

EDITORIAL

The continuous concern of Revista Paranaense de Desenvolvimento of contemplating present subjects through diverse approaches is reflected in its structure and the manner its sections are presented. Thus, this issue's first segment brings a dossier conducted - in different aspects - by the industry theme.

Although industrial activity continues to hold major economic importance, presently new perspectives regarding its role in contemporary capitalism emerge. Among them, those stating that this is a post-industrial society. The employment of the word embraces great scope of possibilities, many of which deserve a closer look: entertainment industry, financial industry, tourism industry, service industry. These industry associated adjectives reveal the intention of updating the concept to existing needs. However, in its traditional sense, industry still has a decisive economic role. It is, even though, submitted to developments that spatially unfold, either by delocalization or by new links established with the territory and the economy.

The dossier offers some understanding of how industry is inserted in the present world. Entitled as *Industry and territory: transformations and lasting characteristics*, it is organized by Olga Lúcia Castreghini de Freitas Firkowski, geographer graduated by Universidade Estadual Paulista Júlio de Mesquita Filho (UNESP/ Presidente Prudente Campus), doctor in Geography by Universidade de São Paulo (USP) and professor from the Geography Department of Universidade Federal do Paraná (UFPR).

The dossier is composed of six articles dedicated to different approaches to the theme - and revealing new ones. They move through multi-scale territories, with focus on transformations, lasting characteristics and the link between them.

Therefore, in order to give priority to scale enclosing, the first article analyzes the automobile industry and the global production network from a East-Central European perspective. It offers elements that allow comparisons to the Brazilian reality.

In the following text it is possible to make a scale transition between the world and Brazil, mediated by the discussions surrounding the internationalization of a local economic conglomerate.

Then, the analyses are directed to the national territory, and two industrial sectors receive priority: oil production and car manufacturing. After that, the regional scale receives attention, with specific interpretations about the State of Ceará and the relation between the States of Minas Gerais and Bahia – their capital cities are objects of analysis and comparison.

From a thematic perspective, the articles perpass the oil and the automobilistic industries, public policies aiming industrial investment attraction; outsourcing and the labor market, and internationalization strategies.

The themes are current, relevant in order to understand the Brazilian society in the first decade of the 21st century, with elements that allow comparison between distinct realities.

The authors' academic background and the place where the analyses derive are equally relevant. After all, the origin allows us to understand the weight of particular realities inserted into the analyses. These are brought by researchers from different fields of knowledge: geography, economics and sociology. They work at Brazilian universities (states of Rio de Janeiro, Paraná, Ceará, Minas Gerais and São Paulo) and a British university. It seems essential to us that the approaches to industry consider different opinions and prioritize the diversity of perspectives – increasingly necessary to understand the ongoing phenomena that surround us. Therefore, we invite the reader to read the articles according to this scalar and thematic trajectory.

Initially we present the article *Industrial upgrading in the automotive industry of central and eastern Europe*, from Adrian Smith and Alceli Ribeiro Alves, geographers. The analysis prioritizes the east-central European context and its insertion into the global production networks (GPNs), the automotive one in particular. It formulates that automotive industry development in the countries from this region does not imply European Union acceptance neither GPN participation. In order to accomplish that, the *industrial upgrading* concept is applied. This is a process in which industrial activities located in particular territories “are able to improve their position in export markets and engage in higher value segments in GPNs”.

Origin, consolidation and internationalization of the Camargo Corrêa Group was written by geographers Eliseu Savério Sposito and Leandro Bruno Santos. The authors' objective is to understand the formation and behavior of Camargo Corrêa Group, emphasizing its economic and spatial strategies. They begin with a contextualization of economic groups in capitalism, offering to the reader a pertinent and wide theme review. Through the insertion of detailed information regarding the group's performance, they construct a nexus characterizing its diversification in Brazil and the branches that enabled its internationalization. They provide evidence that the group's consolidation resulted from lasting elements and transformation towards new markets and activities.

The article by economist Rosélia Perissé da Silva Piquet, *The multiplying effects of the Brazilian oil industry*, analyzes a theme that has mobilized the Brazilian society not only because of its present importance, but specially due to the glimpse of possibilities given by the pre-salt area. The author demonstrates that pre-salt already produces significant effects, particularly to the debate around the extractive industry's role in development. Through the presentation of specific data, this sector is compared to other industrial subdivisions. The author exhibits the igniting capacity of the oil industry, but alerts to the risks associated to the political misuse of such resources – which may endanger its potential as transformation catalyst.

