

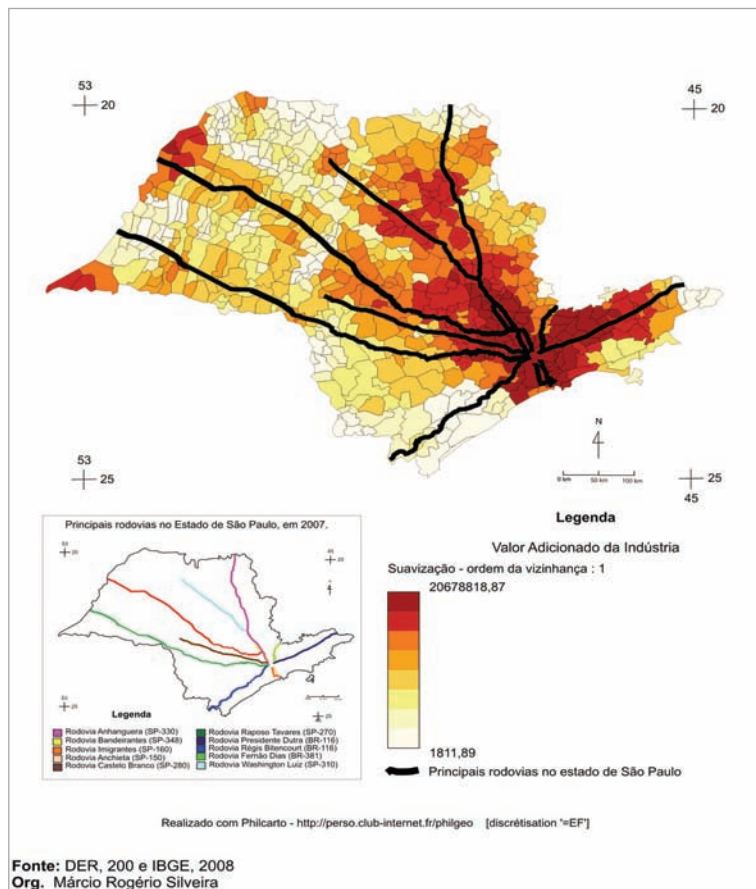
THE NEW MAP OF INDUSTRY AT THE BEGINNING OF THE XXIST CENTURY: DIFFERENT PARADIGMS FOR THE TERRITORIAL APPROACH OF ECONOMIC DYNAMICS IN SÃO PAULO STATE, BRAZIL

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Main highways (2007) and added value of industrial sector by municipalities of the State of São Paulo (2005)

This project aims to study the relationship between important concepts in geographical thought. This study verifies the economic dynamics in the São Paulo State hinterland by considering the role of the metropolis and its capacity to generate riches in relation to the rest of Brazil and the role of the hinterland in industrial production, commerce and services in relation to the constitution of a logistical framework defined by freeways, "infoways" and middle towns.

The greatest challenge in this project is to relate the dynamics of industrial deconcentration toward state territory to the dynamics of employment and non-employment in all economic sectors while considering population dynamics.

Ultimately, the mapping of socioeconomic and territorial transformations will didactically demonstrate various times and movements to explicate economic dynamics.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

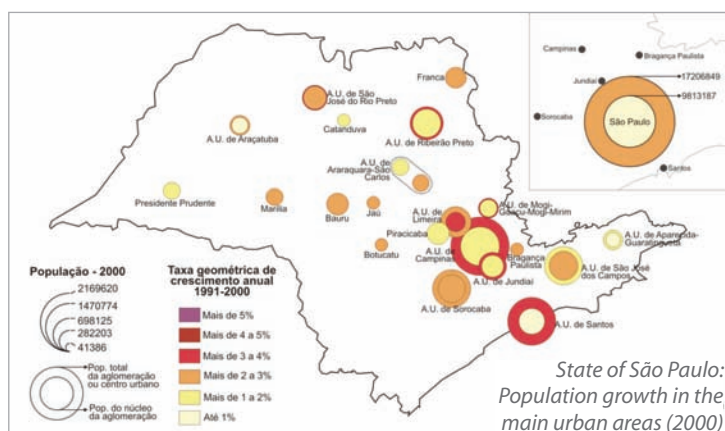
The research is organized into three lines of research:

- New industrial dynamics and territory, for which the starting points are: local productive arrangements, industry and innovation, and changes in the socio-occupational structures
- Productive (or industrial) and urban restructuring, based on the following forms: new patterns of industrial localization, industrial deconcentration and new urban morphologies
- Networks, fluxes and circuits, emphasizing spatial relationships or fluxes: transport, logistic and technical networks and economic fluxes, spatial circuits of production, industrial production and spatial interactions

These lines involve two main themes:

- The deconcentration of industrial production and economic centralization. The superposition of fordist forms of production by forms of flexible production in Brazil improved the redefinition of the use of the territory and the role of cities. In the case of industrial production, we can see a strong contemporary tendency toward the territorial separation of production activities and command and administration, modifying the articulation of political and social forces that occur in the use of urban space, in the relationship network of local and mid-sized cities and in the dynamics of labor and employment. This process is followed by the centralization of capital, decisions and economic administration and the redefinition of territorial logics, which are increasingly associated with technological advances.
- Urban restructuring. The diffusion of new forms of production causes structural changes of different types, which are reflected in mid-sized cities and in non-metropolitan and metropolitan agglomerations commanded by a main metropolis. These modifications occur on different scales and promote diversified impacts on urban areas in the following dimensions: a) the enlargement of spatial articulations (interurban scale or city networks) and b) the decrease in autonomy of local and regional agents, enlarging territorial disparities (urban scale).

The research variables were aggregated into three groups: the deconcentration of industrial production; population dynamics and work market; and equipment and infrastructure.



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