theory of countries’ union system will be explained generally and specifically at last. Categories and types of interacted sides within such union will be expressed. General types of needs and their possible distributions due to interaction of the related countries will be defined and explained

mathematically. Principles for establishing a countries' union between two countries will be defined at last as complementary and mandatory principle of a union. Some important results, definitions, principles, perspectives of the new theory and its applications are given at the conclusion part of this work. Other important and complementary parts of the new political/non-political administration systems for world countries will be explained in the second article (Ramiz, 2016-forthcoming).

Basic Important Concepts About Political/Non-Political Administration Systems of a World Country

As result of the synthesis, author defined that, following concepts and definitions are important for the political/non-political administration system of a world country (see Table 1).

Table 1

Basic Important Concepts And Definitions About Political/Non-Political Administrations of a World Country (in Alphabetic Order)

Concept	Basic important definitions about concepts
Administrations	Definition; types; conflicts; disputes; interactions
Basic Senses	Definitions; conflicts; disputes; interactions (Ramiz, 2016)
Community values	Definitions; conflicts; disputes; interactions
Continuity/sustainability	Definition of the continuity
Organizations	Definitions; types; conflicts; disputes; interactions
Other Systems	Types of systems in the world; conflicts; disputes; interactions;
Organs of Government	Definitions; types; conflicts; disputes
Party Systems	Definition; types; conflicts; disputes;
Political Construction	Definitions; types; conflicts; disputes; interactions (Ramiz, 2015)
Political Systems	Definitions; types; conflicts; disputes
Power Sources	Definitions; types; conflicts; disputes
Power Structures	Definitions; types; conflicts; disputes
Progression	Definition of progression; types of progression
Representation	Definitions; types; levels; representation of each side
Sense of Justice	Definition of justice; types of justices; judgment of the history;
Separation of powers	Definition of separation of powers; availability of separation of powers
Subjects of Services	Definition of subjects of services; availability in each world country

Necessity of the New Political/Non-Political Administration Systems for Two or More Sides

It is important to define the possible sides, general points that can be evaluate as positive and/or negative about each side, subjects of services mandatory for a world country, and good and/or correct perspective that must be behind the administration. These are good and/or correct guide to solve the problems in short, mid or long period systematically, and to control the system simultaneously, and judiciously. These subjects are defined below generally and/or specifically.

Possible Sides

As result of synthesis, the author expressed the following general categories for any two or more side that can be related with an administration system: (1) Category-A: Human based (persons, groups, communities, societies); (2) Category-B: Organization based (types of organizations); (3) Category-C: Geographical (border)

based (areas, fields, territories, regions, states, countries); (4) Category-D: System based (country system, union system, other systems); (5) Category-E: Based on Subjects of Services; and (6) Category-F: Infrastructure based (vehicles, equipments, buildings, other).

General Points That Can Be Evaluate as Positive and/or Negative About Each Side

To be able to evaluate the subjects between each side, it is necessary to take into consideration the general positive and/or negative points available about or between each sides (in the past and present time), and also the points possibly could be effective as positive and/or negative in the future (see Table 2).

Table 2

General Points That Can Be Evaluate as Positive and/or Negative About Sides

Due to points that can be common	Due to differences	Due to possible negativity
Same/similar group	Different group	Dispute between groups
Same/similar society	Different society	Dispute between societies
Same/similar community	Different community	Dispute between communities
Same/similar community values	Different community values	Dispute between community values
Same/similar nationality	Different nationality	Dispute between nationalities
Same/similar thought and senses	Different thought and senses	Dispute between thought and senses
Same/similar historical values	Different historical values	Dispute between historical values
Same/common ethnic origin*	Different ethnic origin*	Dispute between ethnic origins*
Common region	Different regions	Obligatory to live in same region
Common monetary unit	Different monetary units	Value differences between the units
Common needs of separate sides	Needs of separate sides one by one	Dispute in the needs of each sides
Satisfying common needs	Needs of one side	Unsatisfying the needs of one side
common language	different languages	Misunderstanding between languages
Different regions, common targets	Different regions, different targets	Different regions, dispute about targets
Common wars about the sides	Different wars of each side	Past wars between the sides
other	other	other

Note. Here (*) denotes that ethnic origin is defined in other work (Ramiz, 2016, forthcoming second article).

Here the “needs” in Table 2 are related with the 37 subjects of services of each side¹ defined above in some manner. In more general manner, these needs are related with the “specific parameters” (Ramiz, 2015). To show the differences, common points, possible negativity, and make the country’s system continuable/sustainable, subjects of services are defined by the author as mandatory for each world country. These “needs” however can be source of the some problems, unless they are not organized good and/or correct way and supplied due to sense of justice. The author considered all these general and specific differences, common, or dispute points during the definition of the new theories, and he defined the ideal political construction, and other related systems to solve such possible problems in short, mid, or long period systematically.

Subjects of Services Mandatory for a World Country

As result of the synthesis, author defined the subjects of services in Table 3 (Ramiz, 2015). It is important to note that, they are important for each world country, also they are important for the communication, interaction between the countries. They are important parts of the all types of systems, also important for the

¹ See possible sides section and ideal political construction (Ramiz, 2015; Ramiz, 2016 forthcoming).

new ideology perspective in this new era (R-Ideology).

Table 3

Subjects of Services Mandatory for a World Country (in Alphabetic Order)

Subjects	Subjects	Subjects
1. Accreditation, standard	14. Environment	27. Political works
2. Administration	15. Finance	28. Press, publication
3. Agriculture	16. Health	29. Public improvements, inhabiting
4. Civilian community	17. Industry	30. Research, planning
5. Combat with organized crimes	18. Information and service (internet, e-government, other)	31. Science
6. Commerce	19. Inspection	32. Security
7. Community values (Religions, thoughts, traditions, ethnics, historical values, other)	20. Integration	33. Social support, aid
8. Consultancy	21. Intelligence	34. Sport
9. Culture, art	22. Judgment	35. Stockbreeding/animally
10. Economy	23. Law	36. Tourism
11. Education	24. Logistics	37. Transport
12. Electricity	25. Military	Others
13. Electronic and communication (GSM, Wireless, digital, electromagnetics, other)	26. Natural sources and energy (Natural, Renewable, Convertible, Physical, Other *)	

Note. Here (*) denotes that it is explained in other work of the author because of it includes more scientific perspective. This scientific perspective is complementary with the other dimensions/perspectives gave in this work, in the second article (Ramiz, 2016, forthcoming) and with the perspective defined with ideal political construction.

Good and/or Correct Perspective That Must be Behind Administration(s)

The author defined the possible kind of services (Ramiz, 2015) that can be possible main purpose of an action for any side. If one consider the political perspective as basic, it is possible to define: (a) political perspective; (b) non-political perspective; (c) hybrid (political and non-political) perspective; (d) corrupted political perspective; (e) corrupted non-political perspective; and (f) hybrid-corrupted (political and non-political) perspective.

Although some of the present political perspectives in “some” of the world countries are “bad and/or incorrect”, here political perspective-(a) is assumed to be “good”, non-political perspective-(b) is assumed to be “good and/or correct”, and hybrid perspective-(c) is assumed to be “good and/or correct” due to the new-defined values (R-Values). With this respect, it is possible to evaluate the subjects due to the perspective behind the related action(s), for example, as political, or politicized (politicized, 2016), or corrupted. Author defined “some” of these perspectives as follows (in alphabetic order): (1) agricultural integration; (2) centralized economy; (3) centralized politics; (4) centralized values; (5) central economy; (6) central values; (7) commercial integration; (8) commercial support; (9) commercialized education; (10) commercialized health; (12) commercialized politics; (13) commercialized religion; (14) commercialized subjects of services; (15) commercialized science; (16) commercialized social values; (17) cultural integration; (18) democratized military; (19) economic integration; (20) ethnic integration; (21) ethnic commerce, (22) ethnic religion, (23) financial support; (24) health tourism; (25) holyday tourism; (26) ideological religion; (27) ideological science; (28) liberalized economy; (29) liberalized nationalism; (30) liberalized socialism; (31) liberalized values; (32) military integration; (33) military support; (34) militarized community; (35) militarized democracy; (36) nationalized commerce; (37) nationalized democracy; (38) nationalized progression; (39) nationalized values,

(40) organizational integration; (41) philosophical ideology; (42) philosophical politics; (43) philosophical religion; (44) philosophical science; (45) political democracy; (46) political integration; (47) political religion; (48) political support; (49) politicized administration; (50) politicized agriculture; (51) politicized commerce; (52) politicized education; (53) politicized environment; (54) politicized health; (55) politicized justice; (56) politicized nationalism; (57) politicized religion; (58) politicized science; (59) politicized security; (60) politicized social values; (61) politicized sport; (62) politicized subjects of services; (63) politicized support; (64) politicized tourism; (65) religious commerce; (66) religious ethnic; (67) religious ideology; (68) religious integration; (69) religious politics; (70) religious science; (71) religious tourism; (72) science that is made religious; (73) scientific commerce; (74) scientific ideology; (75) scientific politics; (76) scientific religion; (77) scientific support; (78) scientified religion, (79) scientified social values, (80) scientified subjects of services; (81) social integration; (82) social values that are made religious; (83) socialized administration, (84) socialized democracy; (85) socialized justice; (86) socialized liberalism; (87) socialized security; (88) socialized support; (89) socialized commerce, (90) socialized conservatism, (91) socialized military; (92) socialized politics, (93) socialized religion; (94) socialized science, (95) subjects of services that are made religious; (96) summer tourism; (97) system integration; (98) vacation tourism; (99) winter tourism; and (100) others.

