University of Groningen

Reviving the Region

Hoogeboom, Bart

DOI:
[10.33612/diss.129718073](https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.129718073)

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:
2020

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):
Hoogeboom, B. (2020). *Reviving the Region: Endogenous Development in European Rural Regions, 1975-Present*. [Thesis fully internal (DIV), University of Groningen]. University of Groningen.
<https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.129718073>

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: <https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverne-amendment>.

Take-down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): <http://www.rug.nl/research/portal>. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.

Propositions

1. The literature on multi-level governance has focused primarily on power shifts between national governments and the European Commission, without sufficiently acknowledging the active role played by regional actors in shaping multi-level governance dynamics.
2. Rather than constant reinterpretation through new theoretical lenses, regional science should prioritize detailed quantitative and qualitative accounts of regional development and territorial policies.
3. Historical research on regional policy shows that claims of paradigm shifts are overstated, because new ideas only slowly enter practice and policies of the past have a long legacy.
4. Reform processes of regional governance have too often resulted in one-size fits all solutions applied to all regions.
5. National governments and the European Union fail to consider the impact of reforms on existing governance structures and policy traditions at regional level.
6. Cliché ideas about rural regions have continued to dominate regional development policy despite the rhetorical embrace of a more place-based approach.
7. Endogenous development policy in rural areas offers a rich context to study the interaction between various policy fields at regional level including rural development, policies for disadvantaged regions, innovation policy and industrial policy.
8. The various strategic agendas formulated by the European Union since the Lisbon Agenda (2000) have led to a centralization in regional policy, thereby eroding the principle of subsidiarity.
9. Community participation, when situated in a complex and multi-level policy environment, necessarily requires capabilities and tenacity of civil society organizations and citizens.
10. Cities are overrated