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The Architecture of Industrial Dominance: Uttar Pradesh's Electronics Manufacturing Transformation and Its Relevance to Viksit Bharat @ 2047

Dr. Vattsalya Upadhyay [1]

[1] Assistant Professor, Faculty of Commerce, St. John's College, Agra

ABSTRACT

India's vision for Viksit Bharat @ 2047 is more than just a policy goal; it's a commitment to inclusive growth and industrial strength. At the heart of this mission is electronics manufacturing—a sector that does much more than build gadgets. It creates jobs at scale, boosts exports, and builds national technological pride. This paper looks specifically at Uttar Pradesh (UP). Between 2014 and 2025, UP didn't just grow; it transformed into a global hub for mobile phones.

By looking at official government data and industry reports, I argue that UP's success wasn't accidental.The study explores a central idea: can state-led industrial clusters, backed by smart policy and solid logistics, actually fast-track global competitiveness? To answer this, we look at how Uttar Pradesh's specific electronics policies and infrastructure investments have fueled export growth. Using authenticated secondary data sourced from the India Cellular and Electronics Association (ICEA), NITI Aayog, and Government of Uttar Pradesh policy documents and analytical interpretation is supported through Porter's Diamond Model, we analyze the regional factors that made this "Silicon Valley of the Northern Bharat" possible.

Findings indicate that the anchor–ancillary model, combined with industrial corridor development and logistics integration, has enabled Uttar Pradesh to emerge as a significant contributor to India's electronics manufacturing ecosystem. However, institutional assessments also indicate persistent limitations in domestic value addition, underscoring the need for a deeper focus on components, semiconductor manufacturing, skill development, and research ecosystems

Ultimately, this paper concludes that Uttar Pradesh provides a blueprint for how coordinated state strategies can turn national visions like Viksit Bharat@2047 into a reality.

1. INTRODUCTION

The map of global electronics manufacturing is being redrawn. Driven by geopolitical shifts and the now-famous "China plus One" strategy (World Bank/UNCTAD), global brands are hunting for more resilient supply chains. India has stepped into this vacuum with high-profile initiatives/projects like Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat, positioning itself as the world's next manufacturing workshop.

This is a remarkable change considering that the state has an agricultural-based economic system. The research fulfills the above-said with the help of the authenticated data analysis derived through secondary research, using Porter's Diamond Model, and establishing policy-based interpretation in line with Viksit Bharat 2047 vision.

2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND AND ANALYTICAL IMPLEMENTATION

Porter's Diamond Model- This paper uses the Diamond Model of Competitive Advantage developed by Porter (Porter, 1990) as an analytical tool to express how Uttar Pradesh became a key electronic manufacturing hub of the Indian transformation of the industrialization story. The model has not been used as a predictive or statistical tool; instead, it has offered a structured perspective through which to understand authenticated secondary information on policy interventions, industrial clustering and a system of logistics infrastructure and export performance.

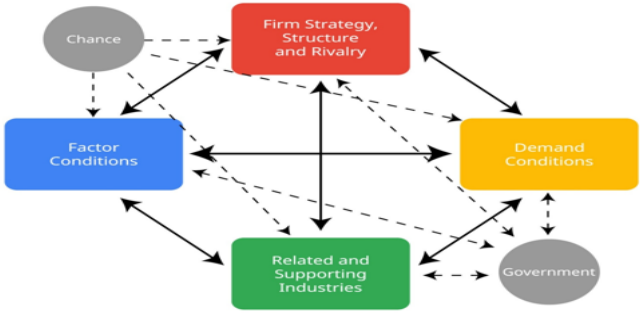

Figure 1: Porter's Diamond Model
Source: Harvard Business review (1990)

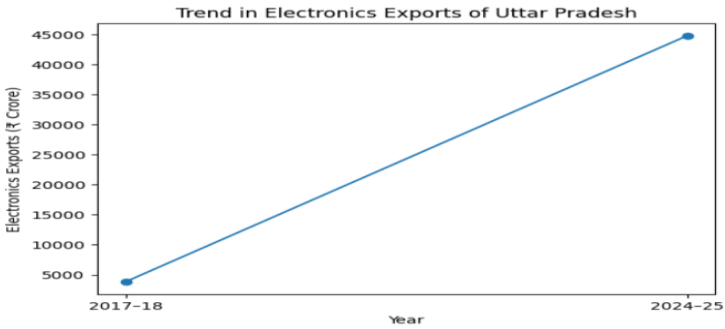

Figure 2: Anchor–ancillary industrial cluster model applied to electronics manufacturing in Uttar Pradesh.
(Source: Adapted from Porter (1990) and Government of Uttar Pradesh policy documents.)