There are some examples in the past about some of these perspectives, for example: (a) some politic people considered the science and politics to have a political power in the country (Mayor & Forti, 2000); (b) some politic, military and religion authorities in the west country was discussed to share the power of controlling the country and/or military action through the idea "shaping the body of soldier by politic and/or military head, and shaping the soul of the soldiers by religious head" (Myers, 1889-1921); (c) others. Some of these perspectives are what some people used and/or still using and they didn't know that they have such meanings, some other hybrid perspectives are the ones what the author defined new. Some of these perspectives are "good", some others are "good and incorrect", some others are "bad and correct", some others are "incorrect", some others are "bad", and some others are "bad and incorrect". The author considered some of these "good" perspectives he defined, for explaining his new theories about each dimensions of synthesis. To understand this better, there is good and/or correct scientific example in the history; Mr. James Clerk Maxwell and his Maxwell equations. Because of the each of the mathematics and physics disciplines were not sufficient to define his theory separately, he considered "mathematical physics" as a new defined and unified upper discipline, and defined the Maxwell equations. The author defined R-hybrid perspective to explain the "good and correct" perspective, and to explain other hybrid perspectives he defined above. With this respect, it is "bad and/or incorrect" to commercialize, to democratize, to liberalize, to politicize, or to socialize "some/most/all" of the subjects (due to 37-subjects of services considered), or to apply hybrid of these five basic actions to "some/most/all" of these 37-subjects. However, the "good and correct" definitions about these perspectives are defined by the author with R-Centrism, R-Democracy, R-Ideology, R-National, R-Progressive, R-Religion, R-Science, R-Sense of Justice, R-Social, R-Values, others (in alphabetic order). Social democracy can be "good" for "some" subjects in some manner, but R-democracy is something that considers "sense of justice", and "good and correct" decision making, "good and correct" progression, "good and correct" security, "good and correct" representation, etc. Another example is about politicized justice; somebody can consider the superiority of law (jurisprudence), some others can consider separation of powers, some other can consider superiority of political government over justice system. In all three cases the subject is "to use the law".

Somebody consider it as “when required”, some others consider it as “always”, some other can consider it as “never”. However, it is important to notice that, there are many politics and/or jurist (and other justice related people) who doesn't have enough information about the other non-political subjects (or let says about each of the subjects of services). There are some other possible official/non-official, or political/non-political reasons, where some/most of these politics and/or jurist people could not be learned something about other dimensions. In all cases, these sides are in an interaction with other sides, and these interactions could cause some bad and/or incorrect results. Author considered his experiences, and proposed to integrate all politics and/or jurist people into the ideal political construction. This is not a politicized justice, it is one part of the R-sense of justice. The author also considered that “some” of the judges, politics will be integrated to one of the 9-new groups in the ideal political construction (Ramiz, 2015; Ramiz, 2016). The author also defined R-hybrid law for each of the world country, which is another part of the R-sense of justice. This could be helpful for supplying judicious politics, judicious commerce in the system in some manner. All the answers to these kind of questions are included in the ideal political construction (Ramiz, 2015), in the administration systems (Ramiz, 2016; Ramiz, March 2016-forthcoming second article), and in the related organizations defined by the author.

The relationship between religion and science (Religion and science, 2016) has been a subject of study since classical era (8th-7th Century BC), addressed by philosophers, theologians, scientists, and others. The kinds of interactions that might arise between science and religion categorized, according to a theologian as: (a) Conflict between the disciplines; (b) Independence of the disciplines; (c) Dialogue between the disciplines where they overlap; and (d) Integration of both religion and science into one field.

Due to the interaction of religion and science; public acceptance of scientific facts may be influenced by religion; due to the information stated, many in the United States rejected the idea of evolution by natural selection, especially regarding human beings in the past. Nevertheless, the American National Academy of Sciences has written that “the evidence for evolution can be fully compatible with religious faith”, a view officially endorsed by many religious denominations globally in that time.

In this work, the author proposed that for some subjects, case-(c) above is important, and for some/most/all subjects case-(d) above is important. Case-(b) above is also meaningful for some research studies, while some situations that can be observe through case-(a) and this will be a guide for the experts to understand the meanings of each discipline separately.

The influences that religion has on politics and the influences that politics has on religion (religion and politics, 2016) focus on the relationship between the subjects of government, political parties, and religious communities. This explained through the following basic research areas: (1) All aspects of religious teachings and practices that have direct political contents and messages, such as religious understanding of government, power, political authority, state, political organizing, war, peace, etc.; (2) All aspects of religious behavior and practice that do not have direct political contents and messages but do have direct political consequences, such as building of religious edifices, pilgrimages, etc.; (3) Attitudes and positions of political subjects in the narrow sense towards religion and religious communities, such as that of political parties and groups towards religion and religious communities; (4) Everything is within apparently completely secular public behavior. They have no religious motive that causes religious consequences, such as an economic monopoly achieved by a religious group within a multi-confessional society. This may not but cause political consequences; (5) Religion and international relations; and (6) others.

The author noticed that some present ideologies, religions, sciences, philosophies do not include and/or accept one, or some, or all the other disciplines or sub-inner disciplines of them. Similar things can be noticed for some administrations, some organizations, and for some systems in same manner.

Similar thing can be noticed about the relation between “living forms” and “religion”. Some of the considerations, which are used in the past/present time, about these relations gave below as different cases: (a) if there are living creatures from other planet (somebody named it as aliens), there is/are no god(s); (b) aliens are gods; (c) there are many living creatures in the universe, and there is one god for all world human beings; (d) there are humans as living creatures only in earth; (e) world religions are for human beings, and do not include other living creatures; (f) there is/are god(s); and they are not aliens; (g) for different human groups there are different gods; (h) if there is science, there is/are no god(s); (i) everything in human life is miracle; (j) nothing is miracle in human life; (k) science is there because of aliens; (l) if there is science, there is/are no religion(s); (m) there are aliens and they are not god(s); and (n) others. With this respect, if one consider the word “world religion”, one may understand that, that religion is limited with “earth” region. If one considers “god” for “one group”, one may understand that it is limited with that group. If one considers the availability of possible living forms as reference (bacterium, plants, animals, human being, aliens, god(s), other living forms), one may understand that the living forms are functionalized with their constructional forms. Author defined ideal political construction (5 to 5 groups) and also R-Religion, R-Science, R-Philosophy, and other definitions, and proposed that all living forms are related with R-Religion, R-Science, R-Philosophy, and others.

There are general concepts about religions and politics which adopted by the past/present religions, sects, denominations or beliefs. However, the author put a new point of view to these researches and to these general concepts, and defined ideal political construction for all the world countries (R-Ideology), together with the new defined values, which are related with the 21 dimensions of synthesis, and the related theories, methods, concepts. Some of these values are partly explained here, some others like R-religion and R-science are defined by the author more generally and specifically in other work.

The author defined the new system so that R-administration, R-basic senses, R-ideology, R-organization, R-philosophy, R-religion, R-science, R-sense of justice, R-system, other (in alphabetic order) are complementary to each other. Also, each of these dimensions/disciplines/concepts/theory includes and/or reflects others. They are all integrated into one field. However, this one field is not any of the disciplines of religion, science, ideology, philosophy due to the past known perspective. This field is defined by the author as “to separate and integrate and unify them under one framework”. This can better understand with the R-hybrid perspectives defined by the author above, and also by the good example of Maxwell equations perspective. The author defined this framework in other work. With this respect, the said disciplines are R-independent in other manner, and they overlap in some manner. The author defined the new system so that it doesn't include conflicts between these defined disciplines. The author noticed as result of the synthesis that, there are some “good” arrangements in some of the past/present systems in the world about some subjects of services. For-example Indian hybrid-religious law system is a “good” step in some manner (list of legal systems, 2015). However, the new system proposed by the author includes sub-systems for each of the subjects of services (Ramiz, 2015) and so for each of the specific parameters. The author defined and/or re-constructed sense of justice, rules, principles, etc. for each of the sub-systems, and between the sub-systems, and for the worldwide system. By considering the above new defined theories, methods and concepts, it can be understood by some experienced people that the “values” are important parameters and must be evaluated together. The thin/slight

line between to “care the values” and to “not to care the values” is related with the evaluation between “values” and “basic senses” together (Ramiz, 2016). The author considered that the values are age, beauty, courage, education, ethnic color, ethnic origin, functional position level, gender, ideology, information science, industriousness, language, loyalty, nationality, perseverance, person nature (Ramiz, 2016), philosophy, religion, respect, science, self reliance, wisdom, and others (in alphabetic order; of course when one deepen the content of these “values” it deepen the evaluation), following general possible cases can be define: (a) Care the values and care basic senses (that’s what the author proposed as principle); (b) Care the values and don’t care basic senses (that’s what some political ideologies proposed); (c) Don’t care the values and care basic senses (something like Mr. Albert Einstein proposed for two senses-being good and being bad. That’s also what some past/present ideologies proposed); and (d) Don’t care the values and don’t care basic senses (that’s what some monetarists, etc. proposed).

It is noticed by the author that Mr. Albert Einstein was stated that,

Due to ignorant people, humans can categorize due to their ethnic origin, gender, nationality, age, statue, color, religion and language. In fact, the subject is not complicated like this! Humans can divide into two parts: good humans and bad humans.

Although Mr. Albert Einstein did not care about the first eight ones with his above statement, this statement deals something “good” because it states the availability of 10 information; the availability of (1) ethnic origin; (2) gender; (3) nationality; (4) age; (5) statue; (6) color; (7) religion; (8) language; (9) being “good”; or (10) being “bad”.

Figure 1. Sense of justice for a Human Being (in 3D) (beauty and basic senses).

To make more definite the meanings of the values, the author considered the result of the synthesis, and defined R-basic senses (Ramiz, 2016) and R-Wisdom, R-National, R-Values, R-Unity, R-Social, R-Monetary, R-Progressive. Some of these information are given with ideal political construction (Ramiz, 2015; Ramiz, 2016; forthcoming article), and some other defined within this work. R-wisdom, for example, is a function of

personal wisdom, group wisdom, party wisdom (political wisdom), country wisdom, world wisdom, or universal wisdom. This means, the wisdom, is not a wisdom if it is for the benefits of one side (person, or group, or political party, or country) only. R-basic senses are defined due to eight-senses (Ramiz, 2016). To express the sensitivity of case-(a) above, the author defined in Figure 1.

Although the level of each basic sense is important in 1D-2D (Ramiz, 2016), it is important to use these 8-basic senses in 3D evaluation of the subjects as well. The Author did these evaluations for all values, and made the evaluation of these eight-basic senses together with all possible values mentioned above. This can be good and/or correct to see/realize, for example, beauty in different colors and/or sense of justice in different colors.

On the other hand, there are some concepts in the literature, for example, “sustainable development” (Sustainable development, 2015), which is “good” for the system in some manner. However, the author defined “continuable administration system” (Ramiz, 2015) which is new perspective and “good and correct” because of it includes “continuity” and “administration” and “system” perspectives together. Here the word “continuable” is used purposely by the author instead of “sustainable”, because “sustainable development” perspective considers four concepts (economy, environment, social, politics or their similar equivalents), and “continuable” perspective is more general and scientific in that manner, and includes all subjects of services and so specific parameters (Ramiz, 2015).

