Ad-dharmis, 143
adi dravidas (Dalits), 201
Agra leather cluster, 203
Aligarh lock cluster, 9, 18, 154, 158
automobile locks, 155–56
business associations, effective functioning of, 165–67
distributional aspects, 164–65
educational level of owners and employees, 161–62
firms’ performance, 169
foreign locks and, 154
historical development and overview, 159–61
horizontal bilateral relationship, 167–68
import of Chinese locks and, 158
imports and exports, 156
incidental external economies, 167
inter-firm cooperation, 167–68
marketing options for, 164–65
policy implications, 168–70
technological development and innovation, 162–64
technological support programme, 169
trade deficits, 155–56
Aligarh Lock Manufacturers and Traders Association (ALMTA), 166
Aligarh Small Scale Lock Manufacturers Association (ASSLMA), 166
Aligarh Udhyog Vyapar Pratinidhi Mandal (AUVPM), 166
All India Lock Manufacturers Association (AILMA), 165
Ambattur automotive cluster, 82–83
annual survey of industries (ASI), 73
antidumping duty, 60
Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC), 44, 50–51
artificial intelligence, 6
artisanal cluster, 26, 29, 32, 40, 45
auto-ancillary industry, 11–13, 19
automation technologies, 251
diffusion of, 271, 273
effect of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning, 272
industrial robots (see industrial robots)
literature on effects of, 254–56
motivation for, 251–52
occupation-based approach vs task-based approach, 256–58, 263
significance of, 252–53
automotive industry, 5, 270, 272–75
Banerjee Haat market, 34
Bangalore, 11, 13, 52
Bangladesh, 3
Bangla Readymade Garments Manufacturers and Traders Welfare Association, 32, 42
Bengali community, 187
Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), 126
Burberry (brand), 21n12
Cambodia, 3
capital-intensive industries, 5, 75
Capital Subsidy Scheme, 148
Center for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), 74, 86
ceramic tile industry, 6, 8
dharmis (Dalits), 201
Agra leather cluster, 203
Aligarh lock cluster, 9, 18, 154, 158
automobile locks, 155–56
business associations, effective functioning of, 165–67
distributional aspects, 164–65
educational level of owners and employees, 161–62
firms’ performance, 169
foreign locks and, 154
historical development and overview, 159–61
horizontal bilateral relationship, 167–68
import of Chinese locks and, 158
imports and exports, 156
incidental external economies, 167
inter-firm cooperation, 167–68
marketing options for, 164–65
policy implications, 168–70
significance of, 252–53
Automotive industry, 5, 270, 272–75
Artificial intelligence, 6
Artisanal cluster, 26, 29, 32, 40, 45
Auto-ancillary industry, 11–13, 19
Automation technologies, 251
diffusion of, 271, 273
effect of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning, 272
Industrial robots (see industrial robots)
literature on effects of, 254–56
motivation for, 251–52
occupation-based approach vs task-based approach, 256–58, 263
significance of, 252–53
Bengali community, 187
Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), 126
Burberry (brand), 21n12
Cambodia, 3
capital-intensive industries, 5, 75
Capital Subsidy Scheme, 148
Center for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), 74, 86
ceramic tile industry, 6, 8
dharmis (Dalits), 201
Aligarh Lock Manufacturers and Traders Association (ALMTA), 166
Aligarh Small Scale Lock Manufacturers Association (ASSLMA), 166
Aligarh Udhyog Vyapar Pratinidhi Mandal (AUVPM), 166
All India Lock Manufacturers Association (AILMA), 165
Ambattur automotive cluster, 82–83
annual survey of industries (ASI), 73
Index

