

TERRITORY AND THE RELATIONS OF POWER IN STUDIES ON NETWORKS

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Introduction

To geographical science as well as other sciences presupposes the use of key concepts to explain its studies. To elucidate relations established in geographic space, the concept of territory appears as guiding in analyzes, especially regarding the emphasis on the relations of power.

The actions of society materialized in the territory through social relations, therefore, the search by analysis of the concept of territory considering the establishment of relations of power between their peers.

Although, power and territory, second da Cunha and da Silva (2007) are not the only elements to understand the dynamic of a territory, these include the understanding of more emphatically to explain the production of this or that space.

The historical moment of the velocity of Socio-spatial phenomena result from a process of globalization and fragmentation expressed by fluidity of scientific-technical-informational mean, second Crespo (2010) propitiated enlarge this debate on the concept of territory and the relations marked by power in this area, and increasingly rapid responses for the geographic analysis. Thus, for these analyzes if proposes the use of the studies of Networks.

According to da Silva (2009, p. 3) "All and any action that society develops happens and materializes in territory by means of social relations between the levels more differentiated in scales: local, national and global, interfering in social life, political, economic and cultural societies."

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Therefore, if it is relevant in this work while aiming to study, discuss the relations of power showing the concept of territory, being the study of Networks the environment for analysis of these relations, and in particular the Political Network.

2. Territory: dimensions of analysis

Each author according to their line of work as well as of their methodological conceptions, offers an emphasis for the discussions about the concept of territory. What is proposed from Bordo et al (2004) is that the search for this emphasis on economic, political and cultural. You can also think about the interweaving of these factors to explain the concept and dynamics of a space under construction, molded from interests and power relations among the various actors.

It is available in advance of a discussion about "territory" where have analyzes considering beforehand the differentiation of the concept of space and territory.

Second Sposito (2004), it is worth considering that the territory, as to its relationship with the space, often ends up being confused with the space, but you must understand that travel very tenuous paths.

Therefore it makes relevant, in accordance with Raffestin (1993), implying that the space is pre-existing in the territory, and thus it becomes essential to the pursuit of the use of the concept of territory in so far as this space becomes the territory and as if they give the relations in this form of space.

It seeks to explain and discuss the use of the concept of territory in geographical studies with emphasis on the analysis of power relations, a time which means the territory precisely from the relations endowed with power in this area.

It is necessary to take attention once again that there are different conceptions of the territory as a concept, the choice of design to be used is essential for the understanding of reality in study.

Inside the design emphasized by Raffestin (1993, p. 128), you can define territory legally as: "the geographic base of a Condition, about which he exercises its sovereignty and that covers the whole range of physical phenomena (rivers, seas, soils) and the phenomena arising from the actions of society (city, ports, roads ...)".

In This way, the territory goes beyond their jurisdiction, while physical limit, it is also a source of resources and thus can only be understood when approached in the

relations with the society and those that manifest themselves in various ways as a society that uses or appropriates and transforms this means in resources.

In comparison with the concept of space, for Raffestin (1993, p . 128):

The territory forms from space, it is the result of an action conducted by an actor syntagmatic (actor who performs a program) at any level. When you take ownership of a space, concrete or abstract (for example, by representation), the actor "territorises" space.

It is important to highlight the discussion on territory from Santos (1978), which for a structural analysis, highlights the territory while its use. The population creates the space, which is unchanging in its limits and modified in history, so the territory precedes the space. It is interesting to consider the conflict of Santos (1978) and Raffestin (1993) as to who precedes: space or territory?

(...) a nation-State is essentially composed of three elements: 1. The territory; 2. the people; 3. The sovereignty. The use of the territory by people creates the space. The relations between the people and their space and the relationships between the various national territories are governed by the function of sovereignty. (SANTOS, 1978, p. 115)

It should warn not to use only the observations on the relations of power of the State, which was the object of studies on territory in the past, because it is necessary focus on the different ways of using territory, which makes the analysis of complex concept. It is precisely this complexity that we are on the brink of conceptual approaches that allow a "Geography of Power" demonstrated by Raffestin (1993).

Raffestin (1993) considers the territory as a productive space, where projected work, both energy or information and that thus reveals relations endowed with power. Thus, relates the territory to a production, from the space and not your own. Therefore, differs from considerations of Santos (1978), although the latter subsequently approaching Raffestin (1993).

