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overview; Introducing the NCR garments cluster; Horizontal expansion by multiple plants; Footloose industry and its forward linkages; Relying on fluid labor; Industrial estate or cluster?; 7 Tiruppur knitwear cluster: global links and local networks; Introduction; Composition of the cluster; Dense network of subcontracting; Boundaries of social auditing and labor standards

Export markets and impacts of external shocksCollective action and associational voice; 8 Export enclave within a natural cluster: Agra, a different story; Agra cluster in retrospect; A brief overview; No great technology distance between large and small firms; Challenges to reproducing skills; Why are big firms always exporters?; Export enclave within artisanal cluster; 9 FDI in the automobile sector: myth of creation and diffusion of knowledge; Introduction; Emerging patterns of production organization; FDI and diffusion of technology; Concluding remarks

10 Dynamics of size distribution: explaining self-exploitative fragmentationSize distribution of firms: contesting themes; Stylized facts from field survey; Self-exploitative fragmentation: the model; Epilogue; Notes; Bibliography; Index

Sommario/riassunto

"Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SME) have found more interest in the last few years, whereas industrialization is no longer seen as a simple way of development. This book analyses how SME clusters emerge in a developing economy. Using India as a case study, it addresses one central question: If growth has largely failed to be inclusive so far, and if employing work force in increasing returns activities through a different trajectory of industrialization largely dependent upon industrial clusters of SMEs is believed to be true, then what are the structural infirmities and asymmetries that need to be taken into account in the context of framing policies related to industrial clusters? The book identifies the structural infirmities in industrial clusters in India, which could be typical to any of the developing countries and sharply in contrast to European success stories. Blending theory and empirical material, it provides a middle ground between the two extremes of a uniform policy assuming 'one size fits all' and a specific policy based on individual cases. The book redraws the broad contours where space and production processes mutually constitute each other in a typical way giving rise to outcomes something generic to underdevelopment. It is of interest to academics working in the fields of economics, business administration/management and development economics.