China, 1–2, 49, 54
industrial wages, 3
share in India’s exports and imports of ceramic products, 103–04
sports goods manufacturing industry, 149
Chinese ceramic tiles, 16
Chinese imports, impact of, 9–10, 116, 158
cluster, definition, 29
Coimbatore foundry cluster, 181
collective actions, 116, 119, 121, 154, 166–67, 178, 224, 238
collective efficiency, 28
Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP), 59
Commonwealth Games, 129
comparative advantage, 3
competitive advantage, 157
competitive market, 24
competitiveness, 53, 68, 119–21, 154, 224–25
cooperative competition, 26
cooperative efficiency, 28
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), 246
Covid-19 crisis, 202, 220n1
demonetisation and its impact, 18, 64
on ceramic business, 117–18
design studios, 56
Dharavi, 11, 19–20, 21n12, 197
neighbourhood, 199
population, 198
water and sanitation services, 199
Dharavi leather goods cluster, 11, 13, 197–98, 219–20
adaptive strategies, 204
awareness on institutions and their membership benefits, 213–15
brand development, 212–13
competitive advantage, 201
demand for leather-based products, 215
education level of entrepreneurs and workers, 211
evolution of, 204–05
future, 209
historical and anthropological accounts, 200
impact of GST, 217
impact of international competition and national policy changes, 216
indirect and direct exporters in, 208
investment needs and profit margin, 206–07
level of mechanisation, 210–11
locational advantage, 202–03, 220n2
marketing outreach, 212
nature of employment, 199
organic process, 205–06
policy implications, 216–19
primary surveys and in-depth case studies, 203–04
relationship between small enterprise owners and large exporters, 206
role of community, religion, caste and kinship networks, 202
sentiment among Dharavi’s entrepreneurs, 215
skilled workers, 201
sources of credit, 209–10
spatial constraints, 207–08
subcontracting, 213
Dharavi Redevelopment Plan, 215, 218
Director General of Trade Remedies (DGTR), 117
directory manufacturing establishment (DME), 194n2
District Industries Centres (DICs), 7
Dollar (brand), 11
domestic manufacturing, 3
domestic-market-oriented clusters, 11
domestic production, 2–3
Duty Drawback Scheme, 148
## Index

**Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme**, 148  
**Duty Free Import Scheme**, 148  
**e-bikes**, 81  
electrical and electronics industries, 3, 74,  
76–77, 84, 86–90, 92, 215, 255, 257,  
260–61, 263, 271  
electronics industry, 89  
employee state insurance (ESI), 66–67  
employment, 1  
generation, 8–9  
**Howrah foundry cluster**, 181  
**Indian automobile industry**, 73  
in India's automotive manufacturing industry, 272–73  
**Kolkata garment cluster**, 36–38  
manufacturing, 191–93  
in manufacturing sector, 223–24  
**Morbi cement tile industry**, 102,  
109–12  
**Rajkot engineering cluster**, 233–35  
small and medium enterprise (SME)  
clusters, 154  
sports goods industry, 142–46  
subcontracting, 52  
endogenous growth theory, 27  
engineering goods, 8  
equilibrium–disequilibrium dynamics, 29  
**European Enhanced Vehicle-safety Committee (EEVC)**, 96n6  
**export-oriented growth strategies**, 25  
**Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG)**, 117  
exports  
of ceramic products, 103–04  
garment, 42–43  
Indian automobile industry, 76–77, 92  
leather goods, 206, 208  
of locks, 156  
sports goods, 134–40  
**Factories Act, 1948**, 8, 52  
**Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) World Cup**, 129  
fieldwork-based research, 7–8  
industrial fieldwork, 8  
finishing schools, 12  
firm-level technological activities, 158  
**Focus Market Scheme**, 148  
**Focus Product Scheme**, 148  
foreign direct investment (FDI), 53  
foundry cluster, 6  
fragmentation, 26, 40, 44–45, 65  
free trade zones, 11  
generalised method of moments (GMM) technique, 89  
global financial crisis, 2008, 2  
goods and services tax (GST), 9, 46, 64, 68,  
217, 241  
on ceramic business, 118–19  
in Jalandhar, 135, 151n5  
gross domestic output (GDP), 24  
share of manufacturing and industry in, 1  
**Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) Lodhika Industrial Association**, 235  
**Gujarat’s ceramic industry**, 102. See also  
**Morbi cement tile industry**  
**Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)**, 117  
**Guru T-Shirts**, 56  
Gwalior Rayons, 60  
**Hosur**, 11  
**Howrah foundry cluster**, 15, 17–18, 35,  
174–75  
contractual labour, 181  
forms of production organisation,  
184–85  
institutional and technological challenges, 185–90  
inter-sectoral collaborations, 187  
literature review, 176–79  
manufacturing output and employment,  
180–81  
perceptions on, 188–89  
pig iron suppliers, 182–83
pollution-related problems, 189
shortcomings of, 186
sources of demand, 183–84
working conditions, 181
Howrah haat (market), 30, 32, 40
Huawei, 2