It is also important for administrator(s) to know the possible positive and negative effects of any actions about some subjects of services. For example, some people offered that “set free trade, free border, etc. and let the powerful commercial one wins”. Then same people asked for “protection” of their small, or mid, or big companies, groups with some reasons! Is the “security” important or not?

The author defined the ideal political construction, new administration systems, and others to remove such conflicts, and to solve problems about each subjects of services in short, mid, long period.

Another “good and/or correct” simple example about the importance of the perspective behind an administration can be express as follows (this is a real life event). This example is related with health, commerce, finance, government, education, and other subjects of services. It is assumed that there is human (as possible patient; side-1), medical doctor (as doctor who decides which medicine to use; side-2), medical association (as health service provider association; side-3), pharmacy (as medicine provider company; side-4), pharmacist (as medicine provider; as medicine proposer; side-5), medicine producer company (side-6), director of medicine producer company (side-7), social insurance authority (side-8), responsible of the social insurance authority (side-9), Government (as official responsible authority from health services; side-10), responsible of government as side-11 (as a person who is officially responsible about other sides; side-1 to 10), and others. It is supposed that a human went to doctor, and asked for check, and doctor decided to give medicine, and doctor gave two boxes of medicine-A with 20 capsules each (totally 40 capsules) for recovery. Assume that human went to pharmacy, and asked for the medicine-A to pharmacist. Assume that there are two types of medicine-A (one with big box with 40 capsules, other one with small box with 20 capsules). Suppose that human doesn't know that there are such types of boxes, and asked from the pharmacist the two boxes with 20 capsules each. There are two possibility for pharmacist: one two give two small boxes of medicine-A with 20 capsules each, or give one big box of medicine-A with 40 capsules. Assume that one small box of medicine-A cost 13.36 TL for human (which means two small boxes cost 26.72 TL), and one big box of medicine-A cost 19.71 TL for human. Assume that this cost includes (production cost*) + (government tax for producer) + (delivery cost for producer) + (standardization cost for producer) + (producer company profit) + (delivery cost for pharmacy) +

(pharmacy profit) + (pharmacy expenses cost**) + (government tax for pharmacy) + (distributor cost***) (includes or excludes due to supply conditions) + others². In simple manner, if medical doctor decide to give one big box, the cost will be low for human, the incomes of the pharmacy can be same/less/more than other option, the incomes of the medicine provider company can be same/less/more than other option, the income tax of the government can be less than other option. If the social insurance will cover most of the cost of the medicine, both the cost of medicine for government and for human will be less. By extending the sides, these evaluations can be more sensitive. There may be some humans, where medical doctor can decide to give 1 small box of medicine-A, or 3 small boxes (total capsules = 60; cost 40.08 TL) instead of 1 big box + 1 small box (total capsules will be same = 60; cost 33.07 TL). This can extend, 4 small boxes (total capsules = 80; cost 53.44 TL) or two big boxes (total capsules = 80; cost 39.42 TL). Here the subject is, what should doctor offer? what should pharmacist supply? what should human buy? what should producer supply? what should government offer? what should social insurance cover? and some other questions can be consider in simple manner to indicate what the smallest unit administrator and the biggest unit administrator should care for continuable administration system.

Some politic/non-politic people may don't know what is the meaning of synthesis. Is it to "go back to history and stay there with that values?", or "evaluate the subjects from past to present?", or "go back to history and then come back to present time without learning anything?" and some other questions can consider as good guide for such people.

In general/specific manner, some/most of the past and present problems can be defined as the problems occurred because of each subjects of services. In more general perspective, these problems are related with the basic important concepts and definitions defined above. One of the important problem is about basic senses. A good and/or correct example for this case, which is also a real life event, gave below.

It is assumed that a worst but "good and correct" example is the subject of "killing of some civilian people in one country". Here "to kill" is an "first action", "civilian people who was killed" are the "first side". It is considered that "to kill civilian people is bad and/or incorrect (first case judgment)", and "to save/protect the civilian people is good and/or correct (second case judgment)". To make the analysis/synthesis of this problem, it is necessary to consider what was the first subject that makes that civilian people be killed by the second side (third case situation notice)? Are the second side people who killed the other civilian people were good and/or correct (fourth case search)? Are the civilian people who are killed by the other second side people were bad and/or incorrect (fifth case search) ? Are the third side people who killed the second side people that killed the other civilian people were good and/or correct (sixth case search)? Are the fourth side people who supported and/or watched the happening of the second action were good and/or correct (seventh case search) ? What was the second subject that made fourth side to support the happening of second action? Are the fifth side people who supported or watched the happening of the first action to be realized by second side were good and/or correct? Are the sixth side people who watched the happening of all the action (one to four) were good and/or correct? and some other questions can be add. How was the country region medium where the first action realized in that period when the all subjects in use? How was the earth medium in that period when the all subjects, actions, judgments happened? How was the medium of all related supporter side countries in that period? How was the medium of all related non-supporter side countries in that period? And others.

² Here *, **, *** denotes that they include more detailed costs.

This event could be evaluated with the following perspectives (in alphabetic order): academic perspective, commercial perspective, diplomatic perspective, ideological perspective, lawful perspective, military perspective, monetarist perspective, national perspective, non-official perspective, official perspective, philosophical perspective, political perspective, religious perspective, scientific perspective, social perspective, or hybrid-perspective. However, it is necessary for an administrator to evaluate the event by considering all of the perspectives together, as possible as, to have "good and/or correct" decision.

Some people considered "first case judgment" and "second case judgment" as "enough" cases. Some other people can consider other sides, other actions and first subject for the above example. However, there are various statements where people and administrator(s) must consider: (a) statement-1: sensitivity of judgment; (b) statement-2: sense of justice considered; (c) statement-3: basic senses considered; (d) statement-4: validity period of judgment decision; (e) statement-5: considered judgment perspective; and (f) statement-6: necessary and sufficient information.

To make the judgment sensitive, for example, the author considered basic senses, civilian people, any of the side given above, and made the following definition: If a soldier kill civilian people, and civilian people was with one of the possible character of "good, good and incorrect, bad and correct, incorrect, bad, bad and incorrect", the action of this soldier could be evaluate as "bad and incorrect, bad, incorrect, bad and correct, good and incorrect, good, correct" respectively in some manner. However, any soldier must behave between "correct-bad and correct" range, but as possible as they must act with "correct, bad and correct" possible two cases. Sometimes any soldier could be "good", and this is "correct", but they cannot be "good and incorrect", where this cause weaknesses, or can cause "bad and/or incorrect" results about security. If the soldier is "bad and/or incorrect" directly or because of other religious, politic, commercial side indirectly, of course the above evaluation can be realize between two soldiers, instead of a soldier and civilian people. On the other hand if a soldier kill a person (so called enemy), and enemy was "bad and/or incorrect", that soldier could be done "bad and correct". To kill a person is "bad", but because of soldier killed "bad and/or incorrect" one, the soldier may did "correct". This makes a soldier "bad and correct" with this action.

Somebody can support the first and second case judgment above, without taking care if the civilian people are owned any of the eight-basic senses (Ramiz, 2016). In that manner, the subject becomes more important. Is the war (action) between two armies, or between an army and civilian people, or between two civilian communities, or all of these cases considered at the same time? These evaluations and definitions can deepen by considering "all of the sides in the world" as the author did for "all of the subjects" during his synthesis about last 12,000 years due to the written sources.

As a result of the synthesis, the author defined new theories due to philosophy of religion, philosophy of politics, philosophy of science, philosophy of history, philosophy of law, ethics, and others, which are included in ideal political construction and administration systems.

It is important to keep the good and/or correct basic senses, which considered during the judgment period, as possible as for long lasting period. This is related with the "first subject", "first case judgment" and "second case judgment" due to the example above.

If we consider first subject as the event of killing of civilian people in some world countries, like Syria in last period, people can reach similar judgment results under the first and second case judgment. Some other examples can be given about some other countries in the world. Although the subject is important for the evaluation of each side's action in such a civilian people event, the judgment decision of the administrator and

the validity period of this decision, and the basic senses considered for the evaluation, and the validity period of that basic senses are important as well for the continuity/sustainability in the system. There are/were some politic people in the world, like Mr. Heinz Alfred Kissinger (USA), who expressed his opinion before, about the North Cyprus and South Cyprus issue before. He stated that, this issue was resolved in 1974 with the operation of Turkey to North side of Cyprus island, where the Cyprus island is "separated" as North Cyprus and South Cyprus territories. In one of his statement, it is declared that, after the first operation (in 20th July 1974) is completed, and during the second operation which was started in 16th August 1974, some international responsible asked Turkey side and other sides to make negotiations to stop operation. Mr. Henry Kissinger (USA) (Kissinger, 2016) was one of that coordinator (responsible), and the international responsible somehow asked from Turkey to stop the second operation in Cyprus island. It is stated that, Mr. Henry Kissinger (in one of his contact), indicated to Turkish authorities that, "I know you need some more time (nearly 48 hours) to reach your military targets in some area of Cyprus island", and he accepted the delay to start negotiations, they keep waited the actions of Turkey until it reaches to their proposed targets in other manner. So if the protection of the civilian people is/was good and/or correct at 1974 due to the related sides statements, and it is/was good and/or correct as all Turkish Cypriots accepted and supported it in 1974, one of the question that should ask "is that first and second case judgments still good and/or correct today, as it must be, or some people are trying to change purposely by known or without known, the "good and/or correct" action to "bad and/or incorrect" action, although it was not. If one perspective is to evaluate the subject through religious way, people should noticed that "good and/or correct" values of God(s) doesn't change with time, they are fixed". If other perspective is to evaluate the subject due to ideologies, etc, one may ask, "are the present sense of justice and basic senses of some persons, groups, countries, etc. are fixed as possible as", or it changes with time and it dependent to their philosophical, ideological, religious, commercial, monetarist, or other perspective they believed since from the past to until present time. If one people still have waving in his/her thought about these perspectives, author advice these people to start from the "modified groups" defined in the ideal political construction, to not to create any conflict, confuse, bad and/or incorrect actions in the system. Also the author advice such people not to try to integrate to the (nine-new groups), which they will probably converge as result of the synthesis they are going to do, until they reach to stable position.

