

Index

- Akaike information criterion (AIC), 37–38, 49
- Akaike's final prediction error (FPE), 49
- Allied contributing sectors, 55–57, 59
- Allocation efficiency effect (AEC), 138–139, 146–147, 149–150
- Asian Contagion, 4
- Augmented Dickey–Fuller (ADF), 21, 34–35, 38, 41, 49, 159–162
- Automobile industry, 254–255, 266

- Capital Employed (CE), 110
- Capital Employed Efficiency (CEE), 109
- Causality analysis, 48–50
 - food and beverage industry (FBI), 231–235
 - Granger causality test, 234
 - one-time endogenous structural break, 233–234
 - productivity of labor, 235–237
 - relative wage rate, 235–237
 - structural break analysis, 235–237
 - total factor productivity (TFP), 232, 236–237
 - total factor productivity growth (TFPG), 232–233, 235–237
- Central Statistics Office (CSO), 98
- Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), 98–99
- China, 4–5, 8, 160, 205–206, 228, 242
 - empirical findings, 36–41
 - environmental policies, 78–79
 - generalized method of moments (GMM), 22–23
 - methodology, 33–36
 - US-China trade conflict, 83–85, 88–92
- Circular manufacturing industry (MI) economy, 74–76
 - environmental policies, 78–79
 - policies, 77–78
 - social policies, 79–80
 - total factor productivity (TFP), 76
 - transformation, 76–77
- Cluster Sampling, 210
- Co-integration, 35, 37–38, 48, 159–160, 162
- Contagion, 4, 98–99, 103–104
- Crisis index, 99
- Cuddy-Della Valle Index, 222–223, 226

- Dynamic Olley-Pakes Decomposition technique, 46

- East Asia, South East Asia and Pacific (EASEANP), 57
- Econometric analysis, 11
- Economic crisis, 4, 46–47, 72–73, 115, 157, 169, 254
- Economic development, 18, 206, 211–212
 - causality analysis, Turkey, 48–50
 - data set, 48
 - environmental policies, 78–79
 - scope, 48
 - Toda Yamamoto causality analysis, 48
 - variables, 48
- Economic growth
 - depression, 156
 - export intensity (EX), 190
 - finance, 209
 - job creation, 266
 - labor productivity, 51
 - productivity growth, 4–5
 - recession, 156

- research, 157
 - Turkey, 43–45
- Economic reforms, 123–124, 141, 150, 168–169, 232
- Economic structure, 32, 84–85
- Efficiency, 8, 19–20, 46–47, 75, 77–80, 157, 168–169, 185, 188, 190–191, 194, 208–209
 - analysis, 111–113
 - data sources, 109
 - inefficiency Effects, 113–115
 - measurement, 110–111
 - research methodology, 109–110
- Emoluments, 124–125, 128–129, 142
- Employment
 - economy, 208
 - exports, 220
 - food and beverage industry (FBI), 231–232
 - gross value added (GVA), 169–170
 - labor productivity, 168
 - manufacturing industries, 163
 - unorganized manufacturing enterprises (UMEs), 168
- Entrepreneurship, 44, 47, 168–169
- Europe and Central Asia (ENCA), 57
- Export
 - agricultural export, 37–38, 41
 - automobile sector, 254–255
 - commodity, 87
 - Export Intensity (EX), 190
 - food and beverage industry (FBI), 232
 - India, 160
 - manufacturing industries, 164
 - readymade garments, 220–221, 223, 225–226
 - textile policy, 185
- Fixed effects models (FEMs), 6
- Food and beverage industry (FBI)
 - manufacturing industries, 232
- Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI), 231–232
 - productivity of labor, 235–237
 - relative wage rate, 235–237
 - total factor productivity growth (TFPG), 233, 235–237
 - variables, 234–235
- Food processing industry (FPI)
 - data, 243
 - foreign direct investment (FDI), 242–243
 - gross domestic product (GDP), 242
 - Indian economy, 244
 - methodology, 243
 - prospects of, 244–247
- Foreign direct investment (FDI), 20–21, 46–47, 98–99, 206, 211, 214–215, 242–244, 246
- Garment Export, 220–221, 223–227
- Generalized method of moments (GMM), 20–28
- Global economic crisis, 4–5, 72–73, 168–169, 174–175, 184, 254
- Global Moran index, 258, 264
- Global recession, 5, 73, 98, 221–222, 242
- Global textile, 220
- Goods segments, 91–92
- Granger causality test, 103
- Graphical analysis, 8–10
- Gross domestic product (GDP)
 - automobile sector, 254
 - data, 57
 - East Asia, South East Asia and Pacific (EASEANP), 57
 - exports, 207–208
 - food processing industries (FPI), 242
 - Indian manufacturing sector, 158
 - Indian textile industry, 185
 - labor, 18, 20–21, 28