imitative innovation, 163
immiserising growth, 66
imports, 3. See also Chinese imports, impact of
Aligarh lock cluster, 156
of ceramic products, 103–04
Indian automobile industry, 76–77, 92
technology, 85, 89, 91
index of industrial production (IIP), 2
industrial district, 28–29, 224
Indian automobile industry, 72–73
auto component firms, 81, 93
automated programmable logic
controller (PLC) machine, use of, 78
compound annual growth rate
(CAGR), 76
correlation to employment, 73, 75, 83, 92
data sources and descriptive statistics, 86–88
direct employment, 73
export and import, 76–77, 92
free trade agreements (FTA), 78–79, 92
growth in production and turnover, 74–75, 94
major import sources, 76
quality requirements and inventory
challenges, 76
R&D capabilities and skill gaps, 79–81, 87–88, 91–92, 97n7–8
restructuring, 78
robot installations, 77
technology acquisition strategies, 83–91
technology imports, 85, 89, 91
tier 1 and 2 supplier of automobile
system, 73
unorganised sector, 81–83
Indian Leather Products Association, 129
Indian Premier League (IPL), 129
individual effluent treatment plants
(IETPs), 59
industrial automation, 250
industrial clusters, 196–97
competitiveness, 224–25
definition, 224
in developing countries, 157
operational dynamics of, 224
study and methodology, 27–30
industrial district, 28–29, 224
industrial park, 33
industrial policy, 16, 20, 74, 168–70, 216–19, 241–46
industrial robots, 253–54
density of, 260, 269–71
diffusion of, 250, 252–56
distribution of, 274–75
markets for, 258
operational stock of, 258–61, 263–69
task-wise distribution of, 254, 262, 267, 275
use of, 263
Industrial Training Institutes, 235
industry associations, 15, 30
information technology (IT) services, 1
infrastructure facilities, 14–15
institutional governance, 50
internet of things, 6
IT outsourcing services, 3
Jalandhar, 9, 14, 17, 129, 132–34
average monthly wage of unskilled
workers in, 146
contribution to India’s sports good
exports, 134–40
production of unbranded products, 14
state-sponsored skill development
and sport-goods promotional
facilities, 13
surgical instrument cluster, 154
wage rates for factory workers, 145–46
Index

Jalandhar's sports goods industry, 16
jobless or job loss growth, 100
job losses, 2

knit global supply chains, 19
knitwear industry, 6
knowledge spillover theory, 27–28
Kolkata garment cluster, 11–12, 18, 29
activities, 33
average monthly occupational wages, 39
brands, 42–43
categories of workers, 29–30
cluster study and methodology, 29–30
cost structure of a jeans garment, 36
economic agents and their roles, 29, 38
exports, 42–43
forms of labour contracting, 36–37
gents' shirts, 32
history, 30–32
home-based units, 34, 36, 38
jeans trousers, 32
labour force and processes, 36–40, 46
layers of units, 33
machines used, 34
major centres, 30
market and trade, 40–44
Muslim tailors, 37
production processes, 33–36
production quality, 35
raw material sources, 34
readymade garment producers, 32
second-hand clothes, 32
self-employment, 38
skilled labour pool, 35
women's labour, 37–38
Krugman, Paul, 27

labour-abundant countries, 3
labour demand, determinants of, 84–85
labour-intensive industries, 3–6, 17–19,
25, 36, 49, 65, 72, 109, 132, 140,
142, 153–54, 159, 164, 168, 174,
197, 201, 205–06. See also Aligarh
lock cluster; Dharavi leather goods cluster; sports goods industry
implications of automation, 271–73
leather goods, 9
exports, 11, 206, 208 (see also Dharavi
leather goods cluster)
locks, international trade composition of,
155–57. See also Aligarh lock cluster
Lodhika Industrial Association, 15
Louis Vuitton (brand), 21n12
low-end domestic demand, 53, 103, 116,
215. See also Kolkata garment cluster
low road syndrome, 100
Lucknow, 30
Ludhiana, 69, 196
subcontracting levels, 52