If the applied "sense of justice" is "good and correct", its effects will be "good and/or correct" because of: (1) the considered subjects of services; (2) the 8-basic senses included; (3) applicable sides³ at the same time; (4) duration; (5) sensitivity; (6) transferrable from generation to generation; (7) dependence to the environmental factors; (8) understanding same by all related side as possible as; (9) applied by who; (10) considered by who; (11) being progressive; (12) being included for all 17 languages at the same time; (13) system considered; (14) system administration considered; (15) information science considered; (16) applicable systems at the same time; and (17) co-operation with the other blocs of the system administration.

These are good and/or correct examples which indicates that the following way of directing are not same and cannot be same: (a) to direct family; (b) to direct group; (c) to direct company; (d) to direct political party, (e) to direct association; (f) to direct justice court; (g) to direct government; (h) to direct ministry; (i) to direct parliament; (j) to direct military forces; (k) to direct country; (l) to direct regional union; and (m) to direct the world. There may be "some similar" parts. But for that similar subject parts the "content" is not same too. Any

³ See possible side section above and ideal political construction in second article.

people should notice that, it is bad and/or incorrect to direct government, or to direct country, or to direct political party, like directing company. Also, in more general manner, to direct the world can “not” be like directing company. But sense of justice is important for all of them. It is important if the principles (sense of justice, ethics, basic senses, respect, others) are considered by the administrations for families, for groups, for companies, for governments, for countries, for the world, for universe and about all 37 subjects of services. The author defined ideal political construction and administration systems to guide all related sides to have “good” or “correct” perspective to direct the related associations not with one perspective they used to have, but by considering the other “good and/or correct” perspective which author defined.

Good and/or correct administration, considers the difference between “game”, “race”, “competition”, “match”, “war”, and do not suggest “game” mentality to not to create any other conflicts in the system. Race within the parallel line as 100 meter runners did, or make competition due to the standards, rules, principles, ethics, or match like basketball teams, (teams with five people, where there is a captain, and each of five team member have a static role and dynamic role at the same time, each of them can got a score, each of them can show a place to the other to got a score, each of them can make defense, sometimes go through the ball, sometimes wait the ball to come to him/her, and others). It is good and/or correct to know and adopt as a principle that, “war” is one of the possibilities, and the priority to consider it as an action is one of the main sense of justice where the related people can be judged about its oppose effects for the progression. Of course three-apple rules (Ramiz, 2016) shall apply, but this is not a war, this is sense of justice in the supply/demand process in some manner. Author also advice some people not to consider “race”, or “competition”, or “match” for “some” subjects, where it can create some other conflicts about some “values” in other manner.

In fact, an explanation of the problems, and the proposed system solutions for these problems, are made by the author due to ideological, philosophical, political, religious, scientific or hybrid way, in other work. With this respect, there are no open ended processes about the new administration system(s).

The author defined ideal political construction (Ramiz, 2015; Ramiz, 2016) to guide the people about the characteristics of the administrator that must be. To satisfy good and/or correct administration, related peoples must be in one of the nine-(new) groups defined in ideal political construction (Ramiz, 2015; Ramiz, 2016, forthcoming). Also to supply continuable administration in a country, there must be necessary and/or sufficient number of people in each of these nine-(new) groups.

General Types of Organizations

In this part, author made the definition of an organization, and gave information about present organization types in the World. Also, some problems which are noticed about these organizations are explained.

Definition of an Organization (Theory of Organization)

As result of the synthesis, it is expressed by the author that any type of organization in the world can be define as a function given below due the categories considered in Table 5;

$$\text{Organization-X} = \text{Function} \{ \text{Category-a; Category-b; Category-c; Category-d; Category-e; Category-f; Category-g; Category-h; Category-i; Category-j; Category-k; Category-l} \}$$

With this respect, author defined, designed and organized some new organizations about “some” of the subjects of services due to these categories (see Table 5). Some of the other organizations are re-constructed by

the author too. These categories are also considered by the author for designing, defining “systems” as well. Since this work is defined as result of the synthesis of the author (based on both theoretical and experienced information), it is important to notice that there are 27-result cases, which are related with the synthesis and are given in other part, inevitably applied to the past/present and possible future organizations to obtain continuable administration system. An organization perspective, or theory, can be “good and/or correct” in some manner, but without “good and/or correct” system and other related parts, the organization cannot be continuable/sustainable.

Table 5

Possible Types of Organizations Due to Categories

Category	Possible types of organizations
Category-a	Due to geographical structure considered (Territory based; Local; Country based; Regional; Transcontinental; Worldwide)
Category-b	National; International; R-Hybrid
Category-c	Governmental; Non-governmental; R-Hybrid
Category-d	Due to number of the subjects of services considered (one subject, two subjects, 3 or more, R-Hybrid Subjects)
Category-e	Official; non-official; R-Hybrid
Category-f	Cultural; non-cultural; R-hybrid
Category-g	Ideological; non-ideological; R-hybrid
Category-h	Religious; non-religious; R-Hybrid
Category-i	Philosophical; non-philosophical; R-Hybrid
Category-j	Scientific; non-scientific; R-Hybrid
Category-k	Profitable; non-profitable; R-hybrid
Category-l	On duty; voluntary; founder; R-hybrid

Present Organizations in the World and Some Problems Noticed

The author evaluated the past and present organizations in the world, and noticed that there are some organizations which are in same category, some others are in different categories, some established by same people, some others established by different sides, together or separately. These organizations can be categorize due to the “main subject(s)” considered as follows (in alphabetic order): (1) Aid, support organizations; (2) Commercial organizations; (3) Cultural organizations; (4) Customs organizations; (5) Digital organizations; (6) Educational organizations; (7) Energy organizations; (8) Environmental organizations; (9) Ethnic organizations; (10) Financial organizations; (11) Fisheries organizations; (12) Health organizations; (13) Ideological organizations; (14) Inspection organizations; (15) Judgment, justice organizations; (16) Linguistic organizations; (17) Maritime organizations; (18) Migration organizations; (19) Military organizations; (20) Monetary organizations; (21) Philosophical Organizations; (22) Political organizations; (23) Religious organizations; (24) Scientific organizations; (25) Sport organizations; (26) Standardization organizations; (27) Tourism organizations; (28) Trade organizations; and (29) Hybrid organizations.

The author has an experience about some of these organizations directly, by participating, and through the theoretical and other practical information he noticed. The author noticed that, there are some world countries where there are no associations, organizations about some/most of the subjects of services. Also, the author noticed that some of these organizations are organized “bad and/or incorrect” and/or have some problems (Baltacı, 2001; others) about administration perspectives. Some of the organizations are realized against some others, some of the organizations are using the same subjects but dispute with the others, directly or indirectly.

Some of the organizations are in conflict with the others. Some of the organizations are in conflict with the ideologies adopted by some of its administrator(s). Some of the organizations are not considered other subjects of services, for their organizations, and/or for their related countries, and/or for their related unions. These subjects and others are inevitably required to apply sense of justice, principles, ethics, other in the system.

There are a variety of “official types of organizations” in the world which includes (in alphabetic order): (a) armed forces; (b) charities; (c) corporations; (d) cooperatives; (e) educational institutions; (f) international organizations; (g) governments; (h) not-for-profit corporations; (i) non-governmental organizations; (j) partnerships; and (k) political organizations. Present international organizations can divide into two sub groups; international-governmental, and international-nongovernmental.

International-nongovernmental organizations includes: (1) international non-profit organizations; (2) worldwide companies (World Organization of the Scout Movement, International Committee of the Red Cross and Médecins Sans Frontières).

International-governmental organizations are associated with the term “international organization” and are made up primarily of sovereign states (referred to as member states): (1) Council of Europe (COE); (2) Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); (3) Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE); and (4) others.

There are non-cultural/international/governmental organizations in the world (in alphabetic order): (1) International Criminal Court; (2) International Monetary Fund (IMF); (3) International Seabed Authority; (3) Inter-Parliamentary Union; (4) Interpol; (5) Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons; (6) United Nations (UN); (7) World Bank Group; and (8) World Trade Organization (WTO).

Although the UN is defined by some authors as non-cultural, its name “united nations” includes a kind of unification of the nations, where it denotes socio-cultural activities in other manner. However, the culture is part of progression, part of community values, part of being judicious. Although UN in general includes some types of organizations, subjects in this manner, the author noticed that their contents are not well organized. Some of the other organizations are connected with UN, while some others are not. On the other hand, there are some good organizations where the principles are good established but the organization around the world are not correctly working. With this respect, policies/strategies of the UN need to be re-arrange, or re-construct due to the sense of justice which includes country specific, region specific and worldwide specific perspective together and separately. Since UN is a “good” step, because of some other reasons pointed out by the author, a more systematic system is needed as a result of the synthesis of each subjects, and of all of the subjects together. Although the founders of UN organization did something “good” in that founding period, today it is “not sufficient” to control the world with the related system, and with the sense of justice considered, and with the perspectives of “some” groups they are in contact.

There are cultural/international/governmental organizations in the world (in alphabetic order): (1) Commonwealth of Nations; (2) Community of Portuguese Language Countries; (3) Latin Union; and (4) Organisation internationale de la Francophonie.

There are non-governmental/international/trade blocs in the world (in alphabetic order): (1) common markets, (2) customs unions, (3) customs and monetary unions, (4) economic unions, (5) economic and monetary unions; (6) free trade areas (bilateral, multilateral); (7) monetary unions; and (8) preferential trade areas.

Most of these types of unions are organized for commercial purposes basically. However, it is important to

consider that, for example, the subject “customs” is related with the commerce, security, transportation, logistics, and others. While trying to facilitate some commercial activities, some people must remember that they can create additional security problems, conflicts, weaknesses, etc. Once the problem realized, people do not have a right to ask to move back the border again. Good and/or correct system is not a system where some people can try to test their past ideologies, desires, etc. and cut money for that purpose first, then ask for additional money for establishing the new system again.

It is important to consider all other subjects of services during the application of any new organizations. This is must for continuable organizations, and for continuable administrations.

Just like there are some subjects separate, it can be “good” to arrange customs union, or currency union, for some separate regions (proposed regions are defined in the second article). However, additionally some control mechanism must be defined for continuable/sustainable administration. For example, currency union should consider 2nd currency for common use. If one consider each of the 37-subjects of services, together and separately, he/she could easily understand that it is not correct to make customs union all around the world. Borderless mentality is “bad and/or incorrect” in this manner, it includes/causes conflicts and/or problems in the system. Some people may ask for go back to history, where there were no border, and adopt this as an ideology. For such a people, the following question can be good guide; why all the historical events lived for?

