

RASTUĆI ZNAČAJ ENDOGENIH POKRETAČA REGIONALNOG RAZVOJA

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Rezime: Tokom protekle tri decenije akcenat u istraživanju ekonomskog razvoja regiona se pomerio sa egzogenih na pokretače endogenog karaktera. Tradicionalni pristupi regionalnom ekonomskom razvoju teorijski su fundirani na neoklasičnoj teoriji ekonomskog rasta, koja je većim delom zasnovana na modelu rasta Roberta Soloua iz 1956. godine u čijoj se osnovi nalazilo učenje da fizički i ljudski kapital, kao i tehnologija egzogenog karaktera predstavljaju ključne pokretače ekonomskog napredovanja zemalja i regiona. Iako je i po novom pristupu nastalom osamdesetih godina dvadesetog veka, ekonomski razvoj regiona na određen način uokviren egzogenim faktorima, on u velikom broju endogenih pokretača vidi ključne razloge ekonomskog prosperiteta mnogih regiona s krajem prethodnog i s početka ovog veka. U tom kontekstu, modeli koji u širem smislu oslikavaju novu teoriju regionalnog rasta i razvoja naglašeno računaju sa faktorima rasta endogene prirode. Endogeni faktori se odnose na preduzetništvo, inovacije, usvajanje novih tehnologija, liderstvo, institucionalni kapacitet regiona, sposobnost učenja. Ovi modeli su značajni iz više razloga, a posebno zbog činjenice da oni eksplicitno računaju sa teritorijalnim kapitalom kao faktorom ekonomskog rasta regiona.

Ključne reči: regionalni razvoj, endogeni faktori, preduzetništvo, znanje, inovacije, teritorijalni kapital.

THE INCREASING GROWTH OF ENDOGENOUS DRIVERS OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: During the last three decades, the research in economic development of a region revealed the shift of focus from exogenous to endogenous drivers. Traditional approaches to regional economic development were theoretically based on neoclassical theory of economic growth, mostly founded on Robert Sloan's model of growth in 1956, with the concept that physical and human capital and technology of exogenous character were key drivers of economic progress in the countries of a region. Although according to the new approach created in nineteen eighties,

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economic development of a region was somehow framed by exogenous factors, a great number of endogenous drivers were identified as key reasons of economic prosperity in many regions at the end of the twentieth and beginning of the twenty-first centuries. In that context, the models that show a new theory of regional growth in wider sense especially count on endogenous factors of growth. Endogenous factors are related to entrepreneurship, innovations, adoption of new technologies, leadership, institutional capacity of a region and ability to learn. These models are significant for many reasons, especially for the fact that they explicitly count on territorial capital as a factor of economic growth of a region.

Key words: *regional growth, endogenous factors, entrepreneurship, knowledge, innovations, territorial capital*