machinery manufacturing, 11
‘Make in India’ initiative, 2, 20, 217, 250
man-made fibres (MMF) garments, 51, 55,
60, 67
competitiveness of, 53
manufacturing employment
share in GDP, 191
state-wise distribution, 192–93
in total employment, 191–93
manufacturing sector (industry), 1, 250
growth of, 223, 225
manufacturing stagnation, 1, 24, 49–50, 68,
173–75, 178–81, 190
Market Access Innovation Scheme, 148
Market Development Assistance Scheme,
148
Marshallian notion of externalities, 27
Maruti Suzuki India Limited (MSIL),
96n4
Marwari community, 187
Meerut, 129, 132–34
average monthly wage of unskilled
workers in, 146
wage rates for factory workers, 145–46
Meghs, 143
Merchandise Exports from India Scheme
(MEIS), 117
Index

Metiabruz, 30, 32, 35, 40–42, 44–45
popular brands from, 42
Mexico shoe cluster, 157
micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), 4, 16, 100–01, 223–24, 246
definition, 5
definitions of, 21n4
gross value added (GVA), 4
monoethylene glycol (MEG), 60
Moradabad brass cluster, 154
Morbi cement tile industry, 10, 14–16, 18, 22n14, 101–08, 154
access to Middle Eastern markets, 16
annual turnover, 112
benefits of anti-dumping duties, 116–17
challenges with clusters, 122–23
Chinese imports and, 116
competitiveness, 119–21
contribution to employment, 102, 109–12
coopetition and mutuality in, 121–22
demonetisation and its impact, 117–18
demographic growth and upgradation of, 125
export performance, 10
exports and imports of ceramic products, 103–08
facilities offered to workers, 112
firm strategies for business expansion, 123–24
goods and services tax (GST) on, 118–119
industry and business infrastructure, growth and upgradation of, 125
in-house changes/innovations undertaken, 115
policy support, 124–26
production process and subcontracting, 111–13
profile of enterprises, 108–09
quality control procedures, 116
range of ceramic tiles and sanitaryware products, 101–02
skilled and unskilled workers, 110–11
skill requirement, 111
source of finance, 109
technological upgradation, 113–16
trade balance in ceramic products, 105
Morbi Ceramic Association (MCA), 110
MSME Development Act, 2006, 4–5
multi-fibre arrangement (MFA), 49
multinational corporations (MNCs), 74, 270
National Capital Region (NCR), 52, 154
National Fibre Policy of 2010, 53
National Industrial Classification (NIC) codes, 73
National Institute of Fashion Design, New Delhi, 15
National Institute of Fashion Technology-TEA (NIFT-TEA), 51, 60
anti-microbial properties fabric project, 59
National Manufacturing Policy, 2011, 2
National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), 61
National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF), 61
National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), 13, 163
National Textile Policy of 2000, 53
neoclassical production functions, 25
NIVIA Sports, 141–42
North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), 78
Olympic Games, 129
organised manufacturing, 100
original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), 73–74, 86
Oudh, 30
Paridhan, 32, 39, 44
‘partial-proletarianisation’ of labour force, 25
Panipat, 196
parallel economy, 198
Paridhan, 32, 39, 44
‘partial-proletarianisation’ of labour force, 25
private engineering colleges, 13
'Project Uptech' scheme, 186, 194n3
purified terephthalic acid (PTA), 60

