

Download Comparative Factory Organization

Sources of comparative advantage. As already noted, British classical economists simply accepted the fact that productivity differences exist between countries; they made no concerted attempt to explain which commodities a country would export or import. The factory system is a method of manufacturing using machinery and division of labour. Because of the high capital cost of machinery and factory buildings, factories were typically privately owned by wealthy individuals who employed the operative labour. (1) Deductions from gross average income include income tax, church tax and solidarity surcharge, compulsory social security contributions, insurance premiums, other income transfers, other taxes, voluntary contributions to statutory pension and health insurance, interest on loans, and statistical difference. The question of internal organization was important in the new kolkhozes. The most basic measure was to divide the workforce into a number of groups, generally known as brigades, for working purposes.