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

Milena Majorošová
School of Economics and Management in Public Administration in Bratislava
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-governments,
- advisory and financial institutions
- employer associations
- unions
- interest organizations of citizens
- rules.
Formal and informal institutions

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Political</th>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>Cultural</th>
<th>Various</th>
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| - government  
- ministries,  
- other central state administration bodies,  
- regional authorities | - businesses  
- banks  
- insurance and a tax and accounting counsel  
- schools  
- health equipment | - theaters  
- gallery  
- museums  
- libraries  
- media  
- information centres | - 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 dynamically 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.