In This way, it is understandable that the territory is only as well as from the actions materialized in space and through the relations that are established between the actors.

These Relations, marked of power once the pairs of actors have common interests, but also different.

It is in the political dimension which is the intake for this research, related to the definition of the concept of territory, since the relations established in this type of space by various social actors who exercise forms of power are evidenced.

In addition, it is still relevant to the understanding of the concept of territory, use prepositions of Sposito (2004). The author takes some conceptions of this concept, addressed in geographical science.

One of them and widely disseminated is based on a naturalist conception, while element of struggle and conquest of nations and army, an element of nature. Here you can indicate the placement of a definition based on Status as a field of power. A second approach is based on the territory of the individual, "your space" of relations, limits of apprehension of reality. A third approach highlights the confusion of the concepts of territory and space.

Being that the first goes beyond when it is defined by the transformations that society imposes the nature. AND finally, another approach takes into consideration that the territory is also history. The Condition is considered effective instrument of social control and political and civil obedience.

In This way, (SPOSITO, 2004, p. 116):

The territory, finally, basic condition and historical reference for the consolidation and expansion of the capitalist system, remains with their importance as support and coo materialization of social relations of production, expressing with too much force even its political character.

Sposito (2004) also points out that the concept of territory was absent in geography until recently, and if made more present in concerns of geographers in the last decade of the 20th century as an element that determines the production.

Second Badie apud Sposito (2004, p. 114) even with the effects of globalisation and the technological development in high, the territories were not lost, but rather that if changed, once that: "the political conception of territory not to organize constantly and become one of noncoding elements from the world stage."

But it is incumbent upon us, not using only the observations on the relations of power materialized in the State, it is necessary and if it makes necessary focus on the different ways of using the territory.

Raffestin (1993) considers the territory while a space where designed work, both energy or information and that thus reveals relations endowed with power. In comparison with the concept of space, for Raffestin (1993, p . 128):

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Analyzing from productions that man materializes, it is consistent that the space appears before the territory, because this first is already given independent of materialities that they establish themselves. AND it is with the productions of the space that the territory is, being an instrument of power.

As well as Raffestin (1993), Saquet (2004) enters in its discussions on territory the idea of power where:

The territory is produced space-temporally by the power relations engendered by a particular social group. In This way, it can be temporary or permanent and effective in different scales, therefore, not only in that conventionally known as the "national territory" under the management of the nation state. (SAQUET, 2004, p . 81).

Saquet and Silva (2008) complement each other when dealing with the territory as delimited, built and destroyed by relations of power and that such relationships involve many actors that territorises actions in time. But it is important that this demarcation as well as social relations are manifested and modify them if unlike a game increasingly complex of power.

It is evident that our proposal of Raffestin (1993) when you follow the line of the problematic nature of power harnessed the relations that are established in the territory, the

concept of in discussion. As part of the analysis that all actors, not only the State, produce territory, consequently power relations.

Souza (2001, p. 11) is also close to a definition of territory that includes this type of space endowed with power relations. It is precisely this space delimited by the power relations: "every space defined and delimited by and from power relations is a territory, the block terrorised by a gang of young people up to the block formed by member countries of OTAN".

For Haesbaert and Limonad (1999) is possible three approaches for territory: the juridical-political, the culturalist and the economic, the first being the most discussed in geographic works.

Although Haesbaert (2002) in subsequent work evidences a vision of territory from the materialistic focus (while natural resource), idealist (related to culture), and integrating the social dimensions (naturalist, biological, power relations and economic).

Stresses that its vision encompasses the three spheres, because it believes in a conceptualization of territory where it is relational, connected to movements and connections encompassing the various dimensions shown.

It is interesting, in view of Haesbaert (2002) which seeks not to divide the various spheres of analysis to the concept of territory, everything will depend on the axis that you want to investigate, the intention is to know that the others are related, sometimes with less emphasis.

Saquet (2004) in addition to emphasize the power relations, which pointing as highlight, corroborates with Haesbaert (2002) in order to make a ransom from the importance of approximation of three balls adopted by him, the juridical-political, economic and cultural. Even that still use with greater intention of analyzes, the political and the economic.

Another that approaches emphasizing the social relations is Sack (1986), which implies the territory in access control, i.e. territories are the forms constructed by social relations, where the effects depend on who controls and with what interests.