With this respect, it is “good and correct” to categories the person/group as follows; Category-A: Visa Free Case: (1) Category-A1: always visa free group; (2) Category-A2: 15 days visa free group; (3) Category-A3: one month visa free group; (4) Category-A4: month months visa fee group; (5) Category-A5: 6 months visa free group; (6) Category-A6: one year visa free group; (7) Category-A7: two years visa free group; (8) Category-A8: five years visa free group; and (9) Category-A9: 10 years visa free group. Category-B: Visa Required Case: (1) Category-B1: three months visa; (2) Category-B2: month months visa; (3) Category-B3: one year visa; (4) Category-B4: two years visa; (5) Category-B5: five years visa; and (6) Category-B6: 10 years visa. These are important because of each 37-subjects of services, separately and together, and because of other subjects mentioned in this work. This is called “conditional visa free” applications.

Parallel to this, it is “good and correct” to categories the custom unions as follows: (due to related sides): (1) Category-A: custom free people group; (2) Category-B: custom free company; (3) Category-C: custom free region; (4) Category-D: custom free country; (5) Category-E: custom free association; (due to period): (1) Category-1: always free; (2) Category-2: 15 days free; (3) Category-3: one month free; (4) Category-4: three months free; (5) Category-5: six months free; (6) Category-6: one year free; (7) Category-7: two years free; (8) Category-8: five years free; and (9) Category-9: 10 years free. These are important because of each 37-subjects of services, separately and together, and because of other subjects mentioned in this work.

The author defined “good and correct” hybrid-unions in the second article where private number of the subjects of services considered due to principles.

There are some organizations which mixes elements, value systems and action logics of various sectors of society (for example the public sector, the private sector and the voluntary sector operating simultaneously, fulfilling public duties and developing commercial market activities). This type of mix organization is named as hybrid organizations in this manner by some experts (Williamson & Winter, 1991; Borys & Jemison, 1989; Williamson, 2016) who introduced the concept of a hybrid organization form in transaction cost economics. With this perspective, a hybrid form defined as “a set of organizations such that coordination between those organizations takes place by means of the price mechanism and various other coordination mechanisms

simultaneously". Examples include franchising, joint ventures, research & development partnerships, licensing and business groups, which means these experts and some other people considered hybrid form for financial, commercial perspective only.

There are voluntary associations where it is an organization consisting of volunteers. Such organizations may be able to operate without legal formalities, depending on jurisdiction, including informal clubs.

There are various good, bad, right, wrong reasons about the formation of the same, similar organizations by different groups. The author noticed that, some of the reasons are related with some of the subjects of services. Although, these subjects of services must consider for each world country for continuable construction, next important points are the harmony, sense of justice, administration about these subjects.

Also it is pointed out that some of these organizations are not realized for some countries completely, or not performing well because of the sense of justice and some other reasons. It is important to have these and other missing organizations in each of the world country, also to have a good co-ordination between these organizations.

In general manner, some of these categories of organizations are having conflicts, directly or indirectly, by themselves or through other sides. Some considers "list of regional organizations by population" and focus on the "commercial size of the market", and forget other values and create some other conflicts, corruption, etc. Some people are searching or using ethnic values, religious values, or other values for trade organizations purpose. However, there are/were some people, who do not care about ethnic origins, religious values, other values, if the group is bad and/or incorrect while making trade organizations, commercial activities together with. Although there are some "good" or "good and incorrect" commercial perspectives, some/most of the commercial people (due to subjects of services) can create some conflicts, or problems in the system, purposely by known or without known because of these reasons.

It is important to consider five-structural group construction (five to five) for any kind of organizations (whether they are commercial or not) for continuable and effective works in the system. This is missing in some/most countries due to subjects of services considered.

The author proposed the integration of the past/present organizations to new system by considering the inevitable 27 results cases of the synthesis.

New Political/Non-Political Methods to Solve General Administrative Problems Between Sides

The author expressed general/specific possible problems for a world country in other work (Ramiz, 2015; Ramiz, 2016). Also it is defined that to solve the problems, "synthesis" is the "correct" method. However, it is important whether the synthesis is made only for/between two subjects, or for some subjects, or for all subjects. The author made a synthesis by considering all subjects as possible as, although these subjects are called as good, bad, right, wrong by some other people.

It is important to note that, the author made a synthesis (based on both theoretical and experienced information), and as result of this synthesis following cases are inevitably applied to the design of the administration systems by the author (in alphabetic order): (1) to add some subjects; (2) to balance some subjects; (3) to change the priority of some subjects; (4) to consider common subjects; (5) to consider transition for some subjects; (6) to converge to some subjects; (7) to define all subjects under one framework; (8) to define new subjects; (9) to educate; (10) to eliminate some subjects; (11) to fix some subjects; (12) to have

some waving about some subjects; (13) to improve values of some subjects; (14) to integrate all subjects; (15) judgment; (16) to keep (protect) some subjects; (17) to modify some subjects; (18) to propose progression for all subjects; (19) to put rules; (20) to re-construct; (21) to re-define some subjects; (22) to remove some subjects but put new subjects instead immediately; (23) revolution; (24) to separate some subjects; (25) to train, (26) to unify some subjects; (27) to unite some subjects in upper phase; and (28) others. With this respect, all the Religion-X, all the Ideology-Y, all the Group-Z are considered and integrated to the ideal political construction and to the new system with this perspective. However, this integration doesn't mean that some of the mentioned groups, which were bad and/or incorrect in the past, will continue to work with the same bad and/or incorrect perspective, and administration of the system will accept and/or support this. There are no subjects which are left as open ended due to the perspective of the author. The administration system defined here is a unique system which collects past, present and all other types of possible future arrangements, under one framework through new defined ideal values and with the five-structural groups (five to five sub groups) connected with them. The sensitive evaluation and considered perspective of these structural groups, and some of the good, bad, correct, incorrect sides of integrated groups are explained here partly, some other parts in the second article, and also in other works with good/correct examples.

The author defined the possible sides (Category-A to F) in previous part, where these sides are considered during the analysis/synthesis and definition of the new political/non-political methods to solve general administrative problems between any two or more sides.

Types of Administrations

There are different types of administration: (1) Group Administration; (2) Company Administration; (3) Association Administration; (4) Political party administration; (5) Public Administration; (6) Local Administration; (7) Territory Administration; (8) Political Administration; (9) Country Administration; (10) Union Administration; (11) World-Wide Administration; and (12) other (main or sub administrations).

The author evaluated all these types of administrations, generally/specifically, and defined unit departments which are necessary and sufficient for each of these administration types.

The author proposed that, for solving the problems, for easy communication between the units, for supplying sense of justice, for ethic values, etc. the number of the sides (one, two, more than two), and the lines of each side (at the same line, or parallel line, or different line, or cross line) must be considered. Also smallest structure (group) and the biggest structure (world) must include the basic "necessary and sufficient" units.

For the solution of the some problems related with the groups, which were one of the basic problems about the system, the author defined the ideal political construction and the five-structural groups (five to five sub groups) for each world country (Ramiz, 2015). However, the five -structural groups defined for each of the world country includes some country specific matters (Ramiz, 2015; Ramiz, 2016, forthcoming).

For the solution of the possible problems that can be relate about the political party administration, political administration, and/or country administration, the author defined the continuable political administration system for a world country (Ramiz, 2015). However, by considering any type of 12 administrations, and their possible interactions, author defined new methods to solve some of the problems in one of the "upper structure". This is also one of the result cases of the synthesis (case-27 gave above) inevitably applied by the author to the design of the new administration systems.

New Methods to Solve General and Specific Problems

The author defined following new methods (see Table 6) for all the world countries as result of the synthesis. So, same and “good and correct” sense of justice is considered for the solution of the country related problems. There are four main cases, and 23 main methods defined for these cases. These cases are related with country, regional union, and worldwide union basically.

Table 6

Four Main Cases, and Related Sub Methods Defined for Each Case

Case-A: For solving problems in one country (for more than one group, community, territory in a country)	
Method-A1	Reconstruction of the country under the same country name (Ramiz, 2015; Ramiz, 2016; others).
Method-A2	Separation of country to suitable different territories conditionally and then unification of the territories under new-upper re-constructed “same” country structure (Country Union)
Method-A3	Separation of country to suitable different countries conditionally and then unification of the countries under “other” new upper re-constructed countries’ union structure
Method-A4	Re-construction from federal territories of the country to countries’ union
Method-A5	Convert (re-construction) from monarch to country based hybrid-monarch
Case-B: For solving problems between two countries, or states, or communities	
Method-B1	Re-construction from united states to countries’ union
Method-B2	Re-construction from confederation to countries’ union
Method-B3	Re-construction from united federation to countries’ union
Method-B4	New establishment of a countries’ union, which is base on some principles, conditions, sense of justice between any of these two sides
Method-B5	Separation of countries (or communities, states) to suitable different countries “conditionally” AND then unification of the countries under “other” new upper re-constructed countries’ union structure.
Method-B6	Separation of countries (or communities, states) to suitable different countries, AND then unification of each country with other countries under “other” new upper re-constructed countries’ union structure
Case-C: For solving problems between more than two countries, or states, or communities, or kingdoms	
Method-C1	Convert (re-construction) from present united states to regional countries’ union;
Method-C2	Convert (re-construction) from present federation states to regional countries’ union;
Method-C3	Convert (re-construction) from present confederation states to regional countries’ union;
Method-C4	Convert (re-construction) from present united Kingdom to regional countries’ union;
Method-C5	Unification of countries to make new construction of regional countries’ union;
Method-C6	Unification of communities to re-construct regional countries’ union;
Method-C7	Convert (re-construction) from present union to regional countries’ union;
Method-C8	Hybrid unification of countries, country unions, countries’ unions, regional countries unions to make new regional countries’ union;
Method-C9	Re-construction from present autonomous territories, regions, communities of the country to regional countries’ union.
Case-D: For solving problems between any two or more sides	
Method-D1	Unification of sides (Category-A, Category-B, Category-C, Category-D, Category-E, Category-F) under one framework to establish new world countries’ union;
Method-D2	Convert (re-construct) from “present worldwide organization” to new world countries’ union;
Method-D3	Unification of sides (Category-A, Category-B, Category-C, Category-D, Category-E, Category-F) under one framework to establish new world countries’ union, and integration of the present worldwide organization to this new system.