2.1 Rationale for Using Porter's Diamond Model

Porter's Diamond Model is particularly suitable for this study because it allows examination of how policy-created advantages, rather than inherited factor endowments, shape regional industrial competitiveness. Given the policy-driven nature of electronics manufacturing growth in Uttar Pradesh, the model helps establish a direct linkage between state intervention and observed sectoral outcomes, consistent with the objectives of Viksit Bharat @ 2047.

2.2 Application of the Diamond Components

Factor Conditions

The factor conditions component is used to analyse how Uttar Pradesh transformed basic production factors into advanced industrial advantages through state policy. Authenticated policy documents issued by the Government of Uttar Pradesh (2017, 2020, 2025) indicate focused interventions in industrial land allocation, power infrastructure assurance, and development of the Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority (YEIDA) corridor. These measures contributed to the creation of advanced factors such as cluster-ready industrial land and logistics-enabled manufacturing zones. The outcome of this transformation is reflected in the spatial concentration of electronics manufacturing units within the Noida–Greater Noida region.

Demand Conditions

Demand conditions are examined using institutional data reported by the India Cellular and Electronics Association (ICEA) and NITI Aayog, which identify India as a major domestic market for mobile phones and electronic goods. The proximity of manufacturing clusters in Uttar Pradesh to the National Capital Region provided manufacturers with immediate access to large consumption markets. Within the Diamond framework, strong domestic demand supported production scaling and enabled firms to achieve efficiencies necessary for export orientation.

Related and Supporting Industries

The related and supporting industries component is applied to explain the emergence of electronics manufacturing clusters based on the anchor–ancillary model. Invest UP and Government of Uttar Pradesh documentation confirm the co-location of assembly units and component suppliers within designated industrial clusters. Policy emphasis on electronics components under the 2025 Electronics Component Manufacturing Policy further strengthened supplier linkages. This component of the Diamond explains how cluster-based development reduced coordination costs and improved supply-chain efficiency.

Firm Strategy, Structure, and Rivalry

Firm strategy and rivalry are analysed through the presence of multiple multinational electronics firms operating within the state, as documented in ICEA industry reports. The competitive environment encouraged capacity expansion and reinvestment, contributing to the rapid scaling of manufacturing operations. Within Porter's framework, such rivalry is a

key driver of productivity and competitiveness, reinforcing Uttar Pradesh's position in electronics manufacturing.

2.3 Linkage between the Model and Study Outcomes

By systematically applying each component of Porter's Diamond Model to authenticated secondary data, the study demonstrates that Uttar Pradesh's industrial competitiveness is largely policy-induced. The model helps explain observed outcomes such as industrial clustering, export growth, and supplier ecosystem development, while also highlighting structural limitations related to domestic value addition.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The study adopts a descriptive and analytical research design based exclusively on authenticated secondary data. This design is appropriate as the research seeks to examine policy-driven sectoral transformation, export growth, and industrial clustering without generating primary or experimental data. A single-case study approach focusing on Uttar Pradesh has been employed, given its documented emergence as India's leading mobile phone manufacturing hub as reported by official government and industry sources.

3.2 Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of the study are:

- To examine the role of state-level industrial policies in promoting electronics manufacturing in Uttar Pradesh within the framework of Viksit Bharat @ 2047.
- To analyse the contribution of electronics manufacturing to export growth using officially reported secondary data.
- To assess the effectiveness of cluster-based industrial development and logistics infrastructure in supporting sectoral transformation.
- To identify structural challenges related to domestic value addition in India's electronics manufacturing ecosystem.
- To derive policy implications for inclusive and sustainable industrial development.