On the other hand, authors such as Claval (1999) proposes an analysis of the territory from three axes: from the power, the social reality and the representations and symbols, where will supersede the character more cultural and symbolic for his manifestation. This means the territory while symbolic representation, and belonging.

It is evident in the discussions of territorial approaches that the "territory" is the stage for the practices of the actors develop their practices, determining poder. * once that the territory is endowed with power relations, it is worth highlighting this (the Power) and how it lays down.

3. The Power: elements for analysis

The key fact of establishment of power in relations is to live in society, where this experience is provided by social relations between the subjects and institutions. Raffestin (1993) unlike Castro (2005), says that every relationship is endowed with power.

The Power as Raffestin (1993) first is not given, nor purchased, but exercised in relations, establishing a system called by this author of sum is not zero, once that predominates the application of this power of one group over another group.

We admit as Raffestin (1993) that there is no political power from the moment in which an organization fight against entropy that the threat of disorder.

Another theoretical that fits in this discussion is Bordieu's (1998). For him, the power is as a field of forces. This marked differently by actors who want to pursue a relationship of power.

According to da Silva (2009) The power is stimulated through the social relation and by the position of the actors in the territory. Being the political power the field that appears when there are different interests and there is a balance.

In This way, we can understand that the multiple faces of power are manifested in political-economic structures, that of a direct and indirect way interfere in local power, constituting contradictory ways that demonstrate the fragmentation of power. The power that we are talking about here is composed of political and economic interests that give a content differentiated in relations of social actors. (SILVA, 2009, p.20)

Yet, the author considers that this is not the only form of power but that this is represented in the scenario by alliances, very commonly remarkable in relations between the pairs. Allows you to check that such alliances can be endowed with conflicts since, according to Santos (1996), the power is unstable and requires- if faced with these disagreements that relations of power if rerun in society.

Yet we cannot admit that this power even being unstable could not be seen as always repressors and negative. This statement confirms Foucault (1979, p. 7):

When you define the effects of power by repression, is a purely legal conception of this same power, it identifies the power to a law that says no (...) Now I believe this is a concept, close and skeletal power which curiously around the world accepted. If the power was only repressive, if not to make another thing to not be saying no, do you believe would be obeyed?

What makes the power to keep and that is accepted is simply that it does not weigh as a force that says no, but in fact it permeates, produces things, it induces pleasure, forms knowledge, produces discourse.

Thus the power is exercised without even be consent, corroborating with Raffestin (1993) when he says this simply be exercised.

For Castro (2005) the concept of power meets whenever the sphere of action, the ability to act on things, people, and even desires. Thus before the interests and conflicts generated in the power helps to understand the organization of space in general.

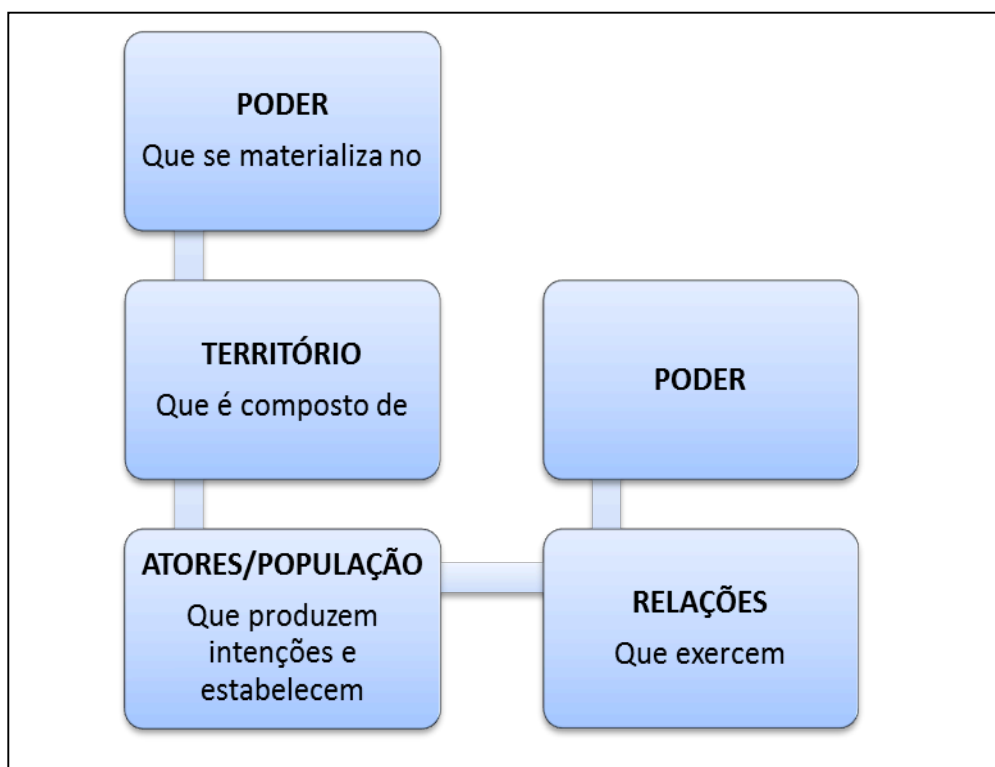
As far As the emphasis in power, key piece in our discussion, the analysis pointed out by Saquet and Mondardo (2008), it becomes viable, in which the territory is endowed with social relations and especially characterized for power, being the contacts established to form interconnected, therefore, the networks.

