

Partnership as a factor in regional development applied in the institutional strategies

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Goal of the article

- explain the nature of institutional theory and point out that regional development is largely conditioned by the existence of institutions that are able to initiate development.

Methodology

- scientific and professional publications, articles and electronic information sources,
- the method of analysis, synthesis and inference.

Institutionalism

- economic school of neoclassical economic
- origin
- development
- practical recommendations for regional policy

The term „institution“

- organizational structures of state and self –governements,
- advisory and financial institutions
- employer associations
- unions
- interest organizations of citizens
- rules.

Formal and informal institutions

Political	Economic	Cultural	Various
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- government- ministries,- other central state administration bodies,- regional authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- businesses- banks- insurance and a tax and accounting counsel- schools- health equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- theaters- gallery- museums- libraries- media- information centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- the rules governing the relationships between individuals, groups and state- standards of conduct as such tradition customs and legal standards- market

Institutional theory structure

- theory of production districts and flexible specialization,
- theory of competitive regions,
- theory of learning regions.

Theory of production districts and flexible specialization

- analysis of the organization of production,
- the regions called the „ the third Italy,, - traditional industrial areas – fast economic growth,
- traditional values of the local community.

Theory of competitive regions

- the new innovative ability,
- the ability dinamically react to changing into conditions on market,
- not possible to transfer the experience of the Italian regions such as in areas traditionally dominated by large firms.

Theory of learning regions

- codificate knowledge – standardized and learn throught instruction and guidance,
- uncodificate knowledge - obtained only own experience.

Results

- program LEADER – application of the principle partnership,
- new unconventional approach,
- create itself institutional background,
- must be consistent with the Rural Development Programme,
- accredited as a Local Action Group (LAG).



The main characteristics of the LEADER program

- is oriented always on a limited territory – territorial principle,
- is based on active involvement of local people and the bearer of the Local Action Group – LAG,
- their process start from the bottom up and therefore promotional activities, technical assistance and training are an essential instrument for the beginning of the program,
- partnership subsequently decides that private and public projects are financed in a given area.



Conclusion

- „good practices“
- principle of partnership
- the theory of production districts
- theory of learning regions.

Thank you for your attention and
good luck with your presentations