In *Automobile industry, labor and migrant capital in new brazilian productive regions*, sociologist Silvia Maria Pereira de Araújo analyzes car manufacturing and its movement across the country, guided by capital and labor dynamics. Her point of derivation is the 1990s process, steered by rentability ratios and by the search for regions less influenced by the attachments founded in more traditional locations. The analysis progresses in vertical fashion, focusing on the BRIC countries (Brazil, Russia, India and China) in order to grasp the capital global movement – and then shifting to the relocation of automotive industries in Brazil. This movement introduced unfamiliar places to a new productive dynamic, “under the sign of a flexible and integrated production”.

Geographer Edilson Pereira Júnior, in *The industrialization as a vector of economic modernization: approaches to industrial space in Ceará*, the article proceeds from the understanding that industry is an important vector of economic restructuring and alteration to the cities profiles (either strengthening traditional aspects or creating new ones). The State of Ceará is analyzed in light of the industrial rouse occurred since the 1990s, which was related to two key factors: fiscal incentives granted by the state and the prefectures, and the low labor costs.

The result was the installation of many industries in the territory, most of them brazilian and influenced by the offered advantages. The process, however, happens in a discriminating manner across the state. The territorial organization prioritizes the cities that are able to offer the best outcome to the industrial capital. In this sense, prominence is given to Fortaleza and its metropolitan area, Sobral, Crato and Juazeiro do Norte, as a result of the concentrating industrial model in which the already privileged portions of the state take precedence.

The dossier ends with *Subcontracting and recomposition of labor markets in the metropolitan areas of Belo Horizonte and Salvador*, from economist André Mourthé de Oliveira. He uses methodology capable of ascertaining the impact of outsourcing upon the labor market, considering its complexity and recent subdivision. The selected period comprehend the years from 1995 to 2007. The choice for the two metropolises is based on their distinct productive structures: in Belo Horizonte, industry has higher relative importance, while in Salvador services comprise the most relevant segment. Compared to other brazilian metropolises they present significant economic dynamism, which “facilitate the outsourcing process analysis, stimulated by private and public companies”.

Through the use of PNAD as source of information and based on pertinent literature, the author divides the labor market in three large groups: I) occupations from the modern/ formal sector, with predominance of wage-based labor; II) occupations from the traditional/ informal sector, productively

linked to the first group; III) occupations from the traditional/ informal sector, with predominance of non-wage-based labor – linked to the first group through the income circuit. The methodology allows for a new perspective on economic activities and supports the analysis of industry's role in the urban labor market.

According to what was exposed, it is observed that the articles reveal fresh approaches to important themes, since they carry elements for a more sophisticated reading about recent Brazilian transformations – specially because all of them refer to post 1990s events.

We hope that this dossier's content contributes to reflections about industry's role in the contemporary world, faced with increasing economic transformations.

After the dossier, the articles section is presented, in which six contributions analyze and debate themes such as the role of the nation state, economic development, agricultural industry, forestry economics and regional tourism.

In the first article, *National state and geographical scales: an exploratory approach based on Neil Smith*, Danilo Jorge Vieira makes an exploratory exam of the geographic scale concept, from a purely theoretical point of view. The objective is to emphasize aspects related to the role of nation states play in the configuration of socio-spatial arrangements in capitalist societies.

Sequentially, Paulo Alexandre Nunes and Cármem Ozana de Melo present *An input-output approach to the productive structure of the southeast region of Paraná*, identifying its key elements, as well as its linkage effects and output, employment and income multipliers.

In the third article, *Dairy production in the State of Paraná: Socioeconomic and technical characterisation*, authors Angelita Bazotti, Louise Ronconi Nazareno and Marisa Sugamoto analyze the state's dairy sector approaching aspects that surround the primary production, with emphasis to the technology applied to cow's milk production.

Then, Fernando Raphael Ferro de Lima analyzes the modifications to internal flows of exported soybeans in *Internal routes of export products: the case of soybean*. The text exams the courses from producing regions to ports, based on production and export data from the 1996-2009 period.

In the fifth article, Marcio Henrique Coelho displays his economic viability study about the cultivation of *Pinus elliottii*, rough-hewed and produced in small properties (marginal land).

The section ends with the tourism and development themes, analyzed by Maria Flavia Pires Barbosa and Bernardo Machado Gontijo in *The libertarian perspective of development and its relation to tourism in Capivari/ Serro (MG)*, based on Amartya Sen's reflections. The article concentrates in the way tourism activity is being carried out in Capivari, part of the Serro (MG) municipality.

There is the aspiration that the dossier and the articles from this issue of Revista Paranaense de Desenvolvimento stimulate reflections and promote debate about the here presented subjects.

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