4. The relations of power in the Territory: the interlacing

The power relations have been reconfiguring the territory constantly, as they change the interests of its main actors. Thus altering the actual management of the territorial as Santos (1996).

Seeking to understand the relations of power in the Territory Raffestin (1993), you can set up the Org Chart 01 - Elements of analysis: Power, Territory, Actors and Relations. Thus the elements involved in this discussion: The POWER - that is materialized in - TERRITORY - which is endowed with - ACTORS - that produce intentions and establish - RELATIONS that exercise - POWER.

Organizational Chart 01 - Elements of analysis: Power, Territory, Actors and relations.



Organization: SANTOS, 2013.

Understanding that the territory is the product of the actors, because that is where materialized relations, and the power is intrinsic in every respect. In the analysis of Raffestin (1993), the construction of territory reveals relations marked by power. Thus, it is necessary to emphasize an essential category for the understanding of the territory, which is the power exercised by persons or groups without which do not define the territory.

Power and territory, despite the autonomy of each one, these are focused jointly for the consolidation of the concept of territory.

The dynamics of the elements in the relations of power based on previous regimen, allows constitute axis on each one of these elements in the analysis of relations of power: Power, territory, Actors/Population.

The power second Raffestin (1993) manifests itself precisely on account of the relationship, where the author understands: "A process of exchange or communication when, in relationship that is established, the two poles are face to one another or are confronted. The forces that have the two partners (simplest case) create a field: the field of power." (RAFFESTIN, 1993, p. 47)

Foucault (1979) also had a position with regard to this relationship when you need the power from a series of propositions: 1) that the power is not acquired, and yes it is exercised; 2) that the relations of power are not in exteriority with other relations, e.g. the economic, but immanent; 3) The relations of power are intentional; Finally where there is power there is resistance.

Thus Raffestin (1993) confirms that the whole relationship is the point of emergence of power. But what underlies the power? Does not the natural need, but the possibility that the men have to transform himself from the work and of their social relations. (RAFFESTIN, 1993)

Once that for the author the power demand control and dominion over all things and all people, to resume the tripartite vision of political Geography provides understand because these elements are justified in the analysis of power relations in study. The orate, territory and resources.

The Population: where proceeds to action; The Territory: scene of power and the place of relations; And the Resources: Horizons of possible action. In This way: "Any organization is characterized by beings and things, is because the features, the controls or the master." (RAFFESTIN, p.53)

As for the Population/Actors in relations Raffestin (1993) shows that knowing the population of a territory is also a way of controlling them, therefore it is exercised power. These are what enter the various forms of domination of the population presented by author: the demographic, the industrial revolution, the control over the living and the dead and the distribution of this population, mobility, etc.

Because, without population according to Raffestin (1993) there is no relationship. They are the first in the analysis of the territory. The territory in relations of power is the space where designed the work, is energy and information, and that, therefore, reveals relations marked by power. (Raffestin, 1993)

The territory is the space not given, but constructed and that is only by concept by relations of power.

And how is this territory built? Based on Raffestin (1993,p. 153): We will see that, in fact, the power builds meshes on the surfaces of the territorial system to delimit operative fields. These systems of meshes are not unique; there are different types, according to the nature of the actions taken.

