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Theories regarding the role of the growth poles in the economic integration

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Abstract

Until now, scientists were unanimous in assessing the role of growth poles in economic development. Growth poles are considered the most dynamic elements of economic growth, the real locomotive of integration on multiple levels: economic, technological, ideological, moral and spiritual development at regional, continental and global levels. Specialized literature stressed very little or no growth poles role in economic integration, although the development of national economies depend on connecting major urban centers in regional economic system, continental and global levels. Conversely, integration and globalization of economic, social, political, cultural, and moving towards a knowledge economy seem to be major factors in the transformation and restructuring of growth poles and urban systems dependent. If growth poles better realize their vocation integrating and implementing the innovative collaborative networks in a polycentric territory when they create conditions that allow people to make best use valences economic integration for developing areas. Also, growth poles using these integrative cooperation between areas and between small and medium-sized cities, both at internal borders and beyond the external frontiers of integrative area concerned.

Grouping theories emitted mainly by economists and sociologists, in theory first, second and third generation, the study demonstrates basis on the assumption that economic growth poles stimulates and enhances economic integration in those areas, being with free economic zones , true core of economic integration.

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pole theory, theories of first, second and third generation.

1. Introduction

1.1 Theories of first generation

The founder of the theory of localization activities is considered to be Johan Henrich von Thünen who, through his work, published in 1826, study location based crop production costs and distance to market. Von Thünen's theory examines agricultural land allocation among multiple growth poles competitors, considering the fact that the agricultural product must be transported from the place of production to that of consumption.

Continuity of von Thünen's theory was Wilhelm Launhardt considered a pioneer of mathematical economics and Alfred Weber, location theory underlying publishing in 1909, his "Theory of branch locality" Main Weber's interest was to define location-based industrial enterprises regardless of their background mathematical activity, moving from the microeconomic limited to a single company at a middle economic framework that offers clues on locations of branches (branches economic).

1.2 Theories of second generation

Localization theory was enhanced by other important contributions made by German Wilhelm Roscher, Englishman Ernest Ross and the Italian Achille Loria. They focused on studying the role of profit on productive process conducted with the least cost in an industrial plant. Then, Mark Blaug showed that localization theory failed to impose in mainstream economics, is absorbed by the so-called regional science. Currently a special place in the location of industrial activity occupies corporate behaviours study that demonstrated their tendency to group in space clusters such as industrial parks, small or big cities etc.

In his, „La notion de pole de croissance”, François Perroux developed the theory of unbalanced growth sectors or regions, called the theory of polarized development or growth pole theory. The theory is based on the fact that development is unbalanced and hierarchical process simultaneously and that only certain business units act as the engine of development. These units are designed economic poles of growth. The growth poles may become also certain areas of land or infrastructure. In the free market economy relies on spontaneous mitigate disparities due to the wave of progress generated by growth poles. Shedding phenomenon can sometimes lead to increasing economic disparities as assimilative capacity of the wave of progress is higher in centres of growth poles, giving rise to other innovations that will strengthen the position of the growth poles. In addition, there are processes of diffusion filter development activities, which hold more developed regions of positive economic elements, dissipating towards the periphery inconvenience.

John Friedmann, Stuart Holland and Gunnar Myrdal have created so-called theories of uneven development in the centre-periphery relationship stressing that regional imbalances based on chronological gaps that appear inherent in the integration processes, gaps that result in imperfect mobility of factors of production.

In Romania, concerns the study of problems of regional integration dates back to the early part of the twentieth century, especially after 1925, when the sociologist Dimitrie Gusti, Bucharest Monographic School founder created and coordinated multidisciplinary team of specialists who drafted after thorough field research monographs impressive rural villages and settlements at the time the analysis is true for rural growth poles in question. Very interesting to note is the fact that the taste and wrote one of the first studies on the phenomenon called then the United States of Europe. Sociological monograph method has shown so that the results of field investigations, obtained after were studied, the rural communities could improve the design of development programs viable growth poles.

In the 80's of last century, Peter Nijkamp and J. H. P. Paelinck focused on the theory of long cycles of regional, interregional fluctuations proposing model in which space is allocated to growth poles, poles of attraction and intermediate regions. "Economic attractiveness" of a region depends on integrating capital, infrastructure and stock information owned by geographical area. In turn, capital is generated by investments, and economic factors in the

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