For each of the cases (Case-A to Case-D) (see Table 6) and so for each of the main method, it is proposed by the author that each territory, community, state, country will be re-constructed due to “ideal political construction” (Ramiz, 2015) basically, and this reconstruction will be before or together with the application/realization of the related methods simultaneously. Some/most of the applications of these methods, which proposed by the author, are given in the second article (Ramiz, 2016-forthcoming) with names of the

country and regions. For each of the main method (Method-Ax, Bx, Cx, Dx), it is defined that there are possible sub solutions for each of the problems about each 37 subjects of services related with two communities, states, or countries. Of course it is important what kind of solution is proposed. Possible solutions can be categorised as (in alphabetic order): (a) Academic solution; (b) commercial solution; (c) democratic solution; (d) economic solution; (e) ethnic solution; (f) expert solution; (g) friendly solution; (h) financial/monetary solution; (i) historical solution; (j) ideological solution; (k) lawful solution; (l) military solution; (m) national solution; (n) non-official solution; (o) official solution; (p) philosophical solution; (q) political solution; (r) religious solution; (s) scientific solution; (t) social solution; and (u) R-Hybrid (hybrid that includes all possible solutions).

To obtain such solution(s), it is important; what is the perspective, language (Ramiz, 2016), agreement behind these solutions, and what is the sense of justice considered behind these perspectives as well.

The author defined the good and/or correct perspective, language, agreement, and R-sense of justice (Ramiz, 2016-forthcoming) for the solutions of the problems. In general manner, some diplomatic solution, political solution, and/or lawful solution is what some political people preferred, and sometimes! some of the politics can prefer to have advice of some other perspectives; some of them do because of the sense of justice they have, some others do not because of what they think it is true but because of they are being politics. Only some few countries considered some/most part of these 21 solutions for the exact solutions of the problems, and there is an absence of principles to consider all of them (R-Hybrid). Some politics, economics, social, religious, commercial, financial people may think that the "good" solution is the one which satisfy these people needs. However, the experienced people can realize that the instability in person nature (Ramiz, January 2016), and/or instability of politics, and/or instability of social behaviour can effect the period, nature, etc. of the proposed solutions. Which means the good and correct solution can be obtained by considering R-hybrid solution, which consider all the solution methods and all the possible combinations related with these solution methods. Some/most/all of politics, or commercial, or jurist/judgment, or religious, or scientific, or academic people do not know or understand the some/most/all of the above 21 solution methods. And what they offer as a solution is something missing in that manner, and some/most of them can try to adapt/match/suit/fit (in good or bad manner) it to their perspective. R-hybrid perspective, which is defined as result of the synthesis, includes good and correct solutions, where it includes all possible answers for each of these perspectives.

If one considers, for example, the dispute, conflict, confuse about "one region" between two countries, there are nine possible sub solutions for that problem: (1) separation/sharing/distribution of one region between two countries; (2) put "that one region" into internal part of country-A; (3) put "that one region" into internal part of country-B; (4) unification of "that one region", country-A, and country-B in upper two-country union; (5) common use of "that one region" by country-A, and country-B; (6) common use/control of "that one region" by country-A, country-B, country-C (3rd country(ies) or authority); (7) control of "that one region" by country-C (3rd country(ies) or authority) only; (8) to set "that one region" as autonomous; and (9) unification of "that one region", country-A, and country-B and other nearby countries in upper multi-country regional union.

The author made evaluations, judgment through his synthesis by considering above 21 solution perspectives, and nine possible solutions for region problem, and other possible solutions related with other subjects of services, together and separately, for some/most/all of the problems in world countries, and defined the above four cases, related main methods, and administration systems, etc. (Ramiz, 2015; Ramiz, January 2016, Ramiz, 2016-forthcoming) for the solution of these problems systematically in short, msd, period in some manner.

Theory of Countries' Union System

In this part, categories and types of interacted sides are defined first. Then general types of needs between two or more countries are defined. Principles of Countries' Union are defined at last.

Categories and Types of Interacted Sides

General principles for cooperation, agreement between two-sides can be categorized by considering the interaction between each of these sides and with the 3rd sides as follows (see Table 7).

Table 7

Possible Categories Due to Types of Interacted Sides

Categories	Types of Interacted Sides
Category-I	(between persons) side-A = person-A; side-B = person-B; side-C = 3rd person(s)
Category-II	(between groups) side-A = group-A; side-B = group-B; side-C = 3rd group(s)
Category-III	(between private sectors) side-A= company-A; side-B = company-B; side-C = 3rd company(ies)
Category-IV	(between governments; side-A = government-A; side-B = government-B; side-C = 3rd government(s)
Category-V	(between countries) side-A = country-A; side-B = country-B; side-C = 3rd country(ies)
Category-VI	(between associations; authorities, society, university, foundations, Waqfs) side-A = association-A; side-B = association-B; side-C = 3rd association(s)
Category-VII	(between local administrations; municipality, others) side-A = local administration-A, side-B = local administration-B, side-C = 3rd local administration(s)
Category-VIII	(between public administrations; state university, state laboratory, state factory, state center, governor, + all public departments of country about 37 subjects of services) side-A = public administration-A; side-B = public administration-B; side-C = 3rd public administration(s)
Category-IX	(between countries' unions; includes all 37 subjects of services) side-A = countries' union-A; side-B = countries' union-B; side-C = 3rd countries' union(s)
Category-X	(between regional countries' union; includes all 37 subjects of services) side-A = regional countries' union-A; side-B = regional countries' union-B; side-C = 3rd union(s)
Category-XI	(between organizations; includes all 37 subjects of services) side-A = organization-A; side-B = organization-B; side-C = 3rd organization(s)
Category-XII	World Countries' Union
Category-XIII	(R-Hybrid) (between any three or more different sides in category I to XII) side-A = X; side-B = Y; side-C = 3rd party(ies);

General Types of Needs

In general, if one consider the possible sides in a world country as (Category-I to VIII; XI; XIII) in simple manner (see Table 7), it is possible to define following types of “needs” for each world country due to domestic needs of each country, and due to international needs of each country that can be occur because of the interactions with other country sides: (1) domestic needs of country A; (2) international needs of country A; (3) domestic needs of country B; (4) international needs of country B; (5) domestic needs of 3rd countries C; (6) international needs of 3rd countries C; (7) domestic needs of country A and country B together; (8) international needs of country A and country B together; (9) domestic needs of country A and country C together; (10) international needs of country A and country C together; (11) domestic needs of country B and country C together; (12) international needs of country B and country C together; (13) domestic needs of country A, country B and 3rd countries C together; and (14) international needs of country A, country B and 3rd countries C together.

These “needs” are about 37-subects of services, and in more general manner they are about specific parameters (Ramiz, 2015). Author defined “specific types” of needs for each 14 “general types” of needs gave above, and obtained the general number of possible interactions between related country sides (see Table 8).

Table 8

Distributions of the Types of Needs Due to Interaction of the Related Country Sides

Types of Needs Due to Interaction of the Related Sides	Number of Types of Needs	Percentage Inside the Total Need Groups (%)
Only country A	2	≈ 2.04 %
Only country B	2	≈ 2.04 %
Only country C	2	≈ 2.04 %
Only country A and country B interactions	14	≈ 14.29 %
Only country A and country C interactions	14	≈ 14.29 %
Only country B and country C interactions	14	≈ 14.29 %
Interactions of country A, and country B, and country C	50	≈ 51.02 %
Total Interactions Number	98	100.00 %

Table 8 shows the possible “types of needs” that each country can face. Although this table indicates that any country may need minimum two other country sides for providing its domestic and international needs at 51.02 % dependence as principle, this is an important principal ratio because of it is indicating possible interactions between the sides. The number of types of needs is directly related with 37 subjects of services. However, the ratio of needs for each subject of services can be between 0 % to 100 % upon to the domestic sources available at the country and/or international needs of that country.

Table 7 and general types of needs are very important because of it is indicating the possible situations that each country sides, and the sub sides (Category-I...VIII; XI; XIII; Table 7) can face in real life. In the history, also in the present time some governments are made agreements/co-operations with other countries by considering only one sub type of interaction between two sides, which means they did, by purposely or without knowing, too many agreements between other sides. As it is noticed, there are still some agreements where some countries did not realized their necessity yet. In political manner to do as many as agreements could be chance to show how a government is working and active, but when the expenses, time spend for each activity, the missing agreements, rights of persons, groups, companies, etc. considered, the strategy of making agreement once it is required in the future could make loss other than benefits. In some world countries, the sources of country A and country B can be enough for two sides and most of their needs can be arrange regarding the co-operations between only two countries. The important subject is, people of Country A are moving around country B, C, also some other people from country B, C can visit country A, which means the interaction is inevitable, and that percentage in the tables reminds the importance of the interactions, and the necessity of co-operations for continuable political administration systems.

Principles for Countries' Union

It is possible to define these needs of a country or countries group with more details, by considering the other world countries or countries groups, and by considering the possible interactions/relations between each side (see Table 9). When the 37 subjects of services, or the specific parameters take into consideration, these domestic and international needs can define with more details. It is necessary to consider all of the general principles (see Table 9), which proposed between two country sides, to establish a countries' union and continuable administration system accordingly.

Table 9

General Principles Proposed Simultaneously for Establishing Countries' Union between Two Countries

Simultaneous Agreement Principles	Subjects of services for country A, B, C				
	Subject-1	....	Subject-n	....	Subject-37
Domestic Agreements in country-A	R-Yes	....	R-Yes	....	R-Yes
Domestic Agreements in country-B	R-Yes	....	R-Yes	....	R-Yes
Domestic Agreements in country-C	R-Yes	....	R-Yes	....	R-Yes
Agreements between country-A, and country-B	R-Yes	....	R-Yes	....	R-Yes
Agreements between country-A, and country-C	R-Yes	....	R-Yes	....	R-Yes
Agreements between country-B, and country-C	R-Yes	....	R-Yes	....	R-Yes
Agreements between country-A, and country-B, and country-C	R-Yes	....	R-Yes	....	R-Yes

Notes. Country-C denotes any other 3rd country(ies); R-Yes denotes "Principle Yes" which means it is valid together with the acceptance of all seven-agreement principles simultaneously which are given in one column for one subject of service; Upon to the degree of union, hybrid categories are defined due to the number of the subjects of services considered.