For Raffestin (1993), the territory should not be only political but an interaction of economic, social and cultural in a game offered by individuals and groups. Which leads to the systems of meshes, of us and networks which are expressed in the space and that are, in this way, the territory.

In This way (RAFFESTIN, 1993, p. 137): The "territorial" images reveal the relations of production, and consequently the relations of power and is deciphering them that if arrives to profound structure. Of the State to the individual, passing by all the organizations large or small, are actors syntagmatic axis that "produce" the territory.

The establishment of textures regarding, in networks and organized manner and hierarchical ensures the control, copper which is distributed in the territory and thus maintain the order. Lastly: "These systems constitute the shell in which it originated from the relations of power. " (RAFFESTIN, 1993, p. 135)

Addressing the territory, especially in the past is a reference to the concept of limit, which even today not being physically demarcated (the limit) this demonstrates the relationship of power from one group to another. Once the action from this territory expresses the limit of both.

These limits also contain levels that are related to the functions that the actors exercise: the network, meshes or textures regarding. Thus: "texture is always a framework of power or a power. The scale of the texture determines the scale of powers" (RAFFESTIN, 1993, p.138).

Castro (2005) corroborate that the issues and conflicts of interests of groups arise from social relations and materialized in the disputes of interests of each group, hence the scale of powers.

In politics mesh according to the author, the power is already legitimized and not crumble easily, while the economic are more dynamic and adapt.

With this, suffice it to say that the strategies of the actors are numerous. "Every network is an image of power, or more exactly the power of dominant actors." (RAFFESTIN, 1993, p.141): Whether existential relations or overproduction, all of them are power relations, there is interaction between the actors that seek to modify both the relations with nature as social relations.

Thus according to Silva (2009) the exercise of power is the manifestation of reorganization of forces arising from various actors, which materialized their actions within a given territory. One of them, the State.

5. Relations of State power: demystifying

There is a critic second Raffestin (1993) in which the Classical Political Geography in its beginnings in Ratzel founded in fact in 1897, taken from imprint naturalist, stressing a single power, the State and that the materializations were given in the territory while field of conquests, limits.

The entire project "ratzeliano" is sustained by a nomothetic analysis design, and it matters little, at this stage of the analysis, whether it was or not well - successful. The work of Ratzel is an "epistemological moment", whether its Antropo geografía or of its Political Geography. (RAFFESTIN, 1993, p. 11)

Ratzel was in a sociological and naturalist moment at the same time when deployed the principles of a Geography taken as policy as proposed (RAFFESTIN, 1993, p. 11):

The conceptual framework of Ratzel is very broad and so naturalist as sociological, but it would condemn him for having "naturalized" to political geography, something that sometimes occurred ... The own Ratzel dropped and acknowledged that the comparison of State agencies with highly developed was not productive. By insisting on the rule, in movement and in war, he reveals concerns and especially a sociopolitical perspective that little relocating with a simple demarcation of purely biological methods.

In This way, Ratzel as evidenced the Condition indicated a strong connection with the soil, inaugurating this trend nomothetic analysis in Geography. Thus, what Ratzel proposed was to understand that the element that formed the State was rooting in soil of communities that exploited the potential of the territory. The problem of Ratzel was revealing the State as the only way to emanate power over the territory. (RAFFESTIN, 1993)

This analysis of Ratzel second Raffestin (1993) is justified on account of the historical moment in which he has created these conceptual bases, where the State was the

Nation State, and the All-Powerful. The deficiency of the approaches of the precursor of studies of Political Geography was the lack of approaches in other conflict to not be marked by the State.

For Castro (2005, p. 49).

If the power, as the essence of the ability to do or to get something is not restricted to logic and state apparatus, the territorially centralized political power is. In this regard, all the geographies of power doubled-if the need to incorporate the form Status.

For this reason the initial Political Geography is considered a General Political Geography that has only one level of spatial analysis limited the borders: "The Classic Political Geography was more incited to say that such State, in terms of territory, was small, compact and sea or large, elongated and peninsular." (RAFFESTIN, 1993, p. 21)

It is also noted that the called Geopolitical, or more commonly known as the Geography of the State. Comments as well, with clarity, for a Geography of the State and to the State. The quest for hegemony.

The Classical Politics Geography that took into account the Condition and thus per say call of Geography of the State, had to be overcome as Raffestin (1993) pointed out, by proposing a problematic relational where power is the key, once that the whole relationship precedes of power and is manifested their production in an area, in this case, the Territory.