quality of employment, 100

Rajkot, 18, 22n13
computer numerical control (CNC) machine tool manufacturers, 13
precision engineering firms, 12
support of industry association, 15
Rajkot engineering cluster, 225
advantages, 238, 240
annual compound rates of growth 2012–13 and 2017–18, 231
business environment and policy imperatives, 241–46
China imports and, 241
collaboration and networking, 237–38
collaboration and networking, 237–38
development of, 229
diversification of, 229
growth performance, 230
impact of GST, 241–42
industry associations, 238
market and competition, 236–37
outsourcing and subcontracting, 230–34
production in, 229–30
profile of MSMEs, 226–28
social capital, 237–39
ready-made garment (RMG)
exports of India, share of fabrics in, 52–54
retail chains and supermarkets, 54
transaction costs, 54
value chain, 54–55
Regent Garment Park, 33, 39, 42–43
re-industrialisation, 2
Reliance, 60
rescaling space, 101, 126
research and development (R&D), 13, 74, 77, 85–89, 91–93, 97n8, 150, 169, 187–88, 263
Indian auto industry, 79–81
ing institutional failures in knitwear, 62–63
revolt of 1857, 30
robotics, 6
Rupa (brand), 11

service centres, 28
‘Sewbot’ technology, 271
Shah, Nawab Wajid Ali, 30, 32
Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, 200
Sialkot, 16
soccer ball industry, 148
surgical instrument cluster of, 157
skill requirements/development, 12–13
institutions for, 12
as opportunity for upward mobility, 12
for self-employment, 12
small and medium enterprises (SMEs), 28, 148, 153–54, 224
competitiveness of, 154
employment-generating capacity, 154
inter-firm linkages, benefits of, 224
operational dynamics of, 224–25
small industrial clusters (SICs), 196
Small Scale and Cottage Industries Development Corporation, 148
South Indian Textile Research Association (SITRA), 62–63
space, 25–27
sports goods industry, 6, 9, 129
contribution to employment, 142–46
effect of Chinese imports, 9–10
export markets, 141–42
foreign brands and Indian brands, 140, 149
hand-stitched footballs/rugby balls export, 10
home-based piecegrate workers, 144–45
interventions aimed at promotion of, 150
Jalandhar and Meerut clusters, 129
post-1990, 130–32
state policy framework, 147–50
wageworkers’ exposure to job insecurity and economic insecurity, 146–47
Sports Industries Development Centre (SIDC), 148
state-level promotional agencies, 14
subcontracting, 52, 112–13, 199, 230–33
Kolkata garment cluster, 37
‘sweatshop’ regime, 40
TAL Brabo robot, 271
TAL Manufacturing Solutions, 271
Tamil Nadu automotive cluster, 82–83, 95
Tata Metallics, 186
technical efficiency, 85–86
technical progress, 13–14
technological capabilities, 158
technological maturity, 126
technology upgradation, 126
Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF) scheme, 53
textiles and clothing (T&C) sector, 51
tier 1 and 2 supplier of automobile system, 73
Tiruppur Exporters’ Association (TEA), 50–51
Tiruppur, 10, 13, 32
environmental issues in, 17–18
training school and design centre, 14–15
Tirupur knitwear clusters, 18, 50, 154, 168
barriers to bypassing intermediaries, 61–62
branding, 56
competitive edge, 52
constraints in upgrading, 60–61
constraints of geography and capital, 56–57
coping strategies by exporters, 64–65
ecological upgrading, 59–60
economic/social/ecological upgrading, 65–67
‘green products,’ 17
growth and expansion of exports, 57
infrastructure constraints, 63
policy implementation, 64
R&D support and innovations, 62–63
skill upgradation, 61
spinning mills, upgradation of, 58
subcontracting levels, 52
turnover, 51
upgrading initiatives, 57–59
user–producer networks, 62
vertical integration, 58
yearly international trade fairs, benefits of, 59
zero liquid discharge (ZLD) technology, use of, 59
trader–producer relation, 158, 164–65
training centres, 28
Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement, 55
transportation costs, 27
uṣṭagar, 33, 37
value chain, 10–11, 33, 45–46, 54–55, 60, 62, 64, 91–92, 178, 180, 184–85, 189, 205, 217, 219–20
buyer-driven, 200
upgrading, 50, 54–55, 67, 72, 230
Vardoon’s law, 3
Vietnam, 3
virtual reality, 6
West Bengal, 17–18, 174
real per capita total manufacturing NSDP, 173–74
West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation, 43
West Bengal Pollution Control Board (WBPCB), 188