Conclusions

In this work, some of the results of the synthesis of the author expressed. The author considered ideology, science, religion, politics, philosophy, and other subjects to evaluate and define the new theory, and administration systems. There are 21 dimensions of the R-synthesis defined generally. The author expressed that, due to the R-synthesis, there are 27 cases which are related with the perspective of the synthesis and its results, and are in a position to be applied inevitably to the new designs and its applications.

Most of the problems are related with the political construction in a world country. To solve these problems, the author defined five-structural groups for each community, state or country as follows; New Era Group, Progression of the Country Group, Unity of Country Group, Values of the Country Group, and Social Progression Group (Ramiz, 2015). These groups are defined as result of the synthesis, and they are very important for the progression, and continuability/sustainability in a world country, and in the world. To arrange the political construction in each world country in "good and/or correct" way, ideal political construction is defined for each country, which includes these 5-structural groups (5 x 5 sub groups). The author shortly explained that all the past/present Religion-X, Ideology-Y, Group-Z are proposed to be "integrated" to the ideal political construction in each world "country", to supply continuable political administration. However it is important to note that this integration is not like in the past known perspective, it is defined as R-integration. In some manner, it means, some integrated groups cannot continue their "bad and/or incorrect" perspectives they used in the past. More detailed information is given in the second article (Ramiz, 2016; forthcoming). This ideal political construction includes all result cases of the R-synthesis, and so while making integration, some of the problems are proposed to be solved systematically. R-Ideology dimension is defined before (Ramiz, 2015). Other dimensions of the synthesis are defined in the second article (Ramiz, 2016; forthcoming) with more details. However, to give an idea about R-Religion dimension, the author defined that for every country it is necessary to consider "progressive religion" for "some" structural groups, and for all world countries R-Religion definition is important. There are Progressive Judaism, and Progressive Christianity movements expressed in the past. When the author evaluated these two concepts, he noticed that they include some "good" statements, however there are some "limited" statements, and some "politicized" statements on the other side. The author defined R-Religion and "Progressive Religion" as result of the synthesis. Progressive Religion, is

including upper level synthesis comparing with these two concepts gave above, and R-Religion includes highest level synthesis comparing with this one. In general manner, author considered and included the R-Ideology, R-Science, R-Religion, R-Philosophy dimensions in the ideal political construction for each world country. This is one of the important subject for the administrations, organizations, and others.

The author discussed generally and specifically the meaning of the “union”, and then re-described its meaning to guide the people to understand the theory of “countries’ union”. During the evaluation of the meaning of the union, author made comparison with some of the present federations, countries, and unions.

As result of the synthesis, author defined that following concepts are important for the political/non-political administration system of a world country (in alphabetic order): (1) Administrations; (2) Basic Senses; (3) Community values; (4) Continuity/sustainability; (5) Organizations; (6) Other Systems; (7) Organs of Government; (8) Party Systems; (9) Political Construction; (10) Political Systems; (11) Power Sources; (12) Power Structures; (13) Progression; (14) Representation; (15) Sense of Justice; (16) Separation of powers; and (17) Subjects of Services. The author evaluated the present definitions about all these concepts. Also discussed the present types of these concepts. Then evaluated the conflicts inside each concept, and also between the all concepts. The author also considered the present interactions and disputes inside each concept and between the all concepts as well. Beside this, author made a search and evaluation of the availability of each concept in each world country too. Then author evaluated the effective levels and representation of each concept in each world country generally/specifically. The author noticed that, there are “some” missing parts, “some” bad and/or incorrect parts about the definitions and construction of each concept in each world country. The author also noticed some disharmony between the effective use of each concept.

The author defined possible sides of political/non-political administration system with five categories. General points that can be evaluate as positive and/or negative about the sides are categorized as: (a) due to the points that can be common; (b) due to the differences; and (c) due to possible negativity. Under these three categories, following subjects are evaluated for all world countries with comparison: (i) group; (ii) society; (iii) community; (iv) community values; (v) nationality; (vi) thought and senses; (vii) historical values; (viii) ethnic origin; (ix) common regions; (x) monetary units; (xi) needs; (xii) language; (xiii) wars; and (xiv) others.

There are 37 (+) subjects of service which are defined by the author and are mandatory for a world country to be progressed. These 37 subjects are also possible needs of each side, and these subjects are part of the R-Ideology definition (Ramiz, 2015). For a “correct” administration, it is important and necessary to consider 37 subjects of services together and separately.

Good and/or correct perspective that must be behind administration(s) are generally/specifically explained with some examples. Although there are ideological, philosophical, scientific, religious, commercial, and other perspectives, which the author considered for the synthesis, the author separated the evaluation of some subjects as political and non-political basically. The author consider this to guide some people to realize that if one think with political perspective, he/she should remember that there is non-political perspective which could be opposite in some manner. On the other hand, the author explained that some subjects could be evaluate by some people out of politics, but some people must consider that some subjects are directly and/or indirectly hybrid, which means the subjects which explained as political, infact related with non-political, and some subjects which explained as non-political infact related with political perspective. This is becacuse of the possible interactions between political and non-political sides. However, the author noticed that this interaction can be “good and/or correct” or “bad and/or incorrect” due to subjects of services and the political/non-political sides

considered (Lord, 1931; others). This can cause possible corruptions in some manner. And this corruption can possibly effect some political, non-political and hybrid sides as it is explained in this text, and also defined with Figure 2.

Figure 2. Progression and Corruption due to Political/Non-political perspective.

The Figure 2 is good and/or correct guide to evaluate the followings (in alphabetic order): (i) non-political corruption; (ii) non-politicized area; (iii) non-political progression; (iv) personal corruption; (v) personal progression; (vi) political corruption; (vii) political progression; (viii) politicized area; (ix) social corruption; (x) social progression; and (xi) others. The plane area between the “hybrid-axis” and “political-axis” in Figure 2 denotes the “politicized plane region (except hybrid axis)”. The author proposed the 3D region, which is defined between the “hybrid-axis”, “political-axis” and “progressive-axis”, as “good” region for the politics (except the above politicized plane region), of course together with the “ideal political construction”.

For “some” subjects to consider political perspective can be “good” due to the new definition of the author, however for “some” subjects it is important to consider “non-political perspective”, and for some subjects “hybrid perspective” is important.

On the other hand, some examples gave about the relations between “basic senses” and “values” which are important for administration. Sense of justice is defined for the evaluation of multi dimensional subjects, such as for the evaluation of the “basic senses” and “values” together. Some other examples gave about health, commerce, government, military, education, human, and other subjects. “Commerce” and “security” and “union” relation discussed. Importance of the information society expressed. Importance of the basic senses for judgement procedure are explained too. The author also expressed the importance of all the perspectives he defined for making “good and/or correct” judgment. This is proposed to be “correct” reference for the administration(s) as well.

The author gave an example about killing of civilian people by military forces. The author explained the necessity of the evaluation and judgement of this action with all perspective he defined. Also pointed out that an “good and/or correct” administration(s) should consider the following subjects during the judgment of the

action: (a) sensitivity of judgment; (b) sense of justice; (c) basic senses; (d) validity period of judgment decision; (e) judgment perspective; and (f) necessary and sufficient information.

It is expressed with some examples that, the validity of the basic senses and its long lasting effectiveness are very important for the continuable/sustainable administration system as well. With this respect, the author also pay attentioned to the people about the necessity of the correctness of the sense of justice. the author also defined what could make the sense of justice as correct. The author expressed that, to direct the world cannot look like to direct a company, and gave some examples about this.

For a continuable political administration system, and for continuable countries' union, and for continuable political/non-political administration, administrator(s) must be stable, in other words his/her position in the ideal political construction must be defined "correctly". Instability of an administration(s) can cause possible conflicts, confuse, delay, and others neagative effects in the system. The author advice "experienced" people to consider this, also advice some other people to stay in (or start from) one of the modified groups until they became stable to get into one of the 9-new groups in the ideal political construction.

The author re-defined the relations between the following triple dimensions; "religion-science-ideology", "science-ideology-progression", "religion-science-progression", and "religion-ideology-progression" .

Organizations are separated into 12 types of categories by the author. With this respect, the author defined possible 41 sub-type of organizations. The administration system(s) which author defined as new, and also related with the countries' union, includes all the possible combinations of these 41 sub-type organizations in this manner. The author mentioned about present organizations in the world. He noticed that there are 29 types of organizations due to "main" subjects. Author explained shortly some of the problems determined at some of these organizations. The author defined a principle for the solution of the possible problems, where the customs union(s), trade union(s), common market(s), free visa subjects can cause in the system. This principle is simply named as "conditional visa/visa free application". There are some "good" applications in various world countries about this, however, author propose this to be applied for all the world countries.

The auhtor expressed shortly that, some organizations in the world, like UN, EU, others did some "good" actions, and/or put "correct" aditions to some projects, specially at their establishment period. However, there are "some" conflicts within these organizations, where each sides (some countries) are get into by themselves or pushed into directly for a long time, through the agreements they made in the past, and/or because of these agreements and the organizations being membered. So they could not decide "correctly". The author advice that these organisations need to be re-construct, or change, or to re-defined. The author proposed Method-Cx, and Method-Dx for that purposes, and applied these methods to some of these organizations, unions in the second article. Some other solution to the gerenal/specific problems are defined with the new methods given here, and with the administration systems, and bloc diagrams given in the second article.

It is pointed out that there are basically 12 types of administration, where some includes the others, some communicate with the others. Some of these administration types are defined here, or in other articles (Ramiz, 2015; Ramiz, 2016), and in the second article with more deltails.

The author defined new methods to solve general and specific problems based on country structure, and categorized these new methods under four main cases, and with 23 main methods. The general characteristics of these methods are expressed in this article, and the specific bloc diagrams and definitions are given in the second article (Ramiz, 2016-forthcoming).

In this work, the importance of the construction of the "country", "country union", "countries' union",

“regional countries’ union” and “union of the world countries” are shortly explained. Specific bloc diagrams and applications of these constructions are given in the second article.

The author considered the following principles while defining the methods related with the world countries: (1) to have same sense of justice in each world country for the solution of the possible problems; (2) to give a place in the administration system (for good and/or correct ones) for the representation of each community; (3) to progress all of the communities; (4) to establish information society; (5) to re-arrange the organizations to speed up the progression; (6) to re-construct the ideal political construction to speed up the progression and to solve most of the problems with internal, mutual and/or common perspective simultaneously; and (7) others.