- methods, 57
- productivity, 4, 7–8
- tariff, 36
- trade measurement, 223
- Growth
 - economic growth. *See* Economic growth
 - food and beverage industry (FBI), 231–232
 - productivity, 156–159, 161, 163
 - rate, 225–226
 - unorganized manufacturing enterprises (UMEs), 168–170
- Growth rate, 60, 147, 149, 194, 236
 - agriculture, 59–61
 - Asian financial crisis, 10
 - car selling, 258
 - Central Statistics Office (CSO), 98
 - China, 8
 - gross domestic product (See Gross domestic product (GDP))
 - industry, 59–61
 - labor productivity, 7
 - manufacturing, 59–61
 - multifactor productivity growth (MFPG), 186
- Hannan–Quinn Criterion (HQC), 49
- Hausman test, 7, 12
 - fixed effects, 11–13
 - random effects, 11–13
- High Income (HI), 57
- Human Capital (HC), 108
- Human Capital Efficiency (HCE), 109
- Human resource management, 121–125, 130–132
- India
 - case studies, 156–157
 - co-integration test, 162
 - intellectual capital (IC), 107, 109–110, 115
 - interindustry wage disparity, 19–20
 - methodology, 159–161
 - productivity, 121–122, 124–125, 130–132
 - recession, 156
 - sources of data, 158
 - total factor productivity growth (TFPG), 163
 - US subprime crisis, 98–99, 102, 104
 - unit root test, 162
 - workforce compensation, 121–122, 124–125, 130–132
 - variables, 158–159
- Innovative manufacturing industry, 74, 76–77, 80
- Intellectual capital (IC), 107–109, 115
- Intellectual Capital Efficiency (ICE), 109
- International Labour Organization (ILO), 20
- Knowledge-based capital (KBC), 5
- Labor productivity (LP)
 - annual average growth rate (AAGR), 176
 - causality analysis, 50
 - cross-country, 9
 - defined, 44
 - economic growth, 51
 - factors, 44
 - gross domestic product (GDP), 7–8
 - gross value added (GVA), 169–170
 - growth rate, 7
 - industrialization, 18
 - International Labour Organization (ILO), 20
 - manufacturing, 19
 - national economy, 44
 - performance, 19–20
 - total factor productivity growth (TFPG), 233
 - Turkey, 45, 51
 - wage rate, 123
- Labor productivity growth (LPG), 8

- Leverage, 110, 113–114, 131
 Low Middle Income (LMI), 57
- Manufacturing**
 circular, 72, 74, 76–77, 80–81
 competitive, 72, 74, 76–77, 80–81
 domestic tariff and, 31–33, 36, 41
 Eastern India, 205–206, 210–212, 215
 food processing industry (FPI), 244
 global economy, 72, 74, 76–77, 80–81
 gross domestic product (GDP) growth, 55, 57, 62–63
 intellectual capital (IC), 107, 109–110, 115
 labor productivity and growth, 17, 19–21, 28
 productivity growth, 4–5, 8, 13–14, 156–159, 161, 163–164
 smart, 72, 74, 76–77, 80–81
 total factor productivity growth (TFPG), 138–139, 142, 150–151
 trade, 31–33, 36, 41
 unorganized manufacturing enterprises (UMEs), 168–170, 175–176, 180–181
 US subprime crisis, India, 98–99, 102, 104
 workforce compensation/productivity, India, 121–122, 124–125, 130–132
- Manufacturing industry (MI)**
 circular, 74–76
 competitive, 74–76
 economic policies, 77–78
 environmental policies, 78–79
 innovative, 74–76
 smart, 74–76
 social policies, 79–80
 transformation, 76–77
- Middle East and North Africa (MENNA), 57**
- Moran's Index, 256–258, 264
 Multinomial logistic regression, 211
- Neighborhood impact, 254–256, 258, 264, 266
 Nominal effective exchange rate (NEER), 100
 North America, Latin America and Caribbean (NALANC), 57
- Optimal wages, 46–47, 49–50
- Organized**
 enterprises, 170–174
 entrepreneurs, 170–174
 Gujarat, India, 138–139, 142, 150–151
 manufacturing industries, 138–139, 142, 150–151
 technology-intensive, 19–20
- Panel data**
 1990–2018, 4–5, 8, 13–14
 Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), 142
 Indian manufacturing industries, 164
 labor productivity and growth, 17, 19–21, 28
 National Accounts Statistics (NAS), 142
 Stochastic Frontier Analysis (SFA), 110
 technological progress (TP), 138
 total factor productivity growth (TFPG), 157
- Phillips–Perron (PP), 34
 Poirier's spline function approach, 222
 Political economy, 79–80
 Probit, 99
 Granger causality test, 103
 normality, 101
 regression, 103
- Productivity**
 assets, 109