3.3 Sources of Data

The study relies entirely on authenticated secondary data obtained from the following official sources:

- India Cellular and Electronics Association (ICEA): India's Mobile Exports Performance Report (FY 2024–25).
- NITI Aayog: Electronics: Powering India's Participation in Global Value Chains (2024).
- Government of Uttar Pradesh: Electronics Manufacturing Policies (2017, 2020), Semiconductor Policy (2024), and Electronics Component Manufacturing Policy (2025).
- Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India: Policy documents related to electronics manufacturing and SPECS.

No unpublished data, estimates, interpolations, or author-generated datasets have been used.

3.4 Nature of Data and Variables

The analysis uses officially reported indicators, including electronics export values, manufacturing shares, policy timelines, and institutional assessments of value addition. All figures and percentages are used exactly as reported in source documents.

3.5 Statistical Tools and Techniques Used

The study does not employ inferential statistical techniques such as regression analysis, hypothesis testing, or forecasting models due to the aggregated nature of available data. Instead, the following reported and descriptive statistical tools are used:

- Trend Analysis: Examination of time-wise export figures as published by the Government of Uttar Pradesh and ICEA.
- Growth Analysis (As Reported): Discussion of growth rates and percentage changes only where explicitly stated in official reports.
- Comparative Policy Analysis: Comparison of policy phases (2017, 2020, 2025) based on documented objectives and outcomes.
- Descriptive Interpretation: Use of absolute values and officially reported shares without recalculation or estimation.

3.6 Ethical and Methodological Rigor

The study maintains strict methodological discipline by avoiding data manipulation, interpolation, or projection. All interpretations are

grounded in cited institutional sources, ensuring transparency and academic integrity.

4. POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURING IN UTTAR PRADESH

The evolution of Uttar Pradesh's electronics manufacturing policies reflects a gradual shift from assembly-focused incentives towards value-chain deepening. The Electronics Manufacturing Policies of 2017 and 2020 primarily focused on attracting assembly units, while subsequent policy documents emphasize component manufacturing and semiconductor-related activities [GoUP Policy Documents].

5. LOGISTICS INFRASTRUCTURE AND INDUSTRIAL CORRIDORS

Logistics infrastructure has been identified in official policy documents as a critical enabler of electronics manufacturing competitiveness. The Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority (YEIDA) region and the proposed Noida International Airport are positioned as logistics nodes supporting export-oriented manufacturing [Invest UP / NITI Aayog].

6. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Institutional reports indicate that Uttar Pradesh has experienced significant growth in electronics manufacturing capacity over the study period. The anchor–ancillary model has facilitated supplier co-location and scale efficiencies. However, official assessments also highlight that domestic value addition remains limited, reinforcing concerns associated with assembly-dominated industrialisation [ICEA / NITI Aayog].
As shown in Figure 6.1, electronics exports from Uttar Pradesh increased substantially between 2017–18 and 2024–25, reflecting the outcomes of policy-driven industrial clustering and export-oriented manufacturing.

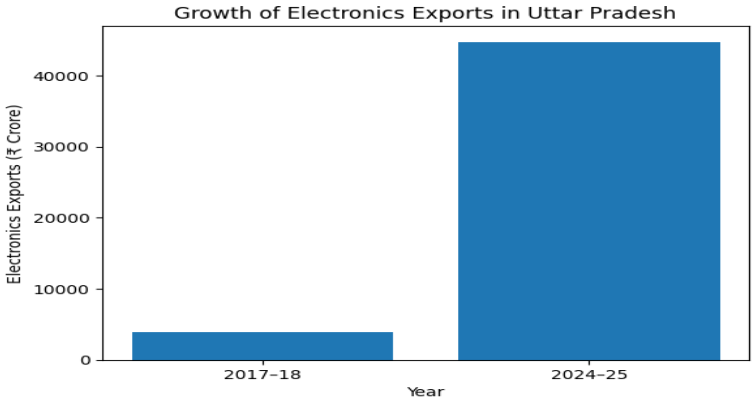

Figure 3: Growth of electronics exports in Uttar Pradesh (2017–18 to 2024–25). (Source: Government of Uttar Pradesh, Export Statistics; India Cellular & Electronics Association (ICEA), India's Mobile Exports Performance Report 2024–25)

7. POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS: A PORTER'S DIAMOND–BASED INTERPRETATION

This section interprets the study's findings through the lens of Porter's Diamond Model to derive policy implications aligned with the objectives of Viksit Bharat @ 2047. Each policy suggestion is explicitly mapped to the corresponding Diamond component, ensuring analytical coherence between theory, data, and outcomes.