The author defined the theory of countries’ union. It is stated that for the applications of the theory, it is important to categorise and define the possible related sides which can be interacted. There are totally 13 categories defined, some of them are general, some others are the ones which are inside the coverage of a country construction.

General principles for cooperation, agreement between two-sides can be categorized by considering the interaction between each of these sides and with the 3rd sides. The author defined the general categories of these sides as: (1) persons; (2) groups; (3) private sectors; (4) political governments; (5) countries; (6) associations; (7) local administrations; (8) public administrations; (9) countries’ union; (10) regional countries’ union; (11) organizations; (12) world wide unions (such as UN, and other); and (13) R-Hybrid of these 12 sides.

The author defined the general types of the needs. There are 14 types of general need groups, and 98 possible types of sub need groups which can be define due to the domestic and international needs of a country, which can arise because of the possible interactions between related sides.

It is stated that possible needs of a country are important, because of it is causing/guiding/effecting a country to make a cooperation, contact, relation, about “every” sector and/or every subjects. It is pointed out that, for some subjects, it is necessary to make agreement/cooperation/connect between two or more countries because of the “possible situations” that can face due to the “possible interactions” between the all related sides. These possible interactions can be simply define as 98×37 -subjects of services in “general”, and can be extend as $98 \times 37 \times$ (general number of the side groups in a country-8 due to the first eight categories in Table 7).

Although the Table 8 indicates that any country may need minimum two other country sides for providing its domestic and international needs at 51.02 % dependence as principle, this is an important principal ratio because of it is indicating possible interactions between the sides. However, it is possible to provide the needs from the domestic sources of one country between the 0% to 100% ratios.

For some subjects, author stated that, there are necessities to make some cooperations/agreement between two countries not because of the low or high number of people available, but because of the situations which political/non-political side can face due to the possible interactions between sides about that subjects.

To establish a countries’ union between any two countries, it is important to consider the principles which are defined under seven general group cooperation/agreement categories, and for each of 37 subjects of services, conditionally. This conditional case is defined so that any two sides principally must accept the availability of seven general group cooperations simultaneously, and for all the chosen subject of services this condition shall apply. The number of the subjects of services considered for cooperation will define the hybrid category of the cooperation. Good and/or correct countries’ union shall establish by approval/acceptance of all seven group

categories for all 37 subjects of services simultaneously .

The importance of the principles that must be considered for the cooperation between two countries will increase when one or both of these countries are part of a regional union. In this case the principles should be considered together with sense of justice, and countries union theory to supply continuable/sustainable administration for both country sides.

The author defined a principal cooperation/agreement that could be consider any time in the future and between any two countries in the world to establish "countries' union" based on sense of justice, principles, ethics, and other concepts related with the theory. This principal cooperation/agreement is defined for all related sides with a Table 9, to guide each side to understand the importance of the principles, their simultaneous availability. With this respect it is good and/or correct for each side to agree on the "necessary and sufficient" principles first, then to extend the principles to the number of subjects of services due to the hybrid-category. The cooperation, where the principles and conditions are determined for two countries before, can be consider for the other countries in the future where it can apply almost same to new cooperations, and there will be no need to make changes or re-arrangements in the other previous agreements in the future. This will supply long lasting continuable cooperations as well. With this respect, for example, it is proposed that North Cyprus could do domestic agreements, agreements with South Cyprus, agreements with Turkey, agreement with all other countries in the same regional union (Ramiz, 2016-forthcoming), agreements with other world countries in other regional unions (Ramiz, 2016-forthcoming), simultaneously and with the principles defined with Table 9, which is also a principle table for the agreements/cooperation for all other world countries. This principles in Table 9 are also considered for regional unions, where author put regional union-A instead of country-A, regional union-B instead of country-B, regional union-C instead of country-C.

There are "some" countries (country-A) in europe, where their "some/most/all" sub components side³ are supporting EU ideology in one side, and cooperating with the anti EU country on the other side, cooperating with USA, also cooperating with anti USA country at the same time, and so on. Is this country (or some/most/all sub components) related with EU ideology, or they are running after their personal ideology, or they are selfish country, or they are monetarist, or like some people called they are liberal country, and so on. Although author criticizing/commenting/judging some groups for some subjects, like liberals, and others, author proposed to integrate such groups into ideal political construction, and adviced them to be modified due to the perspective defined with the ideal political construction. Author consider sense of justice for such cases by the time, and apply the simple principle: (a) person can be good and his/her group can be bad; (b) person can be bad and his/her group can be bad; (c) person can be good and his/her group can be good; (d) person can be bad and his/her group can be good. The author extended this for eight-basic senses as well. So if there are no principles, ethics, sense of justice between "some" of the countries of EU, how such a country can ask for sense of justice for itself and suggest solutions to other countries. If it is not politically united with the present political/ideological/philosophical/religious perspective they have (for "all" subjects of services), so its better to re-organize the union as "economic union" or "customs union", or "economic and customs and monetary union". The author defined good and/or correct construction for EU in the second article by considering this and some other subjects, where EU is one of the good part of the continuable/sustainable system in the world. However, it is "not correct" that some countries (or related groups), who united for one bad and/or incorrect ideology, have a right to try to make some other countries like themselves. The author defined ideal political

construction (5 x 5) for establishing continuable political administration system in that country, also to unify and separate the groups at the same time, to supply progression for each of the persons, or groups, and countries in simple manner.

Some experienced people can realize the importance of each 37 subjects of service, separately and together, while organizing cooperation between two countries. It is provided that, one country can make cooperation with other countries with the "same", "principal", "everytime valid" and "standard" defined agreement. The "good and/or correct" cooperation between two or more countries can be obtain with the correct ideal political construction, and by considering the representation of the new defined values of each group in each country side, as it is defined by the author in the related table. Good and correct agreement can supply by considering ideal political construction in each country, and also by the correct representation of five structural groups. The perspective behind the administration of each country must be at least due to "new defined nine-groups" of ideal political construction. It is experinced, also known by some developed countries that, some cooperation cannot organize, perform, realize by politic people, because of they are "side" to some subjects, or they are not expert in all subjects, or other reasons.

In the forthcoming second article, there are: (a) new administration systems; (b) systems's administration; (c) ideal political construction in multi dimension; (d) way of synthesis for a person; (e) values of a country; (f) effective weight (EW) of a country; (g) structural groups in a world country; (h) types of systems's administration; (i) political construction proposed for different party systems and federations in the world; (j) real applications of Case A to Case D methods for the world countries (see Table 6); and (k) others, in general. More specifically, the criterions, methods, teories, categories, organizations are defined as basics for the five types of country administration system. In the second article, the author defined new administration systems by considering the Case-A & B & C & D (see Table 6) methods to solve the general and specific problems. There are five possible administration system categories, which are country based: (1) General Political Administration System for a World Country; (2) General Political Administration System for a Country Union; (3) General Political Administration System for a Countries' Union; (4) General Administration System for Regional Countries' Union; (5) General Administration System for World Countries' Union. Each of these administration systems are defined together with its 12 bloc diagrams. There are general/specific construction for "system's administration" defined for each of these five administration systems, and for each of the 12 blocs. Ideal political construction defined with details as an example for one ethnic origin by considering the each group characteristics in one world country. Way of synthesis is defined on a figure to guide people. Good and/or correct integration to ideal political construction is defined with more details. Structural groups in a world country is defined with multi dimensional figure (due to $N \times 5 \times 5$ groups), and constructional centrism defined accordingly. R-progressive, R-democracy, and other dimensions are defined as well. Values of a country, and effective weight (EW) of a country are defined with hybrid-mathematical formula and with its parameters. Types of system's administration are defined for five administration system categories with details. Characteristics features and possible fundamental and representative duties of a country presidency (for the country based political administration system) is defined with table. Political construction proposed for different party systems in the World (for multi party system, two party system, one party system, dominant party system, non-partisan system) also political construction proposed for 27 different federation systems in the World. The author defined the real applications of Case A, B, C, D methods for most of the world countries,

to solve different general/specific problems (see Table 6). There are some examples about (Case-A, B Methods) (see Table 6), such as Azerbaijan, Belgium, Iraq, Israel, North Cyprus, Palestine, South Cyprus, and Syria (in alphabetic order). The author also defined all the regional countries' unions, which includes different hybrid-degree and hybrid-category due to Case-C Methods, as follows (1st degree hybrid): (1) Mediterranean-Asia Economic Union; (2) American Union; (3) Britain Union; (4) Russia Union; (5) Indian Union; (6) China Union; (7) European Economic Union; (8) Arabian Union; (9) South America Economic Union; (10) North Africa Economic Union; (11) South Africa Economic Union; (12) South-East Asia Economic Union (SEAEU); (13) Middle Asia Turk Economic Union (2nd degree hybrid); (14) North America Economic Union; (15) Eastern-Asia Economic Union; (16) South Asia Economic Union, (3rd degree hybrid); (17) Great Ocean Economic Union; (18) Euroasia Union; (19) Euroasia Turk Economic Union; and (20) Balkans Economic Union. The author is pleased to notice that (SEAEU) regional union is officially declared in 21st November 2015 by the prime ministers, presidents of the related 10 countries. The author also considered Case-D Methods for all the world countries, and proposed three possibilities for UN to re-construct, and/or to make integration with the other systems under one framework. This new one framework defined with all its components in other work, generally/specifically, and it includes world countries union, 20 regional unions, and others.

Some of the references considered by the author during, before and after the synthesis period, gave here, some others are given in the forthcoming second article.

There are many subjects defined by the author to solve the problems in theory and/or in practice. Each of them is important separately and together. Due to justice perspective, in general sense, the justice can be provide officially and/or non-officially in three ways: (a) by educating judicious person(s); and/or (b) by improving present justice system(s); and/or (c) by making the system(s) judicious. The new system(s) defined here is designed so that it contains and satisfies justice simultaneously through these three methods. Each of the new 21 dimensions, words, sentences, definitions, perspectives, bloc diagrams, figures, subjects of services, systems, administrations, science branches, are important and are complementary for each other. R-Administration, R-Centrism, R-Continuity, R-Democracy, R-Ideology, R-Philosophy, R-Progressive, R-Religion, R-Science, R-Sense of Justice, R-Synthesis, and others (in alphabetic order) are defined by the author and they are covering all the subjects in some manner.

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