- competition, 121–123
 economic development, Turkey, 43, 45, 48, 50–51
 foreign direct investment (FDI), 103–104
 global recession, 4–5, 8, 13–14
 Gujarat, India, 138–139, 142, 150–151
 Indian food and beverage industry (FBI), 231, 233, 235, 237–238
 Indian manufacturing sector, 121–122, 124–125, 130–132, 156–159, 161, 163–164
 Indian textile industry, 184, 186, 193, 198–199
 intellectual capital (IC), 115
 labor productivity (LP), 17, 19–21, 28
 manufacturing sector, 4–5, 8, 13–14
 productivity loss index (PLI), 98–99
 sustainable development (SD), 75–76
 total factor, 138–139, 142, 150–151
 unorganized manufacturing enterprises (UMEs), 168–170, 175–176, 180–181
 workforce compensation and, 121–122, 124–125, 130–132
 Productivity-driven development (PDD), 75–76
 manufacturing industry (MI), 76
 sustainable development (SD), 76
 Productivity loss index (PLI), 98–99

 Random effects models (REMs), 6–7
 Real effective exchange rate (REER), 102
 Recession, 14
 COVID-19, 156
 deep, 98–99
 global, 98, 156
 India, 156
 total factor productivity growth (TFPG), 184

 Regression model, 7
 Relational Capital (RC), 108
 Relative wage rate, 233, 235–237
 Resilient economy, 73–74, 76, 80

 Scale effect (SC), 138, 147, 149, 198
 Schwarz criterion (SC), 49
 Simultaneous equations, 19–20
 Smart
 economic policies, 77
 logistics, 77
 manufacturing industry (MI), 74, 76–77, 80
 productivity-driven development (PDD), 76
 total factor productivity (TFP), 76
 Spillover effect, 31–32, 84–85, 191–192, 264
 Stationary
 augmented Dickey–Fuller (ADF) test, 159–160
 economic growth, 49
 Toda Yamamoto causality analysis, 48
 total factor productivity growth (TFPG), 159–160
 trend stationary (TS), 234
 unit root test, 223
 vector autoregression (VAR), 37–38
 Stochastic Frontier Analysis (SFA), 109–111, 113
 Stochastic frontier approach, 138–139
 Structural break, 224–225
 CUSUM test, 225
 one-time endogenous, 233–234
 total factor productivity growth (TFPG), 233
 unit root tests, 142
 Structural Capital (SC), 108
 Structural Capital Efficiency (SCE), 109
 Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), 57
 Sustainable development (SD), 72–73
 economic policies, 78

- manufacturing industry (MI), 74
 - total resilience, 73
- Sustainable energy system, 78–79
- Tariff
 - China, 84–85
 - domestic, 33
 - foreign direct investment (FDI), 214–215
 - gross domestic product (GDP), 38
 - impositions, 33–34
 - total factor productivity growth (TFPG), 157
 - trade and, 33
 - World Trade Organization (WTO), 32
- Technical efficiency, 76, 108–110, 138
- Technological progress (TP), 80, 123, 138, 169–170
- Time series econometrics, 32, 41, 55–56
- Toda Yamamoto causality analysis, 45, 48
- Total factor productivity (TFP), 19–20, 76, 122
 - defined, 140, 159
 - growth rate, 194
 - Gujarat's manufacturing industries, 138–139
 - labor productivity and, 232
 - productivity-driven development (PDD), 76
 - smart technologies, 76
- Total factor productivity growth (TFPG)
 - data and variables, 142
 - hypotheses testing, 144–146
 - methodology, 139–142
 - model specification, 140–142
 - Stochastic Frontier model, 142–144
- Total resilience, 73
- Trade, 4
 - domestic tariff, 31–33, 36, 41
 - international, 45–46
 - liberalization, 157
 - manufacturing, 31–33, 36, 41
 - openness, 101–102, 221, 226–227
 - policy, 123
 - restrictions, 31–32
 - US-China, 83–85, 91–92
- Trade orientation ratio (TOR), 98–99
- Turkey, 160
 - causality analysis, 48–50
 - economic growth, 45
 - labor productivity, 45
- Unorganized manufacturing enterprises (UMEs), 168–169
 - employment, 169–170, 174–175
 - enterprise, 170–174
 - fixed assets, 175
 - gross value added (GVA), 169–170, 175
 - labor productivity, 169–170
 - productivity, India, 175–176
- Upper Middle Income (UMI), 57
- USA, 8, 22–23, 227
 - vs. China, 4–5, 33, 83–85, 91–92
 - domestic tariff, 31–33, 36, 41
 - manufacturing trade, 31–33, 36, 41
 - productivity growth, 8
- Value Added Intellectual Coefficient™ Model (VAIC™), 108–109, 113
- Variance inflation factors (VIFs), 102
- Vector error correction model (VECM), 37–38
- Water policies, 79
- World Bank Institutional Survey (WBIS), 47
- World Development Indicators (WDI), 7, 34
- World Integrated Trade Solutions (WITS), 34
- World Trade Organization (WTO), 32