Record Nr. UNINA9910476810103321 Pathways to Industrialization and Regional Development / / edited by **Titolo** Michael Storper, Allen John Scott Pubbl/distr/stampa Florence:,: Taylor & Francis,, 1992 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (xiii, 405 pages) Disciplina 338.9 Soggetti Industrialization Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia pt. I. Introduction. 1. Industrialization and Regional Development / Nota di contenuto Allen J. Scott and Michael Storper pt. II. A new period in capitalist development? 2. Fordist and Post-Fordist International Division of Labor and Monetary Regimes / Elmar Altvater. 3. Fordism and Post-Fordism: A Critical Reformulation / Bob Jessop. 4. Flexible Specialization Versus Post-Fordism: Theory, Evidence, and Policy Implications / Paul Hirst and Jonathan Zeitlin. 5. The Japanese Model of Post-Fordism / Makoto Itoh pt. III. New technologies and the organization of industrial production. 6. The Revitalization of Mass Production in the Computer Age / Benjamin Coriat. 7. Technological Trajectories and the Classical Revival in Economics / Michael Piore. 8. The Structure of Industrial Production and the Boundaries Between Firms and Markets / Giovanni Dosi and Roberta Salvatore pt. IV. The territorial foundations of production systems. 9. Trust, Community, and Cooperation: Toward a Theory of Industrial Districts / Edward H. Lorenz. 10. A Reexamination of the Italian Model of Flexible Production from a Comparative Point of View / Bruno Courault and Claudine Romani. 11. Industrial Development and Local Industrial Systems in Postwar France / Bernard Ganne. 12. Localized Industrial Systems in France: A Particular Type of Industrial System / Jean Saglio pt. V. The incorporation of labor. 13. Alternative Routes to Labor Flexibility / Guy Standing. 14. Labor Conventions, Economic Fluctuations, and Flexibility

The paradigm of mass production has given way to radically new forms

/ Robert Salais.

Sommario/riassunto

of organizing industrial production based primarily on the need to foster continuous redesign of products and processes in the face of intensified competition. This change, which is designed to engender continuous adaptive learning in production systems, requires considerable organizational flexibility. The mass production systems constructed in the early post-war period foundered in the face of new forms of competition which put a premium on learning and flexibility.