Thus, Raffestin (1993) pointed to a replacement of the nomenclature "Political Geography" for a "Geography of Power", once there is a space in the vision in which the political fact is only in the State. It is acceptable that the politician finds in its way, but it is necessary to highlight other forms of manifestation of power.

For Castro (2005) it is necessary to check that form the space organized by other actors defines the conditions for such actions. Thus, the political geography to the author (2005, p.95) "examines how the political phenomena if territorises cogwheels and significant areas of social relations, their interests, solidarities, conflicts, control, domination and power."

It is understood that the power relations reveal differences in possession of means and strategies for the exercise of power, where the territory is a means and condition for these strategies.

Before checking that the relations to give beyond the State and represented by numerous actors and interests is in local scale that this power is evident with more details the eyes of society.

Although we know that the power is exercised in the most diverse spheres, national, state, is on site the analysis of this power of numerous players represented. To understand this dynamic of actors beyond the State and overlapping interests is that the discussion on networks will support the analysis.

6. Analysis of Networks: support for the power relations in territory

To understand the dynamics of networks and later in relations of power in the territory, it is necessary to search for definitions for the concept of networks. As in Santos (1999), where the word network comes from other areas such as chemistry, but that before the revolution in the means of communication and transport, became employed with greater intensity in geographical discussions.

Another definition for this concept can be submitted per Dias (1995) as an instrument that facilitates the movement and communication and by thus, considered by Raffestin (1993), excellence an instrument of power.

Thus for Dias (1995), networks imply into streams, connectivity, being mutable, because the fixed and flows have been reconfiguring constantly. Thus Raffestin (1993) already pointed out that the networks relate to control. Which for the author, understand networks of movement, enables the understanding of the nature of geographical networks.

It must be emphasized with Sposito (2004, p. 48): It should be borne in mind that the networks do not form by chance. They are the result of the work of numerous actors that in different times and places, and with different capacities for action, exercised and exercise their role as subjects of history

The relations independent of whether present at different scales, since the symbolized by the State, as well as those of a father to his son, are relations of power and which are not zero-sum.

One side tends to exert power over the other, thus delimiting their interests. The networks demonstrate an overlap of these interests and consequently these relations of power, since there are numerous actors.

Already mentioned Raffestin (1993) that the space is a place or a field of possibilities, so the actor can build several types of textures regarding and articulate all the points, or only some, in networks.

The territory in a network can be dynamic, mutable endowed with social relationships, especially those of power and still needs to be evidenced in time. These are elements that allow us to say that the network is dynamic.

According to the author, the networks also refer to control and, therefore, controlling the networks, represents control men and impose a new order in replacing the old.

For Haesbaert (2004, p.286 -287) the network allows us to affirm the dynamic character and mobile of territory:

A reticular conception of territory or, more strictly, a territory-network, we are thinking about the network not only as long as one more way (abstract) composition of the space, in the sense of a 'set of points and lines', a euclidean perspective, but as the territorial component indispensable that emphasizes the temporal dimension-mobile of the territory and that, combined with the territorial 'surface', underscores its dynamism, its movement, its prospects of connection ('Action at a distance', as highlights Machado, 1998) and 'depth', relativizing the static condition and dichotomous (in relation to time) that many grant to territory while territory-zone in a more traditional sense.

Think about the networks in this territory, due to the dynamics of the actors inserted in this space, as well as his game of interests that now approaching, depart, unite, if separate, gives us, connections, lastly relations, in this case marked by power.

For Haesbaert (2004) it is still important, understand that territory and network are not dichotomous, a time that the network can present itself as an element which constitutes the territory. For both, the author suggests three theoretical approaches about this relationship and network: the territory which subordinates the network to the territory, which dichotomizes Territory and network and another last, that sees the two together.

Understand network and territory together enables you to present the latter as a territory in movement, that territorises and not territorises. This becomes relevant when we say that the network has dynamic character, it resets constantly.

Once again, the actors present in this territory, here understood as a field of forces, and not just physical form, buy new or other interests, establishing new networks. What in the design of Haesbaert (1998) is the process called "des-re-territorialisation"

Before the current scenario of complexities and processes that the world has acquired and the fragmentation at a level each time more local, Haesbaert (1998), identifies the call "least two states", in three elements: one of them is the so-called "territories-network".