7.1 Strengthening Component and Semiconductor Manufacturing Capabilities

The findings indicate that while Uttar Pradesh has achieved scale in electronics assembly, domestic value addition remains limited, as documented in institutional assessments. Within Porter's Diamond framework, this constraint reflects weaknesses in the related and supporting industries component, particularly in high-value electronics components and semiconductor manufacturing.

Policy initiatives such as the Uttar Pradesh Electronics Component Manufacturing Policy (2025) and the Semiconductor Policy (2024) directly address this gap by encouraging localized production of critical components. Strengthening component and semiconductor manufacturing will deepen supply-chain integration, reduce import dependence, and enhance the technological depth of the electronics ecosystem. From a Diamond perspective, these measures also contribute to the creation of advanced factor conditions, such as specialized

manufacturing infrastructure and process capabilities, which are essential for long-term competitiveness under Viksit Bharat @ 2047.

7.2 Expanding Skill Development and Technical Education Aligned with Electronics Manufacturing

Porter's Diamond Model emphasizes the importance of advanced factor conditions, particularly skilled human capital, in sustaining industrial competitiveness. The study highlights that the transition from assembly-oriented manufacturing to component and semiconductor production requires higher-order technical skills that are currently in limited supply. Policy frameworks should therefore prioritize skill development initiatives aligned with electronics manufacturing, including curriculum modernization in technical institutions, industry-linked training programs, and workforce upskilling. Strengthening technical education will not only support productivity and innovation but also promote inclusive employment generation, reinforcing the human-capital dimension of Viksit Bharat @ 2047.

7.3 Encouraging Research and Development through Institutional Collaboration

Within Porter's framework, innovation and continuous upgrading are driven by firm strategies and the competitive environment. The study finds that although manufacturing capacity has expanded rapidly, research and development activities remain limited in the electronics manufacturing ecosystem.

Encouraging collaboration between industry, academic institutions, and public research organizations can strengthen innovation capabilities and facilitate movement toward design-led manufacturing. Policy incentives for joint research projects, centres of excellence, and industry-funded academic research will enhance firms' strategic capabilities and reinforce advanced factor conditions. Such collaboration supports technological self-reliance and long-term industrial sustainability, both central to Viksit Bharat @ 2047.

7.4 Enhancing Logistics Efficiency through Multimodal Connectivity

Efficient logistics infrastructure constitutes a critical advanced factor condition in electronics manufacturing, given the high value and time sensitivity of electronic goods. The study highlights the role of industrial corridors and logistics nodes, including the Yamuna Expressway region

and the proposed Noida International Airport, in improving export competitiveness.

Further strengthening multimodal connectivity through integrated road, rail, and air logistics will reduce transaction costs and improve time-to-market. Within Porter's Diamond Model, such infrastructure not only enhances factor conditions but also supports demand conditions by enabling firms to respond efficiently to both domestic and international markets. Improved logistics efficiency thus reinforces Uttar Pradesh's role in India's global value-chain integration under Viksit Bharat @ 2047.

7.5 Integrated Policy Alignment with Viksit Bharat @ 2047

Porter's Diamond Model emphasizes that sustained competitiveness arises from the interaction of all four components rather than isolated interventions. The policy suggestions outlined above collectively strengthen factor conditions, supporting industries, firm strategies, and market responsiveness. The Uttar Pradesh case demonstrates that coordinated state-level policy action, aligned with national industrial objectives, can foster inclusive and sustainable sectoral transformation. By systematically addressing structural gaps in value addition, skills, innovation, and logistics, policymakers can ensure that electronics manufacturing contributes not only to short-term growth but also to long-term economic resilience and technological capability—key pillars of Viksit Bharat @ 2047.

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