

Preface

This report is an outcome of the two-year research project, “Comparative Study on Industrial Development Process in China and India,” conducted by the Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (IDE-JETRO) for FY 2008-2009. Through the research project, we aim to explore the characteristics of industrial development process in China and India in the contemporary globalizing world by comparing the mode of growth of indigenous firms and industrial networks.

To bring in the most reliable knowledge and down-to-earth insights on the topic, for FY 2009, IDE-JETRO with a great honor launched joint research projects with 5 institutes that enjoy world-wide reputation in business and industry studies in China and India, namely; Institute of Industrial Economics, Chinese Academy of Social Science, China Academy of Science and Technology for Development, China Europe International Business School, International Institute of Information Technology, Bangalore, and Institute for Studies in Industrial Development. The six chapters of this volume are a part of the outcome of it.

One of the advantages of the joint researches among us was the first hand observations and data we obtained via field surveys conducted in a collective manner. We organized field surveys in various industrial clusters that represent the industrial strength of China and India. Scholars in Chinese and Indian joint research institutes cooperated in arranging the field surveys in the countries they located and welcomed the scholars from their counterparts. In particular, Indian scholars had great opportunities in doing research in Chinese industrial clusters such as Shanghai (automobile), Shenzhen (electric vehicles), Dalian (software), and Shandong (textile). Scholars from Japan and US also gained great observations and materials by participating in these surveys. In addition to the institutes mentioned above, we should express our deepest thanks to our other joint research partners, Hong Lin, Director of Shandong Institute of East Asian Studies, J. Jeyaranjan, Director of Institute of Development Alternatives, M. Vijayabaskar of Madras Institute of Development Studies, Hiromi Hinata of Japan External Trade Organization, and Mark Dallas of University of California, Berkeley, for their earnest self-dedications that made these surveys viable.

We could only offer the authors very limited time and resources to complete their analysis in a full-fledged manner. It should be noted that, for this reason, the papers in this report remain in a stage of presenting preliminary analysis. We do hope that we can

continue our cooperation and will have more chances to advance to further comparative research in near future.

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Editors