URBAN GROWTH AND CHANGES IN THE DYNAMICS OF THE REGIONAL URBAN NETWORK OF MATOPIBA

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Abstract
In this research we try to understand about how the agribusiness, allied to industry, is changing economic, cultural and social dynamics of the municipalities of the agricultural and livestock region of MATOPIBA, in view of, also, the process of economic modernization, both rural and urban areas, produced by the financial capital and investments of several other sectors. Therefore, seeks to analyze how agribusiness reproduces urban spaces, according to a logic of capitalist production, and no longer a logic of the traditional populations of that region.

Key words:
Agribusiness, MATOPIBA, Regional Urban Network.

Introduction
Globalization has as its main mark the opening and expansion of markets at an international level, promoting, thereby, economic transactions all around the globe, however we must have in mind the existence of two types of economic circuits, since they are essential for the systematic organization of the globalized economy. Therefore, gain prominence the Circuito Espacial Produtivo (CASTILLO; FREDERICO, 2010) associated with exchanges trade and trade flows; and the Circuito dos Círculos de Cooperação (SANTOS, 1986; SILVEIRA, 2001), this one related to the circulation of information, capital in the form of investments and international decisions.

The production of a commodity needs some structures, which are incorporated into the municipality, place that refers to the productive space circuit, changing their previous economic-social dynamics, As well as the hierarchical urban order of the municipalities within the urban network itself, following the decisions of the cooperation circles of the global metropolises.

Results and Discussion
With the surveys collected during the research, a deep relationship can be observed between the advance of agribusiness and urban development, in an effort to municipalities of the MATOPIBA, once they decide to attract financial capital in the form of large-scale agricultural production, they create urban structures that allow the allocation and attraction of capital. With the development of the research, it was possible to observe a significant increase in the number of infrastructure construction financed by Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento (PAC), mainly associated with construction classified as social and urban, although we expected to find a greater number of logistical and energy infrastructures.

Finally it is interesting to note that we have observed an intense increase, in some municipalities, of industrial participation in the Produto Interno Bruto (PIB) of the municipality, accompanied by agriculture, showing a change in the economic dynamics, and as a result, also social dynamics.

Conclusions
MATOPIBA has become a region of attraction of international capital, which finances a large part of Brazil’s agricultural commodity production. In order for this allocation of financial capital to be effected it is necessary to create some structures in which investment can be conducted to production. The said region goes through an important productive specialization, so some municipalities begin to create connections with global metropolises, setting a Curto Circuito da Rede Urbana (SANTOS, 1998), so spatially disaggregating, once each municipality tries to the maximum a isolated economic development, and not together. So, we have the genesis of a productive region based on economic and social segregation and with the exchange of traditional dynamics, by market dynamics.

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