Thus the territory-network marks in this mobility, visualized by the development of communication systems, relations, where we connect and disconnect from "territories" and "actors".

In This way it is interesting identify territories from actors that the construct, as individuals, businesses, social groups, State (his figure more striking in the past), Church. As stated Haesbaert (1998, p. 62-4):

If the territory is always molded inside of power relations, in the broad sense, it always involves, also, in the words of Robert Sack, the control of an area. This control, however, depending on the type (more functional or more symbolic, for example) and of subjects who promote (the large company, the State, local groups, etc.), acquires intensity levels the most diverse.

One must question the understanding of the territory from the networks, since the current society is moved from mobility, flows, connections and thus of network control, therefore, is the movement that allows as an element for the territory and the actions that materialized in relations of power.

For Santos (1996), to understand this interaction between the networks and the territories it is presumed from two logics: the logic of networks and the logic of the territories. The logic of networks, is defined by the actors, who sculpt, regulate, draw, being essential to understand their actions, strategies and how these networks are administered. The logic of the territories, the arena of opposition between the market and civil society, the territory for this author, it is the support of networks.

This way to Santos (1996), the network is a social construction, because it is who expresses the scales of the actions of the subjects. Because Malagolli (2010) points out that

not only are the economic factors that motivate the relations of the actors of the network, but also the political contacts.

In the words of Malagolli (2010, 1893):

The network is considered the environment in which the agents can develop public policies and processes of competition. It is in this environment that occurs the strategic interaction of actors and organizations, which are dependent on several features, such as the financial, technological, organizational, political, legal and constitutional.

This follows the approach of networks such as type of analysis is related to the structure of relations among actors of this network. (MALAGOLLI, 2010)

In contradistinction to Brito (2002), the understanding of the dynamics of networks still fits four elements: in morphological, positions, connections and flows. Being the nodes, the set of actors, objects, and situations of the network. The focal points, the activities that will determine the positions in the network. And the connections or connections will determine the diffusion of the actors of the network. AND finally the streams that comprise both products as information and thus defines the structure of the network.

Understand the dynamics of networks allows unveil the power relations present in the territory of how dynamic and mutable deciphering the many interests of its actors. In this case understand the actors and their actions to a specific network to politics network.

We can point out the stocks of various types of networks, second Malagolli (2010): economic networks, social networks and political networks. What differentiates are the factors that influence the actions of the actors and factors that characterize it. The political networks, object in this study, of greater relevance include factors that influence the actions of the actors, marked by power.

Thus, the political network can be defined as:

A set of relatively stable relationships, which are not hierarchical and that have an interdependent nature, that connects a variety of actors who share common interests with respect to a policy and that exchange resources to pursue these shared interests, recognizing that cooperation is the best way to achieve common goals. (MALAGOLLI 2010, p.16)

In This way the political network reflects factors such as distribution of interests and power resources of the actors involved.

We should also point out that within this game of interests and resources in the political network, the relationships among their peers is not necessarily in a hierarchical manner, and are not always stable. Linking groups who crave common interests per given period (BÖRZEL, 1998).

Therefore thus corroborating with Santos (1996) the political network is also a social and political construction in a relationship of complexity among its actors, of common intention.

One of the positive elements of the analysis through a networks approach is that it allows understand a set of numerous variables of social reality. Distinguish which actors and their actions is scenario for future discussions about studies on the political network.

Considerations

The approach of the concept of Territory in order to understand the relations of power and the Networks, while element that affects these relationships, it was given from the quest in understanding that the territory only becomes territory from the relations of power. AND that the dynamics of networks provides the analysis of the actors in these power relations, which are in addition to the figure and state permeates by companies, institutions, social groups etc.

Finally, from the analysis of the territory is judge it exists as a concept precisely by relations present in this space. Because for Raffestin (1993) there is no territory without relations. This is a conditioning factor for such a concept cannot be simply treated as "space".

The search by networking process in the discussion points out that the power relations imply in numerous actors, who now collaborate among themselves, sometimes disagree and recreates while relations. The discussion of networks thus allows viewing a dynamic character of actors and their interests.

The emphasis on political for the analysis of networks is because we are in this way a contribution for the game of power relations that goes far beyond the economic, since it is also social, is political.

Understand the actions, as well as identify the profile of authors who are in this scenario the political network here is evidenced element for future discussions.

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