Record Nr. UNINA9910462595503321 Learning transnational learning / / edited by Age Mariussen and Seija **Titolo** Virkkala Pubbl/distr/stampa Abingdon, Oxon:,: Routledge,, 2013 **ISBN** 1-135-05582-3 0-203-42715-7 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (392 p.) Collana Routledge Studies in Human Geography;; 46 Altri autori (Persone) MariussenAge VirkkalaSeija Disciplina 307.1/2 Soggetti Regional planning Learning Knowledge management Transnationalism Electronic books. Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters and index. Nota di contenuto Cover; Title; Copyright; Contents; List of figures; List of tables; List of contributors; Acknowledgments; List of abbreviations; Introduction: learning transnational learning; PART I Conceptual preliminaries, theories and methods of transnational learning; 1 Sociological preliminaries: the societal context of transnational learning; 2 Geographical perspectives: regional development and transnational learning; 3 Theory of organizational knowledge creation as a framework for transnational learning in regional development; 4 Is transnational learning possible? 5 Methodologies and methods of transnational learning6 New Public Management as a global community promoting transnational learning: agencification as an example; 7 Discovering the process perspective: unfolding potential of transnational learning in INTERREG; PART II Nordic attempts at transnational learning; 8 Nordic learning:

introduction to Part II; 9 Industrial development and competence

building: learning across converging trajectories; 10 Is there a need for

transnational learning? The case of restructuring in small industrial towns; 11 Developing destinations in the northern periphery 12 Learning transnational learning: a trans-Atlantic perspective13 Transnational learning in local governance: two lessons from Finland; Index

Sommario/riassunto

Systems of innovation that are conducted within national borders can preserve inefficient solutions and prevent development. This has led to a feeling that transnational learning strategies are more and more desirable. In practice, the field of transnational learning has been dominated by various policy-making institutions, such as the OECD and European Union, working through different types of policy instruments and programs such as structural funds, open methods of coordination, as well as international research institutions and networks set up by cooperating national governments wo